



Institute for Policy Research

2004-2005 • Northwestern University



Year in Review

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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; reforming our educational system; 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; understanding the impact of the nation's racial and ethnic diversity; and examining issues of social disparities and health at the population level.

▶▶ Research Programs

Research at the Institute takes place within the following seven program areas:

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

▶▶ Fellows and Funding

The Institute's **34 interdisciplinary faculty fellows and 49 faculty associates** represent 18 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, local and national foundations, government agencies, corporations, and gifts.

▶▶ Dissemination

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

▶▶ Student Training

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

Undergraduate students participate in IPR's **Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants Program** and gain experience in the conceptualization and conduct of policy-relevant social science research. Following a week-long program in statistical computing, they participate in a range of projects such as setting up databases, conducting fieldwork on racial and social inequities, and creating protocols for obtaining medical records.

Message from the Directors

The years 2004 and 2005 have been ones of excitement and change for the Institute for Policy Research. We launched a new multidisciplinary research program in social disparities and health, recruited 12 new faculty members, and began a regular series of policy briefings in Chicago and Washington, D.C.

Highlights included:

► **Recruitment of New Faculty:** IPR successfully recruited one of the largest groups of new faculty fellows in our history. These include Larry Hedges (Statistics and Social Policy), Jennifer Richeson (Psychology), Lincoln Quillian (Sociology), James Druckman (Political Science), and Leslie McCall (Sociology). Additionally, several faculty members from Northwestern joined IPR. See pp. 8-9.

► **Building a New Social Disparities and Health Center:** Under the able leadership of Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, IPR has launched Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health. C2S is bringing together researchers across the social and biological sciences divide to encourage cutting-edge work in revealing how biological processes and related pathways shape individual, family, and group outcomes. See pp. 33-37.

► **Distinguished Public Policy Lectures, Policy Briefings, Public Forums, Conferences, Colloquia, and Lectures:** We were very busy if measured by the sheer number of events, briefings, workshops, and lectures we sponsored. Among the highlights were the visit of Robert Reich, former secretary of labor in the Clinton administration; Grover J. "Russ" Whitehurst, director of the Institute of Education Sciences; five policy briefings; four author-meets-public book forums; and a weekly speaker series. See pp. 4-7 and 72-77.

► **Maintaining IPR's High-Quality Intellectual Output:** Over this period, we released 23 working papers and reports, and our faculty published 245 scholarly articles and edited or authored 21 new books. See pp. 45-71.

Our accomplishments would not have been possible without the dedication of many people and organizations. In particular, we are grateful to our faculty, administration, research staff, graduate and undergraduate research assistants, as well as the foundations, government agencies, and other organizations that support us.

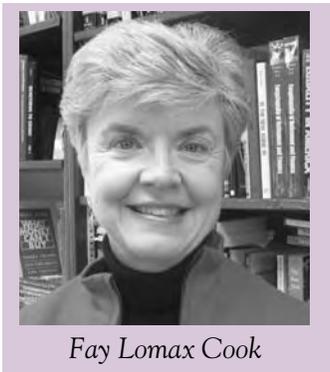
As always, IPR continues its long-standing efforts to foster and promote excellent social science research that speaks to the pressing policy concerns of our times. As we look back on the past years, we feel confident in saying that we have made considerable progress in achieving these goals.



Director



Acting Director,
2004-05



Fay Lomax Cook



Jeff Manza

Highlights from 2004-2005

►► IPR Receives Joyce Grant, Holds Four Policy Briefings

Thanks to a Joyce Foundation grant, IPR has held four policy briefings since fall 2004. All were well-attended with between 60 and 90 policymakers, practitioners, academics, and journalists participating. “These briefings allow researchers and the public to engage in two-way mutually beneficial dialogue,” said **Therese McGuire**, professor of management and strategy at Kellogg, IPR faculty fellow, and director of the policy briefing series.

The November 30, 2004 briefing on “**Shaping Our Children’s Future: How Policies in Child Welfare, Education, and Health Are Affecting At-Risk Children**” tackled three issues. **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law and IPR faculty fellow, spoke about systematic biases in child welfare systems that are disadvantageous to children of color. **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, professor of human development and social policy and IPR faculty fellow, discussed how a fully integrated pre-K to third grade in schools could improve educational outcomes. **Kristin Butcher**, a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, linked the rise in maternal employment and increase in the availability of junk foods in public schools to growing rates of childhood obesity.



J. Reblando

James Spillane chats with a participant following a policy briefing on the “Black Box of Education.”

On February 4, 2005, three educational researchers explored some of **the school-level factors that contribute to student achievement**. IPR Faculty Fellow **James Spillane**, Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change, pointed out that while the effects of school leadership are small, they can account for up to 25 percent of all school-level variation and tend to be stronger for the nation’s most troubled schools. IPR Faculty Associate **Spyros Konstantopoulos**, assistant professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences, discussed evidence indicating that small class sizes are more conducive to student achievement. **Kim Rueben**, a fellow at the Urban Institute, talked about indicators of teacher quality, the most important of which seems to be experience.

“**The Prison Effect: Consequences of Mass Incarceration for the U.S.**” took place in Washington, D.C., on May 13, 2005. **Jeff Manza**, professor of sociology and IPR’s acting director in 2004-05, discussed his recent research on how felon disenfranchisement relegates ex-offenders to second-class citizenship and makes it more difficult for them to reintegrate. **John Hagan**, the John D. MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law, discussed his finding that children with parents behind bars are at greater risk for becoming “institutionally disconnected,” and girls whose biological fathers are in jail are more likely to be homeless and sexually abused. From her research, **Devah Pager**, assistant professor of sociology at Princeton, found evidence of employment discrimination in her study showing that black job applicants were only half as likely as equally qualified white applicants to receive a callback from employers and had roughly the same chances as white applicants just out of prison.



On December 5, 2005, IPR brought together three experts to discuss **changes to the social safety net**. **Rebecca Blank**, dean of the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy and Henry Carter Adams Collegiate Professor of Public Policy at the University of Michigan, highlighted substantial behavioral changes brought about by welfare reform and creation of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Their exact effects, however, remain unknown, and public assistance is still a work in progress. IPR Faculty Fellow **Leemore Dafny**, assistant professor of management and strategy at Kellogg, reviewed the increase in Medicare enrollment and spending over the years and discussed how managing long-term care costs will be a key component to controlling its future growth. **Melissa Kearney**, fellow at the Brookings Institution, spoke about how the number of poor children receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) has tripled since 1990 (while those receiving aid through Aid to Dependent Families with Children/TANF fell dramatically), helping to lift children out of poverty.



Melissa Kearney talks about SSI at an IPR policy briefing on the social safety net.

▶▶ **Robert Reich Talks About America's Jobs Problem**

At the 2004-05 IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture on October 19, 2004, former U.S. Secretary of Labor **Robert Reich** addressed how the forces of **globalization and technological change have widened the gap** between rich and poor in income, wealth, and economic opportunity. As a result, the labor force is split between professionals, who are doing well, and personal service workers, who are doing worse, he said. He proposed that the best solution to this widening divide is for America to invest in early childhood and K-12 education as well as postsecondary training. Reich is currently Professor of Public Policy at the Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California-Berkeley.



Robert Reich relates how globalization and technological change are widening the gap between rich and poor.

▶▶ **Institute of Education Sciences Director Speaks on Evidence-Based Education**

After more than three years on the job, the first director of the Institute of Education Sciences, **Grover J. "Russ" Whitehurst**, addressed the **premises, principles, pragmatics, and politics of making education evidence-based**. He talked about the considerable resistance he has encountered among some in the educational research and practice communities in trying to introduce the widespread use of experiments based on random assignment to treatment and control groups to answer causal questions about the effectiveness of programs and practices. Whitehurst argued that education is not unique as a field and could benefit from the same methods and approaches that have been used in fields such as clinical psychology and health care. Once such practices are widespread, he said, they will lead to a period of continuous improvement unparalleled in the history of U.S. education. Whitehurst delivered the 2003-04 IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture on April 26, 2004.



C. Bradley Moore, Northwestern's vice president for research, and IPR Director Fay Lomax Cook present Russ Whitehurst (center) with a plaque commemorating his lecture.



P. Reese

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale talks with cardiologist Philip Greenland, executive associate dean at Northwestern's Feinberg School of Medicine, following the conference.

▶▶ **New Center on Social Disparities and Health Launched**

On May 6, 2005, **Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health** launched its activities with an introductory conference. Led by IPR Faculty Fellow **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, professor of human development and social policy, the center is a novel effort to link biomedical and life scientists to social scientists at Northwestern University. As part of IPR, C2S will emulate and expand upon the Institute's broad multidisciplinary approach to social policy issues. The hope is that by working together in an interdisciplinary setting, Northwestern researchers will be able to provide more complete answers to how social, cultural, racial, and ethnic contexts affect physical and mental health as well as cognitive achievement at the population level. See pp. 33-37 for more information.

▶▶ **Well-Known Journalists Discuss Their Books at IPR Forums**

Over the winter and spring, IPR invited **three prominent journalists to discuss their books** with IPR faculty fellows and the public. *New York Times* journalist **Jason DeParle** spoke about the seven years he spent following one extended family for his book, *American Dream: Three Women, Ten Kids, and a Nation's Drive to End Welfare Reform* (Viking, 2004), on November 12, 2004.

He argued that it was clear that welfare reform was not going to change the economic or social trajectories of these women's lives or move them closer to the American dream. On May 4, 2005, **Jennifer Washburn**, a New America Foundation fellow and author of *University, Inc.: The Corporate Corruption of Higher Education* (Basic Books, 2005), debated her book's central premise: Growing commercialism in U.S. universities threatens their autonomy and public mission



P. Reese

Indrani Mukharji, executive director of Northwestern's technology transfer program, Jennifer Washburn, and Dan A. Lewis finish debating commercialism in U.S. universities.

of education and research. On May 19, **John B. Judis**, senior editor at *The New Republic*, detailed how recent events might foreshadow a shift from a Republican to a Democratic majority in the political arena. He is the author of five books, including *The Emerging Democratic Majority* with Ruy Teixeira (Scribner, 2002).

▶▶ **IPR Fellows Abroad**

In addition to their work on domestic policy issues, IPR faculty members **share their expertise with audiences and colleagues abroad** through presentations, keynote speeches, and sabbaticals. In 2004-05, two IPR faculty fellows were on sabbatical at Sciences Po in Paris: **Thomas D. Cook**, Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, and **Fay Lomax Cook**, professor of human development and social policy and IPR's director.



During their year in France, Fay Cook gave several presentations on Social Security and U.S. pension reform; Tom Cook made several presentations around Europe. He was U.S. representative at a conference on educational reform held at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Stockholm. **Alice Eagly**, professor of psychology and IPR faculty fellow, convened the August 2004 International Congress of Psychology in Beijing. IPR Faculty Fellow **James Spillane**, Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change, presented “Investigating the Practice of School Improvement: Theory, Methodology, and Relevance” at the Rockefeller Foundation’s Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, in August 2004. **Jeff Manza**, professor of sociology and IPR’s acting director in 2004-05 and a faculty fellow, spoke about “The Bush Presidency and the Future of American Politics” at the Social Project Institute in Moscow on January 27, 2005. **Wesley G. Skogan**, professor of political science and IPR faculty fellow, gave the keynote presentation at the *Colloque International Francophone: La police et les citoyens* in Quebec on May 31, 2005.

►► IPR Supports Undergraduate Research Involvement and Lectures

IPR has a long-standing commitment to involving undergraduates in social science research. In addition to running its annual Undergraduate Summer Research Assistants Program for Northwestern students, now in its eighth year and currently directed by IPR Faculty Fellow **Christopher Taber**, the Institute also co-sponsors the Undergraduate Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality. In the past year the series has tackled the issues of health-care reform, racial inequality in American education, and the No Child Left Behind Act. Keynote speakers included **Judith Feder**, dean of public policy at Georgetown University and a former Clinton administration official; New York University professor **Pedro Noguera**, a leading urban sociologist; and **Jonathan Kozol**, an award-winning educator and author. IPR was a co-sponsor of the April 12 lecture “Poverty: Cause, Effect, or Neither? Looking Back on Four Decades of the War on Poverty.” The event was organized by several student associations and featured **Dalton Conley**, professor of sociology and public policy at New York University, as the keynote speaker.



Pedro Noguera (fourth from left) with student organizers from the Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality.

►► Chicago Research Data Center

Now in its fourth year of operation, the **Chicago Research Data Center** is only one of nine in the nation. It provides researchers with a way to access confidential Census Bureau microdata, including demographic, economic, and business data sets. IPR faculty have several projects either underway or in the proposal stage, including one led by IPR Faculty Fellow **Therese McGuire**, professor of management and strategy, Kellogg, that will try to measure the impact of headquarters location on business services in a local market. Northwestern University was one of the five founding universities and institutions, and **Bruce Spencer**, professor of statistics and IPR faculty fellow, heads the effort at Northwestern.

New Faculty Fellows

▶▶ New Faculty Fellows 2004-2005

Emma Adam, a developmental psychologist, is interested in how social experiences in the daily lives of children, adolescents, and adults influence their emotions and their physiological stress levels. She is trying to trace how stress can lead to poor health outcomes and affect children's behavioral, cognitive, and emotional development. Adam is assistant professor of human development and social policy.



P. Reese

Anthropologist **Thomas McDade** takes a population-level, integrative perspective on health and human development, medical anthropology, ecological immunology, and stress. He uses whole-blood samples taken from a finger-prick to study biomarkers of stress, immune function, and cardiovascular disease. McDade directs the Laboratory for Human Biology Research at Northwestern. He is assistant professor of anthropology.



J. Reblando

Eszter Hargittai's research centers on the social and policy implications of information technologies. As head of the Web-Use Project at Northwestern, Hargittai is leading an effort to learn about how people use the Web in their everyday lives and, in particular, how differences in Internet use might contribute to social inequality. She is assistant professor of communication studies and sociology.



M. Carlsson

▶▶ New Faculty Fellows 2005-2006

A national leader in the fields of educational statistics and evaluation, **Larry V. Hedges'** research straddles several fields—in particular, those of sociology, psychology, and educational policy. He is best known for his work to develop statistical methods for meta-analysis (a statistical analysis of the results of multiple studies that combines their findings) in the social, medical, and biological sciences. Meta-analyses are a key component of evidence-based research. Widely published, Hedges has authored or co-authored numerous journal articles and five books.



J. Reblando

Social psychologist **Jennifer Richeson's** research focuses on prejudice, stereotyping, and intergroup relations. Her work generally concerns the ways in which social group memberships such as race and gender impact the way people think, feel, and behave. More specifically, her research investigates antecedents and consequences of prejudice and stereotyping from the perspectives of traditionally stigmatized and dominant groups. She is associate professor of psychology.



C. Queen

Political scientist **James Druckman** is an expert in political preference formation, political communication, and coalition building in parliamentary systems. He has done extensive work on evaluating framing techniques in politics. He has also conducted research on the effects of electronic mediation on negotiation and parliamentary coalitions in Eastern Europe. Druckman is associate professor of political science and AT&T Research Scholar.



J. Reblando

►► New Faculty Fellows 2005-2006, continued

A social demographer, **Lincoln Quillian** is interested in social stratification, race and ethnicity, urban sociology, and quantitative research methods. By analyzing quantitative data from diverse sources, he hopes to understand social and racial stratification in American society. Quillian's current projects include studies of the consequences of urban spatial segregation among income groups and the development of racial stereotypes. He is associate professor of sociology.



J. Reblando

A political sociologist, **Monica Prasad**'s areas of interest are political sociology, economic sociology, and comparative historical sociology. She is examining the underpinnings of the movement to defund the American state and developing a new research agenda on political decision-making, starting with the 2004 presidential election. Her book, *The Politics of Free Markets* (University of Chicago Press), will appear in 2006. She is assistant professor of sociology.



L. Prasad

Anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa**'s research spans maternal and fetal influences in child and adult health, human growth and development, epidemiology, evolutionary medicine, and cardiovascular disease in developing nations. His current projects investigate the influence of maternal/fetal nutrition and growth on adult health and function in the Philippines as well as intergenerational influences on health disparities in five U.S. cities. He is assistant professor of anthropology.



M. Buse

Social demographer **Leslie McCall** examines how racial, educational, and gender equality variously overlap and conflict with one another in labor markets throughout the United States. Her current research includes an ongoing study of economic inequality among women and an analysis of the impact of corporate restructuring on rising wage inequality. She is also examining the political consequences of rising wage inequality. She is associate professor of sociology and IPR faculty associate.



J. O. Coffey

Sociologist **Juan Onésimo Sandoval**'s primary research interests cover spatial econometrics and demography, poverty and social welfare, urban sociology and planning, race relations, and transportation policy. He is currently working on transportation for vulnerable populations, neighborhood diversity and residential differentiation, and pan-ethnic diversity. His work examines the social, economic, and cultural life of the metropolis and analyzes the processes of building and maintaining systems of racial domination and differentiation. He is assistant professor of sociology.



P. Reese

Economist **Luojia Hu** was reappointed a faculty fellow this year. Her research focuses on immigration and welfare, firms' hiring decisions and compensation structures, earnings dynamics, racial and gender wage inequality, unemployment, and econometric methodology. A current project investigates if layoffs have a "lemon effect," that is, whether discretionary layoffs by employers provide a negative signal to the outside market that the worker is of low quality. Hu is assistant professor of economics.



P. Reese

Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies



Dorothy Roberts,
Chair

...[I]n the short run and when economic times are good, welfare-to-work programs neither significantly help nor hurt children in low-income families whose mothers leave welfare and move into the workforce.

This interdisciplinary program, led by **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law, 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 (see pp. 16-19)—particularly in studying the impact of public policies on America's poor families. Research in this area includes:

- racial disproportionality in child welfare systems,
- the effects of welfare reform on children, adolescents, and their parents,
- educational research and measurement, and
- school reform and job training.

►► Overview of Activities

Child Welfare System

With a grant from the Searle Fund for Policy Research, **Dorothy Roberts** is doing research on the **community-level effects of the disproportionate number of African American children in the child welfare system**. For example, in Chicago most child protection cases are clustered in a few zip code areas that are almost exclusively African American. Researchers have yet to investigate the sociopolitical impact of this spatial concentration of child welfare supervision. By conducting a qualitative case study in one neighborhood, Roberts hopes to better understand how supervision by child welfare agencies affects community and civic life, shaping residents' attitudes about government and self-governance.

Welfare Reform

Pending welfare reform reauthorization will probably change some aspects—perhaps drastically—of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), originally signed into law by former President Bill Clinton in 1996. TANF mandated welfare-to-work policies and time limits on assistance. IPR faculty have been instrumental in researching how welfare reform has affected poor families.

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 **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 for Policy Research, found that in the short run and when economic times are good, welfare-to-work programs neither significantly help nor hurt children in low-income families whose mothers leave welfare and move into the workforce. Having recently been awarded another NICHD grant, the researchers launched a third wave of data collection from home-based interviews in February 2005. At that time, half of the children from the first wave of the study were in elementary school (now aged 6-10) and the other half were adolescents who were making the transition to young adulthood (now aged 16-20) and who either were enrolled in, graduated from, or had dropped out of high school.



The Three-City researchers have added a new element to their research program, the Three-City Teacher Survey (TCTS). TCTS is a **Web-based survey of the teachers of children and adolescents in the Three-City Study**. These teachers will provide independent assessments of the youths' academic and social functioning and their schooling experiences. Combining the new TCTS data with school academic records, extensive in-home interviews, and direct assessments from the Three-City Study will create a rich and comprehensive data set on how low-income urban adolescents have adapted to welfare reform in a restricted economic environment. The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Searle Fund for Policy Research provided funding for this portion of the study.

In the **Next Generation Study**, a **random-assignment evaluation of 16 welfare-to-work programs**, economist **Greg Duncan**, who is Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, and fellow researchers at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) and the University of Texas-Austin found that children entering school appear to be helped by welfare reform policies boosting maternal employment and family income. But they also observed more troublesome teen outcomes. Supported by the William T. Grant, MacArthur, and Packard foundations, the study showed that younger children in families that were offered earnings supplements had higher achievement. Yet adolescents in families affected by welfare reform did worse in school, repeated grades more often, and used more special educational services than the control group of youths. 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.



Lindsay Chase-Landale and Greg Duncan review some of their work on welfare reform.

J. T. Lai

Duncan is leading an **eight-year follow-up of New Hope**, a **work-support program in Milwaukee**, which received NICHD funding. 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 later. A substudy of 44 families, who have been followed since their third year in the program, is providing researchers with an in-depth view of their experiences. A book detailing the New Hope experience is currently being written.

In their five-year **Illinois Families Study (IFS)**, education and social policy professor **Dan A. Lewis** and colleagues have studied former welfare recipients and the larger implications for welfare reform. Results from the latest year of the study show that even under the most optimistic interpretation, there is a **great deal of “churning,” or movement in and**

out of different sectors of occupations and industries. There were modest improvements in earnings, but the data do not indicate that work provides a vehicle to independence: Wages remained low, and only 13 percent of those working consistently stayed in the same job over several years. This indicates that very few respondents maintained the same occupation over time and, thus, had few opportunities to advance in their jobs.

The goal of the IFS is to inform policymakers about how Illinois families have been faring since the implementation of welfare reform. The study has received funding from the Department of Education, National Institutes of Health, Administration for Children and Families, Chicago Community Trust, Joyce Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Polk Bros. Foundation.

Celeste Watkins, assistant professor of sociology and African American studies, is working on an **ethnographic analysis of the implementation of welfare reform on the front lines of service delivery**. Her findings 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. Another part of the project focuses on the issue of race and community integration—or alienation—in welfare offices. Watkins is revising for publication the book manuscript, “The Incomplete Revolution: Race, Reform, and Resistance in Welfare Bureaucracies,” as a National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellow at the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan, in 2005-06.

Child Development

Labor economist *Raquel Bernal* is interested in the determinants of children’s cognitive ability. In particular, she is looking at **how mothers’ employment and child-care deci-**

sions affect their children’s cognitive development. 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 on women’s decisions and children’s outcomes related to parental leave, child care, and other incentives to stay at home after giving birth.



With Michael Keane at Yale University, Bernal is developing an economic model to estimate the **interplay between maternal employment, quality of child-care choices, and the child’s cognitive ability** using a sample of single mothers in

the U.S. In their work, they exploit the variation in welfare rules across time and across states in order to identify the effects of interest. Some preliminary findings, which they presented at the 2005 World Congress of the Econometric Society, suggest that three- to six-year-olds of welfare-to-work mothers in informal day-care arrangements scored lower on cognitive tests compared with children in formal day-care environments or at home with their mothers. MSNBC, *The Times* (U.K.), and Reuters Health, among others, reported on the study.



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

Educational Research and Policy

Many high school students and displaced workers have a poor understanding of the labor market and what it requires. They often enroll in programs that fail to help them to get the job they want. In the **College-to-Careers project**, **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 employers influence curricula. He is also examining how employers view community colleges and which programs result in a higher potential for 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 might 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.

A recent study that he conducted with IPR graduate research assistant Jennifer L. Stephan indicates that **students poorly prepared for college might be better off at private colleges or universities**. Their study found that most poorly prepared students—those in the bottom quartile of the 7,300 sample—were twice as likely to complete a degree if they attended a private institution. In particular, those most successful were found to have attended private, for-profit, two-year vocational schools.



P. Reese

Ann Person, an IPR graduate research assistant, makes a presentation on employer-school linkages.

Another study, conducted with IPR graduate research assistant Ann Person, examined **how employer-school linkages can promote overall graduation rates**. With help from undergraduate Britt Gordon-McKeon, they collected data from 14 public and private two-year colleges, a sample that included in-depth interviews with 41 administrators and surveys from 4,365 students. They found that two-year vocational colleges tend to do a better job of promoting school and employer linkages than public community colleges. In turn, these linkages are seen as important motivational factors for students, especially those first-generation college students from low-income families who are at greater risk for dropping out. The Association for Institutional Research supported the study.

Continuing his work on **developing and implementing econometric models of skill formation** has led **Christopher Taber**, Household International Inc. Research Professor of Economics, to investigate schooling, job training, and other forms of human capital investment with help from the Searle Fund for Policy Research, William T. Grant Foundation, and National Science Foundation.

In **research on Catholic schools**, Taber and Joseph Altonji of Yale University 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 schools are small in magnitude.

James Spillane, Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change, is **investigating local implementation of state and national educational reforms**. He has examined patterns of understanding in the ideas about school reform that implementers at the local government and school levels come to grasp from policy. Related work, with former IPR graduate research assistant Corey Drake, examines how teachers' life stage, career stage, and response to instructional innovation are interrelated. Drake is now assistant professor at Duke University.

Spillane is principal investigator of the **Distributed Leadership Project**, a longitudinal study. Building on theories of distributed cognition, the central goal of the project is to make the "black box" of the practice of school leadership more transparent by analyzing how leaders think and act to improve mathematics, science, and literacy instruction in their schools. The project's research team, which included three postdoctoral fellows, six graduate students, and ten undergraduates, gathered data through observations and interviews in 12 Chicago elementary schools. The Searle Fund for Policy Research and Institute of Education Sciences have provided funding for parts of the study. His forthcoming book, *Distributed Leadership* (Jossey-Bass, 2006), will cover the ways in which leadership is exercised in everyday practice.

Spillane is also principal investigator of the **Distributed Leadership for Middle School Mathematics Education Study**, a four-year research program designed to develop and validate instruments for identifying and measuring leadership for mathematics in middle schools.



J. Reblando

Spyros Konstantopoulos talks about his research on the effects of small class sizes.

Research methodologist **Spyros Konstantopoulos** has been studying **how class size affects student achievement**. In Tennessee's Project STAR (Student Teacher Achievement Ratio) data, he finds evidence to support the idea that students in small classes do better than those in larger ones: Each year, students in smaller classes tested higher in reading and math than their peers in larger classes. In a follow-up study, the benefits of smaller classes seemed to persist; minority students were more prepared to take standardized college tests and scored higher. Project STAR was a \$12 million large-scale, four-year randomized experiment, covering 11,000 students in 79 schools in Tennessee.



Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook**, Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, has started a new project dealing with **quasi-experimentation in education** that is being supported by the Spencer Foundation. Many researchers believe that randomized experimentation is usually the best methodology for investigating issues in education. However, it is not always feasible. The usually advocated alternative—quasi-experimentation—has recently come under attack from scholars who contrast the results from a randomized experiment and a quasi-experiment on the same topic that share the same experimental group but vary on whether the control group is randomly formed or not. Cook is critically examining this literature.

Cook is also **writing a short book that will be more accessible to educators** than his previous scholarly books, in particular, *Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Generalized Causal Inference* written with William R. Shadish and Donald T. Campbell (Houghton Mifflin, 2002). The new book will deal exclusively with examples from the field of education. In addition, Cook will hold a series of three one-week workshops in 2006 that are geared toward educational researchers in universities, contract research firms, and school districts. These are based on summer workshops that Cook has conducted at the Institute for Advanced Study in Vienna. Shadish, professor at the University of California, Merced, is co-directing the effort. The Searle Fund for Policy Research is providing support for the book and workshops.



Thomas D. Cook

P. Reese

Experiments and quasi-experiments in education often assign whole schools to treatments. The design of such studies requires one to know the multilevel variance structure of academic achievement—often summarized by values of intraclass correlations. **Larry V. Hedges**, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Educational Policy, is reanalyzing surveys with nationally representative samples to **develop reference values of intraclass correlations**. This data can then be used to help plan experiments in education. It is being supported by funding from the Interagency Educational Research Initiative (IERI). The IERI is a collaborative effort of the National Science Foundation (NSF), Institute of Education Sciences (IES), and National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to support scientific research that investigates the effectiveness of educational interventions in reading, mathematics, and the sciences.

In another project supported by IES, Hedges is **developing improved statistical methods for analyzing and reporting multilevel experiments in education**. He is also working on more efficient designs for such experiments that require the assignment of fewer schools. Such designs should reduce the costs of educational experiments and, thus, make them more feasible.

Hedges is also working to develop a **new battery of measures of spatial competence in children**. This effort, supported by the NSF, is part of a larger research project on the nature and malleability of spatial competence.

Poverty, Race, and Inequality



James Rosenbaum,
Chair

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

Hurricane Katrina moved poverty into the policymaking spotlight, drawing national attention to a host of long-standing problems. In this program directed by sociologist **James Rosenbaum**, IPR researchers are well-positioned from their past and current research to address issues dealing with residential mobility and housing, the working poor, welfare recipients, discrimination, and other pressing topics of concern, in particular:

- the Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity residential mobility programs,
- the effects of poverty and welfare reform,
- statistical demography and forecasting, and
- the effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

►► Overview of Activities

Public Housing

With the U.S. embarking upon an unprecedented program of social and economic rebuilding in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the lessons of Gautreaux and other public housing mobility programs can provide important lessons to Gulf Coast communities in helping resettlement. 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 public housing projects to private housing in city and suburban neighborhoods. Having documented Gautreaux’s success, **James Rosenbaum** is now writing about the research implications of residential mobility for public policy, including those displaced by Katrina.

In 2002—25 years after 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. Economist **Greg Duncan** and sociologist Kathryn Edin at the University of Pennsylvania are conducting a **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 the original Gautreaux research.

From 1994 to 1999, HUD implemented the Moving to Opportunity (MTO) Demonstration Program, a public housing mobility program inspired by Rosenbaum’s Gautreaux research, in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City. 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. Duncan, Edin, and Jeffrey Kling of the Brookings Institution 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. Support for the project comes from the Spencer Foundation and Searle Fund for Policy Research.



Sociologist **Mary Pattillo** is completing a book about gentrification and public housing construction in the North Kenwood/Oakland 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 forthcoming book, ***Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*** (University of Chicago Press, 2006), was written with support from the MacArthur Foundation. It will deal with the effects of these conflicting trends as residents move to reconstruct their community.

Racial Inequality and Segregation

In a study of **race and biases in perceptions of the risk of criminal victimization**, social demographer **Lincoln Quillian** examines how perceptions of the risk of burglary and robbery victimization compare to actual crime statistics. By layering data from the 1994 to 2002 Survey of Economic Expectations and Census zip code information, he confirms the finding that more people believe they will become crime victims than is born out by actual victimization rates. His results also show that neighborhood racial composition is strongly associated with perceived risk of victimization among white respondents, although actual victimization risk is driven by neighborhood socioeconomic status variables. Additionally, Quillian examines how media influence perceptions and formation of criminal justice policy and racial inequality.

In a study of the **consequences of residential segregation**, Quillian combines microdata and aggregate data to examine how segregation among income and race groups is related to school continuation. He finds that young adults from poor families were more likely to drop out of high school and less likely to attend college if they live in more income segregated metropolitan areas. Adults raised in more affluent families, on the other hand, were neither more likely to graduate from high school nor go onto college in more income segregated metropolitan areas; they did not educationally gain from segregation.



P. Reese

Luojia Hu

Labor Markets and American Mobility

Previous research suggests that layoffs have a “lemon effect”—that is, if firms have discretion as to which workers to lay off, a layoff provides a signal to the outside market that a worker is of low quality. In contrast, plant closings do not convey such information. Economists **Luojia Hu** and **Christopher Taber** look at **how the effect of layoffs varies with race and gender**. They find that the differences between white males and the other groups are striking and complex. The lemon effect of layoffs holds for white males, but not for the other three demographic groups (white females, black females, and black males). These three all experience a greater decline in earnings at plant closings than at layoffs. Two reinforcing effects are at work. First, plant closings have substantially more negative effects on minorities than on whites. Second, layoffs seem to have more negative consequences for white men than the other

groups. They also find that the relative wage losses of blacks following layoffs increased after the Civil Rights Act of 1991, which they take as suggesting an informational effect of layoff. The results suggest that the large losses that African Americans experience at a plant closing could result from heterogeneity in taste discrimination across firms.

Using a new longitudinal Census data set, economist **Joseph Ferrie** is working on a project, supported by the National Science Foundation, that looks at the **geographic and occupational mobility of more than 75,000 Americans from the 1850s to the 1920s**. For the first time, one can make systematic comparisons of mobility over the last 150 years, as well as cross-national comparisons for the 19th century. Ferrie finds that the U.S. was a substantially more mobile economy than Britain between 1850 and 1880, as noted by 19th century observers such as de Tocqueville. But both intergenerational occupational mobility and geographic mobility have declined in the U.S. since the beginning of the 20th century. Despite the general similarity of mobility across advanced countries at the end of the 20th century, the image of the U.S. as a land of limitless opportunity and of high mobility persists. This, in turn, undermines support in the U.S. for a fiscal regime of higher taxes and higher transfers like that seen in Europe.



A. Campbell

Celeste Watkins

HIV/AIDS

In an ethnographic **study of African American women infected with HIV/AIDS in Chicago**, sociologist **Celeste Watkins** is examining the ensuing social consequences.

In exploring the disease's short- and long-term effects, she hopes to contribute to an understanding of the social dynamics that shape its prevention and spread and also 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 across ethnic groups, genders, sexual orientations, and socioeconomic classes. The study received

funding from the Collaborative HIV Prevention in Ethnic Minority Communities Program of the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies.

Law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, who was on a year-long Fulbright in 2002-03 in Trinidad and 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 in March 2004 and is currently working with faculty at the University of the West Indies to edit a book of symposium papers. This was part of a comprehensive research initiative to investigate the influence of gender norms, expectations, behaviors, and associated power relations on sexuality, in addition to the implications for HIV/AIDS risk and prevention in Trinidad and Tobago.

Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and graduate student Amin Ghaziani also recently published a study showing that mammoth dance events for gay and bisexual men that can have up to 20,000 attendees, called **circuit parties, might pose an HIV/AIDS public health threat**. The study found that more than two-thirds of attendees at the parties it



investigated had some type of sex at the parties, and 47 percent of them reported engaging in unprotected sex. HIV-positive men are overrepresented at the parties and more likely to have unprotected sex. Thus, the risk of HIV transmission is enhanced in a drug-laden environment where ordinary sexual mores of gay men lose sway. Cook and Ghaziani offer a model to influence safe sex at circuit parties, saying that to completely shut them down would only serve to exacerbate the problem. “Reducing HIV infections at circuit parties: From description to explanation and principles of intervention design” was published in 2005 in the *Journal of the International Association of Physicians in AIDS* 4(2): 32-46.

Peer Empathy

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 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.

Statistical Accuracy and Forecasting

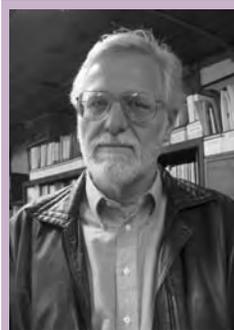
The accuracy of social statistics is a focus of statistics professor **Bruce Spencer’s** work. Spencer worked with the Census Bureau to estimate the amount of error in the 2000 Census and in the estimates of net undercount. He also provided advice on how to use statistical decision theory in the form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



P. Reese

Bruce Spencer

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 recently completed **Statistical Demography and Forecasting** (Springer, 2005) with Juha Alho of the University of Joensuu in Finland on the interplay between statistics and demography, and assessment of uncertainty of population forecasts. The forecasts and their uncertainty are critical for quantifying the funding needed for future Social Security payments and other kinds of large-scale pension programs. The book develops the statistical foundation for addressing such issues.



Wesley G. Skogan,
Chair

While advances in information technology (IT) have revolutionized how the world works and communicates, IT is still in the take-off stage in the criminal justice world.

Will a “data warehouse” help to reduce crime rates and move law enforcement into the 21st century? Can community-based solutions decrease violent 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 sciences, IPR’s Law and Justice Studies Program, led by political science professor **Wesley G. Skogan**, is addressing the following topics:

- the role of information technology in law enforcement,
- the effectiveness of community policing,
- measuring the effects of community policing initiatives, and
- the changing nature of the legal profession.

►► Overview of Activities

Project I-CLEAR

While advances in information technology (IT) have revolutionized how the world works and communicates, IT is still in the take-off stage in the criminal justice world. Programs like the highly publicized CompStat system in New York are starting to show law enforcement officials the effectiveness of data-driven policing, but adoption of innovative technology in the criminal justice arena continues to creep along.

Skogan and his team recently received a grant from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to conduct a statewide evaluation of the Chicago Police Department’s ongoing IT development and **I-CLEAR (Illinois Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting)**, an innovative criminal justice data integration project launched jointly by the Illinois State Police and the Chicago Police Department (CPD). I-CLEAR will result in the availability of a uniform incident-reporting system and data sharing among all law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois.

I-CLEAR is the evolution of an ambitious data-sharing project begun by the CPD in partnership with Oracle Corporation. More than five years ago, the CPD created its “data warehouse,” a queryable repository of over five million arrest records drawing from multiple data sources that is updated daily. The Chicago Police Department first offered data warehouse access to jurisdictions in Chicago’s collar counties and eventually throughout the state. A previous survey on that effort conducted by IPR research associate Susan Hartnett, the lead researcher, traced the data warehouse’s widespread and rapid adoption.

The study has seven goals: to identify and monitor key policy, managerial, technical, and funding issues; to monitor how effective the project’s many collaborators are in working together; to pinpoint needs involving training, technical capacity, data collection and security, and access; to track the levels of agency involvement in the participatory program; to identify innovative uses of I-CLEAR; to describe its impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of the state’s criminal justice process; and to describe the implementation process and functioning of this cutting-edge project to the national criminal justice community.

The project started in May 2005 and will include stakeholder and feedback interviews, a statewide survey of more than 360 agencies, site observations, observations of all major planning and coordinating meetings, and statistical modeling.



Project CeaseFire

Chicago perpetually ranks as one of the nation's leading cities for homicide. Project CeaseFire, an initiative of the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention (CPVP), aims to address this issue by reducing all forms of violence in targeted areas in Chicago and the state. The program has five core components: client outreach, community mobilization, law enforcement collaboration, clergy intervention, and public education. **How effective can a broad-based community partnership like the CPVP be in reducing violent crime and deadly hand-gun use?**

The National Institute of Justice has awarded Skogan and his team a grant to study this question. In the first phase of the project, they will start by mapping out the actual program and evaluating 20 northern Illinois CeaseFire projects and their relationship to their headquarters. This phase of the study will involve fieldwork, personal interviews, and surveys. In the next phase, the researchers will examine the impact that the program is having on violence through an area-level study of trends in violent crime. Statistical network analysis and ethnographic fieldwork will be used to evaluate the program's impact on area gang dynamics. On a personal level, individual criminal history records and personal interviews will serve to document how individuals are affected and if the program helped them to refrain from engaging in criminal offenses. Finally, this phase will also address how cost effective such violence prevention efforts are.



Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy Program (CAPS)

It has been more than a decade since the **Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy program (CAPS)**, the nation's largest experiment in community policing, was started. 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.

Skogan discussed his work on CAPS with **visiting groups from Northern Ireland and Holland**. The Dutch contingent included mayors of five large Dutch cities, including Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and 12 members of parliament. The Northern Irish delegation included police commanders, civilian members of local police boards, political officials, and four members of the province-wide policing board. Members of the German parliament have also called him for advice.

"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 the CAPS reports. Based on the evaluation's yearly tracking polls, **many of the city's communities grew significantly safer, more orderly, and cleaner 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." His forthcoming book, *Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities* (Oxford University Press, 2006), will trace the implementation of community policing in the city and its impact on whites, African Americans, and Latinos.

For more information on CAPS or Project I-CLEAR, please visit IPR's Web pages at www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/policing.html.

Changing Nature of the Legal Profession

Urban Lawyers: The New Social Structure of the Bar (University of Chicago Press, 2005) analyzes changes in the legal profession. **John Heinz**, Owen L. Coon Professor of Law, and his three co-authors—sociologists **Robert Nelson** of Northwestern University, Rebecca Sandefur of Stanford University, and Edward Laumann of the University of

Chicago—compare findings from two surveys of Chicago lawyers, the first conducted in 1975 and the second in 1995. In each survey, more than 800 lawyers were personally interviewed.

In the two decades between the surveys, a substantial amount of change occurred. The Chicago bar doubled in size; women entered the bar in large numbers, coming to occupy mostly subordinate positions; 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 organizations in which lawyers work increasingly determined the legal profession's social structure and how legal services were delivered.

The income gap between the best- and worst-paid lawyers widened, and the book points out that this gap could have serious consequences for how justice is distributed. Lawyers' incomes are among the most unequal of those in any profession, reflecting the hierarchy in the profession overall.

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. Directed by political scientist **Jeff Jenkins**, scholars in the program are conducting research on various topics such as:

- the dynamics of public opinion, political deliberation, and political communication,
- decision-making in the policy process,
- the impact of welfare-state programs on 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.

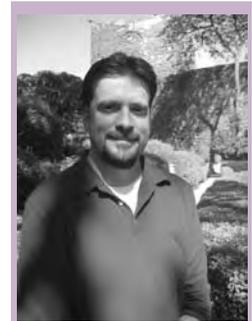
►► Overview of Activities

Public Opinion and Policy Decision-Making

Social planners face fundamental difficulties in **selecting the best policy when possessing limited knowledge of policy impacts**. In examining the recent and much debated choice of a profiling policy, **Charles Manski**, Board of Trustees Professor of Economics, asks whether a social planner reasonably choose a profiling policy when he or she only has partial knowledge of how policy affects criminal behavior. He considers *ex ante* and *ex post* searches and finds that the planner can eliminate dominated policies and use some well-defined criterion to choose among the undominated policies. Minimax and minimax-regret are two such criteria, although they certainly are not the only ones.

Manski's new book, ***Social Choice with Partial Knowledge of Treatment Response*** (Princeton University Press, 2005), addresses key aspects of the broader question of how social planners should use available evidence when choosing treatments. Manski addresses the treatment-choice problem directly, taking into account the ambiguity that arises from identification problems under weak, but justifiable, assumptions and also the need for statistical inference from sample data. The book, written with support from the National Science Foundation, unifies and further develops the line of research he began in the late 1990s.

Together with Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota and Michael Delli Carpini of the University of Pennsylvania, IPR Director **Fay Lomax Cook** is writing a book manuscript titled "**Talking Together: Discursive Participation in America**" that examines the extent, nature, and impact of the ways in which Americans come together to discuss policy issues. The research is based on a national survey conducted by the three authors—the first ever to examine the various ways that Americans deliberate together about 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



Jeff Jenkins, Chair

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....

this imbalance and to expand the notion of public deliberation to include what they call “discursive participation.”

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 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It shows how public opinion provides a powerful—but until now largely underappreciated—mechanism, maintaining support for the welfare state in the face of other downward pressures on welfare states. They are completing a book manuscript titled “**Why Welfare States Persist: Public Opinion and the Future of Social Policy.**”

What kind of foreign policy are Americans willing to back? Political scientist **Benjamin I. Page** just completed a book manuscript with Marshall M. Bouton, president of the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations (CCFR), that seeks to answer this question. The forthcoming book, **Security and Justice: The Cooperative Foreign Policy Americans Want** (University of Chicago Press, 2006), relies on 30 years of CCFR survey data.

The book shows that—contrary to a good deal of conventional wisdom—public opinion about foreign policy is not dangerously ignorant, unstable, or erratic. Instead, the surveys demonstrate that Americans’ foreign policy preferences are generally durable, coherent, and sensible, and they are based on unexpectedly strong, logically organized, “purposive belief systems.” The public often favors policies that would be more effective and more sustainable than the policies that U.S. officials have actually pursued. The book argues that the United States would be better off if decision-makers paid more, rather than less, attention to public opinion in matters of foreign policy.

Page has also published a journal article with Lawrence Jacobs, “**Who influences U.S. foreign policy?**” By using an unusual data set to sort out the relative influence of the general public, business leaders, labor officials, and foreign policy experts, the authors argue—in opposition to some of Page’s earlier work—that when you take these actors into account, the public has little or no influence. Business generally prevails. It appeared in the *American Political Science Review* 99(1): 107-23.



Dennis Chong

Political scientist **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. It examines the development of new institutional means of addressing conflicts between growth and conservation, including the use of state and local ballot measures to place limits on future development and to raise funds to purchase open space. In one paper, he and his colleague Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias examine the campaign strategies devised by interest groups to inform and influence voter preferences in elections. They show that public preferences on these new controversies are ambivalent and therefore highly susceptible to how policy alternatives are represented to voters.



In a related study, Chong and fellow political scientist *James Druckman* are examining **when framing can be an effective strategy in political communication and electoral campaigns**. They are conducting a series of experiments to study the magnitude of framing effects under varying conditions of political competition. One of these experiments is designed to separate the effects of the strength and prevalence of competing frames on attitudes toward regulating urban growth. In it, they find that individuals respond to the comparative strength of frames and do not simply side with the more frequent frame or the frame that is consistent with their values. These results suggest that individuals remain susceptible to framing effects even when exposed to opposing frames.



P. Reese

Jeff Manza gives a presentation at an IPR policy briefing in May 2005.

Druckman and three colleagues, Donald P. Green of Yale University, James Kuklinski of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Arthur Lupia of the University of Michigan, are **tracking the role of experiments in political science over time**. They document an evolution that began with the virtual dismissal of experiments as a suitable method to the rise of experiments as one of the most influential methodologies in the discipline. They explore what makes for a successful experiment and also offer some cautionary suggestions.

Social Security

Fay Lomax Cook continues to conduct research on various aspects of Social Security. While at Sciences Po in Paris, she helped to organize a transatlantic conference in May 2005 to explore the politics of health and pension policy in the United States and France. She also spoke on the political and policy challenges confronting U.S. pension policy. In an extension of her work on Social Security, Cook is examining **how the public's opinion of the 70-year-old program has changed over time** and how it compares with the claims that policy elites make about it. She and her colleagues find that support for it, measured by the willingness to maintain or increase its spending, 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.

Consumer Confidence

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?** Economists *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 conclude 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 suggest 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 important, allow people to act on more reliable information. The Searle Fund for Policy Research provided support.

Politics and Political Parties

Sociologist *Monica Prasad*’s areas of interest encompass political sociology, comparative historical sociology, sociology of taxation, and the rise of the Right. Her forthcoming book, *The Politics of Free Markets* (University of Chicago Press, 2006), examines the rise of neoliberal economic policies in the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany after the oil crisis of 1973. She examines tax policy, industrial policy (privatization and deregulation), and welfare-state policy.

Prasad is also studying **class, working-class Republicans, and the 2004 presidential election**. In this project, she and Andrew Perrin of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill interviewed working-class Republicans in depth to develop typologies of support. They find that populism is still a viable political position for candidates in America, but only if a candidate’s biography and image match his or her message.

Another of her projects considers how “inferred justification” might explain how the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq could confirm the resilient belief that Saddam Hussein was responsible for Sept. 11. A third project is studying how the American tax code became more progressive than that of many welfare states in Europe.

Political scientist *Jeff Jenkins* is investigating the ways in which historical events shape how Congress operates. In one study he and his colleagues examine the “Salary Grab,” a legislative initiative passed on the last day of the 42nd Congress, March 3, 1873, that increased congressional salaries by 50 percent and made the pay hike retroactive to the first day of the Congress, nearly two years earlier. They find that opposition to the Salary Grab was part of a larger reform movement in the early 1870s. These early reform efforts helped set the stage for the Progressive Era reforms of the early 20th century.

In another study, Jenkins assesses the **extent to which partisanship influences contested election outcomes**. He starts by identifying, tracking, and examining the 601 contested election cases in the House from the 1st through 107th (1789-2002) Congresses. His key finding is that a sizeable majority of successful contests have favored the majority party; however, the overall impact of the contested election process, in terms of adding majority party seats, has been quite small on a per-Congress basis. The one exception was during the late 19th century, when a significant increase in successful contests and majority party additions occurred. This was due largely to the Republican Party’s strategic use of contested elections as a means of maintaining a presence in the former Confederate South.





Felon Disenfranchisement

With more than 600,000 prisoners being released into American communities every year, 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, are barred from working in certain fields, for example, as a barber, or cannot obtain a driver's license, all of which severely limit their reintegration efforts. Manza was one of three professors who participated in an IPR public policy briefing on the effects of felon disenfranchisement in Washington, D.C. See p. 4.

Manza and Uggen have finished a book titled ***Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*** (Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2006) that considers the origins and development of state laws barring felons and some ex-felons from voting and the impact of these regulations on political outcomes and on the civic reintegration of ex-offenders.

Institutional Development

Political scientist **Kathleen Thelen**, Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science, studies the origins, development, and effects of the institutional arrangements that structure the political economies of the advanced industrial countries. Her book ***How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, Japan, and the United States*** (Cambridge University Press, 2004) explains the origins of different vocational training systems for blue-collar workers and analyzes the evolution of these systems in response to changes in the political and market contexts.

The book also tracks evolution and change in training institutions over a century of development, uncovering important continuities through putative "break points" in history. It provides crucial insights into modes of institutional change that are incremental but cumulatively transformative. The study underscores the limits of the most prominent approaches to institutional change and identifies the political processes through which the form and functions of institutions can be radically reconfigured over time. It was named as the co-winner of the 2005 American Political Science Association's Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for the best book published in the United States on government, politics, or international affairs.

A second book, which Thelen co-edited with Wolfgang Streeck of the Max Planck Institute, explores similar issues of institutional development by examining changes in welfare-state institutions in the developed democracies. ***Beyond Continuity: Institutional Change in Advanced Political Economies*** was published in March 2005 by Oxford University Press. She also continues to write about the impact of globalization on contemporary labor relations and collective bargaining institutions.



P. Reese

Carla Smalls of the National Institute of Corrections asks a question during a policy briefing on mass incarceration.

Gender and Comparative Studies

Psychologist *Alice Eagly* is examining the **content of stereotypes about social groups**. She hypothesizes that stereotype content follows mainly from the social roles in which group members are most commonly observed. She also continues her research on the “gender gap” in social and political attitudes and the impact of gender on leadership.

She has published a **meta-analysis on the leadership styles of women and men**, which received widespread media attention at the time. 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.

Sociologist *Ann S. 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 was co-editor of ***Remaking Modernity: Politics, History, and Sociology*** (Duke University Press, 2004), in which the 17 essays reveal the potential of historical sociology to transform understandings of social and cultural change. Orloff also continues to work on her book manuscript, tentatively titled ***Farewell to Maternalism***, examining shifts in the gendered logics of welfare and employment policies in the U.S. and several other countries.

As president of RC19 (Research Committee 19 on Poverty, Social Welfare, and Social Policy) of the International Sociological Association, Orloff organized its 2005 annual conference in September at Northwestern. **“Re-theorizing Welfare States: Restructuring States, Restructuring Analysis”** drew more than 90 scholars from around the world and featured more than 50 papers on the subject. Some of the themes touched upon included the microfoundations of political agency; questions of bodies, corporeality, fertility and health; explorations of the scalar and global dimensions of policy and of variation within nation-states; and examinations of different dimensions of inequality. IPR faculty *Jeff Manza*, *Monica Prasad*, *Kathleen Thelen*, and *Celeste Watkins* also participated. Conference papers can be downloaded from www.northwestern.edu/rc19.

Social demographer *Leslie McCall* studies social inequality, economic and political sociology, methods, and social theory. One of her projects is an ongoing study of rising economic inequality among women. In a recent paper, **“Increasing Disparities Among Women and the Politics of Gender Equity,”** she reviews trends in women’s economic progress and argues that women at the top have managed to make “absolute progress,” thanks in part to gender-specific factors such as anti-discrimination laws. At the lower end, however, women have been held back by class-specific factors, improving mainly in their “relative progress” vis-à-vis men. She suggests that policymakers concerned about gender equity should concentrate on making upward class mobility strategies for low-income women a priority.



Leslie McCall (far right) prepares for the start of her IPR colloquium.

J. Reblando



In another project, McCall is **investigating the political consequences of rising inequality** in terms of Americans' awareness of and opposition to inequality and preferences for redistributive policies. She finds that Americans clearly want a more equal society, but the lack of viable alternatives pushes them to choose economic growth as the best means to the end. Today's economic growth, however, does not possess the same equalizing power as that of old, she reasons, creating only an illusion that it will efface inequality.

Information Technology and the Internet

While the Internet has been hailed as a great equalizer, *Eszter Hargittai*, assistant professor of communication studies and sociology, is studying **how existing inequalities may arise or be perpetuated due to different levels and types of Internet uses**. She is currently working with several data sets to explore differences in people's digital literacy and online behavior. She has started data collection on her new longitudinal project examining young people's online abilities.

Hargittai recently started a new project in which she is analyzing large-scale online political conversations to examine the extent to which people with **different ideological persuasions interact with each other**.



Communications scholar *Jennifer Light* 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.

Political scientist *James Druckman* and Martin Kifer and Michael Parkin, both of the University of Minnesota, are **exploring the Internet's impact on electoral politics**. Specifically, they have developed a theoretical framework for studying politicians' campaigns on the Web, using it to guide a content analysis of more than 200 candidates' Web sites and two election cycles. They complement these data with information on candidate and district characteristics to study a number of dynamics including how candidates campaign on the Web, how Web campaign strategies differ from other types of media campaigning, why candidates' Web sites differ from one another, how campaign Web sites have changed over time, and what effect Web campaigns might have in the future.

Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations



Burton Weisbrod,
Chair

...[I]nteractions among institutional forms in mixed industries are a key research focus of this program...

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 but also often collaborating with them. These interactions among institutional forms in mixed industries are a key research focus of this program and its chair, economist **Burton Weisbrod**. Faculty in this area examine:

- health-care costs and competition,
- “performance” of both religious and secular nonprofit organizations compared with their for-profit and governmental counterparts,
- “accountability” in the nonprofit and public sectors, and
- comparative behavior among forms of institutions—whether they differ and why.

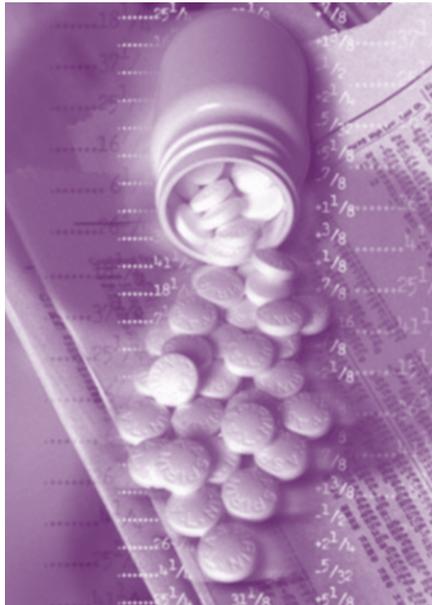
►► Overview of Activities

Health-care Industry

Economist **Leemore Dafny** studies the **impact of competition in health-care markets on health-care costs**, with a particular focus on the role of public insurance programs. She has examined hospitals’ responses to large reimbursement increases for Medicare patients with certain diagnoses and investigated whether hospitals try to increase the volume of surgical procedures (i.e., create “centers of excellence”) to deter new entrants.

One of her current projects **estimates the magnitude of price increases following hospital mergers between 1989 and 1996**. By studying the price changes of rivals of the merging hospitals and by exploiting exogenous differences across geographic markets in the

propensity for mergers, she eliminates the typical bias that exists in observational “before and after” studies of mergers. She finds sharp increases in rival prices following a merger, with the greatest effect on the closest rivals.



A second project explores **whether HMO report cards give consumers new information**. Dafny and her co-author, Kellogg professor David Dranove, investigate how a nationwide mailing of quality data on Medicare HMOs (an HMO “report card”) affected the enrollment decisions of Medicare beneficiaries. Using panel data on Medicare HMO market shares between 1994 and 2002, they examine the relationship between enrollment and quality both before and after report cards were mailed to 40 million Medicare beneficiaries in 1999 and 2000. They find evidence for both market-based and report-card-induced learning. They estimate

that the report-card effect on enrollment in the two years following their release is approximately equal to that of cumulative market learning between 1994 and 2002. The report-card effect is entirely due to beneficiaries’ responses to consumer-satisfaction scores. Other reported quality measures such as the mammography rate did not affect enrollment.



A recently completed project, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, investigated **behavioral differences between for-profit and nonprofit health-care organizations**, particularly those of hospitals and hospices. Special attention was directed to the incentives that cause hospital managers and other workers in governmental, religious nonprofit, and secular nonprofit hospitals to run their organizations differently than do their counterparts at for-profit hospitals. In examining compensation patterns for hospital CEOs across the nation from 1992 to 1997, **Burton Weisbrod**, John Evans Professor of Economics, and Burcay Erus, assistant professor of economics at Bosphorus University in Turkey and a former IPR graduate research assistant, found sizeable differences across institutional forms in base salaries, use of performance-based bonuses, and total compensation, and also narrowing of the differentials over time and in response to competition.

A second published paper, written by Weisbrod with Jeffrey Ballou of Northeastern University, **focused on differences in CEO compensation among the three forms of not-for-profit hospitals**—governmental, religious nonprofit, and secular nonprofit—all of which are subject to a “nondistribution constraint” (NDC) on use of profit-sharing contracts. It disclosed significant differences, highlighting the importance of variables other than the NDC.

Weisbrod’s research on another mixed industry, hospices, resulted in a paper with Richard Lindrooth of the Medical University of South Carolina testing the hypothesis that **for-profit hospices respond more strongly to the Medicaid pricing incentives** that encourage serving patients with longer expected lifetimes, even though the legal requirement is that any patient must have a life expectancy of under six months. Supporting evidence was found, with the sorting process apparently involving systematic serving of patients with particular diagnoses associated with longer expected lifetimes.

Higher Education, Fitness Centers, Certification Industry, and Symphony Orchestras

As part of a study on the **commercialization of higher education**, supported by the Spencer Foundation, Ballou and Weisbrod are investigating organization behavior in this institutionally mixed industry. This analysis endeavors to explain the causes and consequences of changing revenue sources over time and across ownership forms. It is studying such matters as exit, entry, mergers, and joint ventures in higher education; the changing place of for-profit firms; and the differential use of various revenue sources such as tuition and donations; and “ancillary” business activities in such varied forms as logo rentals and “technology transfer” activities. Future research is planned on interdependencies among revenue sources—e.g., do increases in tuition or in government support affect private giving? Do crowd-out effects from increased tuition persist longer than those resulting from increased ancillary activity?



P. Reese

Ted Ganiats of the University of California-San Diego speaks about how physicians allocate their time with patients.



Weisbrod and journalism professor **Craig LaMay** are **studying fitness centers**, another industry where private firms compete with nonprofit organizations such as the YMCA. They are looking at differences in the income levels of persons served, kinds of services provided, and managerial and employee compensation and incentives. The two are also 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. Co-existence 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* co-exist. Weisbrod and Maxim Sinitsyn, assistant professor of economics at McGill University and a former IPR graduate research assistant, initiated the study, which is now being conducted by Weisbrod and Ballou.

Weisbrod’s research on the behavior of nonprofit organizations has led to **development of a behavioral model that is being tested in a number of industries**, including nonprofit symphony orchestras. Specifically, the model is being used to predict the choices orchestras make in selecting performance pieces. Some 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 relationship to each orchestra’s revenue sources.

Undergraduates are integral to a number of the program’s research projects. Former IPR undergraduate research assistant Ankit Mahadevia, who is now a second-year student at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 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. Another former IPR research assistant Elisabeth Rehder, now with Marakon Associates, examined the technology transfer activities of research universities, as well as the entwinement of universities and corporate boards. Angela Kaul and Sarah Cooper are examining the ownership structure of certification organizations in higher education and the amount of unpaid publicity obtained by higher education institutions through mentions in newspaper articles.

Social Disparities and Health

Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health is a new initiative within IPR that aims to look at how social and cultural contexts affect physical and mental health as well as cognitive achievement at the population level. **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, professor of human development and social policy, is its founding director. Currently, the center is organized around four main lines of research:

- social disparities, stress, and health,
- families, interpersonal relationships, and health,
- developmental perspectives on health disparities from conception through adulthood, and
- policy, practice, race, culture, and ethics.

►► Overview of Activities

C2S aims to push Northwestern into the forefront of a new wave of research in which **measurements of biological and physiological processes are added to large-scale, population-based surveys** with sample sizes up to 20,000. It plans to accomplish this by bringing Northwestern researchers together in a multidisciplinary setting to provide more complete answers as to how social and cultural contexts affect physical and mental health as well as cognitive achievement at the population level. Some of the center's projects overlap with other IPR program areas, in particular, Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies and Poverty, Race, and Inequality. See pp. 10-19.

The center's first activities included an introductory conference and a biomarker workshop. It has also launched a colloquium series and initiated a search for two senior faculty members. The new faculty positions will be shared between the center and either the departments of anthropology, psychology, or sociology.

The June 6, 2005 **introductory conference** brought together more than 65 Northwestern faculty and research staff from across the university, representing schools such as medicine and education and social policy and departments such as neurobiology, psychology, economics, and microbiology. The presentations were equally broad-based, covering aspects of biomarkers, risk factors for heart disease, protein misfolding, neighborhood effects, and bioethics, among others.

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

Social Disparities, Stress, and Health

In the area of social disparities, stress, and health, center researchers look at how noninvasive biomarkers can be used to measure stress, immune function, and inflammation, in addition to other measures of physiological function.

Anthropologist **Thomas McDade** has **developed methods for assaying biomarkers in a drop of blood collected from a single finger prick**. He is currently consulting on the implementation of these methods into a number of large, nationally representative health



Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Director

C2S aims to push Northwestern into the forefront of a new wave of research in which measurements of biological and physiological processes are added to large-scale, population-based surveys....

surveys, including the Health and Retirement Study, the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project, and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). C2S members have been centrally involved in the planning for Wave IV data collection for Add Health, which is scheduled to go to the field in 2006.

McDade is collaborating with colleagues at the University of Chicago to conduct a **nationally representative, population-based, in-home survey of 3,000 persons aged 57 to 84** to study the health of survey participants, as well as the factors that contribute to healthy aging. In this context, the Laboratory for Human Biology Research at Northwestern, which he directs, is measuring blood samples for markers of immune function and cardiovascular disease risk. McDade is also using biomarkers to assess how globalization is affecting a remote population in lowland Bolivia.

A cardiologist and cardiovascular epidemiologist, **Philip Greenland**, Harry W. Dingman Professor, is interested in **how coronary heart disease can be predicted in men and women of various ages, races, and ethnicities**. He is co-principal investigator and chair of the research design committee for the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA), a multi-center observational study of subclinical atherosclerosis in four ethnic groups (white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese-American) of men and women, aged 45-84. Greenland is also executive associate dean for clinical and translational research in the Feinberg School of Medicine at Northwestern University.

Other projects in this area include: the **Northwestern Juvenile Project**, the first large-scale longitudinal study of health needs and outcomes of delinquent youth, which is being led by psychologist **Linda Teplin**. Pediatrician **Madeleine Shalowitz** is the co-principal investigator on a Chicago-based longitudinal study that is looking at **how social factors and the environment affect pediatric asthma**. The study is being conducted in partnership with the Chicago public school system.

Families, Interpersonal Relationships, and Health

A particular area of strength for the center, the projects in families, relationships, and health build on existing faculty work conducted through IPR on social inclusion and exclusion, family functioning, discrimination, and racism.

In **Emma Adam's** 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. Adam, a developmental psychologist, uses a noninvasive method measuring the stress-sensitive hormone cortisol in saliva and daily journal entries to gauge the psychological and physiological states of mothers, fathers, and children throughout the day. Her findings indicate that parents have lower levels of stress hormones when they feel productive, usually at work, and that conflict and negative emotions are associated with higher levels of stress hormones in children, adolescents, and adults.

In a four-year longitudinal study, **Daily Experiences, Stress, and Sleep over the Transition to Adulthood**, Adam and her colleagues are exploring how exposure to stress affects the development of depression and anxiety in adolescents as they move from high school to college or a job. Adam uses interviews, questionnaires, and diaries to capture their



Emma Adam discusses stress in children.



transition experiences. By measuring cortisol and sleep quality using wristwatch-sized “actigraphs,” she is trying to trace the physiological impact of these changes. Annual clinical interviews diagnose depression, anxiety, and any emotional disorders.

Whitney Perkins Witt, assistant professor of medicine, is conducting several studies that delve into how family influences interact with health and health care. In a pilot study, she is tackling **how prostate cancer affects patients’ families**. She aims to determine the feasibility, performance, and comparability of stress biomarkers in caregivers of patients with prostate cancer as compared with caregiver-reported survey measures of psychological stress and how such measures are related to patient health outcomes.

Developmental Health Disparities from Conception Through Adulthood

In the area of developmental health disparities from conception through adulthood, research focuses in particular on prenatal and perinatal environments and how they interact with social, genetic, and other biological influences. Social and biological risks to health across the life span are also addressed.

Working with U.S. and Filipino collaborators, anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa** studies the **influence of fetal and infant nutrition and growth on adult health and function in the Philippines**. The Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey has followed more than 3,000 mothers, who were pregnant in 1983, and their children, who are now young adults and having children of their own. The results of this research suggest that the nutritional and lifestyle changes underway in the Philippines are likely to have more adverse effects on the health of those individuals who were born small or to mothers who were undernourished while pregnant.



P. Reese

Christopher Kuzawa presents some of his research on the nongenetic pathways for the intergenerational transmission of health disparities.

Supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Community Child Health Network (CCHN) explores the causes and consequences of racial disparities in a longitudinal study of birth outcomes and early child development in five U.S. sites. Its theoretical model and research design emphasize the potential impact of social and economic environments on physiological stress and health in mothers and fathers during the prenatal and interparturitional (between pregnancy) periods.

The Illinois site, **Community Action for Child Health Equity (CACHE)**, is a partnership between Evanston Northwestern Healthcare and the Lake County Health Department’s Community Health Centers. CACHE explores how community, family, and individual influences interact with biological influences resulting in health disparities in perinatal outcome and infant and early childhood mortality and morbidity. **Madeleine Shalowitz** is co-principal investigator, and several C2S and IPR faculty—**Greg Duncan**, **Emma Adam**, **Chris Kuzawa**, and **Thomas McDade**—are co-investigators.

Using five panels from the 1996-2001 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), Witt is researching **how serious mental health problems disproportionately affect women, particularly prevalent during childbearing years**. These disorders can have a profound negative impact on the long-term health, quality of life, and well-being of their children. However, most studies of mental health problems among women of child-bearing age focus on the postpartum period. This study considers the impact of antepartum mental health problems on mothers and their children, including identifying risk factors, quantifying health-care expenditures, and evaluating treatment programs.

Eva Redei, David Lawrence Stein Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, is conducting research on the **genetics and neurobiology of stress**. She discovered that the Wistar Kyoto (WKY) strain represents a genetic animal model of depressive behavior and stress-hyperreactivity. This strain exhibits depressive behavior in numerous tests and displays

physiological abnormalities similar to those associated with depressive disorder in humans. In addition to studying the effects of fetal alcohol exposure, Redei is identifying biological markers of depression. Using DNA micro-array techniques, she pinpoints genes whose expression differs, both in the brain and periphery, between a genetic animal model of depression and those of a genetically similar substrain with no depressive symptoms.

Policy, Practice, Race, Culture, and Ethics

Issues associated with policy, practice, race, culture, and ethics traverse all of the center's research initiatives. Research in this area also aims to promote responsible uses of race and ethnicity in biomedical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical research.

There is a heated debate among social and life scientists about the **appropriate use of race as a category in scientific research**, including biotechnology research. Law professor **Dorothy Roberts** is conducting a study that analyzes legal and political approaches to race consciousness in biotechnology research. She is investigating the practical and normative role that law and politics have played in shaping the use of race in biotechnology as well as using legal theory to develop a framework for its ethical use in the future.

In **Jennifer Richeson's** study of **how people control the expression of prejudice**, she explores how individuals' concerns about either being or appearing racially biased influence subtle aspects of cognition, emotion, and behavior. In a recent experiment, Richeson, an experimental social psychologist, manipulated the extent to which white study participants were concerned about revealing racial bias on a computer task using photographs of white and black faces. Unbeknownst to participants, the task actually measured their tendency to automatically direct attention either toward or away from the white compared with black faces. Preliminary results suggest that when individuals are concerned about appearing prejudiced, they direct their attention to black faces more than white faces. But when individuals are explicitly told not to be concerned about appearing prejudiced or given no instructions, they direct their attention to white faces more often than black faces. These findings suggest that interpersonal concerns about bias can influence the most basic aspects of human information processing including visual attention.



J. Reblando

The C2S faculty search committee meets to discuss possible candidates.



Neurobiologist **Teresa Woodruff**'s work lies at the intersection of **reproductive research and clinical care for infertility**, in particular for women who lose their fertility to cancer and the subsequent life-preserving treatments. She is director of the Center for Families after Cancer, which is working to establish the first “egg bank” for U.S. cancer survivors.

Woodruff also directs one of the National Institutes of Health's Specialized Cooperative Centers Program in Reproduction Research. She has gathered researchers in biochemistry, molecular biology, basic biology, and reproductive medicine to form the **Center for Reproductive Research** at Northwestern University (CRR). They are working on issues related to infertility in genetics, hormonal research, and ovarian-follicle engineering.

Woodruff is also principal investigator of a project that is trying to understand the biological, cellular, and molecular **mechanisms that regulate the reproductive axis**, with a current focus on the female reproductive axis. Their scientific, integrated approach toward an understanding of ovarian-directed reproductive events is to identify and study factors produced by the ovary that regulate local and distal events.

Psychologists **Sandra Waxman** and Douglas Medin are addressing fundamental issues in the **evolution of biological knowledge and reasoning across cultures and across development**. They seek to identify core biological concepts and reasoning in young children in three groups from different socioeconomic backgrounds, races, and environments. Targeted communities include those in Chicago (suburban, urban), Wisconsin (rural majority culture, rural Native American-Menominee), Indonesia, and Mexico (Yukatek Maya, Ladino). The knowledge gained from this research project should be instrumental in fostering biological understanding in children—the new cornerstone of any science curriculum in the 21st century—and for maintaining environmental health.



P. Reese

Dorothy Roberts discusses ethical implications of race-based categorization in medical and social science research.

C2S Executive Committee

Director

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Human Development and Social Policy

Members

Emma Adam, Human Development and Social Policy

Thomas D. Cook, Sociology, Psychology, Human Development and Social Policy

Greg Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy

Christopher Kuzawa, Anthropology

Thomas McDade, Anthropology

Dorothy Roberts, Law

Whitney Perkins Witt, Medicine

Teresa Woodruff, Neurobiology and Physiology

Urban Policy and Community Development



Dan A. Lewis,
Chair, 2004-05

IPR's urban policy and community development faculty are examining urban life through a multifaceted prism, considering issues related to transportation, urban development, and tax policy among others. Additionally, many IPR faculty work on projects that are closely tied to urban policy in areas such as education, housing, welfare reform, community policing, and philanthropy. The group, chaired by social policy professor **Dan A. Lewis**, is targeting:

- tax policy,
- urban transportation, development, and change,
- neighborhood diversity, and
- use of community assets to help rejuvenate and improve communities.

►► Overview of Activities

Urban Policy and Poverty

The Third Conference on Chicago Research and Public Policy: The Changing Face of Metropolitan Chicago took place in May 2004. The event welcomed more than 300 scholars and practitioners and covered a wide range of topics including population trends, communities and community development, children and families, employment and economic development, housing trends, poverty and inequality, race and ethnicity, education policy, and health policy. The University of Chicago and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago hosted the event. IPR was a co-sponsor.

At this conference, **Dan A. Lewis** presented a study he conducted with IPR graduate research assistant Vandna Sinha analyzing **recent trends in Chicago poverty**. They found that while concentrated poverty in Chicago declined between 1990 and 2000, there was not a similar reduction in racial segregation. They also found that income increased moderately and then plateaued for most families on welfare. Finally, they saw significant residential mobility, mainly moving back into lower poverty neighborhoods. These findings indicate that while the situation of Chicago's poor has improved somewhat, it is not likely to improve much more in the future under current policies.

Other IPR presenters and panelists included sociologists **Mary Pattillo** and **James Rosenbaum**, political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan**, in addition to several IPR research staff and graduate research assistants.

At a time of heightened awareness of social segregation and inequality, three universities, Northwestern, DePaul, and Sciences Po in Paris, co-hosted **Comparative Perspectives on Urban Segregation: Chicago, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro** in June 2005 in Chicago. Instead of concluding that urban segregation is a simple polarization between poor and rich neighborhoods, the conference used a comparative perspective to understand the intensity, forms, and effects of social and ethnic differentiation within different cities. Focusing on Chicago's ghettos, Rio's favelas, and public housing in Paris, the presenters showed how



Lincoln Quillian,
Chair, 2005-06



Mary Pattillo speaks about Chicago's black middle class.

P. Reese

historical and political events in these countries have uniquely shaped urban segregation in each of these metropolises. Participating in the conference were IPR faculty members **Mary Pattillo**, speaking on Chicago's black middle class, and **Juan Onésimo Sandoval**, who talked about neighborhood diversity and segregation patterns in Chicago between 1990 and 2000. **Jeff Manza** and **Wesley G. Skogan** moderated two panels. Marco Oberti of Sciences Po and Roberta Garner of DePaul organized the conference.

IPR, the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, and Chicago Metropolitan 2020 co-sponsored a presentation on November 29, 2005 by Xavier de Souza Briggs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Briggs, editor of the recently released ***The Geography of Opportunity: Race and Housing Choice in Metropolitan America*** (Brookings Institution Press, 2005), spoke about the book. Sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** was one of three panel discussants.



Juan Onésimo Sandoval

Racial Diversity

Sociologist **Juan Onésimo Sandoval** is examining **stable, racially diverse neighborhoods**. By using two Theil indices, multigroup segregation and income diversity, Sandoval hopes to answer many questions, including how to identify the origin of their stability, which policies could foster such neighborhoods, and whether racially diverse neighborhoods are also economically diverse.

In an extension of this project, Sandoval is also investigating **the extent of ethnic and economic diversity in Asian and Latino populations**. In particular, he is investigating where such enclaves are located and the impact of recent immigration on the intradiversity of Latino and Asian neighborhoods.

Tax Policy and State Expenditures

Economist **Therese McGuire** has been continuing her work studying the **state fiscal crises of 2001**. Despite the fact that the 2001 recession was relatively mild compared with previous recessions, states experienced one of the worst fiscal crises in recent memory. McGuire finds that the problem was not due to the macroeconomy—thus, states cannot “grow” their way out of crisis—but rather failures in policymaking. Because policymakers were unable to increase taxes or cut spending, state spending held steady or grew, while revenues plummeted, which caused the crisis.

McGuire is also investigating the **rapid rise of Medicaid expenditures**, which exploded to more than \$258 billion in 2002 from nearly \$26 billion in 1980. In terms of cash assistance programs, McGuire points out that far more attention has been paid to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which became Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in 1996, even though it only accounted for 1 percent of state budgets in 2002. She calls attention to the fact that Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) have also risen rapidly, resulting in a remarkable shift in responsibility for the social safety net from state governments to the federal government.

Community Development

From the poorest neighborhoods in Chicago to far-flung communities in Australia, Mexico, and Holland, the **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 communities can focus on their assets rather than their needs to solve many pressing community problems.

The **ABCD Institute's international efforts continue to expand**. In Brazil, a new national network of community development organizations is adapting asset-focused strategies in both urban and rural settings. With ABCD assistance, the aboriginal communities of Australia's Northern Territory are examining their rich cultural heritage to discover indigenous resources to help rebuild local economies. Other projects are also underway throughout Australia.

Continuing its work **with European community development partners**, the institute ran a week-long training forum for the leaders and staff of the Scarman Trust, one of the United Kingdom's largest and most influential charity and community development organizations. Subsequently, Scarman leaders have worked with network partners in Holland and Sweden to form the ABCD European network.

Nationally, ABCD is **working with the U.S. community of foundations to develop more effective strategies** for recognizing, supporting, and developing community assets. The Kellogg Foundation asked the institute to develop materials designed to help Kellogg's grantees design their proposals to maximize collaborations with a range of community

associations and institutions. A series of training events with the staff of the Northwest Area Foundation led to the incorporation of an "asset perspective" into all of their community development work. ABCD directors addressed the annual conventions of the Southeastern Council on Foundations, the Northwest Council on Foundations, Grantmakers in Aging, and funders' conferences in Arizona and Indiana.

At home, the ABCD Institute's **work with the Chicago area's civic and community groups continues**. ABCD is partnering with Metropolitan Family Services and the Jewish Council for the Elderly to develop materials and strategies to uncover and link the capacities and interests of older adults with community associations, businesses, and others. Materials are currently being tested in four Chicago communities. Working with the City of Chicago's Health Department, the institute is training and supporting "community health teams" in seven city neighborhoods. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission has asked the ABCD team to help design a citizen-driven community planning process, which is being piloted in five Chicago neighborhoods.

Selected ABCD Workbooks

- "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 ABCD publication list, please visit www.northwestern.edu/ipr/abcd/abcdpubs.html.

Faculty Awards and Honors 2004-2005

Emma Adam, William T. Grant Scholars Award, 2004-09.

Pablo Boczkowski, Outstanding Book Awards, International Communication Association and National Communication Association, 2005

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Martin E. and Gertrude G. Walter Award for Research Excellence, Northwestern University, 2004; Society for Research on Adolescent Social Policy Award-Journal Article, 2004; Board on Children, Youth, and Families, National Research Council, Research Institute of Medicine, National Academies, 2005-08.

Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, One of the 10 Most Powerful Women in Medicine (of the 100 Most Powerful Women in Chicago), *Chicago Sun-Times*, 2004; Board of Directors, Action for Healthy Kids, 2004-07.

Fay Lomax Cook, External Review Panel (for the establishment of four new national centers), Institute of Education Sciences, 2004.

Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, Northwestern University, appointed 2004; Advisory Committee on Head Start Accountability and Educational Performance Measures, 2005-06; Chair of the Board, Russell Sage Foundation, 2005-08.

Shari S. Diamond, American Jury Project, 2004-05; AAAS/ABA National Conference of Lawyers and Scientists, 2005-08.

Greg Duncan, External Review Panel (for the establishment of four new national centers), Institute of Education Sciences, 2004; Co-chair of the Committee on Evaluation of Children's Health; Social Sciences and Population Studies Study Section, Center for Science Review, Department of Health and Human Services, 2004-08; Fellow, Russell Sage Foundation, 2004-05; National Associate, National Academies, 2005; Governing Council, Society for Research on Child Development, 2005-present; Expert Panel for the Impact Evaluation of the Student Mentoring Program, 2005-present; Vice President, Population Association of America, 2006-07.

James Druckman, Emerging Scholar Award, Organized Section on Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior, American Political Science Association, 2005.

Alice Eagly, Carolyn Wood Sherif Award, Society for the Psychology of Women, 2005; Distinguished Fellow, UCLA Center for Society and Genetics, 2005.

Wendy Espeland, Chair, Sociology of Law Section, American Sociological Association, 2003-04.

Shane Greenstein, Research Associate, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, 2005.

John Hagan, Best Article Award, Mental Health Section, American Sociological Association, 2005.

Eszter Hargittai, G. R. Miller Outstanding Dissertation Award, National Communication Association, 2004.

Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, Northwestern University, appointed 2005.

Carol Heimer, Clarence Ver Steeg Faculty Award, 2005.

Luojia Hu, Albert Rees Prize for Best Dissertation in Labor Economics (in the last six years, awarded every two years), Princeton University, 2005.

Christopher Kuzawa, Student Government Faculty Honor Roll, Northwestern University, 2003-04; Executive Committee, Biological Anthropology Section, American Anthropological Association, 2005-present.

Charles F. Manski, Board on Mathematical Sciences and their Applications, National Research Council, 2004-present.

Jeff Manza, National Research Commission on Elections and Voting (organized by the Social Science Research Council), 2004-05; Fellow, Russell Sage Foundation, 2005-06.

Leslie McCall, Sociology Advisory Panel, National Science Foundation, 2005-07.



Thomas McDade, Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers, awarded May 4, 2004 at the White House.

Robert L. Nelson, Director, American Bar Foundation, 2004-present; Sociological Research Association, 2004.

Ann S. Orloff, ASA Council, American Sociological Association, 2004-07; *American Sociological Review's* Greatest Hits (one of the five most-cited articles of the 1990s), 2005.

Benjamin I. Page, Award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement, American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2004.

Mary Pattillo, Arthur Andersen Research and Teaching Professor, Northwestern University, appointed in 2004; Alumna Achievement Award, Columbia College, 2004.

Jennifer A. Richeson, Louise Kidder Early Career Award, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, 2005.

Dorothy Roberts, Braam Oversight Panel (to monitor reforms of child welfare services in Washington State), 2004-present; Outstanding Achievement of Cultural Competency in Child Maltreatment, Prevention, and Intervention Award, American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, 2005.

James Rosenbaum, President, Sociology of Education Section, American Sociological Association, 2004-05.

Carl Smith, Fellowship, American Council of Learned Societies, 2005-06.

Wesley G. Skogan, Stephen Schafer Award, National Organization for Victim Assistance, 2005.

James Spillane, Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change, Northwestern University, appointed 2005; National Research Council's Board on Science Education, National Academy of Sciences, 2005-08.

Kathleen Thelen, Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University, appointed 2004; Permanent External Scientific Member, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne, Germany, 2005-present; Co-winner, Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award, American Political Science Association, 2005.

Thomas McDade at the White House where he received a PECASE award.



Brian Uzzi, Professor of the Year, Executive MBA Program, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, 2004.

Burton Weisbrod, Users Advisory Committee on the Nonprofit Sector, Internal Revenue Service, 2004-present.

Celeste Watkins, Student Government Faculty Honor Roll, Northwestern University, 2004-05; Postdoctoral Fellowship, National Science Foundation, 2005-06, 2007-08.

Whitney Perkins Witt, K01 Mentored Research Scientist Development Award, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 2005-10.

Teresa Woodruff, Fellow of Medical Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 2005.



Northwestern President Henry Bienen shakes Dorothy Roberts' hand after her investiture ceremony as Kirkland and Ellis Professor in October 2004 while the dean of the law school, David Van Zandt, looks on.

J. Ziv

►► Presentations of Note

Fay Lomax Cook, Invited talks, "Getting Behind the Rhetoric About Social Security: Problems, Politics, and Policy Proposals," Association of Americans Resident Overseas, Paris, April 20, 2005; "The Future of the U.S. Public Pension System: Beyond the Political Rhetoric," American Embassy, Paris, June 9, 2005.

Thomas D. Cook, Clifford Clogg Memorial Lecture, "Towards a Practical Theory for Generalizing Causal Knowledge," Penn State University, March 29, 2004; inaugural lecture, "Whole School Reform: A Multi-City Experimental Study of Comer's School Development Program," Social Science Research Institute, Duke University, November 8, 2004; plenary address, "Mixed Method Research in Education," Conference on Multiple Methods in Educational Research, Washington, D.C., December 14, 2004; invited provost's lecture, "The Role of Randomized Experiments in Educational Research in the USA," University of Paris (Paris V), May 19, 2005; plenary lecture, "Within Study Comparisons of Experiments and Non-Experiments: Can They Help Decide Evaluation Policy?" Conference on Econometric Evaluation of Public Policies: Methods and Applications, Paris, December 15, 2005.

Leemore Dafny, Invited presentations, "Estimation and Identification of Merger Effects: An Application to Hospital Mergers," January 27, 2005, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.; "Do Report Cards Tell Consumers Anything They Don't Already Know? The Case of Medicare HMOs," National Bureau of Economic Research Summer Institute, Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 2005.

Greg Duncan, Briefing on *Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health*, Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, Washington, D.C., June 24, 2004; Roy Geary Lecture, "Income and Child Development," Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, December 12, 2005.

Alice Eagly, Keynote lecture, “Cultural, Individual, and Role Variation in Mating Strategies: Implications for the Origins of Sex Differences,” International Congress of Psychology, Beijing, August 9, 2004; invited address, “Studying Gender Across the Social Sciences,” Duke University, March 21, 2005; invited address, “*La Ventaja del Liderazgo en la Mujer*,” Interamerican Congress of Psychology, Buenos Aires, June 27, 2005.

Shane Greenstein, Keynote speaker, “The Economic Geography of Internet Infrastructure in the United States,” ZEW Conference, Mannheim, Germany, July 3, 2004.

Charles F. Manski, Econometric Institute and Princeton University Press Lecture Series, “Analysis of Treatment Response for Decision-Making,” Erasmus University, Rotterdam, June 2-4, 2004; invited lecture, “Treatment Choice When Treatment Response Is Partially Identified,” Conference on Econometric Evaluation of Public Policies: Methods and Applications, Paris, December 15, 2005.

Jeff Manza, Doris Selo Memorial Lecture, “Locking Up the Vote: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy,” Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, March 17, 2004. “The Bush Presidency and the Future of American Politics,” Social Project Institute, Moscow, January 27, 2005.

Ann S. Orloff, Keynote address, “Farewell to Maternalism? State Policies and Mothers’ Employment,” Changing Welfare States: Exploring European Social Policies and Populations in Time and Space, Anthropology of Europe Workshop, University of Chicago, May 28, 2004; plenary lecture, “State Policies, Labour Markets, and Families,” Conference on Work-Life Balance Across the Lifecourse, Center for Research on Families and Relationships, University of Edinburgh, July 1, 2004.

Dorothy Roberts, Plenary speech, “What’s Wrong with the Child Welfare System?”, Child Welfare League of America’s Biennial Leadership Summit, Hilton Head, S.C., October 20, 2004; keynote address, “Toward a Black Agenda in Bioethics,” Conference on Creating a Black Agenda in Bioethics, National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care, Tuskegee University, July 19, 2005; inaugural Juanita Jackson Mitchell Lecture, “The Problem with Racial Disparities in the Child Welfare System,” University of Maryland Law School, October 27, 2005; Allison Davis Lecture, “The Problem of Race and the Child Welfare System,” Williams College, November 9, 2005.

James Rosenbaum, “Educational Opportunity in American Society: A Research Agenda for Studying Transitions,” Conference on Research on Improving High Schools, Institute of Education Sciences, Washington, D.C., May 5, 2005; organizer, No Child Left Behind Conference, Sociology of Education Section, American Sociological Association, Philadelphia, August 12, 2005.

Allan Schnaiberg, Invited presentation, “Is Sustainability Possible if Social Justice Is a Prerequisite?” Fred Buttel Symposium, Sacramento, August 11, 2004.

Wesley G. Skogan, Chair, “Making Our Streets Safer,” National Research Council, Washington, D.C., April 19, 2004; panelist, “The State of Community and Policy Relations in Chicago,” Donors Forum of Chicago, May 18, 2004.

Bruce Spencer, “Total Survey Error and Randomized Social Experiments,” National Institute of Statistical Sciences’ Workshop on Total Survey Error, Washington, D.C., March 17, 2005.

Pablo Boczkowski

Boczkowski, Pablo. *Digitizing the News: Innovation in Online Newspapers*. MIT Press. (2004, paperback 2005).

Bruce Carruthers

Carruthers, Bruce G., and Sarah L. Babb. *Economy/Society: Markets, Meanings, and Social Structure*. Pine Forge Press (2000).

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Chase-Lansdale, P. Lindsay, Kathleen Kiernan, and Ruth J. Friedman, eds. *Human Development Across Lives and Generations: The Potential for Change*. Cambridge University Press (2004).

Duncan, Greg, and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, eds. *For Better and For Worse: Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children and Families*. Russell Sage Foundation (2002).

Dennis Chong

Chong, Dennis. *Rational Lives: Norms and Values in Politics and Society*. University of Chicago Press (2000).

Thomas D. Cook

Cook, Thomas D., with Jacquelynne Eccles, et al. *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development*. National Academy Press (2002).

Cook, Thomas D., with William R. Shadish and Donald T. Campbell. *Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Generalized Causal Inference*. Houghton-Mifflin (2002).

Fay Lomax Cook

Manza, Jeff, Fay Lomax Cook, and Benjamin I. Page, eds. *Navigating Public Opinion: Polls, Policy, and the Future of American Democracy*. Oxford University Press (2002).

David Dana

Dana, David. *Regulatory Takings*. Foundation Press Book (2001).

Greg Duncan

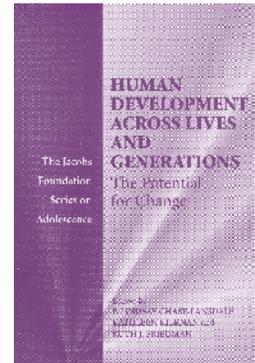
Committee on Evaluation of Children's Health, National Research Council, Greg Duncan and Ruth Stein, co-chairs. *Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health*. The National Academies Press (2004).

Duncan, Greg, with Bruce Weber and Leslie Whitener, eds. *Rural Dimensions of Welfare Reform*. W. E. Upjohn Institute (2002).

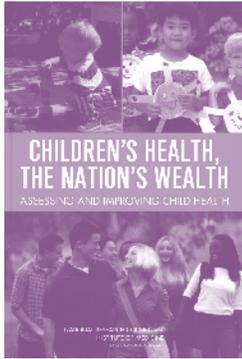
Duncan, Greg, and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, eds. *For Better and For Worse: Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children and Families*. Russell Sage Foundation (2002).

Alice Eagly

Eagly, Alice, Reuban M. Baron, and V. Lee Hamilton, eds. *The Social Psychology of Group Identity and Social Conflict: Theory, Application, and Practice*. American Psychological Association Books (2004).



In *Human Development Across Lives and Generations*, edited by **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, Kathleen Kiernan, and Ruth J. Friedman, a group of international scholars in psychology, psychiatry, economics, and sociology, address human development, assessing its fundamentals and proposing possible interventions to improve lives across generations.



Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health examines what policymakers and program providers can do to collect and measure data. In turn, this can shape a meaningful and effective research agenda for improving children's health. It was edited by **Greg Duncan** and Ruth Stein, co-chairs of the Committee on Evaluation of Children's Health, National Research Council.

Eagly, Alice, Anne E. Beall, and Robert J. Sternberg, eds. *The Psychology of Gender*, 2nd ed. The Guilford Press (2004).

Alonso, M. M., and Alice Eagly, eds. *Psicologia in las Americas*. Caracas: Sociedad Interamericana de Psicologia (1999).

Joseph Ferrie

Ferrie, Joseph. *Moving Through Time: U.S. Occupational, Geographic, and Financial Mobility Across and Within Generations, 1850-2000*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2007).

Shane Greenstein

Greenstein, Shane, ed. *The Industrial Economics of Computing*. Edwin Elgar (forthcoming 2006).

Greenstein, Shane, and Victor Stango, eds. *Standards and Public Policy*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2006).

Greenstein, Shane. *Diamonds Are Forever, Computers Are Not: Economics and Strategic Management in Computing Markets*. Imperial College Press (2004).

Greenstein, Shane, and Lorrie Cranor, eds. *Communications Policy and Information Technology: Promises, Problems, Prospects*. The MIT Press (2002).

Greenstein, Shane, and Ben Compaine, eds. *Communications Policy in Transition: The Internet and Beyond*. The MIT Press (2001).

John Hagan

Hagan, John, ed. *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*. Annual Reviews (2005).

Hagan, John. *Justice in the Balkans: Prosecuting War Criminals in The Hague Tribunal*. University of Chicago Press (2003).

Hagan, John, and Wilhelm Heitmeyer. *International Handbook of Violence Research*. Kluwer Academic Publishers (2003).

Hagan, John, with Klaus Boenke and Daniel Fub, eds. *Youth Violence and Right-Wing Extremism*. Juventa Verlag (2002).

Hagan, John. *Northern Passage: American Vietnam War Resisters in Canada*. Harvard University Press (2001).

Larry V. Hedges

Hedges, Larry V., and Barbara Schneider, eds. *The Social Organization of Schooling*. Russell Sage Foundation (2005).

John Heinz

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

Barton Hirsch

Hirsch, Barton J. *A Place to Call Home: Community-Based After-School Programs for Urban Youth*. American Psychological Association Books and Teachers College Press (2005).

Jeff Jenkins

Jenkins, Jeff, with Charles Stewart III. *Fighting for the Speakership: The House and the Rise of Party Government*. Princeton University Press (forthcoming).

Craig LaMay

LaMay, Craig, ed. *Journalism and the Debate over Privacy*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates (2003).

LaMay, Craig, with Ellen Mickiewicz, et al. *Democracy on the Air*. DeWitt Wallace Center, Duke University (2000).

Jennifer Light

Light, Jennifer. *From Warfare to Welfare: Defense Intellectuals and Urban Problems in Cold War America*. Johns Hopkins University Press (2003).

Nancy MacLean

MacLean, Nancy. *Freedom is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace*. Harvard University Press and Russell Sage Foundation (forthcoming 2006).

Charles F. Manski

Manski, Charles F. *Social Choice with Partial Knowledge of Treatment Response*. Princeton University Press (2005).

Manski, Charles F. *Partial Identification of Probability Distributions*. Springer-Verlag (2003).

Manski, Charles F., John Pepper, and Carol Petrie, eds. *Informing America's Policy on Illegal Drugs: What We Don't Know Keeps Hurting Us*. National Academy Press (2001).

Jeff Manza

Manza, Jeff, and Christopher Uggen. *Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*. Oxford University Press (forthcoming 2006).

Manza, Jeff, Fay Lomax Cook, and Benjamin I. Page, eds. *Navigating Public Opinion: Polls, Policy, and the Future of American Democracy*. Oxford University Press (2002).

Leslie McCall

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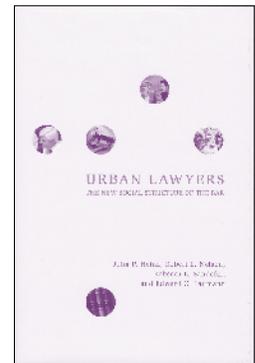
Robert L. Nelson

Nielsen, Laura Beth, and Robert L. Nelson, eds. *Handbook of Employment Discrimination Research: Rights and Realities*. Springer (forthcoming 2006).

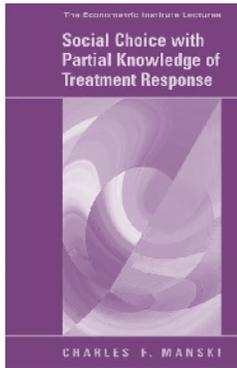
Heinz, John P., Robert L. Nelson, Rebecca Sandefur, and Edward O. Laumann. *Urban Lawyers: The New Social Structure of the Bar*. University of Chicago Press (2005).

Ann S. Orloff

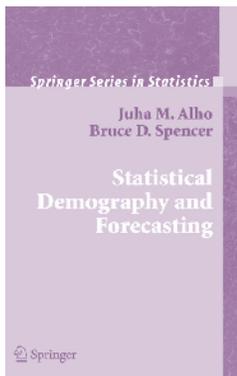
Adams, Julia, Elisabeth S. Clemens, and Ann S. Orloff, eds. *Remaking Modernity: Politics, History, and Sociology*. Duke University Press (2005).



In *Urban Lawyers: The New Social Structure of the Bar*, the follow-up to their 1982 book, **John Heinz, Robert L. Nelson**, and co-authors Edward O. Laumann and Rebecca Sandefur draw on extensive interviews with Chicago lawyers to trace how growth in the legal profession has completely transformed it.



In *Social Choice with Partial Knowledge of Treatment Response*, **Charles F. Manski** discusses how social planners can use limited available evidence to choose the best treatment response.



Statistical Demography and Forecasting, written by **Juha Alho** and **Bruce Spencer**, develops the statistical foundation for addressing pressing issues of our day.

Benjamin I. Page

Page, Benjamin I., with Marshall M. Bouton. *Security and Justice: The Cooperative Foreign Policy Americans Want*. University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2006).

Manza, Jeff, Fay Lomax Cook, and Benjamin I. Page, eds. *Navigating Public Opinion: Polls, Policy, and the Future of American Democracy*. Oxford University Press (2002).

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Page, Benjamin I., and James R. Simmons. *What Government Can Do: Dealing with Poverty and Inequality*. University of Chicago Press (2000).

Mary Pattillo

Pattillo, Mary. *Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*. University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2006).

Pattillo, Mary, David Weiman, and Bruce Western, eds. *Imprisoning America: The Social Effects of Mass Incarceration*. Russell Sage Foundation (2004).

Robert Porter

Porter, Robert, with Mark Armstrong, eds. *Handbook of Industrial Organization*, vol. 3. Elsevier (forthcoming 2006).

Monica Prasad

Prasad, Monica. *The Politics of Free Markets: The Rise of Neoliberal Economic Policies in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States*. University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2006).

Dorothy Roberts

Roberts, Dorothy, with Judith Greenberg, and Martha Minow, eds. *Mary Joe Frug's Women and the Law*, 3rd ed. Foundation Press (2004).

Roberts, Dorothy, with Donald E. Lively, William D. Araiza, Phoebe A. Haddon and John C. Knechtle. *First Amendment Law: Cases, Comparative Perspectives, and Dialogues*. Anderson Publishing Company (2003).

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James Rosenbaum

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Leonard Rubinowitz

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Allan Schnaiberg

Schnaiberg, Allan, and Kenneth A. Gould. *Environment and Society: The Enduring Conflict*. St. Martin's Press (reprinted with new introduction 2000).

Schnaiberg, Allan, with Adam S. Weinberg and David N. Pellow. *Urban Recycling and the Search for Sustainable Community Development*. Princeton University Press (2000).

Wesley G. Skogan

Skogan, Wesley G. *Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities*. Oxford University Press (forthcoming 2006).

Skogan, Wesley G., and Kathleen Frydl, eds. *Fairness and Effectiveness in Policing: The Evidence*. National Research Council (2004).

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Carl Smith

Smith, Carl. *The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City*. University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2006).

Bruce Spencer

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James Spillane

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Spillane, James. *Standards Deviation: How Local Schools Misunderstand Policy*. Harvard University Press (2004).

Kathleen Thelen

Streeck, Wolfgang, and Kathleen Thelen, eds. *Beyond Continuity: Institutional Change in Advanced Political Economies*. Oxford University Press (2005).

Thelen, Kathleen. *How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan*. Cambridge University Press (2004).

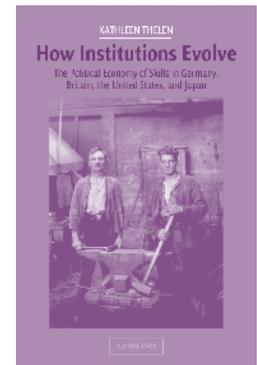
Brian Uzzi

Uzzi, Brian, with Henry Etzkowitz and Carol Kemelgor. *Athena Unbound: The Advancement of Women in Science and Technology*. Cambridge University Press (2000).

Uzzi, Brian, with Rueyling Tzeng, eds. *Embeddedness and Corporate Change in a Global Economy*. Peter Lang Publishing (2000).

Sandra Waxman

Hall, Geoffrey D., and Sandra R. Waxman, eds. *Weaving a Lexicon*. MIT Press (2004).



How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan by **Kathleen Thelen** explains the historical origins of important cross-national differences in skill formation in these four countries. The book was the 2005 co-winner of the Woodrow Wilson Prize awarded by the American Political Science Association.

▶▶ **Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies**

Educational Policy

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

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

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

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

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

▶▶ **Poverty, Race, and Inequality**

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

▶▶ **Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy**

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

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

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

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

Who Should Govern Congress? The Salary Grab of 1873 and the Coalition of Reform by Jeff Jenkins, Lee J. Alston, Kara Gorski, and Tomas Nonnenmacher (WP-05-07)

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

Communications, Media, and Public Opinion

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



Feminist Public Policy

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

Social Provision and Regulation: Theories of States, Social Policies, and Modernity
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Actual versus Perceived Online Abilities: The Difference Gender Makes by Eszter Hargittai and Steven Shafer (WP-05-09)

Farewell to Maternalism? State Policies and Mothers' Employment by Ann S. Orloff (WP-05-10)

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

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

▶▶ **Law and Justice Studies**

Community Policing Project Papers

CAPS at Ten: Community Policing in Chicago—An Evaluation of Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy by the Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium, led by Wesley G. Skogan

▶▶ **Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations**

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

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

▶▶ **Health Policy**

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

“Although adult attachment is related to parental emotional well-being, differences in parent emotion do not appear to be the primary pathway by which adult attachment affects parenting. Rather, internal working models and parent emotional characteristics have independent effects on parent behavior, and internal working models and parent emotional characteristics also interact with one another in predicting parenting.”

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Whitney Perkins Witt

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Albert Yoon

Yoon, A., with E. Cheng. 2005. Does *Frye* or *Daubert* matter? A study of scientific admissibility standards. *Virginia Law Review* 91: 471-513.

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▶▶ IPR Policy Briefs

“Fatherhood and Incarceration.” K. Edin, T. Nelson, and R. Paranal. IPR Policy Briefs, vol. 1, no. 1, February 2002.

“Denying Felons and Ex-Felons the Vote: The Political Consequences, Past and Future.” C. Uggen and J. Manza. IPR Policy Briefs, vol. 1, no. 2, February 2002.

“Poorer Outcomes for Children in Welfare-Sanctioned Families.” P. L. Chase-Lansdale, R. L. Coley, B. J. Lohman, and L. D. Pittman. IPR Policy Briefs, vol. 1, no. 3, May 2002.

“The Effects of High-Stakes Testing in Low- and High-Performing Schools.” J. Diamond and J. Spillane. IPR Policy Briefs, vol. 1, no. 4, November 2002.

▶▶ Illinois Families Study Briefs

“The Importance of Transitional Benefits: Who Loses Medicaid and Food Stamps, and What Does It Mean for Staying Off Welfare?” B. J. Lee, D. A. Lewis, and A. Bush Stevens. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 1, December 2001.

“Identity, Work, and Parenting: Implications for Welfare Reform.” D. A. Lewis, I. Carvalho, B. Nelson, and A. Bush Stevens. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 2, December 2001.

“No Work & No Welfare: Who Are These Families and How Do They Survive?” A. Bush Stevens and L. Altenbernd. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 3, June 2002.

“Trends in Homelessness & Housing Insecurity: Implications of Welfare Reform.” A. Puckett, L. M. Renner, and K. Shook Slack. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 4, June 2002.

“Welfare Reform & Health Insurance: How Parents Lose Out.” J. Holl, A. Bush Stevens, and K. Shook Slack. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 5, July 2002.

“Trends in Health Insurance Coverage: Uneven Progress for Parents and Children in the Wake of Welfare Reform.” A. Bush Stevens. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 6, July 2002.

“Mental Health and Welfare Reform: What Facilitates Employment Among Those with Depression?” D. A. Lewis, B. J. Lee, and L. Altenbernd. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 7, October 2002.

“Putting Food on the Table After Welfare Reform: What Protects Families from Food Insecurity?” J. Yoo and K. Shook Slack. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 8, October 2002.

“Who Gets Ahead? Work Profiles of Former Welfare Recipients in Illinois.” D. A. Lewis, E. Collins, and L. B. Amsden, no. 9, September 2005.

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

“Welfare Reform: What About the Children?” P. L. Chase-Lansdale, R. L. Coley, B. J. Lohman, and L. D. Pittman, February 2002.

▶▶ IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lectures

- April 26, 2004 “Making Education Evidence-Based: Premises, Principles, Pragmatics, and Politics” by Grover J. “Russ” Whitehurst, Director, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education
- October 19, 2004 “America’s Real Jobs Problem” by Robert Reich, Maurice B. Hexter Professor of Social and Economic Policy, Brandeis University, and former U.S. Secretary of Labor

▶▶ IPR Policy Briefings

- June 7, 2004 “After Prison: The Effects of Mass Incarceration in the U.S.” by Kathryn Edin, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow; Jeff Manza, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Associate Director and Faculty Fellow; and Devah Pager, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 30, 2004* “Shaping Our Children’s Destinies: How Policies in Child Welfare, Education, and Health Are Affecting At-Risk Children” by Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Professor of Developmental Psychology and IPR Faculty Fellow; Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Kristin Butcher, Senior Economist, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank
- February 4, 2005* “Looking Inside the Black Box of Schools: Classrooms, Teachers, and School Leaders” by James Spillane, Professor of Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences and IPR Faculty Fellow; Spyros Konstantopoulos, Assistant Professor of Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences and IPR Faculty Associate; and Kim Rueben, Scholar, Urban Institute
- May 13, 2005* “The Prison Effect: Consequences of Mass Incarceration for the U.S.” by John Hagan, John D. MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law and IPR Faculty Associate; Devah Pager, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Faculty Associate, Office of Population Research, Princeton University; and Jeff Manza, Professor of Sociology, IPR Acting Director 2004-05 and Faculty Fellow
- December 5, 2005* “The Evolution of the Social Safety Net—Change for the Better?” by Rebecca Blank, Dean, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, Henry Carter Adams Collegiate Professor of Public Policy, University of Michigan; Leemore Dafny, Assistant Professor of Management and Strategy, Kellogg, and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Melissa Kearney, Fellow, Economic Studies, Brookings Institution

*Supported by a grant from the Joyce Foundation



Public Forums

November 12, 2004 “A Shot at the American Dream” by Jason DeParle, *New York Times* reporter and author of *American Dream: Three Women, Ten Kids, and a Nation’s Drive to End Welfare* (Viking, 2004), with IPR faculty discussants Ann S. Orloff, Professor of Sociology, and Mary Pattillo, Arthur Andersen Research and Teaching Professor

April 6, 2005 “How Do Physicians Allocate Their Time with Patients? Social Science Theory and Medical Practice” by Theodore Ganiats, MD, Interim Chair and Professor, Family and Preventive Medicine, Cancer Symptom Control Program, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego. Moderated by IPR Faculty Fellow Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics



P. Reese

May 19, 2005 “Social Science and the Media: Taking Research into the Realm of Public Discourse” by Paul Starr, Stuart Professor of Communications and Public Affairs, Princeton University, co-founding editor of *The American Prospect*. Moderated by IPR Faculty Fellow Eszter Hargittai, Assistant Professor of Communications Studies and Sociology

James Rosenbaum answers questions at an IPR colloquium.

May 4, 2005 “University, Inc.? A Dialogue on the Rise of Commercial Values in Higher Education” by Jennifer Washburn, New America Foundation Fellow and author of *University Inc.: The Corporate Corruption of Higher Education* (Basic Books, 2005), with discussants Dan A. Lewis, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Indrani Mukharji, Executive Director, Northwestern Technology Transfer Program

May 19, 2005 “Whatever Happened to the Emerging Democratic Majority?” by John Judis, senior editor for *The New Republic* and co-author of *The Emerging Democratic Majority* (Scribner, 2002), with discussants Benjamin I. Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision-Making and IPR Faculty Associate, and Monica Prasad, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Associate

October 14, 2005 “The Public Policy Implications of the Next Supreme Court” by Lee Epstein, Jack N. Pritzker Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law, and Andrew Koppelman, Professor of Law and Political Science. Moderator was Jack Doppelt, Professor, Medill, publisher of the Web site On the Docket, and IPR Faculty Associate

►► Colloquia

Spring 2004

April 5, 2004

“Hospitals, Hospices, Jails, and Symphony Orchestras: Are Nonprofit Organizations Really Different?” by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow

April 12, 2004

“How Wide a Web? Inequalities in Accessing Information Online” by Eszter Hargittai, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies, Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow

April 19, 2004

“Networks Among Conservative Lawyers” by John P. Heinz, Owen L. Coon Professor of Law and IPR Faculty Fellow; Ann Southworth, Professor of Law, Case Western Reserve University; and Anthony Paik, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa

May 3, 2004

“Evidence-Based Education Policy” by Larry V. Hedges, Stella M. Rowley Professor of Education, Psychology, and Sociology, University of Chicago

May 10, 2004

“Apportionment Matters: Fair Representation in the House and Electoral College” by Jeff Jenkins, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow

May 17, 2004

“The Experiences and Effects of Status Among Racial Minorities” by Dennis Chong, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow

May 24, 2004

“Income Inequality in Advanced Industrial Societies: Differences Between Countries and Change over Time” by Michael Wallerstein, Professor of Political Science, IPR Faculty Associate

Fall 2004

October 4, 2004 “Concentrated Deconcentration: Public Housing Reform and Segregation in Chicago” by Dan A. Lewis, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow

October 11, 2004 “Linkages Between Colleges and Labor Markets and Their Impact on Students’ Perceptions, Effort, and College Persistence” by James Rosenbaum, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Ann Person, Doctoral Student in Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Graduate Research Assistant

October 25, 2004 “How Large Are Teacher Effects?” by Spyros Konstantopoulos, Assistant Professor of Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences



J. Reblando

Participants at an IPR policy briefing



- November 1, 2004 “Welfare Reform and Preschoolers: Are Certain Children at Risk?” by P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Professor of Developmental Psychology and IPR Faculty Fellow, and Christine Li-Grining, Doctoral Student, Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Graduate Research Assistant
- November 8, 2004 “Reflections on the 2004 Presidential Election” by Benjamin I. Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision-Making and IPR Faculty Associate; Jeff Manza, Professor of Sociology and IPR Acting Director 2004-05 and Faculty Fellow; and Jeff Jenkins, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 15, 2004 “Adolescent Life Stress, Physiological Stress, and Emotional Well-Being: A Longitudinal Study” by Emma Adam, Assistant Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 29, 2004 “Estimating the Cream-Skimming Effect of Private School Vouchers on Public School Students” by Christopher Taber, Household International Inc. Research Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow
- Winter 2005**
- January 10, 2005 “Farewell to Maternalism? State Policies and Mothers’ Employment in the U.S. and Sweden” by Ann S. Orloff, Professor of Sociology, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Director, Center for Comparative and Historical Analysis
- January 24, 2005 “Government Spending and Equality of Opportunity” by Susan Mayer, Dean and Associate Professor, Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, University of Chicago
- January 31, 2005 “Politics as a Profession” by Daniel Diermeier, IBM Distinguished Professor of Regulation and Competitive Practice; Co-director, Northwestern Institute on Complex Systems; IPR Faculty Associate
- February 14, 2005 “Higher Education, Localization, and Innovation” by John Quigley, I. Donald Turner Distinguished Professor and Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley
- February 21, 2005 “Nature, Nurture, or Inertia? Nongenetic Pathways for the Inter-generational Transmission of Health Disparities” by IPR Faculty Associate Christopher Kuzawa, Assistant Professor of Anthropology
- February 28, 2005 “Working Class Republicans: Money and Morals in the 2004 Presidential Election” by Monica Prasad, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Associate
- March 7, 2005 “Total Survey Error and Randomized Social Experiments” by Bruce Spencer, Professor of Statistics and IPR Faculty Fellow

Spring 2005

- April 11, 2005 “What the Study of Expert Performers Can Tell Us About Human Modifiability and the Importance of Innate Talent” by K. Anders Ericsson, Conradi Eminent Scholar, Professor of Psychology, Florida State University
- April 18, 2005 “The Effects of Parenting Styles on Achievement Test Scores: Ethnic and Gender Differences (and Similarities)” by Jelani Mandara, Assistant Professor of Human Development and Social Policy
- April 25, 2005 “The Multicultural Metropolis: Neighborhood Diversity and Segregation in Chicago from 1990 to 2000” by Juan Onésimo Sandoval, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Associate
- May 2, 2005 “The Heroism of Women and Men” by Alice Eagly, Professor of Psychology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- May 9, 2005 “State Spending on Social Assistance Programs over the Business Cycle” by Therese McGuire, Professor of Management and Strategy, Kellogg, and IPR Faculty Fellow
- May 16, 2005 “Bid Rigging in School Milk Auctions: Evidence from Ohio” by Robert Porter, Professor of Economics, Department Chair, and IPR Faculty Associate
- May 23, 2005 “Psychiatric Disorders in Juvenile Detainees: Implications for Public Health Policy” by Linda Teplin, Owen L. Coon Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences; Director, Psycholegal Studies Program; and IPR Faculty Associate

Fall 2005

- October 3, 2005 “What is School Readiness?” by Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow
- October 17, 2005 “Layoffs, Lemons, Race, and Gender” by Luojia Hu, Assistant Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow
- October 24, 2005 “The End of American Exceptionalism? Mobility in the U.S. Since 1850” by Joseph Ferrie, Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Associate
- October 31, 2005 “Evaluating School Reform: What Is the Proper Unit of Analysis and What Are Realistic Expectations?” by Spyros Konstantopoulos, Assistant Professor of Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences; and IPR Faculty Associate



- November 7, 2005 “Do They Know and Do They Care? Americans’ Awareness of Rising Inequality” by Leslie McCall, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Associate
- November 14, 2005 “Controlling Prejudice During Interracial Interactions: Costs, Consequences, and Possibilities” by Jennifer A. Richeson, Associate Professor of Psychology and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 21, 2005 “Competitive Framing” by James Druckman, Associate Professor of Political Science, AT&T Research Scholar, and IPR Faculty Fellow
- November 28, 2005 “Biases in Perceptions of the Risk of Criminal Victimization” by Lincoln Quillian, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow



J. Reblando

Jennifer Richeson talks about prejudicial control during interracial interactions.

►► C2S Colloquium Series*

Fall 2005

- October 10, 2005 “How Stress Kills: New Perspectives on Emotions, Morbidity, and Mortality from Psychoneuroimmunology” by Janice Kiecolt-Glaser, S. Robert Davis Chair of Medicine; Director, Health Psychology, Department of Psychiatry; Member, Institute for Behavioral Medicine Research, Ohio State University
- October 24, 2005 “Reproductive Strategies for Cancer Survivors” by Teresa Woodruff, Professor of Neurobiology and Physiology; Associate Director and Director of Basic Science, Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Northwestern University
- October 31, 2005 “Race, Genes, and Common Disease” by Richard S. Cooper, Professor and Chair, Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology, Medical School, Loyola University
- November 14, 2005 “Community Action for Child Health Equity: Tackling Health Disparities through Academic-Community Partnership” by Madeleine Shalowitz, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics; Director, Section on Child and Family Health Studies, Evanston Northwestern Healthcare
- December 5, 2005 “Social Factors that Influence Our Susceptibility to Infectious Disease” by Sheldon Cohen, Robert E. Doherty Professor of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University

* Launched October 2005.

Faculty Fellows

►► Faculty Fellows

Emma Adam, Human Development and Social Policy
Raquel Bernal, Economics
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Human Development and Social Policy
Dennis Chong, Political Science
Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy (on leave 2004-05)
Thomas D. Cook, Sociology (on leave 2004-05)
Leemore Dafny, Management and Strategy, Kellogg
James Druckman, Political Science
Greg Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy (on leave 2004-05)
Alice Eagly, Psychology (on leave 2005-06)
Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies/Sociology
Larry V. Hedges, Statistics/Education and Social Policy
Luoqia Hu, Economics
Jeffery Jenkins, Political Science
Christopher Kuzawa, Anthropology
Dan A. Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy (on leave 2005-06)
Charles F. Manski, Economics
Jeff Manza, Sociology (on leave 2005-06)
Thomas McDade, Anthropology
Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy, Kellogg
Ann S. Orloff, Sociology
Monica Prasad, Sociology
Lincoln Quillian, Sociology
Jennifer A. Richeson, Psychology
Dorothy Roberts, Law
James Rosenbaum, Human Development and Social Policy
Juan Onésimo Sandoval, Sociology
Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science
Bruce Spencer, Statistics
James Spillane, Human Development and Social Policy; Learning Sciences
Christopher Taber, Economics
Kathleen Thelen, Political Science
Celeste Watkins, Sociology/African American Studies
Burton Weisbrod, Economics

►► New Chair Appointments



Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** was named to the Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice.



Educational researcher and statistician **Larry V. Hedges** was appointed Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy.



James Spillane, professor of education and social policy, became Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change.



Political scientist **Kathleen Thelen** was named as Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science.

►► Faculty Associates

Paul Arntson, Communication Studies
Henry Binford, History
Pablo Boczkowski, Communication Studies
(on leave 2004-05)
Bruce Carruthers, Sociology
Jenifer Cartland, Medicine
Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, Medicine
David Dana, Law
Shari S. Diamond, Law
Daniel Diermeier, Managerial Economics and
Decision Sciences, Kellogg
Jack Doppelt, Journalism
Wendy Espeland, Sociology
James S. Ettema, Communication Studies
Joseph Ferrie, Economics
H. Paul Frie sema, Political Science
Sean Gailmard, Political Science
Kimberly Gray, Civil Engineering
Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy,
Kellogg
William Haarlow, American Studies
John Hagan, Sociology/Law
Carol Heimer, Sociology
John P. Heinz, Law
Barton Hirsch, Human Development and
Social Policy
Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations,
Kellogg
Jane Holl, Medicine
Spyros Konstantopoulos, Human Development
and Social Policy; Learning Sciences
John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor
Craig L. LaMay, Journalism
Donna Leff, Journalism
Jennifer Light, Communication Studies
Nancy MacLean, History
Maryann Mason, Medicine
Leslie McCall, Sociology
Peter Miller, Communication Studies
Robert Nelson, Sociology
Benjamin I. Page, Political Science
Mary Pattillo, Sociology/African American Studies
Robert Porter, Economics
David Protes, Journalism
William Rogerson, Economics

Lawrence Rothenberg, Management and Strategy,
Kellogg (until August 2005)
Leonard Rubinowitz, Law
Allan Schnaiberg, Sociology
Carl Smith, English
Linda Teplin, Psychiatry and Behavioral
Sciences
Susan Thistle, Sociology
Brian Uzzi, Management and Organizations,
Kellogg
Sandra Waxman, Psychology
Whitney Perkins Witt, Medicine
Teresa Woodruff, Neurobiology and Physiology
Albert Yoon, Law (on leave 2004-05)

►► Faculty Emeritus

John L. McKnight

Administration and Research Staff

▶▶ IPR Administration

Acting Director, 2004-05

Jeff Manza, Sociology (on leave 2005-06)

Director

Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development
and Social Policy (on leave 2004-05)

Business Administrator

Ellen Feldman (until Sept. 2005)
Michael Weis

Director of Publications and Public Relations

Patricia Reese

▶▶ Executive Committee

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Human Development
and Social Policy

Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development
and Social Policy (on leave 2004-05)

Thomas D. Cook, Psychology, Sociology, Human
Development and Social Policy (on leave 2004-05)

Alice Eagly, Psychology†

Dan A. Lewis, Human Development
and Social Policy† (on leave 2005-06)

Jeff Manza, Sociology (on leave 2005-06)

Thomas McDade, Anthropology‡

Charles F. Manski, Economics‡

Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science

James Spillane, Human Development,
Social Policy, and Learning Sciences‡

Christopher Taber, Economics†

▶▶ IPR Staff

Arlene Dattels, Accounting

Alice Murray, Webmaster

Bonnie Silver, Office Assistant

Michael Browning, Grant Support (until Nov. 2005)

Ben Steinbuhler, Grant Support

Ellen Whittingham, Assistant to
the Director

Beverly Zack, Purchasing Accounting

▶▶ Research Associates

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

Katerina Guttmannova, Welfare, Children, and
Families: A Three-City Study

Susan Hartnett, Project CLEAR

Ithai Lurie, Private Nongroup Health
Insurance Market†

Richard Vondruska, Assessing the Impact of
Principals' Professional Development:
An Evaluation of the National Institute
for School Leadership

▶▶ Visiting Scholars

Harold Baron, Community Economic Development
Consultant†

Jin-Seok Ryu, Chungnam National University,
Republic of Korea

Susan Goodwin, University of Sydney, Australia

▶▶ Research Managers

Laura Amsden, Illinois Families Study

Evelyn Asch, Commercialism in Higher Education

Karen Burke, Gautreaux II Study

Linda Cheng, College to Careers†

Jill DuBois, Project CLEAR

Patricia Lasley, Welfare, Children, and Families:
A Three-City Study

Rechelle Paranal, Couple Dynamics and Fathers'
Investments in Children

Jennifer Pashup, Gautreaux II Study†

Julie Redline, College to Careers

Gretchen Wright, Couple Dynamics and Fathers'
Investments in Children

▶▶ Research Staff

Natalie Bump, Project CeaseFire

Emily Collins, Illinois Families Study

Verity Decker, Gautreaux II Study

Danielle Morris, Project CeaseFire

Adam Williams, Gautreaux II Study

† Before August 2005 ‡ After August 2005

Research Assistants

▶▶ Graduate Research Assistants

Gabi Abend, Sociology†
Lisa Altenbernd, Human Development
and Social Policy
Toby Bolsen, Political Science‡
Amy Claessens, Human Development
and Social Policy
Michael Coates, Economics
Lori Delale-O'Connor, Sociology‡
Amy S. J. DeSantis, Human Development
and Social Policy
Leah Doane, Human Development
and Social Policy‡
Lisa Dorner, Human Development
and Social Policy‡
Mimi Engel, Human Development and Social Policy
Heather Hill, Human Development and Social Policy
Marianne Hinds, Economics‡
Beth Clark Kaufman, Human Development
and Social Policy†
Dukhong Kim, Political Science
Issa Kohler-Hausmann, Sociology‡
Ron Laschever, Economics
Su Li, Sociology
Christine Li-Grining, Human Development
and Social Policy†
Kai Chung Mok, Economics
Lindsay Moore Monte, Human Development
and Social Policy

Colleen Nyberg, Anthropology‡
Natalia Palacios, Human Development
and Social Policy
Amber Stitzel Pareja, Human Development
and Social Policy
John Parman, Economics
Patricia Pendry, Human Development
and Social Policy†
Ann Person, Human Development and Social Policy
Chelsea Richmond, Human Development
and Social Policy‡
Melissa Rudd, Human Development
and Social Policy†
Maria Salgado, Economics
Zahra Siddique, Economics
Vandna Sinha, Human Development
and Social Policy
Maxim Sinitsyn, Economics
Emily Snell, Human Development
and Social Policy †
Aaron Soujourner, Economics‡
Elizabeth Sweet, Anthropology†
Alex Tetenov, Economics
Andrew Todd, Psychology‡
Ija Trapeznikova, Economics‡
Angela Valdovinos, Human Development
and Social Policy
Bessie Wilkerson, Human Development
and Social Policy†
Manyee Wong, Human Development
and Social Policy
Vivian Wong, Human Development
and Social Policy
Anita Zuberi, Human Development
and Social Policy

† Before August 2005

‡ After August 2005



P. Reese

IPR graduate research assistant Vandna Sinha discusses poverty in Chicago.

» Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants

Summer 2004

Folasade Adegunle
 John K. Anderson
 Courtney Baldy
 Lindsey Barnhart
 Sherri Berger
 Aja Bonner
 Anthony Bontempo
 Mary Bowmann
 Ameesha Chandnani
 Cassandra Chen
 Ting “Christine” Chen
 Sarah Cooper
 Jessica Den Houter
 Steven DiMarzio
 Eric Fingerman
 Erin Fitzgerald
 Amy Hung
 Anoop Kar
 Angela Kaul
 Jennifer Kerner
 Jennifer Manne
 Bethany Nicholson
 Matthew Petty
 Amy Proger
 Hiba Rahim
 Elisabeth Rehder
 Hye Jin Rho
 Kathryn Schumaker
 Lindsay Shadrick
 Elizabeth Sherman
 Shubhra Shivpuri
 Kavitha Sivashanker
 Haimu Sun
 Jason Szanyi
 Andrew Tannenbaum
 Marcella Wagner
 Christina Wang
 Katherine Wheaton
 Sara Whitaker
 Martin Zacharia
 Michael Zelek

Summer 2005

Folasade Adegunle
 John K. Anderson
 Aisha Arif
 Joshua Asher
 Anthony Bontempo
 John Michael Collins
 Michael D. Collins
 Jennifer Cueto
 Kristin Dew
 Adele El-Khouri
 Nasreen Fakhri
 Lee Ann Grant
 Lauren Honig
 Angela Kaul
 Alexander Kemmler
 Sara Khan
 Dorothy Kronick
 Lindsay Larsen
 Andrew Lee
 Ivy LeTourneau
 Tze Hui Lim
 Victor Lucadamo
 Dinika Mahtani
 Jaclyn McDonald
 Yondi Morris

David Moyer
 Jill Pokorney
 Laura Rawski
 Elisabeth Rehder
 Steven Rockoff
 Lindsay Shadrick
 Stephen Snyder
 Jason Szanyi
 Christian Valley
 Vanja Vidackovic
 Olajumoke Warritay
 Martin Zacharia
 Michael Zelek



From left: Vanja Vidackovic, Laura Rawski, and Jennifer Cueto discuss their summer research projects with Christopher Taber, the summer undergraduate research program director.

P. Reese

▶▶ **Foundations and Organizations**

Annie E. Casey Foundation
Association for Institutional Research
Chicago Community Trust
Ford Foundation
Foundation for Child Development
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Joyce Foundation
Polk Bros. Foundation
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Russell Sage Foundation
Searle Fund for Policy Research
Spencer Foundation
William T. Grant Foundation

▶▶ **Government Agencies**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Illinois Department of Human Services
National Institute on Aging
National Institutes of Health
 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
National Institute of Justice
National Institute of Mental Health
National Science Foundation
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Education
 Institute of Education Sciences
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 Administration for Children and Families
 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

IPR Events, Publications, and Resources

IPR is devoted to the pursuit of excellence in interdisciplinary public policy research. To this end, one of its most vital core missions encompasses the dissemination of faculty research and news to a broad constituency that includes students, academics, policymakers, and the public at large. The Institute accomplishes this task through various publications, outlets, and events:

- the Web,
- newsletters and brochures,
- published reports and papers,
- conferences and lectures,
- policy briefings and colloquia, and
- the press.

►► Overview

IPR's Web site, www.northwestern.edu/ipr, is a rich source of information on the Institute's research areas, faculty research, findings, and publications, faculty bios, affiliated centers, institutional news and events, working papers, reports, media clips, and contact information.

Currently, IPR produces a **newsletter and brochure**. The newsletter, which is in its 27th year, covers the latest in faculty research and findings, recent lectures on topical subjects, and other news of interest to the IPR community. The Institute also produces *The Year in Review*, an annual overview of its activities and faculty research, that discusses some of the most significant findings and events that took place during the year.

Given that faculty research can sometimes take years before it appears in academic journals and books, the Institute seeks to disseminate research results in advanced stages by publishing a **working paper series**. The series is published in IPR's newsletter and includes abstracts of the most recent working papers as well as a list of the most recent publications. Many of the working papers can be downloaded directly from IPR's Web site, or they can be ordered from IPR for a fee.

On Mondays at noon from September to June, IPR holds its weekly **colloquium series**. For an hour, invited speakers talk about their latest research and answer questions. In addition to IPR faculty, outside faculty and guests are invited to speak. The colloquia are open to the public, and the schedule is posted on IPR's Web site.

IPR faculty also are frequently found at the podium sharing their expertise by delivering **briefings and lectures** to the public, 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 complete lecture. Past speakers have included Grover Whitehurst, director of the Institute of Education Sciences, and Robert Reich, professor at Brandeis and former U.S. secretary of labor.

Recognized as among the top researchers in their fields, IPR faculty are often called upon by **national and international media** organizations to share their expertise and insights on their findings and current news topics.

If you would like to be included on IPR's mailing list for publications and events and/or receive more information about the Institute's activities, please contact:

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