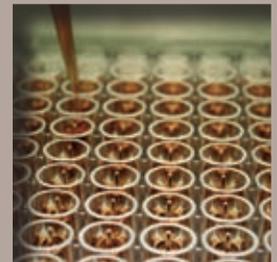
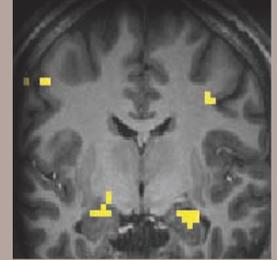
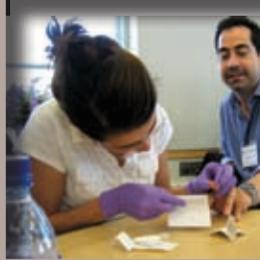
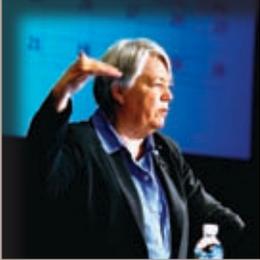




Institute for Policy Research Northwestern University



Year in Review
2006

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Heidi Hartmann (Photo: J. Ziv); Graciela Teruel of the Universidad Iberoamericana and Luis Rubalcava of UCLA participate in the 2006 summer biomarker summer institute. (Photo: P. Reese); Christopher Kuzawa (Photo: P. Reese); Jennifer Richeson (Photo: J. Reblando); fMRI scan showing areas of a white American participant's brain that are involved in generating emotional reactions to black, compared with white, men (Image: J. Richeson's Laboratory); Dorothy Roberts and Dan Lewis (Photo: P. Reese); Quasi-experimentation workshop participants, March 2006 (Photo: P. Reese); Thomas McDade reconstitutes dried blood spots in his laboratory (Photo: P. Reese); (from l. to r.) Greg Duncan, Thomas Cook, Fay Lomax Cook, and Larry Hedges pose in front of the U.S. Capitol following an IPR policy briefing held on Capitol Hill (Photo: L.Kossoff / L.K. Photos).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

IPR Mission	p. 2
Message from the Director	p. 3
Highlights from 2006	p. 4
New Faculty Fellows 2006	p. 8
Research Programs 2006	
Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies	p. 9
Poverty, Race, and Inequality	p. 16
Law and Justice Studies	p. 22
Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy	p. 25
Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations	p. 32
Urban Policy and Community Development	p. 34
Social Disparities and Health	p. 36
Quantitative Methods for Policy Research	p. 43
Faculty Activities 2006	
Faculty Recognition	p. 47
Faculty Books	p. 52
Published Articles and Chapters	p. 56
Working Papers	p. 68
Colloquia and Events	p. 70
IPR Community of Scholars 2006-07	
Faculty Fellows	p. 74
<i>New Chair and Research Appointments</i>	
Faculty Associates	p. 75
Administration and Research Staff	p. 76
<i>Executive Committee</i>	
Research Assistants	p. 77
<i>Graduate Research Assistants</i>	
<i>Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants</i>	
Funding Organizations and Projects 2006	p. 78
Events, Publications, and Resources	p. 80

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.

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.

Research Programs

Research at the Institute takes place within the following eight research areas:

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

Student Training

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

Undergraduate students participate in IPR's **Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants Program** and gain experience in how to conceptualize and conduct 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.

Fellows and Funding

The Institute's **36 interdisciplinary faculty fellows and 51 faculty associates** represent 18 departments in nine of the University's schools. They collaborate with research associates, visiting scholars, graduate students, and undergraduates on research projects and participate in colloquia, conferences, and workshops. Support for these activities comes from the University, grants from local and national foundations, government agencies, corporations, and gifts.

Dissemination

The Institute **disseminates its faculty research** through a newsletter, working



J. Reblando

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

2006 was another busy year for the Institute for Policy Research. We launched our second center in two years—the *Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research* (the “Q-Center”). The center we started in 2005, *Cells to Society: The Center on Social Disparities and Health*, received a competitive NIH developmental infrastructure grant. We also held a policy briefing on Capitol Hill, two briefings in Illinois, and four weeks of methodological workshops.

Highlights of the year included:

- ▶ **New Faculty:** Four new faculty fellows joined IPR from on campus, and we successfully recruited two new faculty fellows from other universities who will join us in fall 2007.
- ▶ **New Research Center:** We launched the Q-Center under the leadership of founding director Larry V. Hedges.
- ▶ **NICHD Funding for C2S:** IPR’s Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health, directed by P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, received a five-year R21 grant from the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to create an infrastructure that we hope will eventually lead to a population research center.
- ▶ **Faculty Accomplishments:** IPR faculty published more than 160 scholarly articles and received prestigious recognition, including a MacArthur “genius” award, the presidency of two important research societies, and several book and article awards.
- ▶ **Events and Workshops:** We welcomed Raynard Kington, deputy director at the National Institutes of Health, and Heidi Hartmann, president and founder of the Institute for Women’s Policy Research, and organized several conferences including one for the 40th anniversary of the Supreme Court’s *Gautreaux* decision, the first public housing desegregation lawsuit in the nation. IPR faculty held four workshops, one on biomarkers in social science research and three on educational research methods.

The dedication of many people and organizations sustained our pace of activity over the past year. We are especially grateful to our faculty, staff, and graduate and undergraduate research assistants, as well as the foundations, government agencies, and other organizations that support us. Thanks to them, we will continue our long-standing efforts to foster and promote excellent social science research that speaks to the pressing policy concerns of our times. We hope to see you in the year ahead.



Fay Lomax Cook, Director



L. Kossoff/L. K. Photos

Fay Lomax Cook

We launched our second center in two years—the Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research (the “Q-Center”). Cells to Society: The Center on Social Disparities and Health, the center we started in 2005, received a very competitive NIH grant.



J. Reblando

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

►► C2S NICHD Grant

One year after its official launch in June 2005, IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health, **received a five-year, R21 grant** from the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. R21 awards provide support for potentially high-risk/high-payoff population research centers that are in the early stages of development. They are intended to enhance population research through promoting interdisciplinary collaboration and the development of innovative research approaches. The R21 will help the center achieve its goal of becoming an international locus for biomarker training and research by establishing a biomarker seed-grant program. IPR Faculty Fellow **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** directs the center.

►► Policy Briefings

Through continued financial support from the Joyce Foundation, IPR held another **three policy briefings in 2006**. IPR Faculty Fellow **Therese McGuire**, ConAgra Foods Research Professor, organizes the policy briefing series.

At the March 10 briefing on **"Community Change in Chicago: How is the Landscape Shifting?"** IPR faculty examined trends in housing, crime, and neighborhood diversity.

IPR Faculty Fellow **Wesley G. Skogan**, professor of political science, explained the likely **reasons behind Chicago's great crime drop** over the last decade, proposing that the decline was due to a mix of more imprisonment, community mobilization, and smarter policing.

On the public housing front, **Mary Pattillo**, associate professor of sociology and African American studies and IPR faculty associate, recounted the **controversial fate of the Lakefront Properties**—six buildings closed in 1986 for renovation but now slated for demolition—and the plight of their former residents, who have yet to see the Chicago Housing Authority deliver on its promises to replace the public housing units, Pattillo said.

From his study of recent census tracks, **Juan Onésimo Sandoval**, IPR faculty fellow and assistant professor of sociology, discussed the **dramatic increase in racial diversity in Chicago**, though segregation still remains a problem, especially for African Americans.

Three IPR faculty fellows and national education experts led both the May 19 briefing in Washington, D.C., and the December 5 briefing in Chicago on **evidence for improving children's achievement**. The briefing on Capitol Hill, organized with help from Rep.



P. Reese

IPR/Q-Center faculty (l. to r.) Charles Manski, Bruce Spencer, and Larry Hedges discuss social choice with partial knowledge of treatment response.

►► Center for Quantitative Methods Launched

To develop and improve methods for the quantitative social sciences, IPR Faculty Fellow **Larry V. Hedges** launched the **Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research**, or "Q-Center," in fall 2006. The Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy brought together a diverse group of scholars to contribute to methodological questions of interdisciplinary research in such fields as education. In addition to hosting presentations and workshops to develop and share "best practices," the center will offer postdoctoral fellowships for two new graduate students per year with funding from the Institute of Education Sciences.

Judy Biggert (R-Ill.), was attended by more than a hundred people—including policymakers, journalists, academics, and advocates—interested in the effects of teachers, preschool, and economic programs on children’s academic success.

Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, pointed out that **teacher quality** varies most in the schools with the poorest students, so that it matters more which teacher a child has in poor schools than in wealthier ones.

Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook**, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, discussed how **pre-K programs do make a difference** for children—at least in the short term—but that more research is needed to determine which programs, run by the state or by Head Start, are better and for whom.

From his research comparing various welfare-to-work experiments, economist **Greg Duncan**, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, found that **earnings supplement programs tended to generate more consistent benefits for children**, especially in Milwaukee’s New Hope Project. An antipoverty initiative, New Hope provided a menu of options including cash supplements and subsidized healthcare and/or childcare.

▶▶ Quasi-Experimentation Workshops

Spring 2006 marked the debut of a series of **workshops intended to help educational researchers** understand, design, and conduct better quasi-experiments. The workshops’ organizers—IPR Faculty Fellow **Thomas D. Cook**, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, and his colleague **William R. Shadish** of the University of California, Merced—lectured on the theory and practice of methods such as regression-discontinuity designs and interrupted time

series. Pointing to many examples from education, Cook and Shadish highlighted the advantages of using such practices and discussed the circumstances under which they would not work. Three more workshops will take place in 2007. The Spencer Foundation funds them.

▶▶ Summer Biomarker Institute

At a three-day summer institute held in June 2006, participants were educated in **state-of-the-art methods for integrating biomarkers** into population-based social science research. Organized by biomarker experts **Thomas McDade**, associate professor of anthropology and associate director of C2S; **Emma Adam**, assistant professor of human development and social policy; and **Christopher Kuzawa**, assistant professor of anthropology, the institute also hopes to build a community of scholars around these field-friendly measures of health.

▶▶ NIH Deputy Director Gives Lectures

Deputy director at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) **Raynard Kington**, MD, MBA, PhD, gave two talks on October 30. In the first, he spoke about his research on the **health of black immigrants to the United States**. Recent black immigrants to the United States report health as good as that of native-born whites and better than native-born blacks. But their health declines over time, exacerbated by lower rates of health insurance, changing diets, or American culture, he said. In the second talk, Kington addressed some of the pressing challenges and issues facing the NIH, including an unprecedented



Thomas Cook speaks with Spencer Foundation President Michael McPherson during a workshop.



Raynard Kington

rise in the number of grant applications. The lecture was sponsored by IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health and Northwestern's Biotechnology Training Program, both of which receive NIH funding.



J. Ziv

Heidi Hartmann

▶▶ **Hartmann Delivers 2006 IPR Public Policy Lecture**

Heidi Hartmann, president and founder of the Institute for Women's Policy Research in Washington, D.C., gave IPR's Distinguished Public Policy Lecture on March 29, 2006. She spoke on the long-term implications of the **lifetime earnings gap between**

women and men. Even between men and women with similar occupations and education, women still earn less, Hartmann said. They accumulate years of low-paying wages and time out due to caring for their families, thus lowering their overall earnings compared with men. She suggested the situation could improve with better enforcement of equal employment policies and more family-friendly work policies. Hartmann is a MacArthur Fellow and a research professor of women's studies and public policy at George Washington University.

▶▶ **Revisiting Gautreaux at 40**

More than 400 academics, activists, developers, officials, and public housing residents attended the March 3, 2006, conference "**Gautreaux at 40: Race, Class, Housing Mobility, and Neighborhood Revitalization,**" to revisit the legacy and ongoing impact of the landmark *Hills v. Gautreaux* opinion handed down by the Supreme Court in 1976—a unanimous decision that set in motion attempts to end decades of racially discriminatory practices in Chicago public housing. The case resulted in the development of a program that moved

more than 6,000 black Chicago families out of inner-city housing projects and into low-poverty, mostly white suburban neighborhoods. Two IPR faculty fellows, economist **Greg Duncan** and social policy professor **James Rosenbaum**, discussed their research at the conference, organized by law professor **Leonard Rubinowitz**, an IPR faculty associate. Both have conducted seminal research on Gautreaux and other mobility programs. Northwestern's Law School and IPR sponsored the conference. (See pp. 16-17.)



J. Ziv

IPR faculty (l. to r.) Fay Lomax Cook, Leonard Rubinowitz, Alexander Polikoff, Mary Pattillo, James Rosenbaum, and Greg Duncan take part in the "Gautreaux at 40" conference.

▶▶ **Healthcare in America**

The United States' dependency on employers to provide their workers with healthcare benefits is one of the principle reasons **why millions of Americans remain uninsured**, noted Yale University political scientist **Jacob Hacker** at a January 25, 2006, conference. Since the late 1970s, the number of people insured by their employers has dropped significantly. Hacker pointed to three possible paths to improve the dilemma: expanding Medicare; creating a federal plan for catastrophic coverage; and establishing a "cost-swap" in which the federal government would cover those populations costing the most, thereby freeing states to cover more of their

residents. *Monica Prasad*, IPR faculty fellow and assistant professor of sociology, organized the conference. It was co-sponsored by IPR and the Buffett Center for International & Comparative Studies.

▶▶ **Richeson Named MacArthur Fellow**
Social psychologist and IPR Faculty Fellow Jennifer Richeson was named a MacArthur Fellow in fall 2006, **one of 25 annual recipients of the “genius” award.**

Cited for her continuing investigation of the role of race and gender in intergroup dynamics, she has recently studied—through functional brain imaging, survey techniques, self-reporting, and other empirical methods—the dynamics and consequences of interracial contact, including the ways people recognize and combat prejudicial thoughts. With the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation’s \$500,000 award, Richeson plans to continue her study of how prejudice affects people’s thoughts, feelings, and behavior.



Jennifer Richeson

S. Anzaldi

▶▶ **Duncan Elected PAA and SRCD President**

Over the next four years, IPR Faculty Fellow Greg Duncan will **serve as president of two prestigious research societies.** In 2008, he will head the Population Association of America (PAA), which brings together more than 3,000 demographers, sociologists, economists, and public health professionals. Then in April 2009, he will become the first economist to preside over the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), a multidisciplinary organization of human development professionals and researchers from more than 50 countries. Duncan’s research interests include income distribution, pov-

erty, welfare, public housing, and mobility programs. He is Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy.

▶▶ **Undergraduate Lecture Series on Labor Organizing**

Co-sponsored by IPR, the 2006 Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality (ULRPI) featured a union organizer, a striking hotel worker and a labor historian in May who addressed “**The Future of Labor Organizing in America.**” Keynote speaker *Anna Burger*, leader of the Change to Win Coalition, discussed the continuing need to organize workers. Historian and IPR Faculty Fellow *Nancy MacLean* discussed how unions have achieved the 40-hour work week, paid vacations, pensions, and Social Security, among other benefits, for American workers. Striking hotel worker and union member José Alvarado put a human face on a strike by Chicago’s Congress Hotel employees. ULRPI is a student-run, policy-oriented organization that is a part of the Northwestern Community Development Corps.

▶▶ **Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants Program**

Last summer IPR’s Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants Program put **21 students to work with 18 IPR faculty** on current faculty research projects, covering topics such as adolescent depression, commercialization of higher education, school readiness, and reactions to prejudice. The program provides Northwestern freshmen, sophomores, and juniors with a unique opportunity to delve into a single research topic—a chance they would not otherwise get in class, said IPR Faculty Fellow *Christopher Taber*, professor of economics, who directs the program.



Greg Duncan

J. Ziv



Congress Hotel workers picket outside of the hotel.

N. Kaleba

Representing the fields of history, education and social policy, political science, and economics, these four faculty fellows will enhance the Institute's interdisciplinarity.

▶▶ New Faculty Fellows 2006

Nancy MacLean

Professor of History and African American Studies; PhD, U.S. History, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1989



B. Orenstein

Nancy MacLean specializes in the history of social movements and public policy. Her most recent book, *Freedom Is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace* (Harvard University Press, Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), reveals how central the quest for better jobs was to the black freedom movement, women's movement, and Mexican American civil rights movement. She is currently writing a book that will trace the closing of schools in Prince Edward County, Va., from 1959 to 1964. This five-year struggle generated the first push for the tuition grants and school vouchers that later became a conservative cause.

Andrew Roberts

Assistant Professor of Political Science; PhD, Political Science, Princeton University, 2003



L. Roberts

Political scientist Andrew Roberts studies comparative politics, democratization, and public policy. He is examining the debate in several countries over pension system privatization, including Social Security in the United States. In exploring the politics behind the privatization push, he hopes to show how a loss of public trust in the public scheme and relative confidence in financial markets might induce citizens to support privatization. He also conducts comparative studies of democracies and recently completed a book manuscript examining the quality of democracy in 10 countries.

Michelle Reininger

Assistant Professor of Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences; PhD, Economics of Education, Stanford University, 2006



Courtesy of M. Reininger

Michelle Reininger aims to provide a better understanding of the dynamics behind teacher labor markets, including preparation, recruitment, and retention. Specifically, Reininger studies how geography affects teachers' occupational decision making as well as the role community colleges play in supplying teachers to areas with hard-to-staff schools. Currently, she is involved with two longitudinal studies of teacher preparation, one in Chicago and the other in New York City. These projects both address issues related to teacher supply in large urban environments.

Éva Nagypál

Assistant Professor of Economics; PhD, Economics, Stanford University, 2001



M. Pelton

Economist Éva Nagypál's research focuses on labor-market dynamics. She has studied the impact of learning on the formation and dissolution of employment relationships and how learning relates to employment protection policies. Her current interest is understanding job-to-job transitions, which encompasses the moves of workers between employers without an intervening spell of unemployment, their role in the reallocation of labor towards its more productive uses, and their interaction with labor-market regulation.

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. 16-21)—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 policies, and
- school reform and job training.

► Overview of Activities

Welfare Reform

It has been over a decade since President Clinton signed welfare reform into law creating Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. It 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 **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, the researchers interviewed and directly assessed some 2,400 families in 1999 and 2001. The study, funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), Annie E. Casey Foundation, Joyce Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. 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 or adolescents in low-income families whose mothers leave welfare to go to work.

With support from NICHD, the researchers are analyzing a **third wave of data collected from home-based interviews**. At the time the interviews were conducted, half of the children from the first wave of the study were in elementary school (aged 6 to 10), and the other half were adolescents (aged 16 to 20) who were making the transition to young adulthood and either were enrolled in, graduated from, or had dropped out of high school.

The Three-City Teacher Survey (TCTS) is a **Web-based survey of the teachers of children and adolescents in the Three-City Study**. These teachers have provided independent assessments of the youths' academic and social functioning and their schooling experiences. Combining the new TCTS data with 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 over the long term. All three waves of data from the in-home interviews will be publicly available from Sociometrics in 2008. The TCTS data set will be available from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social



P. Reese

Dorothy Roberts,
Chair

It has been over a decade since President Clinton signed welfare reform into law. IPR faculty have been instrumental in researching how welfare reform has affected poor families.

Research at the University of Michigan. The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Searle Fund for Policy Research supplemented NICHD funding for this portion of the study.

In the **Next Generation Study**, a random-assignment evaluation of 16 welfare-to-work programs supported by NICHD, economist **Greg Duncan**, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, and fellow researchers at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation and the University of Texas-Austin are studying the policy impacts on children and youth as well as addressing more fundamental developmental issues such as the role of income and childcare on child and youth development. Some of the findings by Duncan and his colleagues include:

- **Modest improvements in school achievement for younger children** (aged 2 to 5) in families that were offered earnings supplements. This was perhaps due to the increased use of center-based childcare arrangements.

- **Poorer outcomes for adolescents** in families affected by welfare reform. The adolescents did worse in school, repeated grades more often, and used more special educational services than the control group. Teen childbearing was not affected. Adolescents with younger siblings had the most trouble, perhaps because they were also more likely to take care of their siblings.

Duncan is leading an eight-year follow-up of **New Hope**, a work-support program

in **Milwaukee**, which received funding from NICHD. The program randomly assigned families to a treatment group and provided wage, childcare, 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. Duncan has also co-written a book about the New Hope experience, *Higher Ground: New Hope for the Working Poor and Their Children* (see p. 18).

In the Illinois Families Study (IFS), human development and social policy professor **Dan A. Lewis** and colleagues studied former welfare recipients and the larger implications for welfare reform from 1999 to 2004. Lewis is currently working on a book manuscript that will summarize the study's major findings. They include evidence of a great deal of "churning," or movement in and out of different sectors of occupations and industries, low wages, and precarious situations for those who cannot find work.

A recent study, written by Lewis, research methodologist **Spyros Konstantopoulos**, and IPR graduate research assistant Lisa Altenbernd, focuses on the little-researched area of how recipients are actually earning a living through work under TANF. Using cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses, the researchers confirm that education, job skills, and health are important determinants of labor-market participation and performance. In addition, long-term welfare recipients are as likely to find and perform well in a job as short-term welfare recipients. They also find that government housing subsidies have a positive effect on finding and holding a job.



B. Ray

New Hope collaborators at work on a book about the project.

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

Celeste Watkins-Hayes, assistant professor of sociology and African American studies, is completing a book manuscript, “The Situated Bureaucrat: Race, Class, and the Changing Terrain of Human Services.” In it, she explores **how the professional and social identities of street-level bureaucrats shape how low-income families receive welfare services.** Against the backdrop of increasing income inequality, work requirements for impoverished mothers, and a restructured social safety net, this study provides an in-depth look at the inner workings of a poverty relief agency. As welfare offices attempt to shift their organizational model from one of writing checks and monitoring fraud to an increasingly professionalized institution, caseworkers and others advance their own interpretations of how to transform their clients, the office, and their work. For these situated bureaucrats, the politics of professional roles and racial, class, and community interests give rise to distinct interpretations of what “helping the poor” looks like.

Child Welfare System

With a grant from the Searle Fund for Policy Research, **Dorothy Roberts** is completing research on the **community-level effects of the disproportionate number of African American children in child welfare systems.** She interviewed 27 black women in the predominantly black Chicago neighborhood of Woodlawn, which has

high rates of foster-care placement. The residents were all aware of intense child welfare agency involvement in their neighborhood and identified profound effects on family and community relationships, including interference with parental authority, family conflicts over placement of children in foster care, damage to children’s ability to form social relationships, and distrust among neighbors. Yet most of the women did not believe that the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services was overly involved in their neighborhood—calling, in fact, for greater agency involvement to provide for families’ needs.

Roberts concludes that the residents of such neighborhoods must increasingly rely on child protection agencies for needed financial assistance because of the growing dearth of social programs in these neighborhoods. She explores the implications of these findings for a new research paradigm for addressing racial disproportionality and to understand the impact and role of child welfare agencies in African American neighborhoods.

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 childcare decisions affect their children’s cognitive development.** She finds that a child of a full-time working mother in childcare during the first five years of life can have as high as an 8.8 percent reduction in ability test scores. She also assesses the impact of policies on women’s decisions



B. de Blok

and children's outcomes related to parental leave, childcare, and other incentives to stay at home after giving birth. This project received support from the Searle Fund for Policy Research.

With Michael Keane at Yale University, Bernal is developing an economic model to estimate the **interplay between maternal employment, quality of childcare choices, and the child's cognitive ability** using a sample of single mothers in the United States. In their work, they exploit the variation in welfare rules across time and across states to identify the effects of interest. Some preliminary findings suggest that 3- to 6-year-olds of welfare-to-work mothers in informal daycare arrangements scored lower on cognitive tests compared with children in formal daycare environments or at home with their mothers.

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. Rosenbaum's research has also led him to explore how high schools prepare students for employment. The Spencer Foundation is supporting the project.

Attending college does not work out for all, he finds from systematic analyses of national data. He suggests that high schools must prepare students for life in the workforce whether or not they graduate from college, as high school success matters 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.

Rosenbaum co-wrote the book **After Admission: From College Access to College Success** (Russell Sage Foundation Press) with Regina Deil-Amen of the University of Arizona and IPR graduate research assistant Ann Person. Community colleges have vastly expanded educational opportunity, particularly for disadvantaged students, and almost half of all college students attend these colleges. However, most students do not graduate or pick up better job opportunities. By comparing community colleges with private occupational colleges, they find occupational colleges help students to get better jobs because they have been taught more relevant skill sets. They also find that occupational colleges provide more support and guidance for students through structured academic plans and close monitoring by advisors. Using lessons learned from studying occupational colleges, the co-authors show community colleges how they can improve organizationally to increase their students' job prospects.



J. T. Lai

Claudine Randolph (r.), a graduate student in education and social policy, teaches a pre-algebra class.

Using a national sample of 7,300 students, Rosenbaum and IPR graduate research assistant Jennifer Stephan find most poorly prepared students—those in the bottom quartile—were twice as likely to graduate if they attended a private school, with the most successful attending private, for-profit, two-year vocational schools. Further work with IPR graduate research assistant Lisbeth Goble uncovers some of the institutional influences that predict better graduation rates among those attending four-year colleges.

Teacher Quality

Michelle Reininger's previous career as a high school chemistry teacher sparked her interest in teacher quality. Reininger, who is assistant professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences, is working with the Chicago Public School system (CPS) on a **longitudinal study of pre-service teachers**, or those who are training to be teachers. She hopes to better understand the role of the student teaching experience in teacher preparation and supply. Reininger is starting by identifying the features and attributes of the various teacher preparation programs from which the majority of CPS teachers are drawn. She will then survey all CPS pre-service teachers before and after their student-teaching experiences to help define the teaching environment and its effect on preparing them to teach in a diverse urban environment. She will also track CPS pre-service teachers to determine who enters teaching and where, and subsequently if and when any leave teaching. To determine why individuals leave CPS, she will also survey those who do not go on to become teachers and those who exit early in their careers. Reininger hopes the results will provide much needed information about those activities that can attract talented teachers away from teaching as well as providing insight into what CPS and

other urban districts can do to recruit and retain high-quality teachers.

Reininger is also involved in the Teacher Pathways Project, a multiyear **study of teacher preparation programs** and pathways into teaching in New York City. This study of teachers and teacher preparation programs examines characteristics of teacher education and pathways into teaching and identifies attributes that have an impact on student outcomes in the city's public schools.

School Readiness and Pre-K Programs

When trying to establish early childhood interventions to spur later academic achievement,

policymakers **can opt for programs that emphasize various skills for school readiness.**

Economist **Greg Duncan** and IPR graduate research assistants Amy Claessens and Mimi Engel used data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort

to consider whether paying attention, anti-social behavior, or concrete reading and math skills were better indicators of kindergartners' future academic success.

Despite much being written about the relative importance of socioemotional skills, they found that rudimentary math skills were the best predictors of 5th-grade performance in both math and reading. This was followed by early literacy skills for reading and attention skills for both math and reading. They recommend improving children's pre-K attention abilities, in addition to targeting early math and reading skills, to improve kindergartners' school performance.



Michelle Reininger stays involved with high school students by volunteering as a chemistry tutor.

D. Bacon

Thomas D. Cook and IPR graduate research assistant Vivian Wong are conducting **research on the quality of preschool programs**. The number of state-run preschool programs has doubled since 1980 with more than one million children enrolled in programs in 38 states. Wong and Cook used data from the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) to examine the effectiveness of programs in five states: Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and West Virginia. They found positive effects on children's print awareness, early mathematics, and receptive vocabulary skills. But the results vary by state and outcome, and thus cannot be generalized across all state pre-K programs. In further research, they hope to unlock the reasons behind why some state programs generate larger cognitive impacts than others.



B. Wasson

In another study, the two researchers looked at **how state pre-K programs compare with Head Start**. Using a recent NIEER study, some have argued that state programs have larger achievement effects on preschoolers than Head Start, based on a comparison of Westat's first year Head Start results. But Cook and Wong cautioned that these evaluations are not similar. While the Head Start study uses a nationally representative sample, NIEER only looked at five of the most well-established

state preschool programs—with four ranking higher than the national average. There were other differences as well, such as the Head Start children were poorer and the Head Start control group had more children in it who were in alternative preschools, thus creating a higher threshold for Head Start to reach

in order to declare it effective. They found no solid evidence for the claim that state pre-K programs are better than Head Start programs at raising children's achievement, and thus no scientifically valid basis for rolling federal monies into state block grants and away from the federally funded Head Start program.

Spatial Learning

An understanding of spatial relationships provides the foundation for a wide range of reasoning and communication skills as varied as designing buildings, solving mathematical problems, and forming mental abstractions. To this end, the National Science Foundation awarded a \$3.5 million grant to a consortium of researchers from four universities, including **Larry V. Hedges**, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, and three Northwestern colleagues, to establish the Spatial Intelligence and Learning Center (SILC). SILC researchers will examine how to better understand spatial learning and develop related programs and technologies to transform educational practices for learners from preschool to college-age.

Distributed Leadership in Schools

James Spillane, Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change, is principal investigator of the Distributed Leadership Project, a longitudinal study of urban school leadership. 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.

His book *Distributed Leadership* (Jossey-Bass) shows how leadership happens in everyday school practices, through formal routines and informal interactions. He

examines the distribution of leadership among administrators, specialists, teachers, and others, such as parents, in the school community. Spillane explains the ways in which leadership practice is stretched over leaders and followers through communications, routines, and tools such as memoranda, scheduling procedures, and evaluation protocols. The Searle Fund for Policy Research and Institute of Education Sciences have provided funding for parts of the study.

Spillane also finished a second recently released book, *Distributed Leadership in Practice* (Teachers College Press), that will crystallize what “distributed leadership” means for educational policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. Based on extensive research, the book will use case studies to illustrate how taking a distributed perspective can help researchers understand and connect more directly to leadership practice. It will also explore how a distributed perspective is different from other frameworks for thinking about leadership.

Spillane is principal investigator of the **Distributed Leadership for Middle School Mathematics Education** study, a four-year quantitative and qualitative study designed to develop and validate instruments for identifying and measuring leadership for mathematics in middle schools. The study seeks to fill in the holes of how content leadership affects how teachers teach and whether content leadership can be learned. By focusing on content leadership in urban schools, this work could contribute to improving mathematics education for historically underserved urban youth.

Neighborhood Effects

Do families that move out of high poverty neighborhoods to more affluent areas give their children a better shot at academic success? Economist **Greg Duncan** and

his colleagues looked at test scores for 5,000 children, aged 6 to 20 in 2002, whose families had moved four to seven years prior in the Moving to Opportunity Program (see pp. 16-17). They found that families did live in better neighborhoods and their children did go to slightly better schools. However, they did not find any evidence of improvements in reading and math scores, behavior or school problems, or school engagement, overall or for any age group. This was in opposition to earlier findings showing gains for younger children. They surmise that **subsequent moves by the MTO families might have undone some of the benefits of the first move.**

Skill Formation

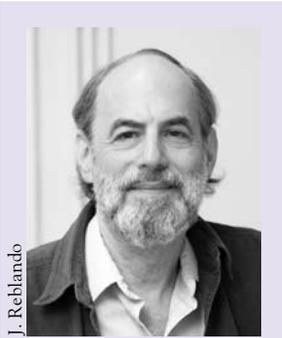
Continuing his work on developing and implementing econometric models of skill formation has led economist **Christopher Taber** to investigate schooling, job training, and other forms of human capital investment.

In a project on **turnover and wage growth in the transition from school to work**, Taber and Tricia Gladden of the Bureau of Labor Statistics offer preliminary findings that younger workers do not seem to behave optimally in the workforce. On average, over the first 10 years of their careers, they hold more than six jobs, are fired twice, and have quit their job at least once. While the rate of turnover tapers off as workers age, turnover can be positive for younger workers who quit to take higher paying jobs. But “quits to unemployment” can be costly, amounting to as much as \$20,000, or 15 percent of earnings, over the first 10 years of a person’s work life.



A. Campbell

James Spillane lectures on distributed leadership.



J. Reblando

James Rosenbaum,
Chair

The conference “Gautreaux at 40: Race, Class, Housing Mobility, and Neighborhood Revitalization” brought together more than 400 academics, activists, developers, officials, and public housing residents to revisit the legacy of these landmark decisions.

Two significant milestones marked 2006: the 10th anniversary of the signing of the 1996 welfare reform bill and the 40th anniversary of the Gautreaux public housing lawsuit. In the program on Race, Poverty, and Inequality, directed by **James Rosenbaum**, IPR researchers have conducted influential research on these two issues, in addition to addressing other pressing topics of concern that often overlap with IPR’s Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies program. (See pp. 9-15.) Researchers in this area are focusing on:

- the Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity residential mobility programs,
- poverty and welfare reform,
- racial inequality and discrimination, and
- the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

► **Overview of Activities**

Public Housing and Mobility Programs

In 1966, Dorothy Gautreaux and three other public housing residents filed two class-action lawsuits in Chicago, one of which would make its way to the Supreme Court. The Court’s unanimous *Hills v. Gautreaux* decision resulted in a 1976 settlement that set in motion an attempt to **end decades of racially discriminatory practices in Chicago public housing**—and eventually the nation. More than 6,000 poor, black Chicago families eventually moved out of their blighted, inner-city housing projects into low-poverty, mostly white, suburban neighborhoods.

The conference “**Gautreaux at 40: Race, Class, Housing Mobility, and Neighborhood Revitalization,**” organized by **Leonard Rubinowitz**, professor of law, brought together more than 400 academics, activists, developers, officials, and public housing residents on March 3, 2006, to revisit the legacy of these landmark decisions. Northwestern’s School of Law and IPR co-sponsored the conference.

James Rosenbaum, professor of human development and social policy, conducted the first studies on Gautreaux I, which helped to lay the foundation for the

Moving to Opportunity (MTO) Program implemented by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) between 1994 and 1998. He and Rubinowitz documented a truly unusual circumstance—moving poor, black families into predominantly middle-class, white suburbs—in their book **Crossing the Class and Color Lines: From Public Housing to White Suburbia** (University of Chicago Press, 2000).

Economist **Greg Duncan**, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, is currently studying the MTO program and Gautreaux II families. This **second-wave Gautreaux study is providing qualitative data** that could not be gathered from the original research design.

In Duncan’s review of Gautreaux I and II and MTO programs, he found mixed results. Fifteen years after Gautreaux I families originally moved (between 1976 and 1988), 67 percent of the mothers placed in the lower poverty suburbs were still there. More important, children who moved with their mothers and had since become adults were nearly as likely as their mothers to live in the suburbs and low-poverty neighborhoods and have higher rates of educational attainment.

Earlier studies of Gautreaux I families by Rosenbaum and others showed better outcomes for children—such as improved school performance, attending better colleges, and better employment opportunities. Unfortunately, preliminary results for Gautreaux II families, who moved between 2002 and 2003, have not been as promising. When moving a second time, Gautreaux II families ended up in neighborhoods with higher rates of poverty and percentages of African Americans than Gautreaux I families. Duncan notes the subsequent moves seemed to undo the benefits of the initial move in Gautreaux II.

In between Gautreaux I and II came MTO, a random-assignment program implemented in five major U.S. cities. It studied a treatment group offered assistance to move to more affluent neighborhoods and a control group not offered such assistance. The MTO program mandated destination neighborhoods with poverty rates of 10 percent or less, while Gautreaux I only targeted race and Gautreaux II set criteria for both race and poverty. According to Duncan, **MTO's most striking success has been a sharp improvement in the mental health of the mothers** who moved, with cases of depression being cut in half. Mothers cited getting away from gang- and drug-ridden neighborhoods as their No. 1 reason for moving.

However, evaluators found that **children of MTO participants still attended underperforming schools**, though these were somewhat higher-achieving schools than before. Participants also did not experience higher employment, nor less welfare receipt, when compared with the control group—though the control group set a high standard as it doubled its employment rate in the late 1990s. Rosenbaum explained this might also be due to the fact that when MTO families

changed neighborhoods, most moved less than 10 miles away—compared with an average of 25 miles for the Gautreaux participants. **This allowed some MTO families to move to highly segregated neighborhoods** or keep their children in the same schools.

Duncan is currently co-principal investigator of a \$10 million effort to re-interview adults and children in a **10-year follow-up to the Moving to Opportunity program**. Duncan and his colleagues received \$1.8 million to study the long-term effects of neighborhoods on low-income youth. The grant is part of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's recent \$25 million investment in housing research. The researchers propose to collect new data on 2,444 youth, now 10 to 14 years old, who were newborns to 5-year-olds at the time of random assignment. As recent child development findings suggest, this group might be the most susceptible to environmental changes. They will **investigate the children's education, mental and physical health, and delinquent, risky, or problem behavior**. The researchers will also interweave the MTO data with school records, arrest histories, and possibly biomarker data for health information.

Gentrification and Chicago's Black Middle Class

Sociologist *Mary Pattillo's* latest book, ***Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*** (University of Chicago Press) focuses on gentrification and public housing construction in the North Kenwood/Oakland (NKO) area. NKO is a neighborhood on Chicago's south lakefront that has been predominantly African American since the 1950s and is currently facing gentrification by the black middle class. The book highlights the black professionals' crucial but often conflicted



J. Reblando

Stateway Gardens, a Chicago public housing development

engagement with white elites, other black professionals, and poor blacks in NKO to maintain an environment that reflects their values as well as those of less affluent neighbors. The book also traces the local maelstrom in which NKO residents grappled with the twin pressures of public housing transformation and the revitalization and construction of market-rate housing.

analyzing data for an eight-year follow-up of New Hope families.

A recent report finds that **economic costs of childhood poverty** in the United States total about \$500 billion per year—or nearly 4 percent of the nation’s gross domestic product (GDP). Duncan and his co-authors link a poor child’s average future earning potential, propensity to commit crime, and quality of health, adding up the average costs per child to arrive at an aggregate economic impact on the U.S. economy. Childhood poverty, they find, reduces U.S. productivity and economic output by about 1.3 percent of GDP, increases the costs of crime by 1.3 percent of GDP, and boosts health expenditures, reducing the value of health by 1.2 percent of GDP. Greg Duncan co-authored “The Economic Costs of Poverty: Subsequent Effects of Children Growing Up Poor” with Harry Holzer and Jens Ludwig of Georgetown University and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach of the University of Chicago. The Center for American Progress released the report.

Racial Inequality and Segregation

Mixed progress toward greater racial equality after the Civil Rights era has led several scholars to suggest **prejudice and discrimination have taken on new and more subtle forms**. Social demographer **Lincoln Quillian** reviews the three main lines of recent research: the measurement of discrimination, especially audit methods; theories of new prejudice and new racism following the Civil Rights movement; and research on implicit prejudicial attitudes. Many traditional survey-based measures have shown major declines since 1970 in answers indicating prejudice, but audit studies continue to find high levels of discrimination in labor and housing markets. Quillian argues that research on new forms of prejudice and implicit prejudice can help to reconcile these apparently discrepant findings by



Mary Pattillo discusses her book with a participant at an IPR policy briefing.

Poverty and the Working Poor

In the book **Higher Ground: New Hope for the Working Poor and Their Children** (Russell Sage Foundation), economist **Greg Duncan** and co-authors Aletha Huston of the University of Texas-Austin and Thomas Weisner of UCLA report on their study of Milwaukee’s New Hope program. Launched in 1994, New Hope was not a welfare program but a menu of options including childcare, healthcare, and job assistance offered to participants in exchange for their working 30 hours a week. The authors see it as providing a blueprint for a national model built on the tenet that “if you work, you should not be poor.”

The results have been extremely encouraging with a **dramatic decline in poverty rates and increased employment and earnings** for those not initially working full time. It also had a significant impact on the children of those participating: school performance improved, especially for boys; behavior problems declined; enrollment in child-care centers increased; and participation in out-of-school activities rose. Though the program ended in 1998, the families who participated continue to show improved life outcomes. Duncan is currently

showing that prejudice often takes on forms not well captured by traditional survey approaches.

Quillian continues to study **race and biases in perceptions of the risk of criminal victimization**. He and Devah Pager of Princeton University examine how perceptions of the risk of becoming a victim of a burglary or robbery compare with actual victimization rates. By layering data from the 1994 to 2002 Survey of Economic Expectations and Census zip code information, they find more people believe they will become crime victims than is borne out by victimization rates. Their 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.

Quillian is also studying how **residential income segregation factors into educational inequalities** between adolescents with different socioeconomic backgrounds. 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 gain educationally from segregation.

With Rozlyn Redd of Columbia University, Quillian has completed a review and analysis of studies of the role of social capital in **maintaining persistent racial gaps in poverty rates** in the United States. They focus on four prominent social capital explanations relevant to poverty disparities: job search networks, neighborhood collective efficacy,

ethnicity in social networks, and networks of school friends. They find the latter three to have a greater effect on racial gaps in poverty, but argue that social capital alone can explain only a small share of racial differences in poverty rates.

Segregation in the job market has been another challenge faced by all modern equality movements, according to historian **Nancy MacLean**, who specializes in the history of social movements and public policy. Her most recent book, ***Freedom Is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace*** (Harvard University Press/Russell Sage Foundation), reveals how central the quest for better jobs was to the black freedom movement, women's

movement, and Mexican American civil rights movement. She concludes that creating more good jobs for all Americans is vital to fulfill the vision of human rights for which these movements labored.

MacLean is now working on a book that will trace the closing of schools in Prince Edward County, Va., from 1959 to 1964. The closings grew out of the state's policy of "massive resistance" to *Brown v. Board of Education* advocated by Southern segregationists. This five-year struggle also **generated the first push for the tuition grants and school vouchers** that later became a national cause of conservatives.

Racial Profiling

From 2002 to 2006, economist **Charles F. Manski** led a research network of 11 economists who **explored substantive and methodological issues in analyzing social interactions**. The economists quickly turned to racial and ethnic profiling, seeing a pressing need to bring serious



P. Reese

Greg Duncan and Lincoln Quillian discuss an IPR colloquium on Gautreaux.

theoretical and empirical analysis to bear on a subject of enormous controversy, which has received little evidence-based scrutiny. The resulting papers cover a diverse range of subjects from normative aspects of search profiling to the hit-rate test for discrimination, to university admissions, welfare programs, and loans. They were published as a special feature of the U.K.-based *Economic Journal* in November 2006. The National Science Foundation provided financial support for the workshops and conferences. Manski is Board of Trustees Professor in Economics.

Labor Markets

Labor economist *Éva Nagypál* is developing a new theoretical model to explain the **extent, efficiency, and cyclical behavior of job-to-job transitions**. She matches the most important features of these transitions,

including their size and how much they vary across groups of workers and across the business cycle. She then studies the efficiency properties of the proposed model and policy implications of theories of frictional labor markets that incorporate this empirically grounded model of job-to-job

transitions. The study thus provides new insights not only about worker turnover but also about the optimality of the observed level of unemployment.

Nagypál is also looking at **how people who quit affect job creation in companies**. A firm's recruitment effort can signify either its desire to expand or its need to replace workers in valuable positions who have quit. Yet the costs of these two recruitment activities differ if workers who quit leave behind firm-specific physical and organizational capital they utilized. With Jason Faberman of the

Bureau of Labor Statistics, she is refining a model that distinguishes between the two motivations for recruitment. The model naturally creates a distinction between worker and job flows and allows the authors to tie the total cost of recruiting to the level of search on the job. They employ the Simulated Method of Moments to estimate the model, using company-level panel microdata on quits, separations, vacancies, and hires from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey.

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 *Luoja Hu* and *Christopher Taber* look at how the **effect of layoffs varies with race and gender**. They find that 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 studied. They also find that the relative wage losses of blacks following layoffs increased after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, which they take as suggesting an informational effect of layoff. The results indicate that the large losses that African Americans experience at a plant closing could result from heterogeneity in taste discrimination across firms.

Impact of Early Life Circumstances on Longevity

Using data linking individuals by their Social Security records back to manuscript



Susan NYC

schedules of federal population censuses shortly after their birth, economist **Joseph Ferrie** can assess the **effect of early life circumstances on later life outcomes** in the United States. This will provide a more accurate projection of the longevity and late-life health of Americans entering their mid-70s. Ferrie with Karen Rolf of the University of Nebraska at Omaha and Werner Troesken of the University of Pittsburgh followed 40,000 individuals born between 1900 and 1930. They find that individual, household, and community-level influences all had substantial effects on a person's life expectancy. For example, those born in 1918 during the influenza pandemic of 1918-19 lived two years less than those born in 1915. They find those born in the second (April to June) and third (July to September) quarters of the year have shorter lifespans, and they continue to study the reasons behind this. Also, household variables—either genetic or environmental—have a large impact on lifespans, and parental characteristics such as education levels and occupation have little impact on longevity.

HIV/AIDS

Researchers are increasingly documenting the social context of infection risk and the ways in which systems of inequality result in disproportionate infection rates among disadvantaged groups. However, little is known about the everyday experiences of those infected and how socioeconomic factors shape their experiences. In an ethnographic study of African American women infected with HIV/AIDS in Chicago, sociologist **Celeste Watkins-Hayes** is exploring **how work, family dynamics, social support networks, and intimate relationships affect infected black women**. The study seeks to define how HIV/AIDS impacts their daily living, life chances, and social outcomes. Currently in the data analysis stage, the study is funded through the Center for

AIDS Prevention Studies' Collaborative HIV-Prevention Research in Minority Communities Program, University of California, San Francisco.

Law professor **Dorothy Roberts** continues her work on **gender, sexuality, and implications for HIV/AIDS** in the Caribbean. She is co-editing a volume of papers with Rhoda Reddock of the University of the West Indies that were presented at a symposium on the topic. The research, started while she was a Fulbright scholar in Trinidad and Tobago, is part of a comprehensive research initiative to investigate how gender norms, expectations, behaviors, and associated power relations influence sexuality, in addition to the implications for HIV/AIDS risk and prevention in the Caribbean. Roberts is Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law.

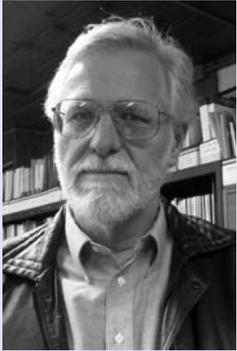
Peer Effects

Economist **Greg Duncan** continues his body of work looking at peer empathy. In previous work, he has found that having a college roommate from a different socioeconomic group **makes one more empathetic to that particular socioeconomic group**, and college males who binge drank in high school drank much more in college if they roomed with another binge drinker. Duncan and Guang Guo of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill have received funding for a replication study at a second major public university. It will focus on the effects of racial and class diversity on attitudes and behaviors and of problem-drinking behavior. Duncan and Guo will also employ a novel approach to gather DNA and data exploring gene-environment interactions between certain dopamine transporter genes and a random assignment to a freshman roommate with a drinking history.



P. Reese

Celeste Watkins-Hayes discusses her research on HIV/AIDS and African American women.



P. Reese

Wesley 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.

Can community-based solutions decrease violent crime? How can information technology best be integrated into the criminal justice system? How do lawyers form networks to push their ideological agendas? 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,
- measuring the effects of community policing initiatives,
- measuring the impact of an anti-violence program, and
- networks formed by conservative lawyers.

► 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, where law-enforcement officials are just beginning to implement systems for data-driven policing and understand their potential.

With a grant from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Skogan and his team **conducted a statewide evaluation of ongoing IT development** at the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and I-CLEAR (Illinois Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting)—an innovative criminal justice data integration project launched jointly by the CPD and the Illinois State Police.

The aim of I-CLEAR is to **create a uniform incident-reporting system and facilitate 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 a “data warehouse,” a queryable repository of over 5 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 survey on that effort is being conducted by IPR research associate Susan Hartnett, the lead researcher. She is tracing the data warehouse’s widespread and rapid adoption from 2002 to 2007.

To create the statewide I-CLEAR system, the Illinois State Police hoped to “piggy-back” off of Chicago’s local applications, but the agency soon realized the impracticality of that plan. Since the beginning of the I-CLEAR evaluation in May 2005, Skogan and his research team have witnessed some bureaucratic challenges to implementing the system statewide, particularly an erosion of the partnership between the Chicago and state police.

Their findings suggest that high personnel turnover at the CPD hindered IT progress and innovation internally as responsibility for the program shifted continuously. Better succession planning might have prevented the CPD from losing precious time and resources and would likely have expedited the I-CLEAR decision-making process. In addition, the report recommended that the state and the CPD establish an impartial governance body to mediate between the agencies and push the I-CLEAR project forward.

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 awarded Skogan and his team a grant to study this question.

The first phase of the project involved fieldwork, personal interviews, and surveys to outline the entire program and to evaluate 20 northern Illinois CeaseFire projects and their relationship to headquarters. In the second phase, researchers are **examining the impact the program is having on violence through an area-level study of trends in violent crime.**

Using statistical network analysis and ethnographic fieldwork, they are tracing the program's effects on local gang dynamics. In addition to studies of local clergy, clients, and CeaseFire staff, Skogan and his colleagues are collecting data to map gang activity and analyze case studies of school violence. A Violence Interrupter Study and a Community Partner Study will also contribute to the final report, to be released in 2008. The report will also address the cost effectiveness of such violence prevention programs.

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's latest book, *Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities* (Oxford University Press), traces the varying impact that CAPS had on Chicago's neighborhoods.

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. Yet after 10 years, benefits of the program seemed to fall unevenly between African Americans, whites, and Latinos, Skogan finds. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences named it its Outstanding Book of the Year for 2006.

In the book, Skogan pointed out that **overall crime rates have dropped, particularly in African American communities**, and satisfaction with the quality of police service is up across all demographic groups. Eighty percent of all Chicagoans—and almost 90 percent of African Americans—are familiar with the program, and in 2002, more than 67,000 people attended the monthly public meetings held by every police beat.



Wesley Skogan talks with members of the Chicago Police Department.

P. Reese

Latino neighborhoods, however, show a significant dark cloud in this picture. In predominately Spanish-speaking areas, crime levels, social disorder, and physical decay were substantially higher in 2003 than 1994. Skogan cited the continuous influx of new immigrants to Latino neighborhoods as one source of instability, and he concluded that the city's police must find new ways to cope with the unique needs of this population. As for now, Skogan noted, "The success of CAPS depends on who you are and where you live."

Chicago's Decline in Crime

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation recently asked Skogan to **investigate the reasons behind Chicago's continued crime decline, in contrast to some other U.S. cities** where the trend has reversed to increasing crime rates once again. Though a combination of other factors have produced and prolonged the decline in Chicago crime for nearly two decades, Skogan points to CAPS as the main cause of today's positive environment. His research on the causes—and myths—of Chicago's great crime drop were published in the 2006 report "Reflections on Declining Crime in Chicago."



P. Reese

John Heinz stresses how a core set of conservative lawyers has played an important role in mobilizing the conservative coalition. Colleague Ann Southworth looks on.

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

Network Formation of Conservative Lawyers

Lawyers for conservative and libertarian causes are active in **organizing and mobilizing interest groups within the conservative coalition**, and networks of relationships among those lawyers help to maintain and shape the coalition.

Using data gathered in interviews with 72 such lawyers, law professor **John P. Heinz**, Owen L. Coon Professor of Law, with Anthony Paik of the University of Iowa and Ann Southworth of Case Western Reserve University analyze the characteristics of the conservative lawyers and the structure of their networks.

Their findings suggest that the networks are divided into segments or blocks that are identified with particular constituencies, but that **a distinct set of actors with an extensive range of relationships serves to bridge the constituencies**. Measures of centrality and brokerage confirm the structural importance of these actors in the network, and a search of references in news media confirms their prominence or prestige. This "core set" of actors occupies the "structural hole" in the network that separates the business constituency from religious conservatives. Libertarians, who are located near the core of the network, also occupy an intermediate position. Causal analysis of the formation of ties within the network suggests that the Federalist Society has played an important role in bringing the lawyers together.

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 **James Druckman**, scholars in the program are researching 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 United States and cross-nationally,
- public opinion about U.S. policies for energy and 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 the origins of the U.S. tax system, the quality of democracy, and the impact of globalization on labor politics and industrial relations.

► Overview of Activities

Public Opinion and Policy Decision Making

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**,” which examines the extent, nature, and impact of the ways 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 tasks of electing government officials, influencing the legislative process, and engaging in other forms of political life. Although civic deliberation is receiving growing attention from scholars and other political observers, relatively little is known about its extent and nature. The researchers expect their work to correct

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

Despite an abundance of rhetoric on energy policy from both political parties, critics maintain that the United States lacks a national energy strategy. Part of developing such a strategy lies in **understanding public attitudes about different sources of energy**, whether those opinions change as the public becomes more informed about energy alternatives, which types of energy policies the public is willing to support and which lifestyle changes the public is willing to make to meet the long-term energy demands of our society. Along with political scientist **James Druckman** and IPR graduate research assistant Toby Bolsen, Cook is working to forward this understanding by examining Americans’ changing knowledge and attitudes about traditional energy sources, alternative sources of energy, and lifestyle choices that affect energy production and consumption.



J. Reblando

James Druckman,
Chair

This broad multidisciplinary program looks at the ways in which social, political, and institutional dynamics shape and constrain national policymaking in the United States.

Sociologist **Jeff Manza** with Clem Brooks of Indiana University analyzed public opinion data from 16 countries in *Why Welfare States Persist: The Importance of Public Opinion in Democracies* (University of Chicago Press). Their research shows that citizens' expressed preferences do profoundly influence the welfare policies of their governments and politicians. Shaped by slow-moving forces such as social institutions and collective memories, these preferences

have counteracted global pressures that many commentators assumed would lead to the welfare state's demise. Moreover, Brooks and Manza show that cross-national differences in popular support help to explain why Scandinavian social democracies offer so much more than liberal democracies such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

with which they were received. Given a properly developed frame, it was possible to move public opinion on the issues examined in both competitive and noncompetitive contexts. They also found that the competitive context affects how people process information. In noncompetitive political environments, individuals—especially those who are unmotivated—are prone to use whatever considerations are made accessible by the messages they receive.

In contrast, competing frames tend to motivate individuals to deliberate on the merits of alternative interpretations. Motivation and competition, therefore, offer complementary protections against arbitrary framing effects. Both factors increase the chance that people will evaluate the applicability of frames and respond favorably only to strong frames. These results show that the quality of the electorate's judgments depends on the nature of political competition and more generally, on political institutions such as the party system and the media that shape political debate. Their paper, "Competitive Framing," received the 2006 award for best paper in political psychology from the American Political Science Association. Chong is John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Professor. Druckman is AT&T Research Scholar.

In a project with Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota, Druckman is studying the **strategic collection and use of public opinion information by three American presidents**. Using the public statements, private polls, memoranda, and other archival materials from Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan, they are exploring the impact of public opinion on American policymakers by demonstrating how politicians conceive of and use public opinion when making their decisions.



Y. Okamoto/LBJ Library

President Lyndon Johnson talks with Thomas Mann in the Oval Office in 1964. James Druckman is studying Johnson's use of public opinion.

Political scientists **James Druckman** and **Dennis Chong** have developed a theory of **how the framing of communications influences public opinion on political issues**. Framing occurs when a message affects the public's interpretation and evaluation of an issue by emphasizing certain elements of the issue over others. The researchers are particularly interested in examining the effects of framing under varying conditions of political competition.

They recently conducted two experiments around the issues of regulating urban growth and tolerance of a hate group rally. Both experiments showed consistently that framing effects depended more on individual evaluations of the strength or quality of frames than on the frequency

Political scientist **Benjamin Page**, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, is working on a new project on inequality and acquiescence with Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota. They are currently conducting a **national survey to explore various hypotheses about U.S. citizens' reactions to economic inequality**. In particular they are looking at whether citizens perceive its growth and extent, whether they want to reduce inequality or think incentives are necessary to do so, whether they favor or oppose various government policies with redistributive impact as in Social Security, national health insurance, education, and progressive taxes. The two researchers plan to test many political science theories, including some going back to Louis Hartz, about American exceptionalism. They anticipate that some of these theories, which have become ensconced as conventional wisdom, will turn out to be mistaken.

Social Security

Social policy professor **Fay Lomax Cook** worked with IPR graduate research assistant Amy DeSantis on a project called “**How George W. Bush’s Grand Plans for Social Security Failed: Did Public Opinion, Organized Interests, and Policy Feedback Matter?**” Following a proposal in his 2005 State of the Union Address to partially privatize Social Security, Bush set out on a 60-day, 60-city tour to promote it. By late fall 2005, however, various commentators on the Left and the Right had pronounced his proposal dead. Cook and DeSantis are examining how the proposal’s fate played out through public opinion (polls), interest groups (media coverage), and recommendations by policy elites (congressional testimony). Their analysis suggests that a combination of these factors acted to push Bush’s Social Security proposal off the agenda.

Political scientist **Andrew Roberts** is also looking at Social Security through the lens of **pension privatization around the world**. A growing number of countries are trying to escape the financial pressures of aging populations by either fully or partially privatizing their pension systems. This project explores the politics behind these switches, investigating why and when privatization takes place. This project specifies a number of conditions in which privatization becomes politically palatable—specifically, a loss of trust in the public system and relative confidence in financial markets. He finds support for these mechanisms in public opinion, the policy process in new democracies, and the attempted privatization of Social Security in the United States.

Politics and Political Parties

Why did neoliberal policies of tax cuts, reduced social spending, deregulation, and privatization gain prominence in the United States under Ronald Reagan and in Britain under Margaret Thatcher, but not in similarly industrialized Western countries such as France or Germany? In *The Politics of Free Markets: The Rise of Neoliberal Economic Policies in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States* (University of Chicago Press), sociologist **Monica Prasad** undertakes a comparative-historical analysis of the development of neoliberal policies in these four countries. She argues that neoliberalism was made possible in the United States and Britain not because the Left in these countries was too weak, but because it was, in some respects, too strong.



P. Reese

Sean Gailmard, Wesley Skogan, and Benjamin Page share their thoughts following an IPR colloquium.

Manza and Uggen show overwhelming public support (as high as 80 percent in one poll) for returning the right to vote to ex-felons who have fully served their sentences.

Taxation

Prasad is also studying the **origins and development of systems of taxation from a comparative and historical perspective.** She and IPR graduate research assistant Yingying Deng are conducting a cross-national analysis of tax progressivity and the interactions between taxation and the welfare state. They are developing an innovative cross-national method to compare taxation data across all the major types of taxes.

Prasad is working on a related book manuscript, “Adversarial America,” that will take a comparative look at the **political origins of progressive taxation and adversarial regulation in the United States.** Additionally, it will investigate whether the adversarial nature of taxation and regulation established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries can help to explain the exceptional nature of the American welfare state—particularly, the absence of national-level health insurance and the reliance on the private sector for welfare benefits.

Historical Studies of Congress

Political scientist **Jeffery Jenkins** investigates the ways in which historical events shape how Congress operates. He and IPR colleague **Sean Gailmard** have been examining both majority and minority control in Congress. In one study, they compared majority party roll rates across Senate bills, confirmation votes, and conference reports across chambers of Congress. They find evidence that **the majority party in the Senate exercises “negative agenda control”** or significant control in preventing bills it finds objectionable from reaching the Senate floor, mirroring the same control by the majority party in House.

In another project, Jenkins and Timothy Nokken of the University of Houston observed regular and lame-duck sessions

between 1877 and 1933 to disentangle the extent of constituent and partisan influences in Congress. In comparing the differences between pre- and post-20th Amendment lame-duck sessions, they find that **lame-duck sessions in the modern era are simply extensions of regular sessions due to the low turnover of congressional representatives,** and thus sustained high party influence.

Felon Disenfranchisement

More than 5 million Americans are affected by laws barring felons and some ex-felons from voting. In their book ***Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*** (Oxford



O. Liebert

University Press), sociologist **Jeff Manza** and Christopher Uggen of the University of Minnesota consider the origins and development of these state laws and the impact of these regulations on political outcomes and on the civic reintegration of ex-offenders. They show overwhelming public support (as high as 80 percent in one poll) for returning the right to vote to ex-felons who have fully served their sentences. Policymakers’ and advocates’ debates over the right of criminal offenders to vote in a number of states, including Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, and New Mexico, have drawn on Manza’s and Uggen’s research in considering the impact of allowing former or nonincarcerated offenders to vote.

Institutional Development

Political scientist **Kathleen Thelen**, Payson S. Wild Professor in Political

Science, is currently addressing the **impact of globalization on labor politics and industrial relations** in Western European democracies. She is comparing recent trends, in particular in Germany to those in Japan and Denmark, in several areas such as industrial relations, labor market dynamics, vocational education, and training. She is focusing on how contemporary German trends fit into a broader historical canvas. This will allow her to explore how complementarities across institutional arenas are constructed and how they evolve and interact over time.

In a paper with Cathie Jo Martin of Boston University, Thelen explores “Varieties of Coordination and Trajectories of Change: Social Policy and Economic Adjustment in Coordinated Market Economies.” The paper **explores why some countries manage to sustain market coordination when adjusting to economic transformation**, while others fail. The two researchers seek to explain how the public sector can affect the balance of power and political outcomes in a post-industrial economy. They review the case of Denmark and Germany, the two countries that diverge the most in terms of the balance of power between state and society. They demonstrate how the Danish state acts as a facilitator for economic adjustment, policy change, and continued coordination—a finding contrary to a core neoliberal belief that it acts as a brake to growth and market flexibility.

Gender and Comparative Studies

Psychologist **Alice Eagly**, James Padilla Chair in Arts and Sciences, is examining the content of stereotypes about social groups, the “gender gap” in social and political attitudes, and the impact of gender on leadership. She and Linda Carli of Wellesley College have finished a book on gender and leadership, **Through**

the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders, which will be published by Harvard Business School Press in fall 2007. In examining why it still remains difficult for women to advance to positions of power, the authors liken women’s trajectories to the top to traversing a labyrinth rather than encountering a glass ceiling. Interweaving their interdisciplinary research and data with personal accounts and anecdotes, they examine questions of how far women have come as leaders, whether stereotypes and prejudices still limit women’s opportunities, whether people resist women’s leadership more than men’s, and whether organizations create obstacles to women who would be leaders. Eagly is also working on a meta-analysis of stereotypes of leaders and managers that focuses on the extent to which leadership roles are perceived in feminine or masculine terms.

Eagly is working with graduate student Anne Koenig on understanding **how stereotypes come to have the content they do**. They conducted several studies using correlational and experimental methods to test the relations of typical roles and intergroup relations in social group stereotypes. They found that both social roles and intergroup relations play a role in predicting stereotype content, and these findings led them to unify the two prevalent models for thinking about group stereotype content.

Sociologist **Ann Orloff** 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 United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, and Hungary.

Orloff’s interests in social theory, comparative analysis, gender studies and modernity have also coalesced into a research theme around gender politics



P. Reese

Alice Eagly describes how social roles and intergroup relations affect stereotypes.



P. Reese

Andrew Roberts discusses policy responsiveness in new democracies.

and modernity with Julia Adams of Yale University. Worried by the absence of gender analysis from “high politics,” especially in a post-9/11 world marked by the struggle between Western and Islamic cultures, the two argue that gender scholars must continue to **push forward the “gendering” of mainstream politics.** Instead of abandoning the concept of modernity, they find that the best hope for gender equality lies in pursuing modernity.

Social demographer **Leslie McCall** studies social inequality, economic and political sociology, methods, and social theory. In a recent paper, “Women’s and Men’s Position in the Income Distribution: The Changing Roles of Own Earnings and Other Family Income, 1970-2000,” she develops a **new way of analyzing men’s and women’s dependence on family income.** She correlates a person’s earnings to his or her total family income, calculating the figures separately for men and women and decomposing them into elements related to family composition,

assortative mating, and earnings inequality. Her findings show that the correlation for white women increased substantially between 1970 and 2000, from 27 to 62 percent of white men’s correlation. Perhaps surprisingly given the wives’ increasing earnings, the men’s correlation barely budged, likely due to a number of

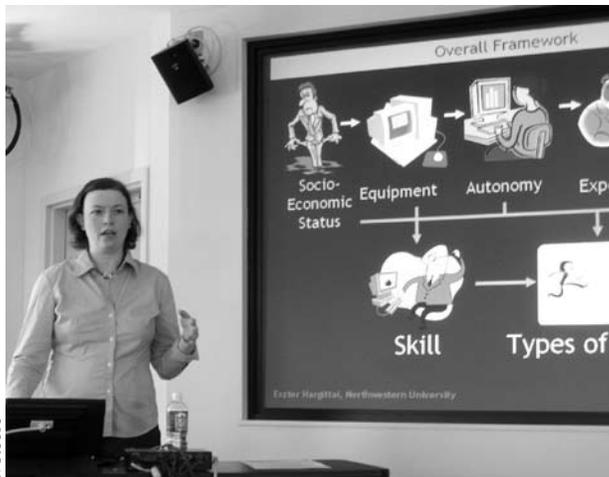
factors, particularly family composition, offsetting one another. While the results indicate a definite increase in women’s

levels of independence, men have not experienced a similar increase in family dependence.

In another project, McCall investigates the political consequences of rising inequality in terms of **Americans’ awareness of, and opposition to, inequality and preferences for redistributive policies.** She finds Americans clearly want a more equal society, but the perceived 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. McCall’s latest findings show that Americans concerned about inequality are more likely to turn to increased spending on education as a solution, rather than to traditional redistributive politics such as progressive taxation and welfare.

As more of the world turns democratic, scholars have begun to worry about the **quality of new democracies.** Many suffer from weak rule of law, low government accountability, and high rates of corruption. Political scientist **Andrew Roberts’** project aims to produce a workable concept of democratic quality and to find appropriate ways of studying quality. He has recently completed a book manuscript, “The Quality of Democracy in Eastern Europe: Policy Reforms and Public Preferences.” In it, he looks at the issues of electoral accountability, policy responsiveness, and the informativeness of political campaigns in 10 Eastern European countries.

Information Technology and the Internet
Eszter Hargittai, assistant professor of communication studies and sociology, is currently working with several data sets to explore differences in people’s digital literacy and online behavior. She has



P. Reese

Eszter Hargittai explains her framework for determining whether digital media are leveling the playing field for youth or increasing disparities between them.

started data collection on her new longitudinal project examining young people's online abilities. This project looks at how young people incorporate technology into their everyday lives and **whether these new digital media are leveling the playing field for youth or increasing the digital divide**. Hargittai is working on a conceptual framework that accounts for these differences. She is also collecting a unique data set about a diverse group of young people's Internet uses to illustrate existing differences. Funding for the project has been provided by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Hargittai is also looking at **Internet use among older adults** with Jeremy Freese and Salvador Rivas of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Investigating the link between cognition and Internet use, the three researchers find strong evidence that people with higher IQs (cognitive skills) are best able to take advantage of online tools that help older adults to navigate social benefits and ultimately make complicated decisions.

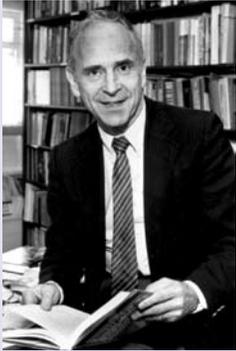
Despite the importance of technological standards in driving economic growth, there has been little research on the role of public policy in the development of standards. Leading researchers in public policy standards address this research gap in **Standards and Public Policy** (Cambridge University Press), edited by strategy and management professor **Shane Greenstein** and Victor Stango of Dartmouth College. In it, they examine whether markets choose efficient standards, the effect of standards organizations on the development of standards, and appropriate public policy on the issue of standards. Greenstein is Elinor and Wendell Hobbs Professor of Management and Strategy.

In a project on how candidates use

the Web to win elections, **James Druckman** and two colleagues developed a **theoretical framework for studying politicians' campaigns on the Web** that accounts for politically strategic aspects of Web-based campaigns and novel technical elements. They then conducted a content analysis of more than 700 candidates' Web sites over three election cycles. They included additional data on candidate and district characteristics, permitting them to study how candidates campaign on the Web, how Web campaign strategies differ from other types of media campaigns, 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. Some of their findings have centered on showing the conditions under which campaigns "go negative" against their opponents and those technological features that candidates use or avoid and why.

While historians of American urban development have documented how powerful actors from mayors to developers shaped the history of American cities, the men and women whose technical and technological models laid out basic assumptions about the nature of city life to guide many urban decisions have been at most minor characters in these accounts. **Jennifer Light**, a historian of information systems, has begun a new research project that is **using geographical information systems (GIS) in an analysis of the urban renewal program**. In particular, she is looking at how the maps that were central to federal and local policy decisions about urban redevelopment, and the mapmakers who created them, shaped the fate of several U.S. cities. Light wants to show how historians can employ GIS and quantitative data to complement qualitative, archivally-based inquiry in their field of study.

Some findings by Druckman and his colleagues have centered on showing the conditions under which campaigns "go negative" against their opponents and those technological features that candidates use or avoid and why.



Burton Weisbrod,
Chair

Higher education organizations are viewed within the framework of a two-good model in which an unprofitable “mission” good is financed by the sale of a profitable “revenue” good.

The rapidly growing and evolving nonprofit sector is prominent in major service industries such 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:

- healthcare costs and competition,
- “performance” of both nonprofit and public service organizations,
- “accountability” in the nonprofit and public sectors, and
- comparative behavior among forms of institutions—whether they differ and why.

► Overview of Activities

Nonprofit Performance Measurement

Fundamental to problem solving for any firm, be it nonprofit, public, or for-profit, is how to empirically measure “performance” or “outcomes” to enhance performance. Yet it is difficult, if not impossible, to gauge nonprofit and public services, such as hospitals, museums, schools, or the post office, by a private profitability metric. Such a gauge does not adequately reflect their true societal contributions and thus misses key aspects of their performance.

Against this backdrop, economist **Burton Weisbrod**, John Evans Professor of Economics, **launched an interdisciplinary group to look at performance measurement in the public and nonprofit sectors.** The group examines issues such as hospital, physician, and public school report cards and measuring and rewarding performance of junior colleges and high school principals. More than 15 faculty are participating from Northwestern’s School of Education and Social Policy, Kellogg School of Management, Law School, and departments of economics, political science, sociology, and statistics. A special Searle Fund, managed by the law school is considering supporting it. This grant will facilitate bringing in outside speakers to talk about performance measurement, planning for a national

conference, and support innovative research and dissemination in this area.

The Business of the Higher Education Industry

As part of a study of the higher education industry, a mixture of public, nonprofit and for-profit institutions, Weisbrod is completing a book manuscript, tentatively titled “**Money, Mission, and the Business of Higher Education.**” Co-authored with Jeffrey Ballou of Northeastern University and IPR project coordinator Evelyn Asch, the manuscript examines such issues as how to estimate donations for individual schools, the true, as compared with the reported, profitability of athletics, colleges’ legislative lobbying, and the changing characteristics of college presidents, as indicators of differential organization goals—all within the context of an industry with a mixture of public, nonprofit, and for-profit providers.

The authors also examine entries, exits, and mergers of schools, conversions from one ownership form to another, collegiate credit ratings, university “technology transfer” activities, and responses to competition and advertising. Higher education organizations are viewed within the framework of a two-good model in which an unprofitable “mission” good

is financed by the sale of a profitable “revenue” good. An implication of this model is that nonprofit and public universities will act as profit maximizers, like private firms, in the revenue-good markets, but systematically differently in mission-good markets. This project is supported by the Spencer Foundation.

Healthcare Industry

The vast majority of Americans purchase health insurance through the private sector. Moreover, in recent years the public sector has increasingly turned to private insurers to deliver some or all of their commitments to enrollees. In spite of the enormous sums of public and private funds entrusted to these insurance carriers, there is little systematic research about them. Using a privately gathered national database of insurance contracts from a sample of large, multisite employers, economist **Leemore Dafny** investigates **whether these markets are competitive by examining insurance carriers’ pricing**. She finds insurers are successfully charging higher premiums to more profitable firms, and such markups are frequent in markets with little competition. This suggests that, at least in some markets, imperfect competition among carriers is leading to higher health insurance premiums.

In other recent work, Dafny explores whether hospital managers face pressure to maximize reimbursement by exploiting loopholes in government insurance programs. A 1988 change in Medicare rules widened a pre-existing loophole in the Medicare payment system. This gave hospitals an opportunity to **increase operating margins by more than 5 percent simply by “upcoding” patients** to codes for more expensive procedures. Dafny and her colleague, David Dranove, find that “room to upcode” is a significant predictor of whether a nonprofit hospital replaces its management with a new team

of for-profit managers. They also find that hospitals replacing their managers subsequently upcode more than a sample of similar hospitals that did not.

Weisbrod is researching **behavioral differences among for-profit, public, religious nonprofit, and secular nonprofit hospitals**, examining differences in public-goods provision—charity care, research, and education—over 21 years for all California hospitals.

Weisbrod has also been investigating market change for brand-name and generic drugs between 1970 and 2004. In looking at the 50 most-dispensed drugs each year and when new drugs first

appear on the list, he finds a **substantial increase in the number of new brand-name drugs on the most-dispensed lists**. Between 1970 and 1981, 6 to 8 percent of all brand-name drugs on the most-dispensed list were new each year. In the past decade, however, it has increased to more than 10 percent. At the same time, the quantitative importance of generic drugs, and of new generics, grew especially sharply, particularly since 1985. These reveal a picture of quantitative change over time, an especially important consideration given how much brand-name pharmaceuticals are increasing as a slice of total healthcare expenditures, despite the growth of low-cost generic drugs. These measures do not capture the medical importance of a new drug, except by usage, but they do reflect a way to measure available and widely used drugs.



Peter Zweifel of the University of Zurich takes a question during his presentation on age and choice in social insurance.

P. Reese



J. Reblando

Lincoln Quillian,
Chair

Faculty are examining the shifting landscape of urban life, considering a myriad of issues related to today's urban experience.

Contemporary trends in housing, crime, transportation, and neighborhood diversity are shaping how urban residents work, interact, and live. IPR's urban policy and community development faculty are examining the shifting landscape of urban life, considering a myriad of issues related to today's urban experience. 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 sociologist *Lincoln Quillian*, is targeting:

- tax policy and state expenditures,
- urban transportation, development, and change,
- neighborhood diversity, and
- identification and use of community assets.

► Overview of Activities

Tax Policy and State Expenditures

As part of her work on the state fiscal crises of the early 2000s, strategy and management professor *Therese McGuire*, ConAgra Foods Research Professor, organized a Washington, D.C., conference on tax policy, “**State and Local Finances: After the Storm, Is Smooth Sailing Ahead?**” It was sponsored by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

McGuire investigated how **welfare reform has changed state spending patterns**. In a paper published in *Working and Poor: How Economics and Policy Changes Are Affecting Low-wage Workers* (Russell Sage Foundation), she and her co-author David Merriman of Loyola University Chicago found that state spending on social welfare programs was higher in the post-reform era and appears to have increased with corresponding rises in unemployment. They also showed that public aid spending increased as a total share of state expenditures because of costs associated with Medicaid, which is outpacing all other social assistance spending over the past 25 years.

McGuire is also working on issues related to educational funding. She made a presentation in August on the **Illinois**

system of educational financing to a task force on Illinois state finances of the Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago. She is continuing work in this area in a project with Nathan Anderson of the University of Illinois at Chicago that will examine Illinois property taxes in detail and will eventually explore how they are used to finance schools in the state. The project is supported by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. In a related project, she is working on a paper with Leslie Papke of Michigan State University titled “The Local Funding of Schools: The Property Tax and Its Alternatives,” which will appear in the *Handbook of Education Policy*.

With Kim Rueben of the Urban Institute, McGuire undertook a **study of the effects of Colorado's tax limitation measure**, the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), on economic growth. Proponents of TABOR had argued that Colorado's relatively rapid economic growth was due, in part, to TABOR. The authors found no systematic evidence to support this claim. The study was published in *State Tax Notes*, and its findings were reported in various newspapers in states considering TABOR-like measures on the November 2006 ballot.

Urban Policy and Poverty

At the March 10 policy briefing on “**Community Change in Chicago: How is the Landscape Shifting?**” IPR faculty, political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan**, and sociologists **Mary Pattillo** and **Juan Onésimo Sandoval**, examined trends in housing, crime, and neighborhood diversity (for more information see p. 4).

Sociologist **Juan Onésimo Sandoval** is currently at work on a book manuscript titled “The Social Order of the American Metropolis: How Race and Class Have Restructured America’s Colorful Colorline.” It will **trace patterns of racial and economic segregation prevalent in American cities.**

Sandoval continues to investigate the extent of **ethnic and economic diversity in Asian and Latino populations.** He has examined pan-Latino identity formation and the diversity of pan-ethnic Latino enclaves in the U.S., and he conducted a comparative study of pan-ethnic Latino and Asian neighborhoods. He shows that pan-Asian enclaves tend to represent a very diverse pan-Asian population while Latino enclaves tend to be more homogeneous.

Sandoval also explored **inequality in neighborhood incomes for Chicago** from 1980 to 2000. While income disparities have declined in predominantly white neighborhoods, he found they are on the rise in black neighborhoods; racially integrated neighborhoods display a higher degree of income inequality; and income disparity is greater in urban centers than in the suburbs for all racial groups.

Community Development

From the poorest neighborhoods in Chicago to far-flung communities in Ireland, Rwanda, and Ethiopia, 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. ABCD is co-directed by **John McKnight** and **John Kretzmann.**

In Ethiopia, ABCD has been working with Oxfam Canada and the Coady International Institute on a three-year project that covers a variety of activities such as establishing women’s credit circles and rebuilding roads and wells for several villages. In Rwanda, the institute has partnered with religious organizations in Kigali on community development projects for building roads and creating jobs. Residents of the isolated Rwandan city of Mumbai decided to **build a health clinic after reviewing their community assets.**

In Ireland, ABCD has been involved in a Dublin Docklands development project. The Docklands is a former dock area on the city’s east side. The project aims to **develop this formerly depressed industrial area** by 2012 into a sustainable example of inner-city regeneration, with affordable housing, schools, and places to work and socialize. The institute is helping to ensure that the established working-class residents are not pushed aside during the revitalization process.

ABCD worked with the Chicago Police Department to train 1,200 neighborhood representatives through the Community Policing Leadership Development Institute on neighborhood safety projects. Nationally, the institute has designed and helped to **deliver community development training** to thousands of AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and VISTA leaders and volunteers.



J. Reblando

Juan Onésimo Sandoval describes changing patterns of segregation and diversity in Chicago.



K. McElroy

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Chair

The goal of C2S is to integrate the social, behavioral, biomedical, and life sciences to illuminate pathways contributing to health inequalities and to develop translational and policy solutions.

Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health is a recently launched initiative within IPR that aims to understand how social and cultural contexts affect physical and mental health as well as cognitive achievement at the population level. **P. 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.

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. 9-21.)

► Overview of Activities

2006 was an exciting year of development for C2S. The center received an **R21 grant** from the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

R21 developmental infrastructure awards provide support for potentially high-risk, high-payoff new population research centers that are in the early stages of development. Those awarded by the NICHD are also used to enhance population research at specific institutions—in particular through interdisciplinary collaboration—and to develop innovative approaches to population research. The NICHD confers the grants with the expectation that recipients will apply for an R24 award to fund a population center four to five years after receiving the R21.

The five-year R21 grant will support work on biomarker analysis and usage in addition to training. It will also establish a seed-grant program to promote the use of biomarkers and other innovative methods in population- and community-based

research projects. The first C2S biomarker award winners were recently announced.

A critical component of the center's plans to become a full population center are **key faculty hires**. After conducting a national search in collaboration with the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, IPR and C2S announced the hiring of demographer **Alberto Palloni** and sociologist **Jeremy Freese**, both from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. They will both join the Institute in fall 2007.

Palloni is an internationally respected sociologist, a past president of the Population Association of America, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His research covers many areas, including health, fertility, mortality, population and development, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and the aging process among others. Freese conducts research on various topics that seek to connect biological, psychological, and social processes. He is especially interested in how such connections are altered by large-scale social or technological changes.

C2S has continued its efforts to foster a **community of scholars** interested in multidisciplinary research on how social and cultural contexts “get under the skin” and influence the pathways and processes of human development, health, and well-being. To this end, C2S brings researchers and practitioners together through its colloquia. Nine talks were held on topics from older women’s health, by Stacy Tessler Lindau of the University of Chicago, to a developmentally-focused model of lifelong health production, by Neal Halfon of UCLA. The department of anthropology and Institute for Healthcare Studies co-sponsored other talks.

C2S also welcomed **Raynard Kington**, MD, MBA, PhD, who is **deputy director of the National Institutes of Health**. He lectured on “The Health Status of Black Immigrants” and “NIH at the Crossroads: Current Policies and Future Directions” on October 30. Northwestern’s Biotechnology Training Program co-sponsored the talk. (See pp. 5-6 for more information.)

C2S is leading the way as a **nationally recognized center of biomarker training and methodology**. The first C2S Summer Biomarker Institute took place from June 19 to 21, 2006, and welcomed 22 participants from the United States and Mexico. **Thomas McDade**, associate director of C2S, qualified it as a “nuts-and-bolts, hands-on, full review of state-of-the-art, minimally invasive methods for measuring aspects of physiology and health in population-based settings outside of the lab.” McDade, developmental psychobiologist **Emma Adam**, and anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa** jointly ran the institute, which will continue to take place annually.

C2S members have been centrally involved in the planning for Wave IV data collection for the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health

(Add Health), which went into the field in 2006 and will collect biomarkers. They have also collaborated on a proposal to the National Institutes of Health to take a population-level look at **how social contexts, stress, and health affect young adults**. This project will be the most comprehensive investigation to date of how social stress influences physical and mental health. It will also examine how stress can lead to health disparities.

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.

Thomas McDade, associate professor of anthropology, continues to **refine methods for assaying biomarkers in a drop of blood collected from a single finger prick**. He directs the Laboratory for Human Biology Research at Northwestern that is using this technique to measure blood samples for markers of immune function and cardiovascular disease risk among others. McDade also consults on the implementation of biomarker methods into a number of large, nationally representative health surveys, including the Health and Retirement Study; the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project; and Add Health.

McDade is also interested in how **globalization affects health outcomes** and has been part of two ongoing projects:



Graciela Teruel of the Universidad Iberoamericana obtains a blood spot from fellow workshop participant Luis Rubalcava of UCLA.

P. Reese

Launched in 1995, the pioneering Northwestern Juvenile Project, led by Linda Teplin, tracks and interviews 1,829 delinquent youth to examine their ongoing health needs and life trajectories.

the Tsimane' Amazonian Panel Study and the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey in the Philippines. Both are rich resources for studying the long-term health effects of early environments and might provide additional insight on domestic health outcomes. Recent research results from the Amazonian study show that children of mothers whose knowledge of traditional uses of local plants and herbs is lacking have worse health outcomes.

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 to 84. One of the study's recent findings shows that levels of coronary artery calcium, which can predict heart disease later in life, and education are inversely correlated in young adults. Greenland is senior associate dean for clinical and translational research, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University.

Social psychologist **Linda Teplin** leads the Northwestern Juvenile Project, the first large-scale longitudinal study of health needs and outcomes of delinquent youth. Launched in 1995, the pioneering project tracks and interviews 1,829 participants to examine their ongoing health needs and their life trajectories. The National Institute on Drug Abuse recently awarded \$5.7 million for an extension of Teplin's study to **investigate the relationship between substance use and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors** from adolescence through

young adulthood. The new study will focus on racial and ethnic disparities, gender and age differences, and the effects of incarceration.

Pediatrician **Madeleine Shalowitz** is the co-principal investigator on a recently completed Chicago-based longitudinal study that is looking at how social factors and the environment affect pediatric asthma. The researchers studied 11,490 children in 14 racially/ethnically diverse, public, inner-city elementary schools, finding a high prevalence of children with chronic asthma (12.2 percent) and racial and ethnic disparities in cases of diagnosed asthma. They also concluded that undiagnosed asthma cases could raise the total numbers of asthmatic children—as many as one in three non-Hispanic African American and Puerto Rican children could be diagnosed with the disease. Further, Shalowitz's writings demonstrate that maternal life stress is associated with maternal depression and the child's asthma morbidity.

Families, Interpersonal Relationships, and Health

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 a four-year longitudinal study, **Daily Experiences, Stress, and Sleep over the Transition to Adulthood**, **Emma 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 transition experiences. By measuring the stress hormone cortisol and sleep quality using wristwatch-sized "actigraphs," she is trying to trace the physiological impact of these changes. Annual clinical interviews

diagnose depression and anxiety disorders. Initial analyses of the actigraphy data demonstrate that prior day sleep has a strong impact on next-day positive and negative mood, net of the effect of prior-day mood, which implies that sleep timing and quality helps to determine daily emotional experience. At age 16, higher stress levels and cortisol predicted depression 18 months later. This suggests that measurements of psychosocial and biological stress in high school are important predictors of later depression as adolescents transition to adulthood.

Adam and her colleagues are also examining how sleep can affect metabolism and thus children's development and health. Adam, IPR graduate research assistant Emily Snell, and economist **Greg Duncan** studied data on 1,400 kids ages 3 to 12 from two waves of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). They found that **fewer hours of sleep predicted an increase in body mass index (BMI)** five years later. This is the first study to show convincing links between sleep and BMI in children and adolescents, a population for whom concern regarding obesity is high, due to its associations with serious future health problems such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. The findings also show that many children are not getting their recommended hours of sleep.

A second study using the PSID data, conducted with human development and social policy graduate students Snell and Patricia Pendry, addresses the **social determinants of total sleep hours and timing**. How do demographic variables, structural constraints such as school start times, children's activity choices, and aspects of their family functioning relate to the sleep behaviors of America's children? Among the many findings of this study: African American children and adolescents sleep approximately 30 minutes less than white children on both

weekends and weekdays, placing them at a cognitive and health disadvantage. Some of this sleep deprivation relates to black children having to wake up earlier because of longer school commute times.

Adam was also lead author of a study in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* showing that when older adults go to bed lonely, sad, or overwhelmed, they have **elevated levels of the stress hormone cortisol shortly after waking** the next morning. This rise could help give them a needed boost of energy to meet the demands of their day, providing evidence that cortisol influences—and is influenced by—the daily experiences of older adults. The study takes a rare look at the physiological, social, and emotional dynamics of day-to-day experiences in real-life settings. The results were reported by *Scientific American* and ABCNews.com, among others.

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. He and his colleagues have recently

Adam and her colleagues are also examining how sleep can affect metabolism and thus children's development and health.



B. Kelley



P. Reese

Christopher Kuzawa discusses the role of dietary change in the global epidemic of cardiovascular disease.

launched two new extensions of the study. The first uses 22 years of longitudinal data to investigate the predictors of metabolic disease risk factors in the mothers and their young adult offspring. The second is using these same data along with saliva and plasma samples to investigate whether early life nutrition influences adult reproductive function in the male offspring.

Kuzawa has begun to explore the application of this **intergenerational model of biology and health to the problem of U.S. health disparities**. By linking early life health disparities, such as low birth weight or premature birth, with adult health disparities such as hypertension or diabetes, the model could help explain patterns of health disparities that tend to cluster across the life cycle in specific demographic subgroups.

Supported by the NICHD, the Community Child Health Network **explores the causes and consequences of racial disparities in a longitudinal study of birth outcomes and early child development** at 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 pregnancy and the interpregnancy period.

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—**Emma Adam, Greg Duncan, Christopher Kuzawa, P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Thomas McDade, and Bruce Spencer**—are involved.

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 hyper-reactivity. This strain is used as a tool to identify biological markers of depression and vulnerability to stress.

Using quantitative trait loci analysis and DNA microarray techniques, Redei 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. Redei also continues to study the epigenetic causes of fetal alcohol effects in an animal model that mirrors most consequences of alcohol exposure in utero in humans.

Policy, Practice, Race, Culture, and Ethics

Issues associated with policy, practice, race, culture, and ethics traverse all of the center's research initiatives. In addition to researching issues related to racial stereotyping, prejudice, and the effects of interracial contact, research in this area also aims to promote responsible uses of race and ethnicity in biotechnology and biomedical and pharmaceutical research.

Intrigued by a resurgence of scientific interest in race-based genomic variation and the use of racial categorization in biomedicine, **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law, is working on a two-year project, funded by the National Science Foundation. She investigates the expansion of **race consciousness in biomedical research and technologies in its sociopolitical context** to determine how it is related to race consciousness in social policies. Considering the relationship between biotechnology, law, and social policy, Roberts is examining how race-based biotechnologies both reflect and shape current political contests over colorblind and race-conscious approaches to racial equality and how African Americans in particular are navigating their competing interests both in race-conscious inclusion in health research and technological advances and in avoiding the dangerous consequences of biological definitions of race.

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. She directs the Social Perception and Communication Laboratory at Northwestern, which serves to better understand the effects of diverse environments on our feelings and behavior and to investigate the antecedents and consequences of prejudice and stereotyping.

Richeson, **Emma Adam**, and Gregory Makoul of Northwestern's Feinberg School of Medicine are examining the **dynamics of interethnic interactions between medical school students and patients of different races and ethnicities**. Richeson conducts additional studies of affective and cognitive consequences of exposure to discrimination.

Richeson is setting out a new project to explore whether **racial bias constitutes a risk factor for mental disorders** (namely depression) among African Americans and Latinos. Specifically, this work considers the differential effects of subtle—compared with blatant—expressions of racial discrimination during interpersonal interactions in the development of mental disorders. Richeson and Nicole Shelton of Princeton University will also consider how suppressing emotional reactions to interpersonal discrimination affects the development of mental disorders. They are also examining whether the stigma of mental illness operates in a similar manner to racial bias in one-on-one interactions. This project solicited funding from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

Teresa Woodruff, Thomas J. Watkins Memorial Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, leads researchers in biochemistry, molecular biology, basic biology, and reproductive medicine at the Institute for Women's Health Research and the Center for Reproductive Research at Northwestern.

The center is developing an experimental technique that will offer girls and women who are unable to preserve their fertility through emergency in-vitro fertilization (IVF) a way to store their ovarian tissue for future conception. After one ovary is removed and cryopreserved, or frozen, immature follicles are extracted and matured in the lab so that they can later be fertilized. This technique may **significantly enhance fertility-saving options for women at risk of losing their fertility**. Woodruff is



Emma Adam gives a demonstration on how to collect a saliva sample.

also director of the Division of Fertility Preservation that is working to establish the first “follicle bank” for U.S. cancer survivors, and she directs one of the National Institutes of Health’s Specialized Cooperative Centers in Reproduction Research. *Oncofertility* (Springer), edited by Woodruff and **Karrie Ann Snyder**, assistant professor of sociology, will be published in 2007.

Psychologists **Sandra Waxman** and Douglas Medin are currently writing a book summing up their research on the **evolution of biological knowledge and reasoning across cultures and across development**. They led an interdisciplinary research team of psychologists, linguists, and anthropologists who interviewed young children and adults from a wide range of language and cultural communities. The participants included urban and rural U.S. English speakers from majority culture and Native American populations. Their research offers evidence of strong universal patterns in most fundamental notions of the natural world. It also highlights striking differences that illuminate intimate connections among culture, language, and the organization of knowledge.

C2S Executive Board

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Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law

Teresa Woodruff, Thomas J. Watkins Memorial Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology



P. Reese

IPR/C2S faculty (from l. to r.) Dorothy Roberts, Dan Lewis, and Sandra Waxman listen to a talk on psychosocial influences in health disparities.

Most researchers and academics tend to stick with the research methods they know best, learned mainly in graduate school—even though those methods might not represent current best practices or the most appropriate method. This is one reason why IPR Faculty Fellow **Larry V. Hedges**, with the support of a group of distinguished interdisciplinary scholars, launched the Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, or Q-Center, at the Institute for Policy Research. Hedges, who is Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, co-directs the center with **Thomas D. Cook**, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice. Q-Center faculty work on:

- improving designs, analysis, and synthesis in policy research,
- designing better research methods for education,
- fostering a community of scholars, and
- developing new data sources and methods of data collection.

► Overview of Activities

Methodology and Research Designs

Economist **Charles F. Manski** continues his line of work on the difficulties of selecting the best policy with limited knowledge of policy impacts. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, finished his forthcoming book *Identification for Prediction and Decision* (Harvard University Press) that expositis his new methodology for analyzing empirical questions in the social sciences. He recommends that researchers first ask what can be learned from data alone and then ask what can be learned when data are combined with credible weak assumptions. Inferences predicated on weak assumptions, he argues, can achieve wide consensus, while ones that require strong assumptions almost inevitably are subject to sharp disagreements.

Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, conducted a **review of the history of the regression discontinuity design** (RDD) in psychology, statistics, and economics that will appear in the *Journal of Econometrics*. Donald T. Campbell, who invented the design in 1958, and a group

of Northwestern University colleagues, including Cook, worked on RDD until the early 1980s when the design fell into disfavor. Cook speculates on why RDDs held such a low profile until the mid-1990s. Since then the design has widely caught on, particularly among younger econometricians and labor economists in both the United States and Europe. Cook suggests why this 50-year-old design, rarely used until the beginning of this century, has been reborn.

Cook and IPR graduate research assistant Vivian Wong have published a paper reviewing whether **regression-discontinuity studies reproduce the results of randomized experiments** conducted on the same topic. They enumerate the general conditions necessary for a strong test of correspondence in results when an experiment is used to validate any non-experimental method. They identify three past studies where regression discontinuity and experimental results with overlapping samples were explicitly contrasted. By criteria of both effect sizes and statistical significance patterns, they then show that each study produced similar results. This



P. Reese

Larry Hedges,
Co-chair



J. Reblando

Thomas Cook,
Co-chair

Q-Center faculty conduct research relevant to the center's mission of improving designs, data collection, analysis, and synthesis in social policy research.

correspondence is what theory predicts. But to achieve it in the complex social settings in which these within-study comparisons were carried out suggests that regression discontinuity results might be more generally robust than some critics contend.

Research Methods for Education

Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, is reanalyzing surveys with nationally representative samples to **develop reference values of intraclass correlations**. These data can then be used to help plan experiments in education.

For example, one study with graduate student Eric Hedberg provides a compilation of intraclass correlation values of academic achievement and related covariate effects that could be used for planning group randomized experiments in education. This project has funding from the Interagency Educational Research Initiative (IERI). IERI is a collaborative effort of the National Science Foundation, Institute of

Education Sciences (IES), and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development 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 to conduct.

For those **designs involving cluster randomization**, Hedges has defined three effect sizes—and computing estimates of those effect sizes and their standard errors—from information that is likely to be reported in journal articles. He has also provided a simple correction to the *t*-statistic that would be computed if clustering were incorrectly ignored.

Social psychologist *Thomas D. Cook* and William Shadish of the University of California, Merced, held three one-week workshops in summer 2006 for 84 educational researchers mainly from universities, contract research firms, and school districts. They will hold three more in 2007. All of the workshops are supported by the Spencer Foundation.

In these workshops, the two organizers cover the most empirically viable quasi-experimental practices such as regression discontinuity designs and interrupted time series. They lecture on theory and practice, supplementing their discussions with as many examples as possible from education, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of using them. They also rely on empirical research that compares the results of randomized experiments to quasi-experiments that shared the same intervention group.

In addition, Cook continues work on **quasi-experimentation in education** that is 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, where the quasi-experiment shares the same intervention as the experiment. Thus,



P. Reese

IPR faculty listen to a Q-Center colloquium on fractional treatment rules.

the quasi-experiment and the experiment vary only in whether the control group is randomly formed or not. Cook is critically examining this literature, which consists of more than 20 studies.

Research methodologist **Spyros Konstantopoulos** discusses **power analysis in field experiments that involve nested structures** where, for example, either entire groups, such as classrooms or schools, or individuals within groups, such as students, are assigned to treatment conditions. The studies illustrate power computations of tests of the overall treatment effect, as well as of tests of the inconsistency of the treatment effect across clusters such as classrooms and schools.

Konstantopoulos' studies provide methods for **computing power of tests of the treatment effect and its variability in three-level designs** with two levels of nesting, where for example, students are nested within classrooms, and classrooms are nested within schools. These methods can be extended to quasi-experimental studies that examine group differences in an outcome, associations between predictors and outcomes, and their variability across clusters.

Statistical Accuracy and Forecasting

The accuracy of social statistics is a focus of statistics professor **Bruce Spencer's** work. Spencer has started a new project **looking at the accuracy of jury verdicts**. In a set of 271 cases from four areas, juries gave wrong verdicts in at least one out of eight cases, Spencer found. Based on his findings from this limited sample, he is optimistic that larger, carefully designed statistical studies could tell much more about the accuracy of jury verdicts. If such studies were conducted on a large scale, Spencer believes they could lead to better understanding of the prevalence of incorrect verdicts—false convictions

and false acquittals. The IPR working paper “Estimating the Accuracy of Jury Verdicts” recently appeared in the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*.

Data Centers

Q-Center faculty are involved in two major centers for developing data sources, the Data Research and Development Center and the Chicago Census Research Data Center.

The Data Research and Development Center's ongoing research agenda is to **develop and apply research methods for identifying educational interventions** that can be scaled up without diminishing the effectiveness of these interventions. The work involves basic research on the design and analysis of studies for determining if an intervention has been scaled successfully, providing technical assistance to similar studies at the Interagency Education Research Initiative (see p. 44). Statistician **Larry V. Hedges** and Barbara Schneider of the University of Chicago direct the data research center.

Northwestern University is also part of the consortium running the Chicago Census Research Data Center. It provides researchers an opportunity to engage in **approved projects using Census Bureau microdata**. Other consortium members include Argonne National Laboratory, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois at Chicago. The center is also supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Statistician **Bruce Spencer** has played a leading role in integrating the center at Northwestern.



P. Reese

Thomas Cook and William Shadish lead a workshop on quasi-experimentation.

Promoting the Methodological Community

Statistician **Larry V. Hedges** and social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** are active in fostering the methodological community at a national level as founding members of the **Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness**, which held its first meeting in December 2006. The organization seeks to advance and disseminate research on the causal effects of education interventions, practices, programs, and policies.



P. Reese

(L. to. r.) Christopher Taber, Larry Hedges, and Fay Lomax Cook

Hedges and Barbara Foorman of Florida State University are the inaugural editors of the organization's *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*. The first issue will appear in early 2008.

Hedges and Cook are also founding members of the **Society for**

Research Synthesis Methodology, a new professional society concerned with the statistical methods for evidence-based social and health policy.

Hedges gave the keynote address, "Meta-analysis at Age 30 (or 102 or 201)," at its first meeting in Cambridge, U.K., in August 2006.

Training New Scholars

The Q-Center has created a **four-year postdoctoral training program** with funding from the Institute of Education Sciences. The program, which provides funding for two-year fellowships, aims to train postdoctoral fellows in applied education research and produce a new generation of

education researchers dedicated to solving the pressing challenges facing the American educational system through methodologically rigorous and relevant research.

Q-Center Colloquia

The first **Q-Center colloquia** commenced in 2006. Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** gave the inaugural talk on "Observational Studies That Do and Do Not Recreate the Results of Yoked-Randomized Experiments: Making Sense of the Literature in Economics, Education, and Psychology" on March 7.

Economist **Charles F. Manski** talked about "Fractional Treatment Rules for Social Diversification of Indivisible Private Risks" on April 11.

Steering Committee

Co-chairs

Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy

Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice

Members

Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics

Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy

Bruce Spencer, Professor of Statistics

Christopher Taber, Professor of Economics

►► Faculty Awards and Honors 2006

Faculty Fellows

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Board on Children, Youth, and Families, National Research Council and the Research Institute of Medicine at the National Academies until 2008; Fellow, American Psychological Society

James Druckman

Erik Erikson Early Career Award, International Society of Political Psychology; Jewell-Loewenberg Award (for best article in the previous year), *Legislative Studies Quarterly*; Best Paper Prize, Political Psychology Section, American Political Science Association

Greg Duncan

Vice President, 2007, and President-elect, 2008, Population Association of America; President-elect, Society for Research on Child Development, 2009-11; Expert Panel, Impact Evaluation of the Student Mentoring Program; Chair, Social Sciences and Population Studies Study Section, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 2006-08; Social Policy Award (for best journal article), Society for Research on Adolescence

Alice Eagly

James Padilla Chair in Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University

Larry V. Hedges

Co-founder, Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness; Co-founder, Society for Research Synthesis Methodology

Christopher Kuzawa

Executive Committee, Biological Anthropology Section, American Anthropological Association, 2006-08

Dan A. Lewis

Award for Outstanding Undergraduate Professor, School of Education and Social Policy, Northwestern University, 2006-07

Nancy MacLean

Outstanding Book Award, Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Bigotry and Human Rights, Boston

Charles F. Manski

Commission on Forensic Science and Public Policy, American Judicature Society; Council Delegate, Section on Social, Economic, and Political Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Honorary Doctorate, University of Rome-Tor Vergata

Leslie McCall

Sociology Advisory Panel, National Science Foundation; AT&T Research Scholar, Northwestern University

Therese McGuire

ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management, Northwestern University; Expert Advisory Panel, New York City Incentive Program Review

Ann Orloff

Fellow, Russell Sage Foundation, 2006-07; Visiting Professor, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po), 2006; Chair, Political Sociology Section, American Sociological Association, 2006-07

Monica Prasad

Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship (best article) Award, Political Sociology Section, American Sociological



Charles Manski receives an honorary doctorate in Rome.

P. Rizzo

Association; Best Article Award, Comparative Historical Sociology Section, American Sociological Association

Lincoln Quillian

AT&T Research Scholar, Northwestern University

Jennifer Richeson

MacArthur Fellow, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; Award for Outstanding Contributions to Psychology, Illinois Psychological Association

Dorothy Roberts

Bacon-Kilkenny Distinguished Visiting Professor, Fordham University School of Law, Spring 2006

James Rosenbaum

Independent Advisory Panel, National Assessment of Career and Technical Education, U.S. Department of Education, 2006-11

Wesley G. Skogan

Panel to Review Programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Academy of Sciences, 2006-08; Panel on Technology as a Community Engagement Tool for Crime Prevention, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, 2006-07

Bruce Spencer

Panel to Review Programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Academy of Sciences, 2006-08

James Spillane

Outstanding Professor Award, School of Education and Social Policy, Northwestern University; Visiting Scholar, Institut National de Recherche Pédagogique, Lyon, France, Winter 2006

Kathleen Thelen

Mattei Dogan Award (for best book in comparative research), Society for Comparative

Research, Yale University; Scientific Advisory Board, Research Unit on European Governance, Collegio Carlo Alberto Foundation, Turin, Italy; President-elect, Organized Section on Politics and History, American Political Science Association

Celeste Watkins-Hayes

Visiting Scholar, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty

Faculty Associates

Dennis Chong

Executive Council, American Political Science Association, 2006-08; Best Paper Prize, Political Psychology Section, American Political Science Association

Leemore Dafny

Core Course Teaching Award (best instructor for business strategy), Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University

Daniel Diermeier

Best Paper Award, International Association for Conflict Management

Wendy Espeland

Fellow, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, 2006-07

Eszter Hargittai

Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Palo Alto, Calif., 2006-07

Barton Hirsch

Social Policy Award (for best-authored book), Society for Research on Adolescence

John Kretzmann and John McKnight

Entrepreneurial American Leadership Award, Partners for Livable Communities



P. Reese

Brian Uzzi discusses collaboration between social networks in the performing arts.

Benjamin Page

Kammerer Award (for best publication on U.S. national policy), American Political Science Association

Mary Pattillo

Executive Council, American Sociological Association

David Protes

Recognition for *A Promise of Justice* as one of the eight “most important works” of nonfiction about wrongful convictions since 1932, *Washington Post*

Linda Teplin

Youth at Risk Commission, American Bar Association

Brian Uzzi

Richard L. Thomas Chair in Leadership; “Third most creative paper in management in the last 100 years,” *Academy of Management Review*; W. Richard Scott Award (best paper prize), American Sociological Association; Core Course Teaching Award, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University

▶ Presentations of Note 2006

Faculty Fellows

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

“A Developmental Perspective on Welfare Reform and Children,” closing remarks, Developmental, Economic, and Policy Perspectives on Welfare Reform and Child and Family Well-Being: A Decade after the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation (PRWORA) of 1996, April 27, Center for Human Potential and Public Policy, Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago

Thomas D. Cook

“Empirical Estimates of the Marginal Advantage of Conducting Randomized

Clinical Trials: Results from Experiments and Nonexperiments in Education and Job Training Interventions,” September 14, first annual conference on Randomized Controlled Trials in the Social Sciences: Challenges and Prospects, York Trials Methods Group, University of York, U.K.; two keynote talks on U.S. educational research methods: October 18, XI Congreso Nacional de Pedagogía, Colima, Mexico, and also November 8, Open Network, Paris; “Evaluations of Programs Using Educational Technologies,” November 8, Tematic interdisciplinary network, Paris; and “Empiricism in the Social Sciences,” November 18, Sorbonne

Greg Duncan

“Early Interventions and Child Well-being,” March 23, UNESCO, Kingston, Jamaica; “Preschool Interventions,” April 19, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; “School Readiness and Later Achievement,” June 28, National Head Start Conferences, Washington, D.C.; “Neighborhood Lessons from Gautreaux and MTO,” August 23, MacArthur Network on the Family and the Economy, Aspen, Colo.; “Family Income and Child Achievement,” December 15, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Alice Eagly

“Female Leadership Advantage (and Disadvantage): An Evaluation of the Evidence,” invited address, August 11, Carolyn Wood Sherif Award Winner, Society for the Psychology of Women, Division 35, American Psychological Association, New Orleans



James Druckman and Dennis Chong

P. Reese



Bruce Spencer talks about how to estimate the accuracy of jury verdicts.

Larry V. Hedges

“Context Effects, Experiments, and Generalization in Educational Research,” inaugural John A. Hannah Lecture, April 18, Michigan State University; “Meta-analysis at Age 30 (or 102 or 201)” keynote, August 2006, Society for Research Synthesis Methodology, Cambridge, U.K.; “The Structure of Variation of Academic Achievement,” keynote, August 22, Interagency Educational Research Initiative, Principal Investigators Meeting, Pentagon City, Va.; Co-organizer, invitational meeting, December 10-12, Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness, Lansdowne, Va.

Christopher Kuzawa

“Evolutionary Constraints on Human Infancy,” plenary lecture, September 14, Fourth World Congress of the International Society for Developmental Origins of Health and Disease, Utrecht, Netherlands

Charles F. Manski

“Two Problems of Partial Identification with Panel Data,” plenary lecture, July 8, 13th International Conference on Panel Data, University of Cambridge, U.K.

Nancy MacLean

“Freedom Is Not Enough: The New Scholarship on Civil Rights and Feminism,” keynote, February 18, Illinois Teaching American History Conference, Newberry Library, Chicago; “Freedom Is Not Enough: The Secret of the Sixties that Transformed America,” Hull Lecture on Women and Social Justice, January 26, University of California, Santa Barbara

Leslie McCall

“Swimming but Sinking? The Privatization of Household-level Financial Risk,” panelist, inaugural conference, March 23, Challenging the Two Americas: New Policies to Fight Poverty, Center on Poverty, Work, and Opportunity, University of

North Carolina, Chapel Hill, directed by former Sen. John Edwards

Thomas McDade

“Advances in Collecting and Utilizing Biological Indicators and Genetic Information in the Study of Aging,” invited talk, June 2, Committee on Population, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Ann Orloff

“From Maternalism to Mothers’ Employment: Dangers and Opportunities,” keynote, September 21, annual conference, European Social Policy Network, Bremen, Germany

Dorothy Roberts

“The Future of Reproductive Justice,” keynote, March 4, Conference on Reframing Global Reproductive Rights, Department of Global Health, School of Public Health and Health Services, George Washington University; “The Racial Geography of the Child Welfare System,” keynote, April 2, National CASA Association, San Diego; “Is Race-Based Medicine Good for Us? African American Perspectives on Race-based Medicine and Racial Equality,” April 7, Conference on Race, Pharmaceuticals, and Medical Technologies, MIT; “Race, Population Control and Reprogenetics in the Neoliberal Age,” August 6, Feminist Approaches to Bioethics Meeting, World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing; “Why Disproportionality Matters,” keynote, November 16, Child Welfare Symposium, W. W. Caruth, Jr. Child Advocacy Clinic, Dedman School of Law, Southern Methodist University

James Rosenbaum

“Residential Mobility Effects on Mothers and Children: Comparisons of Different Programs,” with Stefanie DeLuca of Johns Hopkins University, October 11, National

Housing Conference Policy Summit, Chicago; “The Impact of Research on Social Policy: How Can We Improve the Usability of Research?” invited talk, November 29, Spencer Foundation, Chicago

Wesley G. Skogan

Meeting with Rep. Mike Turner (R-Ohio) to advise him on urban issues for a congressional task force, April 21; “The War on Crime,” panelist, November 11, Chicago Humanities Festival; “Reflections on Declining Crime in Chicago,” lecture, September 13, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Chicago

Bruce Spencer

“Estimating the Accuracy of Jury Verdicts,” September 13, Royal Statistical Society, Belfast

James Spillane

“Getting to Organizations and Systems Without Losing Touch with Learners and Teachers,” plenary lecture, June 28, International Conference of the Learning Sciences, Indiana University; “The Practice of School Leadership and Management,” opening address, October 6, British Educational Leadership, Management, and Administration Society, Birmingham, U.K.

Celeste Watkins-Hayes

“A Powerful Life, A Powerful Legacy: Building an Enduring Existence,” September 2006, Crossing Bridges to Confront Health Challenges Facing Our Community Symposium, Spelman College

Faculty Associates

Daniel Diermeier

“Assessing Risk and Anticipating and Responding to Problems in Today’s Corporation,” invited speaker, December 1, National Investor Relations Institute Senior Roundtable, Vienna, Va.

Joseph Ferrie

“The Significance of Frontiers in American Economic History,” plenary address, September 15, Economic History Association, Pittsburgh

Shane Greenstein

“The Interplay Between Market Incentives and Organizational Capabilities in the Evolution of Industries,” keynote, August 1, The Information Society in Comparative Perspectives: The Americas and Europe, Buenos Aires

Eszter Hargittai

“Entering the Blogosphere: Weblogs and University Life,” fall convocation, October 13, Indiana University Northwest; “The Role of Skill in Internet Use,” presentation, October 16, Microsoft Research, Redmond, Wa.

Benjamin Page

“Front & Center: The Battle for Peace: A Frontline Vision of America’s Power and Purpose,” panelist with retired Gen. Anthony Zinni, USMC, and Charles Glaser of the University of Chicago, April 27, Pritzker Military Library, Chicago

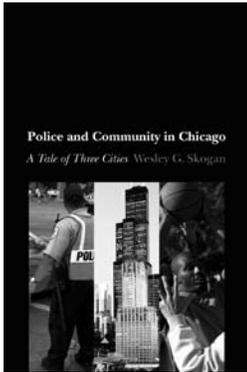
Linda Teplin

“Psychiatric Disorders in Incarcerated Populations: Implications for Public Health in the Community,” keynote, December 13, Developing a Mental Health Research Agenda that Considers the Continuum of Individuals in the Nation’s Criminal Justice System, National Institute of Mental Health and Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta

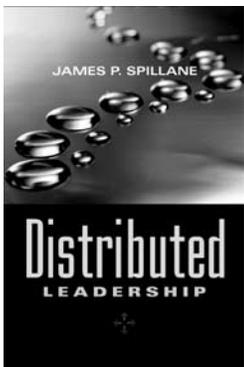


J. T. Lai

Thomas McDade works in his laboratory.



Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities by Wesley G. Skogan
In a 13-year study of the nation's largest community policing initiative, Skogan found that the crime situation improved in Chicago's African American and white neighborhoods but worsened in Latino ones.



Distributed Leadership by James Spillane
An expert on the ways distributed leadership drives organizations, Spillane examines how leadership occurs every day in schools through formal and informal routines and interactions.

Faculty Fellows

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Chase-Lansdale, P. Lindsay, Kathleen Kieran, 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).

Thomas D. Cook

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

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

Greg Duncan

Duncan, Greg, Aletha C. Huston, and Thomas S. Weisner. *Higher Ground: New Hope for the Working Poor and Their Children*. Russell Sage Foundation (2007).

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).

Weber, Bruce, Greg Duncan, 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 H., and Linda L. Carli. *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders*. Harvard Business School Press (forthcoming 2007).

Eagly, Alice H., Reuben M. Baron, and V. Lee Hamilton, eds. *The Social Psychology of Group Identity and Social Conflict: Theory, Application, and Practice*. American Psychological Association Books (2005).

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

Larry V. Hedges

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

Jeffery Jenkins

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

Nancy MacLean

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

Charles F. Manski

Manski, Charles F. *Identification for Prediction and Decision*. Harvard University Press (forthcoming 2008).

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*. The National Academies Press (2001).

Jeff Manza

Brooks, Clem, and Jeff Manza. *Why Welfare States Persist: The Importance of Public Opinion in Democracies*. University of Chicago Press (2007).

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

McCall, Leslie. *Complex Inequality: Gender, Class, and Race in the New Economy*. Routledge (2001).

Ann Orloff

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

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 (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).

Roberts, Dorothy. *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare*. Basic Books (2002).

James Rosenbaum

Rosenbaum, James, Regina Deil-Amen, and Ann Person. *After Admission: From College Access to College Success*. Russell Sage Foundation (2006).

Rosenbaum, James. *Beyond College for All: Career Paths for the Forgotten Half*. Russell Sage Foundation (2001).

Rubinowitz, Leonard, and James Rosenbaum. *Crossing the Class and Color Lines*. University of Chicago Press (2000).

Wesley G. Skogan

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

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

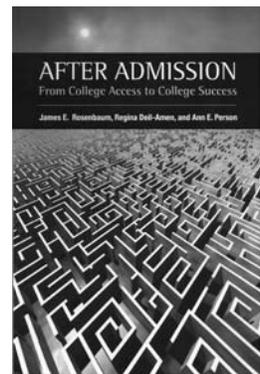
Skogan, Wesley G., ed. *Community Policing: Can It Work?* Wadsworth (2003).

Bruce Spencer

Alho, Juha M., and Bruce D. Spencer. *Statistical Demography and Forecasting*. Springer (2005).

James Spillane

Spillane, James, and John Diamond, eds. *Distributed Leadership in Practice*. Teachers College Press (2007).



After Admission: From College Access to College Success by James Rosenbaum, Regina Deil-Amen, and Ann Person

Though enrollment in community colleges has risen in recent years, few students graduate or leave with a new advantage in the labor market. The authors compare community colleges with private occupational colleges, concluding that the former suffer from administrative difficulties and problems allocating resources when guiding students toward four-year colleges or providing them with vocational skills.



In *Freedom Is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace*, **Nancy MacLean** exposes the fundamental role of jobs in the struggle for equality as she chronicles the advances of African American and Mexican American civil rights activists as well as feminists.



In *Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*, **Jeff Manza** and **Christopher Uggen** link the history of voting rights to the legacy of racial oppression in the United States.

Spillane, James. *Distributed Leadership*. Jossey-Bass (2006).

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).

Faculty Associates

Pablo Boczkowski

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

David Dana

Dana, David, and Thomas Merrill. *Property Takings*. Foundation Press (2002).

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, and Victor Stango, eds. *Standards and Public Policy*. Cambridge University Press (2007).

Greenstein, Shane, ed. *Computing*. Edward Elgar (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*. MIT Press (2002).

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

John Hagan

Peterson, Ruth, Lauren Krivo, and John Hagan. *The Many Colors of Crime: Inequalities of Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America*. New York University Press (2006).

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).

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

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

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

John P. 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: After-School Programs for Urban Youth*. American Psychological Association Books and Teachers College Press (2005).

Craig LaMay

LaMay, Craig. *Exporting Press Freedom*. Transaction Publishers (2007).

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

Jennifer Light

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

Robert Nelson

Nielsen, Laura Beth, and Robert L. Nelson, eds. *Handbook of Employment Discrimination Research: Rights and Realities*. Springer (2005).

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).

Benjamin Page

Page, Benjamin I., with Edward S. Greenberg. *The Struggle for Democracy*, 8th ed., Pearson Longman (2006).

Page, Benjamin I., with Marshall M. Bouton. *The Foreign Policy Disconnect: What Americans Want from Our Leaders but Don't Get*. University of Chicago Press (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).

Mary Pattillo

Pattillo, Mary. *Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*. University of Chicago Press (2007).

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 2007).

Leonard Rubinowitz

Rubinowitz, Leonard, and James Rosenbaum. *Crossing the Class and Color Lines*. University of Chicago Press (2000).

Carl Smith

Smith, Carl. *Urban Disorder and the Shape of Relief: The Great Chicago Fire, the Haymarket Bomb, and the Model Town of Pullman*, 2nd ed. University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2007).

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

Allan Schnaiberg

Schnaiberg, Allan, with Kenneth Gould and David Pellow. *The Treadmill of Production: Injustice and Unsustainability in the Global Economy*. Paradigm Publishers (forthcoming 2007).

Karrie Ann Snyder

Woodruff, Teresa K., and Karrie A. Snyder, eds. *Oncofertility*. Springer (forthcoming 2007).

Susan Thistle

Thistle, Susan. *From Marriage to the Market: The Transformation of Women's Lives and Work*. University of California Press (2006).

Sandra Waxman

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

Teresa Woodruff

Woodruff, Teresa K., and Karrie A. Snyder, eds. *Oncofertility*. Springer (forthcoming 2007).



In *The Politics of Free Markets: The Rise of Neoliberal Economic Policies in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States*, a comparative-historical analysis of the development of neoliberal policies in these four countries, **Monica Prasad** argues that neoliberalism was made possible in the United States and Britain not because the Left in these countries was too weak, but because it was, in some respects, too strong.

“Using a unique data set of private polls from the White House of Richard Nixon, we find that when opinion data on specific policies were available, the president relied on them and not on general ideology data. On less important issues, however, we find that the president often chose not to collect policy-specific data [on public opinion] and instead relied on general ideology data.”

Druckman, J., with L. R. Jacobs. 2006. Lumpers and splitters: The public opinion information that politicians collect and use. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 70(4): 453-76 (p. 453).

Faculty Fellows

Emma Adam

Adam, E. K., L. C. Hawkely, B. M. Kudielka, and J. T. Cacioppo. 2006. Day-to-day dynamics of experience-cortisol associations in a population-based sample of older adults. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 103(45): 17058-63.

Adam, E. K. 2006. Transactions among trait and state emotion and adolescent diurnal and momentary cortisol activity in naturalistic settings. *Psychoneuroendocrinology* 31(5): 664-79.

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P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Coley, R. L., C. P. Li-Grining, and P. L. Chase-Lansdale. 2006. Low-income families' child care experiences: Meeting the needs of children and families. In *From Welfare to Child Care: What Happens to Young Children When Mothers Exchange Welfare for Work*, ed. N. Cabrera, R. Hutchins, and H. E. Peters, 149-70. Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Li-Grining, C. P., E. Votruba-Drzal, H. J. Bachman, and P. L. Chase-Lansdale. 2006. Are certain preschoolers at risk in the era of welfare reform? The moderating role of children's temperament. *Children and Youth Services Review* 28:1102-23.

Nieman, C. L., R. Kazer, R. E. Brannigan, L. S. Zoloth, P. L. Chase-Lansdale, K. Kinahan, K. J. Dilley, D. Roberts, L. D. Shea, and T. K. Woodruff. 2006. Cancer survivors and infertility: A review of a new problem and novel answers. *Journal of Supportive Oncology* 4(4): 171-78.

Thomas D. Cook

Cook, T. D. 2006. Describing what is special about the role of experiments in contemporary educational research. Putting the “gold standard” rhetoric into perspective. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Evaluation* 6(November).

James Druckman

Druckman, J., with D. P. Green, J. H. Kuklinski, and A. Lupia. 2006. The growth and development of experimental research political science. *American Political Science Review* 100(4): 627-35.

Druckman, J., with L. R. Jacobs. 2006. Lumpers and splitters: The public opinion information that politicians collect and use. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 70(4): 453-76.

Druckman, J., with P. V. Warwick. 2006. The paradox of portfolio allocation: An investigation into the nature of a very strong but puzzling relationship. *European Journal of Political Research* 45(4): 635-65.

Druckman, J., with A. Lupia. 2006. Mind, will, and choice: Lessons from experiments in contextual variation. In *The Oxford Handbook of Contextual Political Analysis*, ed. R. E. Goodin and C. Tilly, 97-113. New York: Oxford University Press.

Greg Duncan

Duncan, G., and C. Gibson-Davis. 2006. Connecting child care quality to child outcomes: Drawing policy lessons from non-experimental data. *Evaluation Review* 30(5): 1-20.

Duncan, G., with S. DeLuca and R. Mendenhall. 2006. Neighborhood resources, racial segregation, and economic mobility: Results from the Gautreaux program. *Social Science Research* 35(4): 892-923.

Duncan, G., with L. Sanbonmatsu, J. Kling, and J. Brooks-Gunn. 2006. Neighborhoods and academic achievement: Results from

the Moving to Opportunity experiment. *Journal of Human Resources* 41(4): 649–91.

Duncan, G., with E. Snell. 2006. Child characteristics and successful use of housing vouchers: Estimates from MTO. *Housing Policy Debate* 17(4): 727-54.

Duncan, G., with K. Magnuson. 2006. The role of family socioeconomic resources in black and white test score gaps among young children. *Developmental Review* 26(4): 365-99.

Duncan, G., and A. Zuberi. 2006. Mobility lessons from Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity. *Journal of Law and Social Policy* 1(1): 110-26.

Duncan, G., P. England, and B. Wilkerson. 2006. Cleaning up their act: The effects of marriage and cohabitation on licit and illicit drug use. *Demography* 43(4): 691-710.

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Duncan, G., and K. Magnuson. 2006. Costs and benefits from early investments to promote human capital and positive behavior. In *The Crisis in Youth Mental Health: Critical Issues and Effective Programs*, ed. N. Watt, et al., vol. 4, 27-51. Westport, Conn.: Praeger.

Duncan, G., and J. Ludwig. 2006. Promising solutions in housing and the community. In *Deviant Peer Influences in Programs for Youth: Problems and Solutions*, ed. K. Dodge and T. Dishion, 312-27. New York: Guilford Press.

Duncan, G., and E. Clark-Kauffman and E. Snell. 2006. Residential mobility interventions as treatments for the sequelae of neighborhood violence. In *Interventions for Children Exposed to Violence*, ed. A. Lieberman and R. DeMartino, 237-70. Johnson & Johnson Pediatric Institute.

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Alice Eagly

Eagly, A. H., and A. B. Diekmann. 2006. Examining gender gaps in sociopolitical attitudes: It's not Mars and Venus. *Feminism and Psychology* 16:26-34.

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Eagly, A. H., and A. Koenig. 2006. Social role theory of sex differences and similarities: Implications for prosocial behavior. In *Sex Differences and Similarities in Communication* 2nd ed., ed. K. Dindia and D. J. Canary, 161-94. Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Eagly, A. H. 2006. Refereeing literature review submissions to journals. In *Reviewing Scientific Works in Psychology*, ed. R. Sternberg, 59-77. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

Eagly, A. H., and W. Wood. 2006. Three ways that data can misinform: Inappropriate partialling, small samples, and anyway, they're not playing our song. *Psychological Inquiry* 17(2): 131-37.

“Gautreaux One proves that families—both adults and their children—placed in affluent, integrated, and much safer neighborhoods are able to build new lives for themselves and maintain these residential successes. MTO and early results from Gautreaux Two suggest that neighborhood changes may be necessary but not sufficient conditions for improvement; many families in these more recent programs appear to need other supports in order to be truly successful.”

Duncan, G., and A. Zuberi. 2006. Mobility lessons from Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity. *Journal of Law and Social Policy* 1(1): 110-26 (pp. 120-21).

“Policies that make search rates vary with personal attributes are variously defended as essential to effective law enforcement and denounced as unfair to classes of persons subjected to relatively high search rates. . . . Whereas recent research on profiling has sought to define and detect racial discrimination, my concern is to understand how a social planner might reasonably choose a profiling policy.”

Manski, C. F. 2006. Search profiling with partial knowledge of deterrence. *The Economic Journal* 116(515): F385-F401 (p. F385).

Larry V. Hedges

Klibanoff, R., S. C. Levine, J. Huttenlocher, M. Vasilyeva, and L. V. Hedges. 2006. Preschool children’s mathematical knowledge: The effect of teacher “math talk.” *Developmental Psychology* 42:59-69.

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Luojia Hu

Hu, L., with M. Guell. 2006. Estimating the probability of leaving unemployment using uncompleted spells from repeated cross-section data. *Journal of Econometrics* 133(1): 307-41.

Jeffery Jenkins

Jenkins, J., with L. J. Alston and T. Nonnenmacher. Who should govern Congress? Access to power and the Salary Grab of 1873. *Journal of Economic History* 66:674-706.

Jenkins, J., with I. L. Morris. 2006. Running to lose? John C. Breckinridge and the presidential election of 1860. *Electoral Studies* 25:306-28.

Nancy MacLean

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MacLean, N. 2006. Affirmative action; Ku Klux Klan. *Encyclopedia of U.S. Labor and Working-Class History*, ed. E. Arnesen. New York: Routledge.

MacLean, N. 2006. Ku Klux Klan. *Greenwood Encyclopedia of Great Black Migration*, ed. S. A. Reich. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

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Susan Thistle

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Brian Uzzi

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Sandra Waxman

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Teresa Woodruff

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Albert Yoon

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“From 1930 to 1960, southern administrators moved toward equalizing basic school resources in the hope of maintaining separate schools by finally living up to the promise of being ‘equal.’ We estimate that increasing the level of educational inputs for black students born in the 1920s and 1930s to match the inputs devoted to whites in the same state would have added a nontrivial sum to black men’s average annual income in 1970.”

Ashenfelter, O., W. J. Collins, and A. Yoon. 2006. Evaluating the role of *Brown v. Board of Education* in school equalization, desegregation, and the income of African Americans. *American Law and Economics Review* 8(2): 213-48 (p. 243).

“Our analyses suggest that, while there is often statistically significant variation in intraclass correlations between regions and settings, the magnitude of this variation is typically small. Thus it is not completely clear whether more specific estimates are always better (more accurate) for planning purposes.”

Intraclass Correlation Values for Planning Group Randomized Trials in Education (WP-06-12)

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

Childcare Choices and Children’s Cognitive Achievement: The Case of Single Mothers by Raquel Bernal and Michael P. Keane (WP-06-09)

State TANF Policy Trends and the Emerging Geography of Vulnerability by Juan Onésimo Sandoval (WP-06-15)

▶▶ **Poverty, Race, and Inequality**

The Multicultural Metropolis: Neighborhood Diversity and Segregation Patterns in the City of Chicago, 1990-2000 by Juan Onésimo Sandoval and Su Li (WP-06-14)

It’s Not Just About the Money: Governmentality and Resistance in Post-Reform Welfare Offices by Celeste Watkins-Hayes (WP-06-17)

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

In Search of Killer Amendments in the Modern Congress by Charles Finocchiaro and Jeffery Jenkins (WP-06-03)

Agency, Monitoring, and Electoral Institutions: The 17th Amendment and Representation in the Senate by Sean Gailmard and Jeffery Jenkins (WP-06-04)

Communications, Media, and Public Opinion

The Diffusion of the Internet and the Geography of the Digital Divide in the United States by Shane Greenstein and Jeff Prince (WP-06-06)

A Disconnect Between Foreign Policymakers and the Public? by Benjamin Page and Lawrence Jacobs (WP-06-10)

▶▶ **Law and Justice Studies**

Estimating the Accuracy of Jury Verdicts by Bruce Spencer (WP-06-05)

Lawyers of the Right: Networks and Organization by Anthony Paik, Ann Southworth, and John P. Heinz (WP-06-07)

▶▶ **Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations**

Estimation and Identification of Merger Effects: An Application to Hospital Mergers by Leemore Dafny (WP-06-01)

Do Report Cards Tell Consumers Anything They Don’t Already Know? The Case of Medicare HMOs by Leemore Dafny and David Dranove (WP-06-02)

►► Social Disparities and Health

Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health

What a Drop Can Do: Dried Blood Spots as a Minimally-Invasive Method for Integrating Biomarkers into Population-Based Research by Thomas McDade, Sharon Williams, and J. Josh Snodgrass (WP-06-16)

Sleep Timing and Quantity in Ecological and Family Context: A Nationally Representative Time-Diary Study by Emma Adam, Emily Snell, and Patricia Pendry (WP-06-18)

►► Quantitative Methods for Policy Research

Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research (Q-Center)

Correcting a Significance Test for Clustering by Larry V. Hedges (WP-06-11)

Intraclass Correlation Values for Planning Group Randomized Trials in Education by Larry V. Hedges and Eric Hedberg (WP-06-12)

Effect Sizes in Cluster-Randomized Designs by Larry V. Hedges (WP-06-13)

►► Urban Policy and Community Development

Analyzing Job Access and Reverse Commute Programs in the Chicago and San Francisco Metropolitan Regions by Juan Onésimo Sandoval (WP-06-08)



J. Reblando

(L. to r.) Samuel Meisels, president of the Erikson Institute; Jana Fleming, education program consultant for the Joyce Foundation; and Elliot Regenstein, co-chair of the Illinois Early Learning Council, enjoy lunch before the December 5 policy briefing on children's academic achievement.

“Experts on adolescent sleep have lobbied for changes to later school start times to increase the hours of sleep adolescents receive; our new results suggest that policy-makers also need to consider travel time to school as an important factor contributing to sleep debt.”

Sleep Timing and Quantity in Ecological and Family Context: A Nationally Representative Time-Diary Study (WP-06-18)

▶▶ IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture

“The Earnings Gap and Women’s Long-term Economic Security” by Heidi Hartmann, President of the Institute for Women’s Policy Research; Research Professor at George Washington University, March 29

▶▶ Policy Briefings

**Supported with funding from the Joyce Foundation*

“Community Change in Chicago: How is the Landscape Shifting?” by Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow; Mary Pattillo, Associate Professor of Sociology and African American Studies and IPR Faculty Associate; and Juan Onésimo Sandoval, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, March 10

“Children’s Achievement: What Does the Evidence Say About Teachers, Pre-K Programs, and Economic Policies?” by Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of

Statistics and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, Professor of Sociology, Psychology, Human Development, and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; May 19, Washington, D.C., and December 5, Chicago

▶▶ Conferences and Workshops

“Healthcare in America,” with Jacob Hacker, Professor of Political Science, Yale University, January 25. Organized by Monica Prasad, Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Center for International and Comparative Studies*

“A Nation in Conflict: Hurricane Katrina,” with panelists Alice Palmer, former Director of Northwestern’s African American Student Affairs, former Illinois State Senator, and Co-chair of a trans-Atlantic exchange of ideas program; Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; and James Rosenbaum, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, February 8. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Women’s Center*

“Economic Apartheid in America,” with Felice Yeskel, Executive Director of Class Action, November 15. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Department of Gender Studies, Multicultural Student Affairs, LGBT Resource Center, and AKA Sorority*

▶▶ Colloquia

Winter 2006

“You Can’t Win, You Just Lose: Encounters Between the Police and the Public” by Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow, January 9



J. Reblando

Thomas Cook answers a question on pre-K programs at the IPR policy briefing on children’s academic achievement, with fellow panelists and IPR faculty fellows Larry Hedges and Greg Duncan, on December 5.

“Social Choice with Partial Knowledge of Treatment Response” by Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, January 23

“Assessing the Generalizability of Treatment Effects” by Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, January 30

“The Acquisition of Core (Folkbiological) Concepts: Looking Across Languages, Cultures, and Development” by Sandra Waxman, Professor of Psychology and IPR Faculty Associate, February 6

“Waiting for Gautreaux—Why the Black Ghetto Is Poisoning America and What to Do About It” by Alexander Polikoff, Director, Public Housing Transformation Initiative, Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, February 13

“Do Some Colleges Improve Students’ Chances of Completing Degrees?” by James Rosenbaum, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, with Jennifer Stephan and Ann Person, IPR Graduate Research Assistants in Human Development and Social Policy, February 20

“Legislative and Administrative Lobbying: Access and Policy Agendas” by Sean Gailmard, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Associate, February 27

“The Psychobiology of Caregiving” by Whitney Witt, Assistant Professor of Medicine and IPR Faculty Associate, March 6

Spring 2006

“The IES Agenda to Institutionalize Randomized Clinical Trials in Educational Research: Description and Commentary” by Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, Professor of

Sociology, Psychology, Human Development, and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Vivian Wong, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Human Development and Social Policy, April 3

“Collaboration and Creativity: The Small World Problem” by Brian Uzzi, Professor of Management and Organizations, Kellogg, and Sociology; and IPR Faculty Associate, April 10

“Do Nonprofit and For-Profit Organizations Respond Differently to Incentives and Why? Behavior in the Mixed Hospice Industry” by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, April 17

“Childcare Choices and Children’s Cognitive Achievement: The Case of Single Mothers” by Raquel Bernal, Assistant Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, April 24

“Juror Questions During Trial: A Window on Juror Thinking” by Shari Diamond, Howard J. Trienens Professor of Law and IPR Faculty Associate, May 1

“Varieties of Coordination and Trajectories of Change: Social Policy and Economic Adjustment in Germany and Denmark” by Kathleen Thelen, Payson S. Wild Professor in Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Cathie Jo Martin, Professor of Political Science, Boston University, May 8

“More Than Just a Pretty Face(book): What College Students Actually Do Online and How It Relates to Social Inequality” by Eszter Hargittai, Assistant Professor of Commu-



P. Reese

Felice Yeskel (far right) directs an exercise on the growing gap between the wealthy and poor in the United States.



J. Ziv

Aurie Pennick, executive director of the Field Foundation, asks a question at a policy briefing.

nication Studies and Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, May 22

Fall 2006

“The Origins of Stereotypes: How Observations of Groups’ Social Roles Shape Stereotype Content” by Alice Eagly, James Padilla Chair in Arts

and Sciences, Professor of Psychology and Department Chair, and IPR Faculty Fellow; with Anne Koenig, Graduate Student in Psychology; October 2

“The Foreign Policy Disconnect” by Benjamin Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, Professor of Political Science, and IPR Faculty Associate; October 16. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Center for International and Comparative Studies*

“The Role of Community Colleges in Bachelor Degree Attainment and Teacher Labor Supply” by Michelle Reininger, Assistant Professor of Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences, and IPR Faculty Fellow, October 23

“The Cost of and Political Support for Employment Protection” by Éva Nagypál, Assistant Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, October 30

“Policy Responsiveness in New Democracies: Economic Reform and Public Opinion” by Andrew Roberts, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow, November 6

“How George W. Bush’s Grand Plans for Social Security Failed: Did Public Opinion,

Organized Interests, and Policy Feedback Matter?” by Fay Lomax Cook, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Director and Faculty Fellow; with Amy DeSantis, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Human Development and Social Policy, November 13

“Culture, Stress, and Health: A Multi-Method Examination of Everyday Lives of Urban African American Youth” by Thomas McDade, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Associate Director of C2S, and IPR Faculty Fellow; with Elizabeth Sweet, Graduate Student in Anthropology, November 20

“Preliminary Findings from the Chicago Readiness Project” by Cybele Raver, Associate Professor of Child and Family Policy and Director of the Center for Human Potential and Public Policy, Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago, November 27

►► C2S Colloquia

Winter 2006

“Blackness and Biology: Skin Color and Blood Pressure in the African Diaspora” by Lance Gravlee, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Florida, February 6

“Socioeconomic Status and Health in Children: Thinking About Pathways” by Edith Chen, Canada Research Chair and Associate Professor of Psychology, University of British Columbia, March 13. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Department of Psychology*

“Stress, Immunity, and Disease: Tales from Psychoneuroimmunology” by Greg Miller, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of British Columbia, March 13. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Department of Psychology*

“Health Disparities in Cardiovascular Disease: Social and Psychological Correlates



P. Reese

Éva Nagypál lectures on the cost of and political support for employment protection.

of Adverse Cardiovascular Outcomes in African American Women” by Tené T. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, Rush University Medical Center, April 10

“Health and Mortality Differentials Among Adults: Does Selection Matter?” by Alberto Palloni, H. Edwin Young Professor of Sociology and International Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison, May 15. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Department of Sociology*

Fall 2006

“The Reserve Capacity Model: Psychosocial Influences in Health Disparities” by Linda Gallo, Associate Professor of Psychology and Co-director, Center for Behavioral and Community Health Studies, San Diego State University, October 9

“New Frontiers in Health Disparities Research: The Health Status of Black Immigrants” and “NIH at the Crossroads: Current Policies and Future Directions” by Raynard S. Kington, MD, MBA, PhD, Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health, October 30. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s predoctoral Biotechnology Training Program*

“Job Insecurity and Health Among Late-Career Men and Women” by Ariel Kalil, Associate Professor, Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago, November 13

“Developmental Health and Health Policy” by Neal Halfon, MD, MPH, Director, Center for Healthier Children, Families and Communities; Professor of Pediatrics, Public Health and Public Policy, UCLA, December 6

► Q-Center Colloquia

Winter 2006

“Observational Studies That Do and Do Not Recreate the Results of Yoked Ran-

domized Experiments: Making Sense of the Literature in Economics, Education, and Psychology” by Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, Professor of Sociology, Psychology, Human Development and Social Policy, March 7

“Fractional Treatment Rules for Social Diversification of Indivisible Private Risks” by Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, April 11

► IPR Graduate Research Assistants Colloquia

Winter 2006

“Choosing to Have Less Choice: When Individuals Prefer to Have Fewer Choices,” by Maria Salgado, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Economics, January 20.

“Civil Justice and Distributive Justice: Do County-Level Racial and Income Inequality Affect Tort Trial Outcomes?” by Issa Kohler-Hausmann, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Sociology, January 20

Heather Hill, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Human Development and Social Policy, Discussant

Spring 2006

“The Doughboys Network: Social Interactions and Labor Market Outcomes of World War I Veterans,” by Ron Laschever, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Economics, April 7

“Motivating Sources of Political Awareness: Do Personal Interests Play a Role?” by Toby Bolsen, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Political Science, April 7

Ann Person, IPR Graduate Research Assistant in Human Development and Social Policy, Discussant



J. Reblando

Therese McGuire moderates a policy briefing on children’s achievement.

FACULTY FELLOWS

Faculty Fellows

Emma Adam, Human Development and Social Policy
Raquel Bernal, Economics (on leave)
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Human Development and Social Policy
Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy
Thomas D. Cook, Sociology, Psychology, Human Development, and Social Policy
James Druckman, Political Science and Communication Studies
Greg Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy
Alice Eagly, Psychology
Larry V. Hedges, Statistics, Education and Social Policy
Luojia Hu, Economics (on leave)
Jeffery Jenkins, Political Science
Christopher Kuzawa, Anthropology
Dan A. Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy
Nancy MacLean, History and African American Studies
Charles F. Manski, Economics
Jeff Manza, Sociology
Leslie McCall, Sociology
Thomas McDade, Anthropology
Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy
Éva Nagypál, Economics
Ann Orloff, Sociology (on leave)
Monica Prasad, Sociology
Lincoln Quillian, Sociology (on leave)
Michelle Reininger, Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences
Jennifer Richeson, Psychology
Andrew Roberts, Political Science
Dorothy Roberts, Law, Sociology, and African American Studies
James Rosenbaum, Human Development and Social Policy, Sociology
Juan Onésimo Sandoval, Sociology
Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science
Bruce Spencer, Statistics
James Spillane, Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences
Christopher Taber, Economics
Kathleen Thelen, Political Science
Celeste Watkins-Hayes, Sociology and African American Studies
Burton Weisbrod, Economics

New Chair and Research Appointments



Social psychologist **Alice Eagly** was appointed James Padilla Chair in Arts and Sciences.



Therese McGuire became ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management.

FACULTY ASSOCIATES

Faculty Associates

Henry Binford, History
Pablo Boczkowski, Communication Studies
Bruce Carruthers, Sociology
Jenifer Cartland, Medicine
Carolyn Chen, Sociology and Asian American Studies
Dennis Chong, Political Science
Katherine Christoffel, Medicine
Leemore Dafny, Management and Strategy
David Dana, Law
Shari Diamond, Law
Daniel Diermeier, Managerial Economics and
Decision Sciences
Jack Doppelt, Journalism
Wendy Espeland, Sociology
James Ettema, Communication Studies
Joseph Ferrie, Economics
H. Paul Friesema, Political Science
Sean Gailmard, Political Science
Kimberly Gray, Civil Engineering
Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy
John Hagan, Sociology and Law
Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies and Sociology
Carol Heimer, Sociology
John P. Heinz, Law
Barton Hirsch, Human Development and Social Policy
Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations
Jane Holl, Medicine
Spyros Konstantopoulos, Human Development, Social
Policy, and Learning Sciences

John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor
Craig LaMay, Journalism
Donna Leff, Journalism
Jennifer Light, Communication Studies
Maryann Mason, Medicine
Peter Miller, Communication Studies
Robert Nelson, Sociology
Aviv Nevo, Economics
Benjamin Page, Political Science
Mary Pattillo, Sociology and African American Studies
Robert Porter, Economics
David Protes, Journalism
Eva Redei, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
William Rogerson, Economics
Leonard Rubinowitz, Law
Allan Schnaiberg, Sociology
Carl Smith, English
Karrie Ann Snyder, Sociology
Linda Teplin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Susan Thistle, Sociology
Brian Uzzi, Management and Organizations
Sandra Waxman, Psychology and Education
Teresa Woodruff, Neurobiology and Physiology
Albert Yoon, Law

Faculty Emeritus

John McKnight



P. Reese

IPR Director Fay Lomax Cook discusses the upcoming academic year at a faculty fellows meeting on September 25.

▶▶ IPR Administration

Director

Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy

Business Administrator

Michael Weis

Director of Communications

Patricia Reese

▶▶ Executive Committee

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

Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy

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

James Druckman, Political Science

Jeff Manza, Sociology

Thomas McDade, Anthropology

Charles F. Manski, Economics

Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science†

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

▶▶ IPR Staff

Arlene Dattels, Accounting

Alice Murray, Webmaster

Bonnie Silver, Office Assistant

Ben Steinbuhler, Grant Support

Ellen Whittingham, Assistant to the Director

Beverly Zack, Purchasing Accounting



P. Reese

Burton Weisbrod and Evelyn Asch review their book manuscript on the commercialization of higher education.

▶▶ Research Associates

Susan Hartnett, Project CLEAR

▶▶ Visiting Scholars

Ariel Kalil, Harris School, University of Chicago

Richard Sobel, Harvard Medical School

▶▶ Visiting PhD Students

Katherine Glassmyer, Yale University

Kelly Mikelson, University of Texas-Austin

▶▶ Research Managers

Laura Amsden, Illinois Families Study†

Evelyn Asch, Commercialization of Higher Education

Karen Burke, Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education

Jill DuBois, Project CLEAR

Patricia Ferguson, Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research

Patricia Lasley, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, and Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health

Julie Redline, College to Careers

▶▶ Research Staff

Natalie Bump, Project CeaseFire

Ryan Hollon, Project CeaseFire

Danielle Morris, Project CeaseFire†

Christopher Mulkey, Laboratory for Human Biology Research

▶▶ Postdoctoral Fellows

Ezekiel Dixon-Román, Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research

Advisor: Larry V. Hedges

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

Advisor: P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Amber Stitzel Pareja, National Institute for School Leadership Study

Advisor: James Spillane

† Until August 2006

▶▶ Graduate Research Assistants

Lisa Altenbernd, Human Development and Social Policy
Sara Bernstein, Human Development and Social Policy
Toby Bolsen, Political Science
Amy Claessens, Human Development and Social Policy
Lori Delale-O'Connor, Sociology
Yingying Deng, Sociology
Amy DeSantis, Human Development and Social Policy
Leah Doane, Education and Social Policy
Mimi Engel, Human Development and Social Policy
Pamela Giustinelli, Economics
Lisbeth Goble, Human Development and Social Policy
Benjamin Handel, Economics
Heather Hill, Human Development and Social Policy
Dukhong Kim, Political Science
Constance Lindsay, Human Development and Social Policy
Kai Chung Mok, Economics
Lindsay M. Monte, Human Development and Social Policy
Colleen Nyberg, Anthropology
Natalia Palacios, Human Development and Social Policy
John Parman, Economics
Chris Rhoads, Statistics
Chelsea Richmond, Human Development and Social Policy
Emily Snell, Human Development and Social Policy
Aaron Sojourner, Economics
Jennifer Stephan, Human Development and Social Policy
Alex Tetenov, Economics
Beth Tipton, Statistics
Andrew Todd, Psychology
Ija Trapeznikova, Economics
Angela Valdovinos, Human Development and Social Policy
Manyee Wong, Human Development and Social Policy
Vivian Wong, Human Development and Social Policy
Tao Xie, Political Science
Anita Zuberi, Human Development and Social Policy

▶▶ Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants

Shuyang Bai, Economics and Industrial Engineering
Elisa Chen, Economics and Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences
Genna Cohen, Social Policy
Jennifer Cueto, Human Development and Psychological Services
Andrew Epstein, History
Nayna Gupta, Political Science and History
June Hyung Kim, Economics and Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences
Elizabeth Kozak, Learning and Organizational Change and International Studies
Melissa Mitchell, Psychology
Jonathan Moore, Sociology and Legal Studies
Stephanie Patterson, Social Policy
Jessica Raymond, Economics
Kimberly Reed, Economics
Priscilla Vasquez, Psychology
Matt Virag, History and Political Science
James Wang, Political Science
Lisa Wang, Social Policy and Political Science
Jonathan Webber, Political Science and Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences
Stacy Williams, History and American Studies
Amy Wu, Human Development and Psychological Services
Yunting Zhao, Economics and Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences



Priscilla Vasquez shows Jonathan Moore, another IPR summer undergraduate research assistant, some of the Web sites she studied in a project.

►► Foundations and Organizations

Annie E. Casey Foundation

Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Buffett Early Childhood Fund

*National Forum - Science of Early Childhood Program
Evaluation,* Greg Duncan

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Illinois Families Study, Dan A. Lewis
*The Long-term Effects of Neighborhoods on Low-income
Youth,* Greg Duncan

Joyce Foundation

IPR Policy Briefing Series, Therese McGuire

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

*Property Taxation in Illinois: How and Why It Is Broken and
What Can Be Done to Fix It,* Therese McGuire

Pew Charitable Trusts

The Economic Cost of Early Childhood Poverty,
Greg Duncan

Polk Bros. Foundation

Illinois Families Study, Dan A. Lewis

Searle Fund for Policy Research

Social Security Policy and Retirement Savings Decisions,
Charles F. Manski
Experimentation in Education, Thomas D. Cook
*Financing Higher Education: How Changes in Tuition,
Government Grants, and Voluntary Contributions from
Individuals and Corporations Affect Each Other,*
Burton Weisbrod
Childcare, Maternal Time, and Child Cognitive Ability,
Raquel Bernal
*Why There Is an Achievement Gap Between African American
and White Students and What Can Be Done,*
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
*Educational Excellence and Equity: Relations Among Institu-
tional Choices, Social Networks and Teachers' Knowledge
and Motivation,* James Spillane
*High Rates of Child Welfare Agency Involvement in African
American Areas: The Impact on Community and Civic
Life,* Dorothy Roberts

Spencer Foundation

The Social Distribution of Academic Achievement in America,
Larry V. Hedges
Quasi-Experimentation in Education, Thomas D. Cook
*Implementing College-for-All: Information Sources, Plans, and
Actions in Senior Year,* James Rosenbaum
*Contacts Between Two-Year Colleges and Employers: Impact
on Instruction, Guidance, and Student Outcomes,*
James Rosenbaum
Commercialization of Higher Education, Burton Weisbrod

William T. Grant Foundation

*Turnover and Wage Growth in the Transition from School
to Work,* James Rosenbaum

►► Government Agencies

Illinois Criminal Justice Authority

Evaluation of I-CLEAR, Wesley G. Skogan

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

*Obesity Development and CVD Risk Factor Clustering in Fili-
pino Women and Offspring,* Christopher Kuzawa

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Interventions, Economic Security, and Child Development,
Greg Duncan
Community Action for Child Health Equity,
Madeleine Shalowitz and Emma Adam
C2S: The Center on Social Disparities and Health,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Family and Child Well-Being Research Network,
Greg Duncan
Illinois Families Study: Child Well-Being, Dan A. Lewis
Environmental and Biological Variation and Language Growth,
Larry V. Hedges
New Hope Child and Family Outcome Project - Year V,
Greg Duncan

National Institute on Aging

Behavior on Surveys and in the Economy Using the Health and Retirement Study, Probabilistic Thinking and Economic Behavior, Charles F. Manski

Respondent Tendencies for Nonresponse and Response Error, Charles F. Manski

National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project, Thomas McDade

Health and Function over Three Decades in Alameda County, Joseph Ferrie

National Institute of Mental Health

Social Consequences of HIV/AIDS in African-American Communities (Sister-to-Sister Study), Celeste Watkins-Hayes

National Institute of Justice

Evaluation of the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention, Wesley G. Skogan

National Science Foundation

Data R&D Center: Support for Co-principal Investigator, Larry V. Hedges

Scholar's Award: Legal and Political Approach to Race Consciousness in Biotechnology Research, Dorothy Roberts

Sources of Wage Inequality, Christopher Taber

A Quantitative Study of the Extent, Efficiency, and Cyclical Behavior of Job-to-Job Transitions, Éva Nagypál

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Chicago Research Data Center, Bruce Spencer

U. S. Department of Education

Society for the Advancement of Education Sciences: A Proposal for a New Scientific Organization, Larry V. Hedges

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Institute of Education Sciences

Postdoctoral Research Training Fellowship in the Education Sciences, Larry V. Hedges

Presentation and Combination of the Results of Multisite Randomized Experiments in Education, Larry V. Hedges

Assessing the Import of Principals' Professional Development: An Evaluation of the National Institute for School Leadership, James Spillane

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families

Illinois Families Study: Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Dan A. Lewis



An audience member at an IPR policy briefing on children's achievement asks about methods to evaluate the long-term effects of Head Start. The Joyce Foundation provides funding for the policy briefings.

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- policy briefings and colloquia, and
- the press.

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Guests register for an IPR event.

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