



Institute for Policy Research

2003 • Northwestern University



Year in Review

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Message from the Director

The Institute for Policy Research continues to be an exciting locus of interdisciplinary activity where engaged, dynamic scholars carry out important research that addresses some of the most important issues affecting the nation and the communities in which we live. In this world of 24/7 media and instant sound bites, it remains critical for IPR to provide a perspective grounded in empirical research to as wide an audience as possible.

For example, to answer the question of how children have fared under welfare reform, IPR investigators on the Three-City Study found that, in the short run and on average, it has neither helped nor hurt children when their mothers leave welfare for work. These findings, published in a March issue of *Science*, were widely discussed in the press and are helping to frame the debate over the reauthorization of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Other IPR faculty fellows are investigating how couple dynamics of low-income parents affect their parenting skills and their children's development.

Public housing is another area in which IPR scholars are continuing their groundbreaking work, conducting a follow-up study to Gautreaux, the first public housing desegregation lawsuit, and analyzing the Moving to Opportunity program. In the field of education, IPR researchers are looking into how a community college education and/or job training might be more attainable for some students than the pursuit of a four-year college degree. Still other IPR researchers have spent a decade detailing the benefits and pitfalls of community policing, and one other research team is currently detailing the effects that a skyrocketing prison population has on American communities, families, and the inmates themselves.

Like many research institutes, our faculty invest a significant portion of their time in publishing their findings for—and gathering with—the academic community. Last year, their articles were published in a wide range of prestigious journals, including interdisciplinary ones (see pp. 45-54). IPR faculty were also instrumental in helping to organize IPR's 2003 co-sponsored conferences on health care and the underserved, Census data research, and inequalities in America's political processes.

But aware of the ramifications of their policy-relevant findings, our researchers also take the time to reach a broader public. In the spring, when the states were embroiled in what seemed to be some of their worst fiscal crises ever, IPR brought together a panel of experts to discuss causes, consequences, and possible solutions. IPR faculty also add their voices to the dialogue surrounding key issues. They have written editorials on subjects as diverse as affordable pharmaceuticals, adequately funding our children's development, political partisanship, and reintegrating ex-convicts back into the American mainstream.

Of course, none of this would be possible without the hard work of our faculty, administration, research staff, and graduate and undergraduate fellows—and without generous support from government agencies, foundations, and other organizations. To them, we send our most grateful thanks.



Fay Lomax Cook



Fay Lomax Cook, Director

P. Reese

IPR faculty are committed and well-positioned to apply their interdisciplinary research capabilities to many significant policy issues that relate to the economic and social well-being of the United States.

The mission of the Institute for Policy Research (IPR) is to stimulate and support excellent social science research on significant public policy issues and to disseminate the findings widely—to students, scholars, policymakers, and the public at large.

IPR faculty are committed and well-positioned to apply their interdisciplinary research capabilities to many significant policy issues that relate to the economic and social well-being of the United States. These include implementing welfare reform in a way that strengthens families and promotes positive child development; increasing citizen participation in our communities; reforming our educational system; defining the appropriate roles of federal, state, and local governments; understanding the causes of increasing income disparity between classes and races and developing policies to offset those differences; involving communities in innovative responses to combat crime, improve their health, and strengthen their economic base; and understanding the impact of the nation's racial and ethnic diversity.

▶▶ Research Programs

Research at the Institute takes place within the following six program areas and two working groups:

- Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies
- Poverty, Race, and Inequality
- Community Development
- Law and Justice Studies
- Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy
- Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations
- Health Policy Working Group
- Urban Policy Working Group

▶▶ Fellows and Funding

The Institute's 31 **interdisciplinary faculty fellows** and 47 faculty associates represent 17 departments in eight of the University's nine schools. They collaborate with research associates, visiting scholars, graduate students, and undergraduates on research projects, and participate in colloquia, conferences, and workshops. Support for these activities comes from the University, grants from local and national foundations, government agencies and corporations, and gifts.

▶▶ Dissemination

IPR **disseminates its faculty research** through a newsletter, policy briefs, working papers, its Web site, www.northwestern.edu/ipr, and a noontime colloquium series. We also organize special events, including conferences, policy briefings, lectures, and workshops.

▶▶ Student Training

IPR faculty serve as major advisors for doctoral candidates as well as for undergraduates. Hundreds of graduate students have been supported through the Institute's fellowship program.

Undergraduate students participate in IPR research giving them experience in the conceptualization and conduct of policy-relevant social science research. After following a week-long summer program in statistical computing, they work throughout the summer on projects from setting up databases to creating protocols for obtaining medical records.

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Highlights from 2003



P. Reese

Policy briefing panelists

▶▶ IPR Holds Policy Briefing on State Fiscal Crises

At a point when states across the U.S. were facing what seem to be some of the most severe fiscal crises in their histories, IPR held a policy briefing on the topic in May 2003 in Chicago. More than 60 people attended “**State Fiscal Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions**,” including scholars, policymakers, practitioners, and journalists. **Therese McGuire**, IPR faculty fellow and professor of management and strategy at Kellogg, led the panel in debunking some of the myths associated with the situation, i.e., these are not the worst state fiscal crises ever, and discussing possible solutions.

▶▶ Inequality in American Democracy

Political participation expert Kay Lehman Schlozman of Boston College tackled the problem of **how social inequality leads to political inequality** in her keynote lecture, which was part of the IPR co-sponsored Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality. She underscored that roughly “one-quarter of political activity is a legacy from our parents.” For a variety of reasons, people who have well-educated parents are more likely to vote, be politically active, and make a campaign contribution. This means that politicians are probably not hearing from those who most need government assistance.



L. Taiclet

Keynote speaker Kay Lehman Schlozman

In a subsequent panel, “**Who Gets to Vote? Felons, Absentees, and Democracy**,” sociologist and IPR Faculty Fellow **Jeff Manza** spoke about how basic rights, such as the right to vote, are being denied to felons and ex-felons and its electoral impact. In a survey of 400 Senate elections from 1978 to 2000, Manza has found that if felons had been allowed to vote, seven probably would have been overturned.

▶▶ JCPR Conferences Highlight Census Data Research and U.S. Health Policy

The Northwestern University/University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research (JCPR) co-hosted two Washington, D.C. conferences with IPR over the year. In September, the 2002-03 U.S. Census

Bureau/Health and Human Services–Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation Research Development Grants Conference was organized by economist **Greg Duncan**, an IPR faculty fellow. The **Census conference** highlighted research using data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and the Survey of Program Dynamics. The papers presented provided insights into a diverse range of topics such as the effects of student loan availability and how children’s disabilities affect their mothers’ ability to work.

Another conference, “**Health Policy and the Underserved**,” examined several issues facing policymakers and researchers working in the health policy field in May. Presenters spoke to issues that dominate current policy discussions, from the effects of no health insurance to “crowd out” effects of varying policies, immigrant health, and the rising



number of workers who are choosing not to participate in employer-sponsored health care. Economist and IPR Faculty Fellow **Bruce Meyer** planned the conference.

▶▶ Three-City Study Receives National Attention

The \$20-million Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study—co-directed by **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, an IPR faculty fellow and professor of human development and social policy—attracted national attention following the publication of the most recent results in the March 7, 2003 issue of *Science*. Most strikingly, “**Mothers’ Transitions from Welfare to Work and the Well-Being of Preschoolers and Adolescents**” suggests that—at least in the short run and during good economic times—children in low-income families are neither harmed nor helped, on average, when their mothers leave welfare or move into the workforce. More than 100 articles on her and her colleagues’ research appeared in newspapers, publications, and in spots on national radio and television, via outlets such as the Associated Press, *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, National Public Radio, *The New York Times*, and *San Francisco Chronicle*.



A. Chambers

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Chase-Lansdale was also invited to present the findings at the Brookings Institution, a Washington, D.C. think tank, in April 2003. Policymakers, advocates, and congressional staff attended the briefing, including Wade Horn, the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

▶▶ IPR Fellow Advises Congress and Local Policymakers on Education

James Rosenbaum, IPR faculty fellow and professor of human development and social policy, gave a congressional briefing on “**Special Education and Neighborhoods: Does Social Context Affect Placement?**” in March 2003 in Washington, D.C. Rosenbaum suggested that policymakers should consider a wide range of specific factors inside and outside of schools versus trying to fix special education with general reforms aimed only at teachers and their students.

Rosenbaum also spoke to more than 300 Chicago public school educators on **why college for all is a dangerous myth**. Rosenbaum pointed out that a staggering 95 percent of high school seniors plan to go to college, but less than 50 percent of them will graduate with a degree. Schools, he said, need to do a better job of informing students about their realistic options. Chicago Public Schools CEO Arne Duncan appointed him to a task force on the issue.



J. Reblando

James Rosenbaum

▶▶ 2003 Distinguished Public Policy Lecture

On May 29, the Institute for Policy Research held its 10th Distinguished Public Policy Lecture. Professor **John McKnight**, who spoke on “**Regenerating Community: The Recovery of a Space for Citizens**,” joined a number of academics, politicians, and government officials who have taken the podium at Northwestern to address current topics in public policy. McKnight co-founded the Asset-Based Community Development Institute at IPR in 1995.



J. Reblando

An audience focused on John McKnight's IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture

▶▶ IPR Fellows Abroad

The work of three IPR faculty members was recognized abroad in fall 2003. At the invitation of the **Education Ministry in Uruguay**, IPR Faculty Fellow **Thomas D. Cook**, the Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, held talks over five days in December with top-level ministry officials, university professors, and graduate students on educational evaluations of the country's primary schools and education reforms. Research by **James Rosenbaum**, IPR faculty fellow and professor of

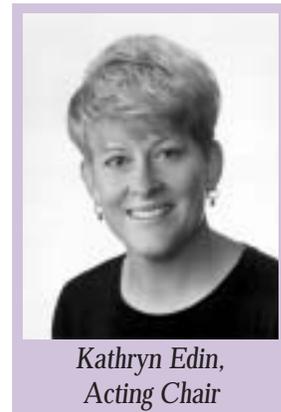
human development and social policy, and a former graduate student, Takehiko Kariya, now a professor at the University of Tokyo, received widespread media attention in **Japan**, helping the country to shift its national educational policies. In recognition of his seminal work on community building, the British Social Housing Foundation invited **John McKnight** to give the keynote speech at a conference on “Agents Rather than Patients—Realising the Potential for Asset-Based Community Development” at **Windsor Castle in London** in September. McKnight is co-director of the Asset-Based Community Development Institute at IPR.

▶▶ Notable Media Coverage

In addition to the media flurry surrounding developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale's** Three-City Study, the following IPR faculty fellows and their research were featured in the regional and national press: Law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, an expert on racial discrimination in the child welfare system, appeared in the three-part, award-winning PBS program **Frontline: Failure to Protect**. **USA Weekend Magazine** featured sociologist **Celeste Watkins** in “Black History Month Celebration: The Next Generation of African-American Achievers” in February. **Elle** named sociologist **Mary Pattillo** to its list of “Female Intelligentsia” in March, citing her for her work on the black middle-class. **The Washington Post** printed an editorial in August by economist **Burton Weisbrod** on pharmaceutical pricing and reward structures. The same month, the **Chicago Tribune** ran a front-page story on psychologist **Alice Eagly's** meta-analysis of men's and women's leadership styles. A month later, the **Tribune** ran political scientist **Jeff Jenkins'** editorial on political partisanship. Sociologist **Devah Pager's** work on the effects of racial discrimination and incarceration on hiring was the subject of two articles that appeared in the **Wall Street Journal** in September. In December, **The New York Times'** “2003: The 3rd Annual Year in Ideas” cited the work of sociologists **Jeff Manza** at IPR and Christopher Uggen at the University of Minnesota on felon disenfranchisement and voting rights.

This interdisciplinary program, whose acting chair is sociologist **Kathryn Edin**, combines the interests of IPR faculty studying the ways in which social programs, policies, and contexts affect the lives of families and children from birth to young adulthood. Drawn from the fields of human development and social policy, psychology, sociology, economics, and law, many faculty share common interests with scholars in IPR's Poverty, Race, and Inequality Program—particularly in studying the impact of public policies on families for some of the poorest members of American society. IPR research in this area includes:

- couple dynamics and father involvement in poor families,
- the effects of welfare reform on children, adolescents, and their parents,
- how social contexts affect health and well-being, and
- school reform and job training.



Kathryn Edin,
Acting Chair

►► Overview of Activities

The Bush administration's \$1.5 billion proposal for marriage training of low-income couples has focused attention on an area that IPR faculty are currently researching. **In Time, Love, Cash, and Commitment Among Couples with Children (TLC3)**—a substudy of Princeton University's Fragile Families study—sociologists **Kathryn Edin** and **Paula England**, with economist **Greg Duncan**, developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, and a team of graduate students, have been interviewing 75 low-income married and unmarried couples in depth since May 2000.

They want to gain insight into why some couples with very young children break up while others remain together, and why some fathers remain actively involved with their families. The study, funded by the MacArthur Network and the National Science Foundation (NSF), also assesses how couple dynamics affect co-parenting and child development.



N. Mandell

Training session for TLC3 interviews with low-income married and unmarried couples and their children

At the time of the child's birth, more than 50 percent of these couples were living together in family-like relationships, and 85 percent of couples were romantically involved at the time of birth. Half of the unmarried couples proclaimed there was a good chance they would marry their partner. Yet one year after the birth of their child, only one in 10 of the romantically involved couples had married, and one in three had broken up. Major causes of couple strife included high levels of distrust about sexual infidelity and children from other relationships.

In their paper, “Love and Distrust Among Unmarried Parents,” England, Edin, and IPR graduate student Kathryn Linnenberg find that many of these couples have tenuous, low-quality relationships. The TLC3 researchers have also found that couples hold a high economic bar for marriage. Thus, they propose that addressing issues of economic uncertainty should be central to any policies seeking to promote healthy marriages.

The TLC3 researchers find that the poor, like many others, believe in marriage, and believe it should be for life. But the poor also seem to envision at least one aspect of a “June-and-Ward-Cleaver” marriage—a certain level of financial stability, often evoked in working-class visions of owning a home and stable jobs. Today, low-income couples insist on this financial stability *before* getting married. Plus, the women want to achieve their own financial independence before marrying. They reason that this will allow them to retain some decision-making power in the relationship. And if the marriage fails, their earnings will shield them from financial destitution.



M. Kefalas

One of the women putting motherhood before marriage

In her forthcoming book written with Maria Kefalas, ***Promises I Can Keep: Why Poor Women Put Motherhood Before Marriage*** (University of California Press), Edin challenges the conventional wisdom regarding both marriage and childbearing among low-income adults. Poor women, Edin finds, believe that getting married first and having children second is the proper order of events in the abstract, but they believe that their life circumstances have not offered them that option. They both want and plan to marry, but they insist on marrying well.

In a study related to TLC3 and sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation, sociologist **Timothy**

Nelson is interviewing 510 low-income fathers who no longer live with their families. He explores how the local labor market, the child support system, and other **factors affect these fathers’ economic and emotional involvement with their children.**

Sociologist **Paula England** received an NSF grant to **study factors that induce men or women to initiate a divorce.** Using three waves of data from National Survey of Households and Families, she and her colleagues seek to classify each divorce according to whether the wife or husband initiates it and analyze the distinct determinants of women leaving men and men leaving women. They hope to glean insight into how determinants such as a spouse’s economic resources outside of the marriage, a spouse’s character, and gender roles affect the divorce process.

Welfare reform is another topic that IPR faculty are currently researching. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or TANF, originally signed into law by former President Bill Clinton in 1996, is set to expire on June 30, 2004. TANF mandated welfare-to-work policies and time limits on assistance.



Of specific concern to policymakers is how welfare reform affects children's social and cognitive development, given the importance of early development to later success in life. In **Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study**, co-directed by developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, the researchers interviewed and directly assessed approximately 2,400 families in 1999 and again in 2001. The study, funded primarily by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), MacArthur Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Searle Fund, attracted national and international media attention, following the publication of the most recent results in a March 2003 issue of *Science*.

Most strikingly, the study suggests that—at least in the short run and during good economic times—children in low-income families are neither harmed nor helped, on average, when their mothers leave welfare or move into the workforce. Chase-Lansdale hopes to glean more information on child development and welfare reform through the **Embedded Developmental Study**. It involves videotaped home observations of 600 preschool-aged children and their mothers, as well as live observations of child care settings.



For adolescents, the study pointed to improved mental health among teenagers whose mothers entered the labor force. Adolescents whose mothers began working—whether full- or part-time, short- or long-term—reported declines in psychological distress, especially anxiety. In addition, the researchers found modestly enhanced cognitive achievement and less drug and alcohol use among teenagers when their mothers left the welfare roll.

In the **Next Generation Study**, a random-assignment evaluation of 16 welfare-to-work programs, economist **Greg Duncan** and fellow researchers at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) found that children entering school appear to be helped by welfare reform policies boosting maternal employment and family income. On the other hand, they observed more troublesome teen outcomes. Supported by the W. T. Grant, MacArthur, and Packard foundations, the study showed that adolescents in families affected by reform did worse in school, repeated grades more often, and used more special educational services than control group youth. Teen childbearing was not affected. Adolescents with younger siblings had the most trouble, perhaps because they were also more likely to provide care for their siblings. Currently, Duncan and his colleagues are investigating the impact of family income on children's school achievement.

Duncan is leading an **eight-year follow-up of New Hope**, a work-support program in Milwaukee funded by the NICHD. The program randomly assigned families to a treatment group and provided wage, child care, and health insurance subsidies to those parents working at least 30 hours. The researchers are interviewing all mothers and children in the program to gauge whether children are still experiencing positive benefits 13 years out. A substudy of 44 families who have been followed since their third year in the program are providing researchers with an in-depth view of their experiences.

In their six-year **Illinois Families Study** (IFS), social policy expert **Dan A. Lewis** and colleagues are studying former welfare recipients and the larger implications for welfare reform. An integral tenet of the 1996 welfare reform was for recipients to work. Yet more than six years after these new laws were implemented, the IFS researchers report a significant decrease in welfare receipts without a concurrent rise in labor force participation in Illinois.

The upcoming fourth annual report will take a closer look at the two largest subgroups of the sample—those that are off welfare and working and those that are neither on welfare nor working. The goal of the IFS is to inform policymakers about how Illinois families have been faring since the implementation of welfare reform. The study receives funding from the Department of Education, National Institutes of Health, Administration for Children and Families, and the Joyce and MacArthur foundations.



P. Reese

Raquel Bernal

Economist **Raquel Bernal**, who joined IPR in September 2003 as a faculty fellow, is interested in the determinants of children's cognitive ability. In particular, she is looking at **how mothers' employment and child care decisions affect their children's well-being**. She finds that a child of a full-time working mother in child care during the first five years of life can have as high as a 10.4 percent reduction in ability test scores. She also assesses the impact of policies related to parental leave, child care, and other incentives to stay at home after giving birth on women's decisions and children's outcomes. She is developing an economic model with Michael Keane at Yale University to estimate the interplay between maternal employment, quality of child care choices, and the child's cognitive ability.

Bernal has also raised her investigative scope to a macro-level to consider how public policies on maternal and paternal leaves affect intra-household decision-making, family structure, intergenerational mobility, and income distribution. She is working on this project with Anna Fruttero of New York University.

How do social contexts affect health and well-being? Several IPR faculty are investigating this theme. **Emma Adam**, assistant professor of human development and social policy, continues her research on the **stress, health, and well-being of parents and their children**. In her study of stress in the working family, she explores factors that increase or decrease stress hormone levels in children and parents as they go about their everyday lives. She uses a noninvasive method—measuring the stress-sensitive hormone cortisol in saliva—and daily journal entries to gauge mothers', fathers' and children's psychological and physiological states throughout the day. She found that cortisol levels were lower, indicating lower stress levels, when parents felt productive, engaged, and challenged. This frequently occurred at work. Both parents and adolescents had higher stress hormone levels when they felt negative emotions such as worry and anger. Kindergarten-aged children had higher stress hormone levels when they lived in a home that had high levels of conflict between parents and low levels of maternal involvement and warmth. Adam is exploring the long-term implications of these differences in cortisol levels.

Jobs for the 21st century: President Bush's 2004 State-of-the-Union pledge to put aside \$503 million for a job-training program highlights another research area of interest to IPR faculty. Many high school students and displaced workers have a poor understanding of



the labor market and what is required of it. They often enroll in programs that fail to help them to get the job they want. In his project, **College to Careers**, **James Rosenbaum**, professor of human development and social policy, and his team are studying how employers get information about community college programs, how they decide whether these programs meet their needs, and whether they influence curricula. He is also examining how employers view community colleges and which programs help students ensure that college pays off with higher earnings. The Spencer Foundation is supporting the project.

Rosenbaum's research has also led him to explore how high schools prepare students for employment. **College may not be for all**, he argues, and high schools should better prepare students who are not college-bound for life in the workforce, making it clear that high school success does indeed matter to employers. Schools should also create more concrete links to employers while students are still in high school, he suggests, and his research is analyzing experiments that use these school-to-work arrangements to improve the motivation of work-bound students. His book on this subject, *Beyond College for All: Career Paths for the Forgotten Half* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2001) won the best book award from the American Sociological Association in 2003.

With regard to Illinois, social policy expert **Dan A. Lewis** has released a **report on the state information systems that provide job-training information**. In it, he and co-author Paul Selden find that the most-used benchmark of workforce development paints a misrepresentative picture of the subject. Given that there is no systematic approach to data collection and more importantly to analysis and interpretation, they recommend folding the current hodgepodge of state information systems into a single database. This will provide a single source of consistent and reliable information and data collection. The Joyce Foundation sponsored the report.

Continuing his work on **developing and implementing econometric models of skill formation** has led economist **Christopher Taber** to investigate schooling, job training, and other forms of human capital investment with help from the Searle Fund, W. T. Grant Foundation, and the National Science Foundation. His recent research includes studies of Catholic schooling, wage growth among low-wage workers, and general equilibrium models of the labor market.

In **research on Catholic schools** with Joseph Altonji of Yale University, they found that students who attend Catholic schools are more likely to graduate and attend college than public school students. Another study examines school-voucher programs. While these programs can lead to an exodus of positive role models, Taber and Altonji's preliminary results suggest that these peer effects on the students who remain in public school are small in magnitude.



James Spillane

Standards Deviation: How Local Schools Misunderstand Policy (Harvard University Press, 2004) by **James Spillane**, associate professor of human development and social policy, retraces a four-year project to analyze how educational leaders implemented math and science reforms in the 1990s. He found that as federal and

state policies trickle through the different educational strata to the classroom level, they become increasingly garbled despite the best of intentions. Spillane shows that implementing new reforms is spotty at all levels and can even be highly subjective. Only systematic training and support, he argues, can offset these “well-intentioned misunderstandings” for successful educational change in America’s classrooms.



Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** is writing a book synthesizing the findings from his six-year study of 83 schools and 50,000 children in the **Comer School Reform Programs** in Chicago, Detroit, and Prince George’s County, Maryland. Designed by Dr. James Comer, these programs advocate that parents, school administrators, and a support team dealing with psychological and welfare issues should work together to determine each school’s academic and social goals. Cook and his team have examined the programs’ cumulative success both in implementation and in positive influence on school

climate and student performance. A recently completed follow-up project tested whether improvements in test scores and self-reported social behavior found in the Comer elementary schools in Chicago were maintained in high school. It also looked at whether the same short-term effects were found with fresh cohorts of elementary school students. To these ends, high school records on dropping out, test scores, and records from the juvenile justice system were used. The Spencer Foundation and the Department of Education provided funds for both of these studies.

In an article in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 589:114-149, Cook **addresses and refutes arguments advanced for educational researchers’ resistance to random assignment**: He pays special attention to the philosophical, practical, and ethical objections, and to claims about undesirable effects, low usage in the policy world, and the availability of equally good and better design alternatives. He concludes that while random assignment is not the “gold standard” for justification of causal inferences in school-based research, it does provide a better assessment of educational reforms than current prevailing methods. Cook is a member of eight committees that are designing and assessing educational innovations via randomized experiments or regression-discontinuity designs in the Institute of Education Sciences, Department of Education.

The **accuracy of the census data** is a focus of statistics professor **Bruce Spencer**’s work. Spencer worked with the Census Bureau to estimate the amount of error in the 2000 Census and in the estimates of net undercount. He also provided advice on how to use statistical decision theory in the form of loss function analysis to evaluate whether adjustment for undercount would improve accuracy. This project is an extension of his general focus on the accuracy of empirical research in public policy. A recent project, supported by the Searle Fund, identifies sources of uncertainty in the current randomized experiment to evaluate Head Start.

Spencer is making progress on quantifying the bias from noncooperation in social experiments when a standard assumption (“SUTVA” or lack of peer effects) is not used. He is finishing a book with Juha Alho of the University of Joensuu in Finland on the interplay between statistics and demography, and assessment of uncertainty of population forecasts.

Providing earned income tax credits, limiting welfare benefits, distributing public housing vouchers—these are just a few examples of recent local, state, and national legislation that policymakers have passed. Will such efforts help break the ongoing cycle of poverty, discrimination, and exclusion that engulfs welfare recipients, the working poor, and their families? To this end, IPR researchers, under the guidance of economist **Greg Duncan**, have cast a wide net that is examining a variety of topics such as:

- the Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity residential mobility programs,
- the effects of poverty and welfare reform,
- the spending patterns of low-income families,
- self-employment among immigrants, and
- the effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

►► Overview of Activities

IPR researchers have been instrumental in tracking and documenting the Gautreaux Program, one of the most significant housing experiments of the last two decades. In 1966, Dorothy Gautreaux sued the Chicago Housing Authority and HUD in the nation's first public housing desegregation lawsuit. Under court order to remedy racial segregation in 1973, HUD agreed to provide vouchers, mobility counseling, and housing relocation assistance to help approximately 7,000 families move from Chicago's public housing projects to private housing in city and suburban neighborhoods. IPR sociologist **James Rosenbaum** has documented the successes of this Gautreaux program.

In 2002—25 years after the initiation of the first Gautreaux program—Gautreaux II was launched. Five hundred Chicago families were offered special vouchers to move into apartments in areas with low poverty and low minority rates. Sociologist **Kathryn Edin** and economist **Greg Duncan** are conducting an **in-depth qualitative study of 80 of these new Gautreaux families**. With support from the MacArthur and Ford foundations, they are following 40 “movers” through the entire process from enrollment to two years after their move, and 40 who have not moved. The new study will provide in-depth qualitative, “start-to-finish” data missing from research on the original Gautreaux program.

From 1994 to 1999, HUD implemented the Moving to Opportunity (MTO) Demonstration Program, a public housing mobility program inspired by Rosenbaum's research on Gautreaux, in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups: those receiving special vouchers similar to the Gautreaux vouchers with limited geographical mobility, those receiving “housing-choice” vouchers with no geographical restrictions, and a control group who remained in public housing. Thanks to support from the Russell Sage Foundation, Edin, Duncan, and Princeton economist Jeffrey Kling are **conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses of MTO movers** who have been in their neighborhoods for five to seven years now. Overall program results are promising, with women and children who did move showing improvements in their mental health.

Dan A. Lewis, professor of human development and social policy, will soon release the results of a two-year **comparative study of reactions by Chicago residents to families**



Greg Duncan, Chair

The new study will provide in-depth qualitative, “start-to-finish” data missing from research on the original Gautreaux program.

using housing vouchers to move from public housing into city and suburban neighborhoods. He found that though there was no organized resistance to these low-income “voucher movers,” property owners, black and white, did react strongly to the idea of HUD’s Section 8 voucher program. Most of the families who moved went to predominantly black neighborhoods, where they felt more comfortable, perpetuating Chicago’s high level of residential racial segregation. The study was supported with funds from the Chicago Community Trust and the MacArthur Foundation.



Robert Taylor Homes, Chicago Public Housing

J. Reblando

Sociologist **Mary Pattillo** is completing a book about gentrification and public housing construction in the North Kenwood Oakland (NKO) area, a neighborhood on Chicago’s south lakefront that has been predominantly African-American since the 1950s. Six 16-story public housing sites were slated for renovation in 1985, but those plans were later abandoned in favor of demolishing the buildings. The negotiations over how many units to rebuild in the neighborhood created a local maelstrom in which NKO residents grappled with the twin pressures of public housing transformation and the revitalization and construction of market-rate housing. Pattillo’s book, written with support from the MacArthur Foundation, will deal with the effects of these conflicting trends as residents move to reconstruct their community.



P. Reese

Mary Pattillo

Economist **Joseph Ferrie** is examining economic mobility from a historical perspective, looking particularly at the economic progress of blacks in the first decades after Emancipation, using data on more than 30,000 native-born males linked to the 1870 to 1880 population censuses. In another historical study supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF), Ferrie is examining the extent to which mortality rates increased in the 19th century as urbanization and industrialization expanded. He also hopes to provide the first estimate of infant and maternal mortality rates in the United States in this era. His most recent work on Chicago demonstrates how improved water supplies were crucial in significantly lowering the city’s mortality rate around 1900.

The presence of immigrant-owned businesses in low-income neighborhoods has sparked heated controversy. In one project, economist **Bruce Meyer** and Robert Fairlie of the University of California, Santa Cruz look at how immigration has affected native-born business owners. Anecdotal evidence suggests that immigrants, especially Asians, displace native business owners. Using 1980 and 1990 data, Meyer and Fairlie find mixed evidence of the effects of immigration on native white self-employment. Their earlier work found no effects on African-American business owners.

How to measure well-being has been a policy concern since the first poverty guidelines were issued by the federal government in the 1960s. Meyer and James Sullivan of the



University of Notre Dame are testing whether consumption rather than income provides a better measure of material well-being. Consumption data, they argue, offers the advantages of being a more direct measure of well-being and less subject to underreporting bias.

Another enduring concern of policymakers is **whether social welfare programs create disincentives to work**. In a project with Bradley Heim of Duke University supported by the Searle Fund, Meyer is examining current methods of assessing the work effects of tax and transfer programs and is developing new methods to examine the effects of welfare programs and tax incentives for the poor on hours worked. Another unintended consequence of poverty policies might be to encourage families to move to states with more generous benefits. This topic takes on added importance under welfare reform because states now have the flexibility to design their own programs. Using what Meyer argues are improved methods of study, he finds that there is some welfare-induced migration, but much less than what has been found in past research.

In **Temporary Contracts and Unemployment Distribution**, economist **Luoja Hu** and Maia Guell of the University of Pompeu Fabra, Spain, investigate unemployment distribution in the Spanish labor market from the 1980s to 1990s, a period of labor-market reform. Of all the Western European countries, Spain has been plagued by the highest unemployment rate and the highest rates of long-term unemployed. It also had the most regulated labor market of the OECD countries. In 1984, Spain introduced fixed-term contracts, with termination clauses that were less financially burdensome for employers, to allow for more labor flexibility. Limited by the available cross-sectional data for this period, Hu and Guell developed a method for estimating the probability of leaving unemployment, applying it to analyze the change in distribution of unemployment over time. Their findings suggest that fixed-term contracts actually created a more segmented unemployed labor pool. Therefore, employers tended to hire from short-term unemployed pools rather than long-term unemployed pools, perpetuating the problem of long-term unemployment.

Sociologist **Devah Pager** continues work on her project, **The Mark of a Criminal Record**. In her original study, she sent matched pairs of young black and white men to apply for entry-level job openings throughout Milwaukee to assess the effects of race and criminal record on hiring outcomes. One of the most striking findings from this study was that employers were more likely to call back whites with criminal records for interviews than black applicants with no criminal history (*American Journal of Sociology*, 2003, 108(5): 937-975). *The Wall Street Journal* and *Los Angeles Times* have reported on her findings.

She is currently replicating the study, funded by the NSF, with Bruce Western of Princeton University in a larger, more ethnically diverse American city. The inclusion of Latino testers will allow the researchers to move beyond the black-white paradigm and to develop a direct model of racial/ethnic queues in hiring. It will also investigate whether educational credentials can offset the stigma of a criminal record.

Celeste Watkins, assistant professor of sociology and African-American studies and IPR faculty fellow, is working on an **ethnographic analysis of the implementation of welfare**



reform on the front lines of service delivery. Her findings in “The Incomplete Revolution: Constraints on Reform in Welfare Bureaucracies” indicate that caseworkers fulfill dual and sometimes conflicting roles: those of an eligibility compliance officer and a welfare-to-work advocate. It is difficult for caseworkers to fulfill an advocacy role when institutional rewards prize efficiency along with fraud and error reduction. Welfare clients find multiple ways to resist this institutional tension, including concealing information relevant to their cases. Watkins notes that welfare clients consider this a way to exercise their power within the welfare organization. Another part of the project focuses on the issue of race and community integration—or alienation—in welfare offices.

Watkins has launched an ethnographic **study of African-American women infected with HIV/AIDS in Chicago** and the ensuing social consequences. In exploring the disease’s short- and long-term effects, Watkins hopes to contribute to understanding the social dynamics that shape its prevention and spread, and how the disease affects factors from labor force participation to social network formation, child rearing, and intimate relationships among others. This project will serve as a foundation for a long-term research program comparing the disease’s effects in black communities across genders, sexual orientations, socioeconomic classes, and countries.



P. Reese

A student listens intently to a lecture on political inequalities.

Law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, who was on a yearlong Fulbright in 2002-03 in Trinidad/Tobago, is continuing her work on **gender, sexuality, and implications for HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean**. She helped to develop a research initiative on the topic as well as organize a regional symposium on the topic in March 2004. This was part of a comprehensive research initiative to investigate the influence of gender norms, expectations, behaviors, and the associated power relations on sexuality and the implications for HIV/AIDS risk and prevention in Trinidad and Tobago. Her working paper, “Family Planning Policy and Development Discourse in Trinidad and Tobago: A Case Study in Nationalism and Women’s Equality,” examines the consequences of treating women’s reproductive health as part of a nationalist economic development project rather than as an issue of gender equality.

Does **having a college roommate from a different socioeconomic group make one more empathetic** to that particular socioeconomic group? Looking at randomly assigned roommates in a large public university, economist **Greg Duncan** and his colleagues have found that it does. For example, white students who are randomly assigned African-American roommates are more likely to endorse affirmative action policies in their freshman to junior years. Students with lower incomes become less supportive of higher taxes for the wealthy when they are assigned roommates from high-income families, and students from higher incomes seem to volunteer more when assigned roommates from low-income families. The W. T. Grant Foundation and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Network contributed funds to the study.

In another related study on the effects of peer empathy, the researchers found that college men who reported they binge drank in high school drank much more in college if they roomed with another high school binge drinker. Women and those who did not binge drink in high school did not appear to be affected by their roommates’ high school drinking habits.

From the poorest neighborhoods in Chicago to far-flung communities in Australia, Brazil, and Holland, IPR's Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) Institute is teaching residents how to find and use local resources to rejuvenate their economies, strengthen public and private investments in community, and ultimately, rebuild civil society. Co-directed by **John McKnight** and **John Kretzmann**, ABCD is presenting convincing evidence that when communities focus on their assets rather than their needs, they can often:

- integrate marginalized citizens into productive community life,
- strengthen their infrastructure,
- create new business opportunities,
- improve local health and service delivery, and
- better conditions for their citizens in the U.S. and abroad.

►► Overview of Activities

Welfare recipients, those with physical and mental disabilities, the elderly, and others marginalized by their fellow citizens live at the fringes of their communities. ABCD is working on several projects that will **show communities how to integrate and value these isolated citizens**. In Vermont, ABCD trained the leaders of an initiative that will facilitate community integration of individuals with developmental disabilities. Farther east in Maine, ABCD was called in by a group of citizens to help design an organization that aims to reconnect the towns' most isolated citizens with the community. Several community-integration initiatives for the elderly are also under way.

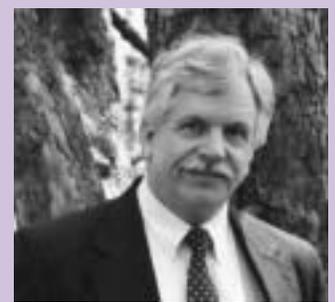
The institute is working on establishing an ABCD Network to promote information sharing, relationship building, and support for asset-based community development in the northeastern U.S.

In addition to citizen-based initiatives, ABCD is **working with institutions such as the YMCA of the USA on community-strengthening projects**. In 2002, the YMCA launched its "Strong Communities" strategic plan to help its branches in cities and underserved communities work on education, diversity, and developing youth, communities, and resources. By collecting case studies on Y branches that are already active in these areas, ABCD is helping the YMCA to formulate its strategic framework in asset-based community development. ABCD will present them at the association's national conference in September. Funds for this project came from the YMCA and the Department of Health and Human Services.

On an individual level, the growing acknowledgement that **good health also encompasses one's environment as well as biological processes** is leading ABCD to work with the medical establishment. The institute organized a training program for community-



John McKnight, Co-Director



John Kretzmann, Co-Director

A. Walsh

Selected ABCD Workbooks

- "A Guide to Capacity Inventories: Mobilizing the Community Skills of Local Residents" by J. Kretzmann, J. McKnight, and G. Sheehan, with M. Green and D. Puntenney
- "A Guide to Mapping and Mobilizing the Associations in Local Neighborhoods" by N. Turner, J. McKnight, and J. Kretzmann
- "A Guide to Evaluating Asset-Based Community Development: Lessons, Challenges, and Opportunities" by T. Dewar
- "The Organization of Hope: A Workbook for Rural Asset-Based Community Development" by L. Snow

For the complete list of ABCD publications, please go to <http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/abcd/abcdpubs.html>



focused residency programs in collaboration with the American Academy of Pediatrics. In a related project, ABCD also assisted the Anne E. Dyson Community Pediatrics Training Initiative, part of the Dyson Foundation, in developing a framework for embedding ABCD's community-building methods in residency programs.

Internationally, ABCD activities continue to grow and receive recognition. In September, McKnight gave the keynote speech at a conference on "Agents Rather than Patients—Realising the Potential for Asset-Based Community Development" at St.

George's House, **Windsor Castle in London.** The U.K.'s Building and Social Housing Foundation, which brings together experts and practitioners to discuss current housing themes and create action agendas, organized this year's conference around ABCD's principles of capacity-building community development.

In **Holland**, ABCD is helping seven Dutch cities through the LSA (Landelijk Samenwerkingsverband Aandachtswijken) to address community issues such as better neighborhood integration of immigrants through workshops and training sessions. Several Dutch participants attended an ABCD summer training session in Chicago and took away new ideas to implement in their communities.

ABCD Working Tools

ABCD provides a wide range of tools to help communities to develop their asset-based strengths:

- *Building Communities from the Inside Out*, a series of related workbooks, and other publications,
- a training program on videotape,
- access to a North American faculty of 30 practitioners and trainers,
- Web-based communication and dissemination tools (the ABCD Web site and a listserv discussion group),
- an extensive network of local, national, and international community builders.



Down under in **Australia**, Kretzmann gave the keynote address at the National Family and Community Strengths Conference at the University of Newcastle in New South Wales, Australia. He spent three weeks traveling through five Australian states conducting more than 20 workshops for government officials, researchers, and community developers. This is part of ABCD's initiative to grow ABCD Australia.

Along the **U.S.-Mexican border**, ABCD, in conjunction with the Synergos Institute, is aiding the U.S.-Mexico Border Philanthropy Partnership to develop a series of community foundations to improve the quality of life in disadvantaged border communities.

The institute also has ongoing initiatives in **Canada** and outreach in countries such as **Brazil** and **South Africa**.

How does incarceration affect African-American communities? Why do the effects of community policing depend on where you live? Will a “data warehouse” help to reduce community crime? To what extent has the social structure of the legal profession changed over the years? Bringing together faculty from the law school and social science departments, IPR’s Law and Justice Program, led by law professor **John Heinz**, is seeking answers to these and other questions. Topics currently addressed by the group include:

- how incarceration affects African-American communities,
- the role of technology in law enforcement,
- measuring the effects of community policing initiatives, and
- the changing nature of the legal profession.

►► Overview of Activities

Over the past 30 years, U.S. incarceration rates have skyrocketed. There are six times as many inmates today as there were in 1972—with African-Americans making up the fastest-growing segment of the prison population. What does their incarceration and

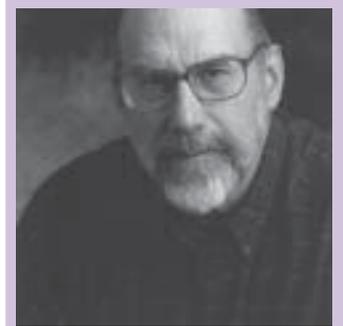
ensuing release mean? Law professor **Dorothy Roberts** is investigating the **social and moral costs of mass incarceration on African-American communities**. Roberts hopes to use this study as a guide for expanding her previous research on the disproportionate number of African-American children referred to the child welfare system by examining its community-level effects. She notes that recent findings of damage to social networks and norms caused by high incarceration rates might help create understanding of the impact of the spatial concentration of child welfare in-

volvement in African-American neighborhoods. For other references to research on the effects of mass incarceration, see Devah Pager’s work on p. 15 and Jeff Manza’s on p. 27.

2003 marks a decade since the **Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy program (CAPS)**, the nation’s largest experiment in community policing, was started. IPR political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan** and his research team have been evaluating the program since 1993.

CAPS involves the creation of turf-oriented teams of police officers with long-term beat assignments, extensive community involvement and empowerment, and integration with improved city services. The program encourages police and residents to engage in neighborhood problem-solving.

“CAPS at Ten,” the eighth report by Skogan and his team, traces the program’s decade-long implementation and impact. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority provided funding for these CAPS reports. Based on the evaluation’s yearly tracking polls, **many of the city’s communities grew significantly safer, more orderly, and cleaner**



John Heinz, Chair

R. Tolchin



Dorothy Roberts

P. Reese

...to use this study as a guide for expanding her research on the disproportionate number of African-American children referred to the child welfare system...



P. Reese

Wesley G. Skogan and Paul Wilson, a chief inspector with London's Metropolitan Police, study a Chicago beat map.

during the 1990s and early 2000s. Overall, crime rates have dropped, particularly in African-American communities, and satisfaction with the quality of police service is up across all demographic groups. One exception is Chicago's murder rate, which has declined more slowly than in other urban areas, due largely to the fact that what remains is closely linked to gang violence and street drug markets. Public involvement in and awareness of the program remains strong. Eighty percent of all Chicagoans—and almost 90 percent of African-Americans—are familiar with it. In 2002, more than 67,000 people attended the monthly public meetings held by every police beat.

A significant dark cloud in this picture, however, is the lack of improvement in the city's Latino neighborhoods. The report concludes that especially for Spanish-speakers, crime levels, social disorder, and physical

decay were substantially higher in 2003 than 1994. As Skogan notes, "The success of CAPS depends on who you are and where you live."

Skogan is working on a book manuscript that will trace the implementation of community policing in the city and its impact on whites, African-Americans, and Latinos.

Project CLEAR (Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting), a partnership between the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and Oracle Corporation, is continuing work on its state-of-the-art integrated criminal justice information system. CLEAR information resides in the CPD's "data warehouse," a repository of more than five million arrestees drawing from multiple data sources that can be queried and is updated daily.

Given the key role that integration plays in this project, IPR research associate Susan Hartnett, the lead researcher on Project CLEAR, conducted a telephone survey of representatives of 176 law enforcement agencies outside of the Chicago police department on their agency's participation in the data warehouse.

The study, funded by the Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services, found that use of CLEAR's data warehouse has spread widely and rapidly. In just over a year, almost all Cook County police departments and county agencies, units in many surrounding counties, and federal agencies had adopted it. Every month new records are set for usage. The longer agencies participate, the more they use it, and the more uses they find for the data. Suburban police agencies use the system to solve serious crimes from homicide to robbery and car-jackings.

For more information on CAPS or Project CLEAR, please go to <http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/policing.html>.

In a 2003 article published in *Law & Society Review*, law professor **John Heinz** and two co-authors from other universities published the first findings from a study of **Lawyers for**



Conservative Causes. The research gathered data on 1,300 lawyers affiliated with 81 organizations that had advocated conservative positions on a selected set of recent public policy issues. The article systematically examined networks of interrelationships among 54 lawyers, each of whom was active in three or more of those organizations. It concluded that the lawyers were broadly divided into two separate camps—economic conservatives and social conservatives. Lawyers active in one of these camps were very seldom active in the other.

Economic conservatives were opposed to government regulation in areas such as employment discrimination, the minimum wage, and environmental pollution. Their networks of interrelationships were further subdivided into representatives of the interests of major corporations and advocates of more consistently libertarian positions. Social conservatives favored government intervention to promote social order and “family values” with respect to such issues as pornography, abortion, and school prayer. These lawyers were further subdivided into a network composed primarily of Catholics and another composed primarily of Evangelicals. A relatively small number of lawyers affiliated with “umbrella” organizations such as the Heritage Foundation and the Federalist Society bridged these constituencies. Lawyers serving business interests were usually located in the District of Columbia; those active in socially conservative causes were mostly from the South, West, and Midwest. Thus, they were separated by both ideological and geographic distance.

Heinz and three co-authors—sociologist **Robert Nelson** of Northwestern University, Rebecca Sandefur of Stanford University, and Edward Laumann of the University of Chicago—have completed a book manuscript (University of Chicago Press, forthcoming) **analyzing changes in the legal profession since 1975**. Data in the book come from surveys conducted in 1975 and 1995, in which more than 800 lawyers were personally interviewed at each time.



In the two decades between the surveys, a substantial amount of change occurred in the legal profession. In particular, the organizations in which lawyers work increasingly determined the legal profession’s social structure and how legal services are delivered. A few examples of what happened between 1975 to 1995 include the following: The Chicago bar doubled in size; women entered the bar in large numbers, coming to occupy mostly subordinate positions; the pay gap between the best- and worst-paid lawyers widened; firms became less stable and lawyers’ careers became less secure; and lawyers’ work became more specialized, with lawyers serving a smaller range of clients.

The book argues that during the last quarter of the 20th century, practice organizations became a primary engine of change in the social structure of the bar. Large firms commanded a bigger share of lawyers’ revenues, recruited more broadly, redefined the division of labor in legal work, and inculcated a new professional ideology. As they did so, they transformed the legal profession.

Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy

This broad multidisciplinary program looks at the ways in which social, political, and institutional dynamics shape and constrain national policymaking in the United States and in comparison with other advanced industrial societies. The program director is sociologist **Jeff Manza**, associate director of IPR. Scholars in the program are doing research on topics such as:



Jeff Manza, Chair

- the dynamics of public opinion, political deliberation, and political communication,
- the impact of public opinion on policymaking,
- the impact of welfare-state programs on the patterns of social inequality, both in the U.S. and cross-nationally,
- public opinion about U.S. foreign policy,
- the structure, system, and ramifications of new information technologies,
- how gender affects attitudes and social policies, and
- diverse topics concerning institutions and politics such as vocational training, and felon disenfranchisement.

►► Overview of Activities

Every month newspapers are awash with the latest consumer confidence reports, but **are the surveys used to gauge consumer confidence really indicative of consumers' economic perceptions**—especially on a macro-level?



P. Reese

Charles Manski

Economist **Charles Manski** and Jeff Dominitz of Carnegie Mellon University have undertaken a study of the Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS), the most frequently cited of the consumer confidence indexes. Established in 1946, the ICS is composed of five questions taken from the larger Michigan Survey of Consumers, a monthly nationwide telephone survey of 500 respondents. The questions, which have remained essentially unchanged for half a century, concern current and future buying conditions, family expectations, business conditions, and aggregate economic conditions.

Manski and Dominitz studied the responses to eight questions used in a recent Michigan Survey of Consumers, four of which have predefined qualitative responses (i.e., “better,” “same,” “worse”) and another

four that use a “percent chance” format (“What do you think is the percent chance that...?”). They concluded that the qualitative responses were highly volatile—one question showed a change in score of 65.5 to 118.4 points in just three months—in comparison with the percent questions which varied only 11.7 points over an entire year. In addition to using a percent format, they suggested restricting questions to consumers’ personal expectations and giving the breakdown for each question instead of an overall index score. They argue that these changes would temper the survey’s volatility, reflect actual sentiment more accurately, and most importantly, allow people to act on more reliable information. Support for the study was provided by the Searle Fund.



Together with Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota, Michael Delli Carpini of the University of Pennsylvania, and IPR graduate fellow Daniel Bergan, IPR Director **Fay Lomax Cook** has launched the **first national survey to examine the extent, nature, and impact of the ways in which Americans come together to discuss policy issues**. Much contemporary analysis of American democracy sounds the alarm that citizens are retreating from the process of electing government officials, influencing the legislative process, and engaging in other forms of political life. Although civic deliberation is receiving growing attention from scholars and other political observers, relatively little is known about its extent and nature. The researchers expect their work to correct this imbalance and to expand the notion of public deliberation to include what they call “discursive participation.”

Cook continues to conduct research on various aspects of Social Security. In another project with Jacobs and Northwestern doctoral student Dukhong Kim, she **examines the effects of the Social Security Administration’s annual dissemination of Social Security statements about the program to the public**. Using a large Gallup survey on knowledge and attitudes about Social Security, they find that receiving the personal statements affects knowledge about and confidence in Social Security. This finding suggests that the quantity and quality of governmental information disseminated to citizens can make a difference.

In a related project, Cook and colleagues are examining **how the public’s opinion of Social Security has changed over time** and how it compares with the claims that policy elites make about Social Security. They find that support for Social Security, measured by the willingness to maintain or increase spending for it, has remained strong since the mid-1980s. When they compare public opinion about Social Security to the claims, they find that some of the claims about the public’s views rest on weak polling data.

New IPR faculty fellow and political scientist **Jeff Jenkins** is studying **how constituency, party, and underlying values affect the actions of individual members of Congress**, such as in casting a roll-call vote. He is comparing the relative behavior of those members seeking re-election with lame-duck members, who are serving their remaining time in office without constituent restraints. His research has confirmed what others have found: Lame-duck members, as well as their re-election-minded colleagues, do not “shirk”—or significantly alter their voting patterns.

While some academics have argued that these null findings mean constituent preferences matter little to individual members of Congress, Jenkins is pursuing another theory—lame ducks continue representing their constituents’ interests because their preferences are closely aligned to those of their constituents. He is also considering such factors as their behavior in previous noncongressional positions, and their socioeconomic background, and is comparing individual survey responses with their voting records.

... support for Social Security, measured by the willingness to maintain or increase spending for it, has remained strong since the mid-1980s.



Political scientist **Brandice Canes-Wrone** has been working on issues related to **how public opinion influences legislative-executive bargaining and presidential decision-making**. These topics are the focus of her book manuscript, *Who Leads Whom? Presidents, Policy Making, and the American Public* (University of Chicago Press, forthcoming 2004).

... public opinion provides a powerful, but until now unrecognized, mechanism, maintaining support for the welfare state in face of the declining influence of key builders of 20th-century welfare states.

Canes-Wrone is currently beginning a new project on **how the selection of bureaucrats affects the degree to which their policy decisions are influenced by public opinion** versus factors such as personal preferences or special interests. In focusing on the areas of education, wetlands, and criminal justice, she hopes to expand understanding beyond current studies of only public utilities regulation. She will explore major issues such as whether elected and appointed officials react differently to the electoral cycle, to what extent elected regulators care about policy results versus the initial popularity of policy positions, and how the responsiveness of elected bureaucrats varies across policy domains.

Sociologists **Jeff Manza** and Clem Brooks of Indiana University are looking at **how public opinion and public policy are linked**. Their research, supported by the National Science Foundation, investigates how and in what ways public opinion influences patterns of welfare state spending in OECD countries. It shows how public opinion provides a powerful, but until now unrecognized, mechanism, maintaining support for the welfare state in face of the declining influence of key builders of 20th-century welfare states.

What kind of foreign policy are Americans willing to back? Political scientist **Benjamin I. Page** is currently completing a book manuscript that seeks to answer this question. The manuscript is based on the 2002 Chicago Council of Foreign Relations (CCFR) report that he co-authored, as well as previous CCFR surveys dating to 1974. Widely circulated in Washington, D.C., the 2002 report showed Americans overwhelmingly rejected a “go-it-alone” foreign policy and strongly supported U.S. use of military force with U.N. approval.



The report, which was based on a survey of 3,200 Americans, depicted a public newly engaged in foreign policy issues following the Sept. 11 attacks, and firmly behind the war on terrorism. But it also found the public at odds with the Bush administration on its handling of Iraq, China, trade policy, and a host of other issues. In the book, Page will contrast the public’s wishes with those of government decision makers, who were also surveyed. He hopes to explore the extent to which individual Americans organize their foreign policy opinions into “purposive belief systems” with a coherent rationale.

Communications scholar **Jennifer Light**’s recent book *From Warfare to Welfare* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003) takes a **historical approach to evaluating the impact of technological developments on American social inequality**. The book examines how a variety of information and communication technologies such as reconnaissance satellites



designed for military use in the 1940s to 1960s were used in American cities to deal with urban blight and social unrest in the 1960s and 1970s.

Light has published several articles that link historical studies of technology to contemporary concerns about inequality, ranging from the digital divide to the relationship between telecommuting and workplace accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act. In these studies, she explains how findings from the history of technology can increase the chance that new technologies will offer opportunities to close social gaps, or at a minimum not enlarge existing ones. She is currently working on a new book, examining the history of computer modeling in the social sciences and public administration from the punch-card era to the present day.

Strategy and management professor **Shane Greenstein** is studying the **geographic spread of the commercial Internet**, looking at both the provision of services and how commercial firms put it to use. Several of his projects are investigating the commercial Internet Service Provider (ISP) market, the leading suppliers of Internet access in the country. Among them is the first statistical study of the development of information infrastructure.

A second set of studies provides the first census of how U.S. businesses, which account for two-thirds of Internet use, employ Internet technology and its diffusion. Greenstein finds that all businesses are using the Internet to varying degrees, but industries seem to cluster in urban locations where IT costs are lower. This seems to drive enhancements for companies located in these areas.



While the Internet has been hailed a great equalizer, **Eszter Hargittai**, assistant professor of communication studies and sociology, is studying **how inequalities arise in Internet use and access**. She is currently writing about her project results, detailing to what extent people's Web-use skills vary and what explains these differences in online abilities. In this project, she is also exploring the independent effect that various types of content organization might have on what information people are most likely to access on the Web. In a related line of research, she and Steven Shafer of Princeton University are empirically testing how men and women differ in their perceptions of their online skills versus their actual skills, especially in regard to navigation of online content.



Kathleen Thelen

Political scientist **Kathleen Thelen** studies the origins, development, and effects of the institutional arrangements that structure the political economies of the advanced industrial countries. She recently completed a book, *How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, Japan, and the United States* (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming 2004), which **explains the origins of vocational training systems for**

blue-collar workers in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan, and analyzes the evolution of these systems in response to changes in the political and market contexts. Her book 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. She is currently writing about the impact of globalization on contemporary labor relations and collective bargaining institutions in developed democracies.

Dennis Chong's research traces the growth of community involvement in land-use decisions and environmental issues in towns and counties across the United States. Supported by the Searle Fund, it focuses on the political process behind hundreds of ballot measures that have been passed in recent years to protect open space from future commercial development. In one paper, the political scientist and his colleague Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias show that while a majority of voters support environmental protection and growth controls, their preferences can be significantly influenced by how the policy alternatives are framed. Theoretically, balanced discussion can offset framing effects; however, recent growth-and-conservation ballot measures in three western states show that other factors such as campaign resources often prevent equal debate and create the conditions for framing effects on these issues.

Psychologist **Alice Eagly** is examining the “gender gap” in social and political attitudes. She is exploring such questions as why women are more favorable toward “compassionate” policies such as welfare spending than are men, whether these attitudinal differences are stable across time and other demographic variables, and what values and other factors may underlie these attitudinal differences. Eagly is currently writing a book on the impact of gender on leadership.



Alice Eagly

She recently published a **meta-analysis on the leadership styles of women and men**, which received widespread media attention. It found that on average women are just as good as—perhaps even a little better than—men in terms of leadership styles, though they hold fewer of the top executive jobs. She is working on a new meta-analysis on stereotypes of leaders that focuses on the extent to which leadership roles are perceived in feminine or masculine terms.

Of those receiving doctorates between 1971 and 1998, the number of women increased from 14 percent to 42 percent. With funding from the

Spencer Foundation, sociologist **Paula England** has launched a study of **the trends and consequences of sex segregation in doctoral fields**. She hopes to discern which processes lead to “tipping,” a term that describes how fields that were previously male dominated fail to achieve a stable balance between males and females and instead become overwhelmingly female. She also seeks to answer the question of whether the “feminization”



of fields lowers the salaries universities offer for those particular fields and if the relative salaries affect the entrance of women versus men into a field.

Sociologist **Ann Orloff's** areas of interest include political sociology, historical and comparative sociology, sociology of gender, and social (including feminist) theory. Her research has focused on states, politics, and gender—particularly in the social policies of the developed world. She is writing a book on **the transformation of gender relations and welfare** in the contemporary United States and several other advanced industrial democracies, *Farewell to Maternalism? States, Gender and Women's Employment* (Duke University Press, forthcoming 2004).

As director of the new Center for Comparative and Historical Analysis, she convened leading scholars of gender analysis and political economy to an October 2003 workshop on “**Prospects for Women's Equality in a Global Economy: Varieties of Labor, Gender, and Capitalism,**” which IPR co-sponsored.

With more than 600,000 prisoners being released into American communities this year alone, there are growing concerns about **how to reintegrate these former inmates into their communities**. One constraint is on the right of ex-inmates to vote. Sociologist **Jeff Manza's** work on felon disenfranchisement with Christopher Uggen of the University of Minnesota has explored this question. Their work reveals that many ex-felons are denied basic civil liberties such as the right to vote, barred from working in certain fields, for example as a barber, or even unable to obtain a driver's license, severely limiting their reintegration efforts.

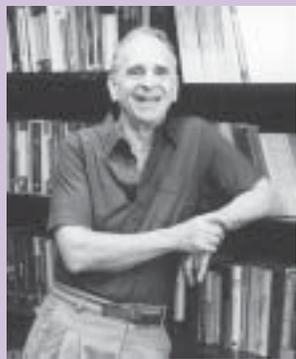
Manza and Uggen are finishing a book entitled *Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy* (Oxford University Press, forthcoming) that will consider the origins and development of state laws barring felons and some ex-felons from voting. It will analyze the impact on political outcomes, as well as the impact of disenfranchisement on the prospects for the civic reintegration of ex-offenders.



P. Reese

Sophomore Dorothy Kronick talks with Jeff Manza about felon disenfranchisement.

Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations



Burton Weisbrod, Chair

The rapidly growing and evolving nonprofit sector is prominent in such major service industries as hospitals, nursing homes, higher education, and museums, often competing with for-profit and governmental organizations. This competition is a key research focus of this program and its chair, economist **Burton Weisbrod**. He is directing and coordinating faculty, graduate, and undergraduate students in a series of studies on:

- measuring the performance of both religious and secular nonprofit organizations compared with their for-profit and governmental counterparts,
- accountability, and
- behavior of varied institutional forms.

► Overview of Activities

A project, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is investigating **reward structures in the hospital and hospice industries**. It looks at whether nonprofits establish incentives that cause their managers and other workers to behave differently than those in governmental or for-profit organizations. In examining compensation patterns for CEOs across the nation from 1992 to 1997, Weisbrod and IPR graduate fellow Burcay Erus have found sizeable differences across institutional forms in base salaries and use of performance-based bonuses and total compensation, and narrowing of the differentials between for-profit and nonprofit hospitals. A second paper, written with Jeffrey Ballou of Northeastern University, focuses on differences in CEO compensation among governmental, religious nonprofit, and secular nonprofit hospitals—all of which are subject to a “nondistribution constraint” (NDC) on using profit-sharing contracts. It disclosed significant differences, highlighting the importance of variables other than the NDC.

As part of a study on the commercialization of higher education, Ballou and Weisbrod are investigating **the extent to which “crowd-out” effects exist in higher education across multiple revenue markets** (government grants and appropriations, private donations, tuition, and other sources of revenue). This analysis, supported by the Spencer Foundation, endeavors to explain which revenue sources are most closely linked and which links persist over time. It studies whether increases in tuition or in government support have a larger effect on levels of private giving. Do crowd-out effects resulting from tuition increases persist longer than those resulting from an increase in ancillary activity?

Many traditional tasks of government—providing for defense, educating children, rehabilitating prisoners—are now outsourced to for-profit and nonprofit firms. For-profit prisons, for example, now exist in more than half of the states. President Bush recently suggested that faith-based institutions might provide some of these social services. Yet monitoring the relationships between the government and its contractors is difficult to do reliably. Weisbrod and Erus are **examining rewards and penalties in the contracts between government agencies and their private contractors**. They hope this study will provide fresh insight on the changes in the historical division of responsibility between the for-profit and governmental sectors.

Another industry characterized by multiple ownership forms is that of fitness centers, where private firms compete with nonprofit organizations such as the YMCA. Weisbrod and journalism professor **Craig LaMay** are **studying fitness centers for differences in**



outputs as well as managerial and employee compensation and incentives. They are also looking at how the provision of services to low-income clients differs among institutional forms. A significant issue is assessing the frequent claim made by private fitness centers that they are victims of unfair competition from tax-exempt organizations.

A **study of the “certification industry”** is examining the distinct roles of certifiers in the for-profit (e.g., Moody’s in bond ratings), nonprofit (e.g., Underwriters Laboratories in electrical product safety), and governmental (e.g., FDA in pharmaceuticals) sectors. Coexistence of multiple forms of certifiers within an industry is receiving particular attention. The hospital industry is one where state health departments, nonprofit certifiers such as the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, and for-profit certifiers such as the magazine *U.S. News and World Report* coexist. Weisbrod and IPR graduate fellow Maxim Sinitsyn are conducting the study.

In a **study of the nursing home industry** in Ohio, Weisbrod and researcher Mercedes Guerra are analyzing the extent to which published Medicare data on the “quality” of every nursing home provides evidence of consumer satisfaction. Preliminary findings indicate that consumer knowledge of the Medicare information provides a poor basis for predicting consumer satisfaction.

Weisbrod’s research on the behavior of nonprofit organizations has led to development of a **behavioral model being tested in a number of industries, in particular in nonprofit symphony orchestras.** Specifically, the model is being used to predict the choices orchestras make in selecting pieces to perform. Some potential selections are more attractive to paying patrons while others, which are less popular with the audience, contribute to orchestral goals such as encouraging young composers. Data on the programming of 30 symphony orchestras is being examined in their relationships to each orchestra’s revenue sources.



Undergraduates are integral to a number of the program’s research projects. Former IPR undergraduate research fellow Ankit Mahadevia is working with Weisbrod to analyze data for all hospitals in California over a 20-year period to determine whether the **provision of collective goods such as research, education, and charity care differs between for-profit, nonprofit, and public hospitals,** as well as between church-related and other nonprofits. Current undergraduates Elisabeth Rehder and Erin Huffington are examining the **“technology transfer” activities** of research universities and collegiate financial aid policies. Their work is part of a study of the U.S. higher education industry that began in summer 2003.

A **biweekly research-in-progress seminar** operates to advance communication among researchers. Recent speakers on the higher education industry project were Professor Gordon Winston of Williams College and Professor Ronald Ehrenberg of Cornell University.

The Health Policy Working Group is tackling some of the enormous issues that face Medicare and Medicaid, two of the nation's three largest social welfare programs, and the health industry as a whole. Directed by economist **Bruce Meyer**, the group is focusing its research on issues such as:

- the health care safety net and the uninsured,
- public health insurance and child well-being,
- mental health benefits,
- methods for measuring health,
- the interaction of stress and health, and
- hospital competitiveness and “upcoding” of diagnoses.

►► Overview of Activities

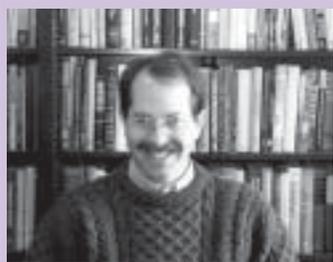
Economists **Anthony Lo Sasso** and **Bruce Meyer** are studying how the structure and characteristics of the health care safety net can **affect employees' decisions to accept employer-sponsored family health insurance coverage and employers' decisions to offer coverage**. Their new measures of the hospital and clinic safety net will enable researchers to better determine the implications for both Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). It is supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Recent Medicaid expansions and SCHIP seemed to have improved children's access to health care and, consequently, might have made them healthier. Meyer and Lo Sasso, with IPR research associate Ithai Lurie, are **documenting the effects of these health coverage expansions on children's receipt of care and health**. Another issue is whether safety-net health centers and hospitals have a discernible impact on these outcomes. Lo Sasso's results suggest that SCHIP adoption was low, and a portion of the expanded public enrollment came from the ranks of the privately insured.

Lo Sasso is keenly interested in **how government policies affect private sector decisions**. He has studied the impact of SCHIP on children without insurance and the extent to which public coverage might have “crowded out” private coverage. In another study he is considering how the availability of safety-net health care services affects the willingness of firms to offer health insurance and the willingness of employees to sign up for health insurance when it is offered. Lo Sasso also has a grant from the Searle Fund to study the impact of state nongroup health insurance reforms on the market for nongroup insurance.

Lo Sasso is using a five-year Independent Scientist Award from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to **study workplace health benefits and how they affect employee health**. In particular, he has a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study an expansion of mental health benefits on cost and quality of care at a Fortune 500 manufacturing corporation.

A mere prick of the finger is all it takes to set anthropologist **Thomas McDade's** field-friendly methods for collecting whole blood samples into motion. McDade **analyzes the samples for markers of stress, immune function, and cardiovascular disease**. He has applied these methods to study the mental and physical health consequences of rapid culture change in Samoa and Bolivia.



Bruce Meyer, Chair

... considering how the availability of safety-net health care services affects the willingness of firms to offer health insurance...



McDade is also collaborating with colleagues at the University of Chicago to **investigate the social, psychological, and health correlates of social isolation** in a five-year study of approximately 200 Chicagoans, 50 to 64 years old. The Laboratory for Human Biology Research at Northwestern, which McDade directs, is measuring blood samples for markers of immune function and cardiovascular disease risk to examine the biological impact of social processes associated with aging.



T. McDade

Taking a blood sample

While much is known about physiology and sociology as separate disciplines, little is known about the processes or pathways through which social contexts influence physical development, health, and well-being. As a member of a planning group for a research network on social connections, biology, and health at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, **Thomas D. Cook** became very interested in this **interplay of social, biological, and psychological factors**. If small deviations in socioeconomic status translate into large disease outcomes, what does that mean for disease treatment and prevention? Cook and McDade with **Emma Adam**, assistant professor of human development and social policy, developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, economist **Greg Duncan**, and Northwestern colleague Fred Turek, a sleep specialist, are exploring how sociology and human physiology can be combined through a multidisciplinary effort for a better understanding of how social contexts affect stress and health in young adults.



P. Reese

Leemore Dafny

In research on whether hospitals respond to price changes, economist **Leemore Dafny** **investigates hospitals' responses to large reimbursement increases** for Medicare patients with certain diagnoses. She finds that hospitals—especially for-profit ones—responded to these price changes by “upcoding” patients to diagnoses that had the largest reimbursement increases, garnering an extra \$330-\$425 million per year without any improvement in quality of care or increase in patient admissions. This suggests that hospitals generally do not alter their treatment or admis-

sions policies in response to reimbursement changes, but they do maximize their revenue through upcoding.

In another research project, she asks **whether hospitals try to increase the volume of their “specialty” surgical procedures to deter competition**. Dafny looked at hospital data on electrophysiological studies (EP), an invasive cardiac procedure. In markets where potential competitors were “on the fence” with regard to entry, those hospitals that were already practicing EPs experienced a significant increase in the procedure in the year Medicare announced a prospective reimbursement increase. Her results imply that hospitals might establish so-called “centers of excellence” as competitive deterrents.

Over the last generation, city life has been transformed by the forces of globalization, immigration, and technology, leaving in their wake many of the nation's most pressing social problems. IPR's Urban Policy Working Group is dedicated to exposing the problems that might pinpoint which urban policies could potentially alleviate some of these conditions. The group, chaired by IPR Faculty Fellow **Dan A. Lewis**, is targeting:



Dan A. Lewis, Chair

- tax policy,
- urban change, and
- education.

►► Overview of Activities

In response to **states' burgeoning fiscal crises**, IPR sponsored two events on the topic, which discussed the performance of state revenues over the business cycle, rainy-day funds, and the implications for local governments. In Chicago, tax specialist and economist **Therese McGuire** organized a briefing for local and state policymakers, tax advocates, and academics in May 2003. Panelists were McGuire, Professor Fred Giertz of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Iris Lav, deputy director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Douglas Whitley, president and CEO of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, moderated. The session was based on an April 2003 conference on the same topic in Washington, D.C., organized by McGuire and Eugene Steuerle of the Urban Institute. All of the conference papers were published in a special issue of *State Tax Notes*. Participants at both events pointed to evidence that this is not the most severe crisis in history, states did not spend themselves into these deficits, and the solutions required to "fix" the problem will necessitate long-term—and probably painful—legislative action.



Dawn Clark Netsch discusses the briefing with panelists Therese McGuire and Fred Giertz.

P. Reese

Since 2000, IPR has been **co-sponsoring an urban workshop** that invites speakers to address key metropolitan issues, with a particular emphasis on Chicago. Recent topics have included interpreting neighborhood change and the demographic density of public housing youth.

Several IPR faculty **helped mark the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court's 1954 *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision**, which heralded the end of segregation in public schools. **Dan A. Lewis** participated in a roundtable on the history of public school desegregation in Evanston, Ill. Law professor **Dorothy Roberts** participated in a panel discussion addressing the legal ramifications of the decision.

Additionally, many IPR faculty work on projects that are closely tied to urban policy in areas such as education, policing, housing, welfare reform, community development, and philanthropy.

Emma Adam, National Academy of Education/Spencer Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellowship

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Fellow, American Psychological Association; Chair, Board of Directors, Foundation for Child Development

Dennis Chong, Endowed Lecture, Solomon Interdisciplinary Social Science Program, Cornell University

Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, President of the Board, Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network; Founder, Consortium for Lowering Obesity in Chicago Children

Thomas D. Cook, Margaret Mead Fellow, American Academy of Political and Social Science; Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, Northwestern University; Director's Special Committee on the Future Directions in Social Sciences, Max Planck Society; Jerry Lee Lecture, University of Pennsylvania

Leemore Dafny, Faculty Research Fellow, Health Care Program, National Bureau of Economic Research

Greg Duncan, President, Midwestern Economics Association

Wendy Espeland, Distinguished Leader in Undergraduate Community Award, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University

John Hagan, Albert J. Reiss Distinguished Scholar Award for *Northern Passage: American Vietnam War Resisters in Canada* (Harvard University Press, 2001), American Sociological Association

Paul Hirsch, Fellow, Academy of Management

Charles Manski, Fisher-Schultz Lecture, The Econometric Society; Journal of Applied Econometrics Lecture

Therese McGuire, Appointed to a National Research Council/Transportation Research Board Committee on the Long-Term Viability of Fuel Taxes for Transportation Finance

Robert Nelson, Director, American Bar Foundation

John McKnight, Keynote Speaker, British Social Housing Foundation Conference, Windsor Castle, London

Ann Orloff, President, Research Committee 19 on Poverty, Social Welfare, and Social Policy, International Sociological Association

Benjamin I. Page, Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Converse Award for *The Rational Public* (University of Chicago Press, 1992), American Political Science Association

Devah Pager, Dissertation of the Year Award for “The Mark of a Criminal Record,” American Sociological Association

Mary Pattillo, Fulbright-Hays Summer Fellowship Abroad

David Protes, Puffin/Nation Prize for Creative Citizenship

Dorothy Roberts, Research Award for *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare* (Basic Books, 2002), Institute on Domestic Violence in the African-American Community; Yulee Endowed Lecture, Women’s Studies Program, George Washington University, April 2003



James Rosenbaum receives his book award for *Beyond College for All*.

James Rosenbaum, Willard Waller Award for *Beyond College for All: Career Paths for the Forgotten Half* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2001), American Sociological Association

Allan Schnaiberg, Keynote Speaker, Symposium on the Treadmill of Production and Environmental Protection, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Carl Smith, Research Fellowship, Mellon Foundation

Christopher Taber, Household International Inc. Research Professor in Economics, Northwestern University

Linda Teplin, Owen L. Coon Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University

Kathleen Thelen, Max Planck Institute Research Award for International Cooperation; Executive Committee, Qualitative Methods Section, American Political Science Association; Scientific Advisory Board, Social Science Research Center of Berlin (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung)

Brian Uzzi, Award for Scholarly Contribution for “Social Structure and Competition in Interfirm Networks: The Paradox of Embeddedness,” *Administrative Science Quarterly*

Burton Weisbrod, Service Commendation, Council of the National Research Resources Center, National Institutes of Health, given by Tommy Thompson, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Albert Yoon, Benjamin Mazur Research Professor, School of Law, Northwestern University

Brandice Canes-Wrone

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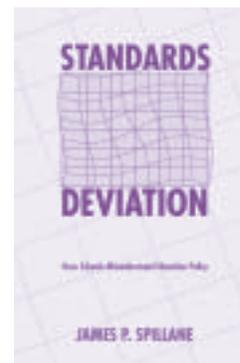
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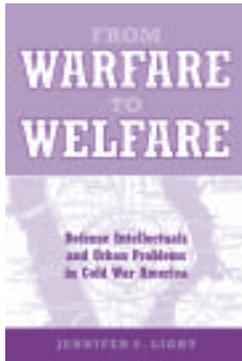
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In *Standards Deviation: How Schools Misunderstand Education Policy*, James Spillane follows federal and state educational policies as they move from legislative chambers to districts, schools, and classrooms. He finds that the understanding of them becomes increasingly distorted, highlighting the need for local training and support.



Jennifer Light's *From Warfare to Welfare: Defense Intellectuals and Urban Problems in Cold War America* traces the transfer of innovations from military to city planning and management. She shows how experiments in urban problem solving adapted the expertise of defense professionals to face new threats—urban chaos, blight, and social unrest.

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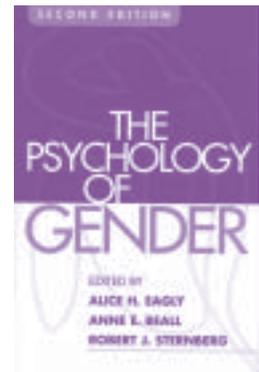
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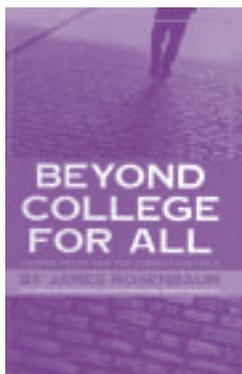
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In *Beyond College for All*, James Rosenbaum argues that a breakdown in communication between employers and high schools has left many marginal students and recent graduates in the lurch—unable to finish college and unwanted by a private sector they have not been prepared for.

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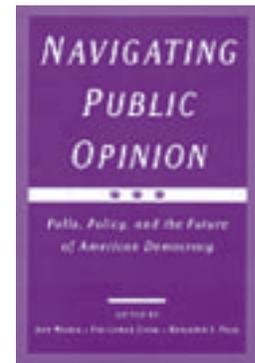
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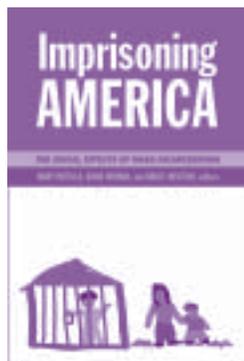
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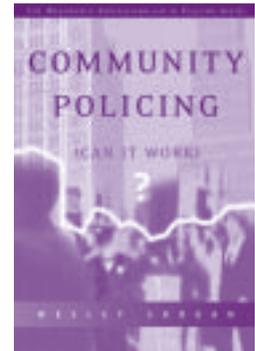
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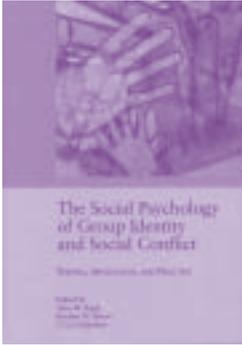
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Devah Pager

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Mary Patillo

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Robert Porter

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Dorothy Roberts

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William Rogerson

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James Rosenbaum

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Allan Schnaiberg

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Wesley G. Skogan

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James Spillane

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Carl Smith

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Linda Teplin

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Kathleen Thelen

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Brian Uzzi

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Michael Wallerstein

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Celeste Watkins

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Burton Weisbrod

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▶▶ Selected JCPR Policy Briefs

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Winter 2003

- January 13, 2003 “Do Black Peers Influence White Students’ Attitudes and Behaviors?” by Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor and IPR Faculty Fellow
- January 15, 2003 “Community-Based Action Research: Using University Research Capacities to Serve the Community” by Ernie Stringer, Senior Lecturer, Centre for Aboriginal Studies, Curtin University of Technology, Australia
- February 3, 2003 “What Every Conservative (and a Lot of Liberals) Wants to Know: Why Poor Single Mothers Don’t Marry, and Why They Have Children They Can’t Afford” by Kathryn Edin, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- February 10, 2003 “Chicago Research Data Center Briefing” by Bhash Mazumder, CRDC Executive Director; Gale Boyd, CRDC Board Chair; and Lynn Riggs, CRDC Administrator
- February 17, 2003 “The Making of the Third Ghetto: How Welfare Reform and Housing Reform Affect Chicagoans” by Dan A. Lewis, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow
- February 24, 2003 “The Effect of the State Children’s Health Insurance Program on Health Insurance Coverage” by Anthony Lo Sasso, Research Associate Professor and IPR Faculty Associate
- March 3, 2003 “Life Terms or Death Sentences? The Uneasy Relationship Between Judicial Elections and Capital Punishment” by Richard Brooks, Assistant Professor of Law and IPR Faculty Fellow
- March 10, 2003 “The Political Values of Chicago Lawyers, 1975 and 1995” by Jack Heinz, Professor of Law and IPR Faculty Fellow

Spring 2003

- April 7, 2003 “Violence in Intimate Relationships as Women Transition from Welfare to Work: What Does It Mean for Child and Adolescent Functioning?” by Brenda Lohman, IPR Research Associate; Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal, IPR Graduate Fellow; and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow
- April 14, 2003 “Unmarried Parents: Determinants of Breaking Up or Marrying in the Year after Birth” by Paula England, Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow



- April 21, 2003 “Do Medicaid Physician Fees Impact Access to Care and Birth Outcomes Among Medicaid Eligible Populations?” by Bradley Gray, Assistant Professor, University of Illinois at Chicago, Institute for Government and Public Affairs, School of Public Health
- April 28, 2003 “Something to Believe In: Cause Lawyering’s Risks and Rewards” by Stuart A. Scheingold, Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science, University of Washington
- May 5, 2003 “Measuring the Well-Being of the Poor Using Income and Consumption” by Bruce Meyer, Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow
- May 12, 2003 “The Attitudes of Men and Women Towards Social Policies” by Alice Eagly, Professor of Psychology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- May 19, 2003 “Are Mexican Americans ‘Whites’ or ‘People of Color’?: Comparing ‘Brown’ and Black Organizing for Access to Good Jobs in the 1960s and 1970s” by Nancy MacLean, Associate Professor of History and IPR Faculty Associate
- Fall 2003**
- October 6, 2003 “The Case Against Public Housing in Black Chicago” by Mary Pattillo, Associate Professor of Sociology and African-American Studies and IPR Faculty Fellow
- October 13, 2003 “How Did Location Affect Adoption of the Commercial Internet? Global Village, Urban Density, and Industry Composition” by Shane Greenstein, The Elinor and Wendell Hobbs Distinguished Professor of Management and Strategy and IPR Faculty Associate
- October 20, 2003 “Difficult Dealings: Clients’ Experiences in Post-Reform Welfare Offices” by Celeste Watkins, Assistant Professor of Sociology and African-American Studies and IPR Faculty Fellow
- October 27, 2003 “What is *Consumer Confidence (Sentiment)*? Evidence from the Michigan Survey of Consumers” by Charles Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 3, 2003 “Social Status, Stress, and Health: Beyond the Gradient Approach” by Thomas McDade, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and IPR Faculty Associate



P. Reese

Bruce Meyer asks presenter Steve Levitt a question during an IPR colloquium.

- November 10, 2003 “The School Development Program and Its Effects: The Experimental Evaluation of a Whole School Program in Three School Districts” by Thomas D. Cook, The John Evans Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 17, 2003 “Crime, Police, and the New Immigrants: Latinos in Chicago” by Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 24, 2003 “How Institutions Evolve: The Case of German Vocational Training” by Kathleen Thelen, Associate Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow
- December 1, 2003 “Standards Deviation: How Local Schools (Miss)Understand State Educational Policy” by James Spillane, Associate Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow
- Winter 2004**
- January 12, 2004 “Two Strikes and You’re Out: An Experimental Study of Race, Crime, and Getting a Job” by Devah Pager, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- February 2, 2004 “Employment and Child Care Decisions of Mothers and the Well-Being of Their Children” by Raquel Bernal, Assistant Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow
- February 9, 2004 “Measuring the Social and Moral Cost of Mass Incarceration in African-American Communities” by Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland and Ellis Professor, Northwestern University Law School, and IPR Faculty Fellow
- February 16, 2004 “How Do Hospitals Respond to Price Changes?” by Leemore Dafny, Assistant Professor of Management and Strategy, Kellogg, and IPR Faculty Fellow
- February 23, 2004 “Couple Relationships Among Unmarried Parents: A Qualitative Portrait” by Paula England, Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow; Kathryn Edin, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow; Kathryn Linnenberg, Doctoral Student in Sociology
- March 1, 2004 “Causes and Consequences of Distinctively Black Names” by Steven Levitt, Alvin H. Baum Professor of Economics, University of Chicago
- March 8, 2004 “Who Leads Whom? The Conditional Nature of Presidential Responsiveness to Public Opinion” by Brandice Canes-Wrone, Associate Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Associate

►► Faculty Fellows

Raquel Bernal, Economics
 P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Human Development and Social Policy (on leave)*
 Dennis Chong, Political Science
 Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy*
 Thomas D. Cook, Sociology
 Leemore Dafny, Management and Strategy, Kellogg
 Greg J. Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy*
 Alice Eagly, Psychology
 Kathryn Edin, Sociology
 Paula England, Sociology
 John P. Heinz, Law
 Jeff Jenkins, Political Science
 Dan A. Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy*
 Anthony Lo Sasso, Research Associate Professor
 Charles Manski, Economics
 Jeff Manza, Sociology
 Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy, Kellogg
 Bruce D. Meyer, Economics
 Ann Orloff, Sociology
 Devah Pager, Sociology
 Mary Pattillo, Sociology/African-American Studies
 Dorothy Roberts, Law
 James Rosenbaum, Human Development and Social Policy*
 Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science
 Bruce Spencer, Statistics
 James Spillane, Human Development and Social Policy*
 Christopher Taber, Economics
 Kathleen Thelen, Political Science
 Celeste Watkins, Sociology/African-American Studies
 Burton Weisbrod, Economics

*In the School of Education and Social Policy

►► New Faculty Fellows



P. Reese

Raquel Bernal is a labor economist with a particular interest in the determinants of an individual's performance in the labor market and in particular, the determinants of ability at the early stages of life.



N. Mandell

Trained as an economist, **Leemore Dafny** uses econometric methods to investigate the impact of public health insurance on health care costs and expenditures and to study competition in health care markets. She is in the management and strategy department at Kellogg.

Jeff Jenkins is a political scientist specializing in the study of Congress, political parties, and American political development. His research interests include examining the determinants of congressional roll-call voting and analyzing the electoral linkage between representatives and their constituents.



P. Reese



P. Reese

Sociologist **Celeste Watkins** is interested in urban poverty, social policy, formal organizations (nonprofit and governmental), and race, class, and gender. She holds a joint appointment in African-American Studies and is currently investigating the social consequences of HIV/AIDS in African-American communities.

►► Faculty Associates

Emma Adam, Human Development and Social Policy*
Paul Arntson, Communication Studies
Henry Binford, History
Brandice Canes-Wrone, Political Science
Jenifer Cartland, Medicine
Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, Medicine
David Dana, Law
Shari Seidman Diamond, Law
Jack Doppelt, Journalism
Wendy Espeland, Sociology
James S. Ettema, Communication Studies
Joseph Ferrie, Economics
H. Paul Friesema, Political Science
Tracey George, Law
Kimberly Gray, Civil Engineering
Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy, Kellogg
John Hagan, Sociology/Law
Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies/Sociology
Carol Heimer, Sociology
Melissa Herman, Sociology (on leave)
Michael Herron, Political Science (on leave)
Barton Hirsch, Human Development and Social Policy*
Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations, Kellogg
Jane Holl, Medicine
Luojia Hu, Economics
John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor
Craig LaMay, Journalism
Donna Leff, Journalism
Jennifer Light, Communication Studies/Sociology
Nancy MacLean, History
Thomas McDade, Anthropology
Peter Miller, Communication Studies
Robert Nelson, Sociology
Timothy Nelson, Research Assistant Professor
Benjamin I. Page, Political Science
Robert Porter, Economics
David Protes, Journalism
William Rogerson, Economics
Lawrence Rothenberg, Management and Strategy, Kellogg
Leonard Rubinowitz, Law
Allan Schnaiberg, Sociology
Carl Smith, English
Linda Teplin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Susan Thistle, Sociology (Visiting)
Brian Uzzi, Management and Organizations, Kellogg and Sociology
Michael Wallerstein, Political Science
Albert Yoon, Law (on leave)

*In the School of Education and Social Policy

▶▶ IPR Administration

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Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy

Dan A. Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy

Greg Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy

Alice Eagly, Psychology

Kathryn Edin, Sociology

Paula England, Sociology

Jeff Manza, Sociology

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▶▶ IPR Staff

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▶▶ Research Associates

Heather Bachman, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study

Susan Hartnett, Project CLEAR

Ithai Lurie, Workplace Mental Health Benefits & Selective Contracting Study

Monica McManus, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study (until October 2003)

▶▶ Visiting Scholars

Harold Baron, Community Economic Development Consultant

▶▶ Research Managers

Laura Amsden, Illinois Families Study

Evelyn Asch, Commercialism in Higher Education

Linda Cheng, College to Careers

Sarah Dobrowolski, ABCD Institute

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Rechelle Paranal, TLC3* Study

Jennifer Pashup, Gautreaux II Study

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Cheryl Ward, Transformation and Community Inclusion Project

Gretchen Wright, TLC3* Study

Nicole Wong, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study

▶▶ Research Staff

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*Time, Love, Cash, and Commitment Among Couples with Children (TLC3) Study

Research Assistants

▶▶ Graduate Research Assistants

Lisa Altenbernd, Human Development and Social Policy
Daniel Bergan, Political Science
Fabio Braggion, Economics
Elizabeth Clark Kauffman, Human Development and Social Policy
Amy Claessens, Human Development and Social Policy
Adeline Delavande, Economics
Mimi Engel, Human Development and Social Policy
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Ching-I Huang, Economics
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So Young Kim, Political Science
Ron Laschever, Economics
Su Li, Sociology
Christine Li-Grining, Human Development and Social Policy
Kathryn Linnenberg, Sociology
Ruby Mendenhall, Human Development and Social Policy
Kai Chung Mok, Economics
Lindsay Moore Monte, Human Development and Social Policy
Rebecca Oliver, Political Science
Amber Stitzel Pareja, Human Development and Social Policy
Ann Person, Human Development and Social Policy
Joanna Reed, Sociology
Adam Rosen, Economics
Kendra Schiffman, Sociology
Emily Shafer, Sociology
Vandna Sinha, Human Development and Social Policy
Maxim Sinitsyn, Economics
Emily Snell, Human Development and Social Policy
Aleksy Tetenov, Economics
Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal, Human Development and Social Policy
Bessie Wilkerson, Human Development and Social Policy
Manyee Wong, Human Development and Social Policy
Nathan Wright, Sociology
Yuxiao Wu, Sociology
Anita Zuberi, Human Development and Social Policy

▶▶ Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants

Andrea Baker
Claudia Benitez
Sarah Borchers
Aroop Chatterjee
Connie Chiang
Yariella Coello
Emily Collins
Alicia Dean
Patience Decker
Verity Decker
Renee Dinges
Jeremy Elston
Rita Gondocs
Britt Gordon-McKeon
Luke Hill
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David Novod
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Lis Rehder
Scott Richman
Sarah Rosenbaum
Debasish Sundi
Katherine Turk
Kristin Turney
Katherine Wheaton
Sara Whitaker
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Michael Wong



M. Buse

Senior Aroop Chatterjee (l.) discusses his IPR summer project with Christopher Taber.

►► Foundations

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►► Government Agencies

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Illinois Department of Human Services
National Institutes of Health
 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
National Institute of Mental Health
National Science Foundation
U.S. Census Bureau
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IPR faculty also are frequently found at the podium sharing their expertise by delivering **briefings and lectures** to various public and academic organizations and governmental bodies. Faculty also organize and speak at **conferences** throughout the year and around the world. Each year, IPR holds its **Distinguished Public Policy Lecture** on a particular theme and publishes the lecture. Past speakers have included former Illinois Senator Paul Simon and Donna Shalala, former Secretary of Health and Human Services.

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