



Institute for Policy Research

Northwestern University



Year in Review

2007

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MISSION

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.

▶▶ Fellows and Funding

The Institute's **34 faculty fellows and 54 faculty associates** represent 21 departments in seven 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, a Web site, www.northwestern.edu/ipr, working papers, 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 advisers for doctoral candidates as well as for undergraduates. Hundreds of graduate students have been supported through the Institute's program for graduate research assistants.

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 weeklong 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.



J. Reblando

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

In 2008–09, the Institute for Policy Research will celebrate its 40th anniversary. We've come far since our founding as the Center for Urban Affairs in 1968–69. We have expanded our research in response to serious societal concerns and policy issues such as welfare reform, crime, poverty, inequality, social and health disparities, and gaps in educational achievement, and we have pushed the envelope in the use of cutting-edge methodological tools to address these issues.

Over the past year, IPR faculty tackled many policy-relevant questions. Can children with behavioral problems do just as well in school as their peers? Economist Greg Duncan and his colleagues find that they can—if they have the prerequisite math and reading skills. Do race and ethnicity play a role in how much sleep children get? Developmental psychobiologist Emma Adam and colleagues show that African American children sleep less on average than other children, putting them at risk for obesity and other problems later in life. Can two-year colleges improve degree completion for high-risk students? Social policy professor James Rosenbaum and his colleagues find higher degree completion in colleges that provide frequent advising, peer support, and job placement.

IPR faculty have also led the way in the development and application of scientific methods for policy-relevant social science research. Our Cells to Society Center spearheads a summer workshop on the emerging use of biomarkers to link biological processes to broader social, cultural, and economic environments. Our Q-Center operates workshops to help those in educational research circles understand, design, and conduct better quasi- and randomized experiments.

For IPR's 2007 Distinguished Public Policy Lecture, we brought together faculty, students, and a wide group of invited guests to hear two of the architects of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act, Ron Haskins and David Ellwood, who reflected on the decade following the implementation of the far-reaching welfare reform act. The event highlighted not only our own faculty's long-standing research on welfare reform but also what is best about IPR: a critical approach to assessing what does—and does not—work in policies and programs.

Furthering our goal of linking policy and interdisciplinary research, IPR also held several policy briefings to connect policymakers, academics, and the public: implementing an anti-poverty program for the working poor, defining state budget challenges, and outlining the presidential candidates' healthcare plans. These briefings carry to a broad audience our evidence-based perspectives to crafting policy solutions for pressing social issues.

As we approach our 40th anniversary, we remain committed to our tradition of fostering and promoting excellent social science research. Thanks to our research capacity, methodological strength, and vision, we will continue to address the important policy concerns of our times in the years to come.



Fay Lomax Cook, Director
Professor of Human Development and Social Policy



L. Kossoff/L. K. Photos

Fay Lomax Cook

We have expanded our research in response to serious societal concerns and policy issues such as welfare reform, crime, poverty ... and we have pushed the envelope in the use of cutting-edge methodological tools to address these issues.

►► Welfare Reform: 10 Years Later

To mark the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the welfare reform bill signed by President Bill Clinton in 1996, IPR invited **Ron Haskins** of the Brookings Institution and **David Ellwood** of Harvard University's Kennedy School to speak at its 2007 Distinguished Public Policy Lecture on "Ten Years After Welfare Reform: Who Was Right, What Have We Learned, and Where Do We Need to Go Next?" Haskins and Ellwood worked on opposite sides of the aisle during the often inimical negotiations. Yet the two experts had more views in common than might be expected. Both saw welfare reform as an overall success, with the welfare rolls plummeting by more than half between 1996 and 2006.



From left: Fay Lomax Cook, Ron Haskins, and David Ellwood

Haskins pointed to two specific achievements: an explosion of work by never-married mothers, more than 60 percent of whom worked in 2000 to 2005 compared with 45 percent in 1995, and a drop in overall rates of child poverty, which fell from 46 percent in 1993 to just 30 percent in 2001.

Ellwood insisted that implementing more welfare rules and restrictions would be "a dead end." Instead, he suggested focusing on industry-specific training, more supports for putting men and childless adults to work, and incentives to increase the number of two-parent households—where studies show everyone does better—as pieces of a new national strategy to create real upward mobility. The goal, he suggested, should be to end poverty—not just welfare.

►► Policy Briefings

IPR hosted three more policy briefings in 2007 with the continued financial

support of the Joyce Foundation. **Therese McGuire**, ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management, organized the series, which included:

New Hope for the Working Poor

A March 16 policy briefing discussed "New Hope: A Policy Model for the Working Poor and Their Children." In 1994, Milwaukee community activists and city business leaders launched the experimental anti-poverty program in which participants worked a minimum of 30 hours per week in exchange for benefits—such as subsidized healthcare and childcare and earnings supplements—that would bring their incomes above the poverty line (see p. 17).

Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, and New Hope director **Julie Kerksick** pointed to how the poverty rate for participating families fell 16 percent, with continued benefits even after the program ended. The program was especially effective for adults who faced just one setback to employment, such as no work experience. Additional benefits included improvements in children's academic achievement and better classroom behavior—especially for boys.

One of the panelists, Chicago businessman and philanthropist **King Harris**, noted that while some of the program's aspects, such as the minimum work requirement of 30 hours, might be successful on a larger scale, he found that other pieces would still be very expensive on a national level, like childcare subsidies.

State Budget Crises

At a June 6 policy briefing, three experts addressed the potential for more state budgetary crises as states juggle the financial needs of elementary and secondary education, Medicaid, and state pension liabilities (see p. 36).

David Merriman, an economist at the University of Illinois at Chicago, noted that “formidable budgetary challenges loom” as the federal government continues to pressure states to pick up more Medicaid costs, which already eat up the largest piece of state budgets.

To accommodate these costs and still fund quality education, states will have to target resources for the lowest-performing districts through foundation aid programs, according to **Therese McGuire**, ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management.

Economist **J. Fred Giertz** of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign explained how even Illinois, whose poor funding of the state pension system has been particularly “egregious,” can avoid a catastrophe if politicians start addressing the problem now.

In closing remarks, **R. Eden Martin**, president of the Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago, recommended cutting expenses, reforming problematic programs, and increasing taxes to pay for obligations already incurred, yet he noted that it’s often easier for legislators to put the problem off for those who will follow in office.

Presidential Candidates’ Healthcare Plans

The December 10 briefing featured three of the nation’s top healthcare scholars, who analyzed the healthcare plans of the 2008 Democratic and Republican presidential frontrunners.

Katherine Baicker, a professor at Harvard University’s School of Public Health, singled out John McCain as having the most detailed healthcare proposals among the Republican candidates. His plan would offer a self-financing, flat-tax credit, as well as pay-for-performance and longer-term insurance, said Baicker, who worked

for the Council of Economic Advisers from 2005 to 2007 under President George W. Bush.

Sherry Glied, a former senior economist for the Council of Economic Advisers under presidents George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, stressed the overall similarities between the mixed-coverage plans of the Democratic candidates, with the primary concern being how close they can come to universal coverage. All of the candidates plan to roll back the Bush tax cuts to pay for their plans, but they still must address how to enforce a mandate to have insurance, said Glied, a professor at Columbia’s Mailman School of Public Health.

Despite all of their healthcare talk, candidates on both sides have avoided long-standing issues of cost containment, entitlement, and the role of technology, according to **David Dranove**, Walter J. McNerney Professor of Health Industry Management. He called on the candidates to support the implementation of electronic medical records to lower costs, improve quality, and expand access.

▶▶ Quasi-Experimentation Workshops

Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and his colleague **William Shadish** of the University of California, Merced, held their second series of quasi-experimentation workshops over summer 2007. The three workshops, funded by the Spencer Foundation, welcomed 90 educational researchers from universities, school districts, and research firms (see p. 51).

Each weeklong curriculum covered theory and practice for regression discontinuity designs and interrupted time series, among other topics. Pointing to many examples from education, the two methodologists highlighted the advantages of using such practices but also noted the circumstances



From left: Sherry Glied, Therese McGuire, and Katherine Baicker



From left: William Shadish and Thomas Cook

under which they would not work. Cook is Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice and co-director of IPR's Center for Improving Quantitative Methods for Policy Research (Q-Center).

▶▶ C2S Summer Biomarker Institute

Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health held its second Summer Biomarker Institute, welcoming 33 scholars, including participants from Nigeria, China, and the United Kingdom. Headed by three IPR faculty fellows—developmental psychobiologist **Emma Adam** and anthropologists **Thomas McDade** and **Christopher Kuzawa**—the three-day workshop, held from June 18 to 20, outlined how social scientists can effectively include field-friendly biological measures in their studies. The program covered several practical topics, such as how to collect and analyze saliva biomarkers and dried blood spots. It also included a discussion by **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law, of ethical considerations in applying biological measures to community-based research (see p. 46).

▶▶ Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior Workshop

To foster connections between social scientists with common interests in political and social behavior, political scientist **James Druckman** organized a workshop at Northwestern, co-sponsored by IPR, on May 11. More than 40 social scientists and graduate students from around the Midwest came together to discuss diverse topics, from examining the black-white race gap in death penalty support by **Mark Peffley** of the University of Kentucky to linking political rhetoric and ideology by Northwestern's **Daniel Diermeier**, IBM Professor of Regulation

and Competitive Practice. Druckman is chair of IPR's Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy Program.

▶▶ Conference on the History of Taxation

Scholars in sociology, history, economics, law, and political science from around the country converged to discuss the role of taxes from a sociohistorical perspective at a conference co-organized by sociologist **Monica Prasad**. "The Thunder of History: Taxation in Comparative and Historical Perspective" took place from March 4 to 5 at Northwestern University, with IPR as a co-sponsor. Presentations covered such topics as the historical origins of the tax code and the social consequences of taxation, historical lessons, and fiscal sociology. Sociologist **Charles Tilly** of Columbia University gave the keynote address. Presentations included political scientist **Andrea Campbell** of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology discussing American views of taxation and historian **Robin Einhorn** of the University of California, Berkeley, uncovering historical differences in taxation between the North and South (see p. 28).

▶▶ Q-Center Colloquia Feature Methodological Experts

The Q-Center, IPR's Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, continued its colloquia series with a fresh round of experts to discuss methodological innovations across a wide variety of research disciplines. At a November 13 colloquium, **Graham Kalton**, chairman of the board of directors and senior vice president of Westat, offered insight into the methods and challenges of compensating for missing survey data when using design-based modes of inference. On December 11, sociologist **Douglas Heckathorn** of Cornell University talked about extensions of respondent-driven sampling (see p. 52).



Thomas McDade with C2S Summer Biomarker Institute participants

J. Moore



From left: Benjamin Page, Mark Peffley, and Northwestern political scientist Reuel Rogers

P. Reese

▶▶ Undergraduates Organize Panel on Universal Healthcare

The student-run Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality, co-sponsored by IPR, featured a panel on November 14, “Healthcare Disparities and Solutions.” Three IPR faculty discussed the issues around creating a universal healthcare plan in the United States.

Political scientist **Benjamin Page**, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, presented evidence that a majority of Americans—Republicans and Democrats—favor a “single government plan,” since most of the public’s worries about “big government” and taxes become more abstract when weighed against real benefits of social programs.

Management and strategy assistant professor **Leemore Dafny** pointed out that a successful U.S. plan would require federal action, regulation of insurance companies to ensure fair pricing, and a mandate—even so, covering the uninsured would constitute a great expense.

According to **Burton Weisbrod**, an economist, without economies of scale, a lot of healthcare capital is directed toward very few people. It might be unrealistic, therefore, to offer some expensive treatments to every American on a universal plan. He is John Evans Professor of Economics.

▶▶ Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants Program

Each summer for the past 10 years, IPR has offered undergraduates a unique opportunity to gain hands-on research experience through a 10-week research program. Last summer IPR paired 22 Northwestern students with IPR faculty researchers to work on projects ranging from studies of health and longevity to political Web sites. Developmental psychobiologist **Emma Adam**, who directs the program, noted that her past

undergraduate researchers have made valuable research contributions and gained important research skills that they carried with them to the working world or graduate studies.

▶▶ Faculty Research in the Media

In 2007, many media outlets ran stories about IPR faculty research. Economist **Greg Duncan** received national media attention for a school readiness study that he led, including a November 13 *New York Times* front-page article (see p. 9). In October, *Smithsonian* magazine featured psychologist **Jennifer Richeson** as one of “America’s 37 Young Innovators” for her cutting-edge research on racial biases and discrimination (see p. 44). The *Harvard Business Review* profiled psychologist **Alice Eagly**’s book *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders* in September (see p. 30). Statistician **Bruce Spencer**’s work on the accuracy of jury verdicts was picked up by many outlets, including the *Wall Street Journal* online on July 16 (see p. 50). Political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan** was quoted in the *Economist* in a June 7 article on “New Model Police.” Developmental psychobiologist **Emma Adam**’s work on cortisol and loneliness was featured in several popular U.S. magazines, such as *Self* and *Harper’s*, in spring 2007. Adam, Duncan, and IPR graduate research assistant Emily Snell’s paper on how a lack of sleep can lead to obesity in children received national coverage in February, with television stations around the country picking up the story (see p. 40). Economist **Charles F. Manski**’s research on social security expectations was cited in a November 26 article on *washingtonpost.com*. Education and social policy professors **James Spillane** and **James Rosenbaum** both had pieces in *Education Week*. Sociologist **Mary Pattillo** had two *Chicago Tribune* articles and radio interviews relating to her book *Black on the Block* (see p. 17).



From left: Katie Halpern and Esther Lin, IPR summer undergraduate research assistants

P. Reese

Representing the fields of sociology, political science, and economics, these four faculty fellows will enhance the Institute's interdisciplinary research.

► New Faculty Fellows 2007

Alberto Palloni

Board of Trustees
Professor in Sociology;
PhD, Sociology,
University of
Washington, 1977



P. Reese

A specialist in population health and ethnic disparities, Palloni investigates the relationship between early health status and social stratification and inequality. In places such as Latin America and Africa, he has examined aging and mortality. He is also recognized for his development of mathematical and statistical models, especially in describing the consequences of HIV/AIDS on family structure in sub-Saharan Africa. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a National Institutes of Health Merit Scholar, and a past president of the Population Association of America, Palloni has consulted for the World Bank and United Nations, among others.

Victoria DeFrancesco Soto

Assistant Professor of
Political Science;
PhD, Political Science,
Duke University, 2007



T. Burch

DeFrancesco Soto's work focuses on campaigns and elections from the viewpoint of how cognition and affect shape the processing of political information within a dynamic political environment of changing racial and ethnic demographics. Her research examines the influence of social group identity on political behavior, in particular on campaigns; black-Latino intergroup relations; comparative race studies; and attitudes toward immigration. In other projects, she studied campaign media effects and how Latino growth is changing race relations in the New South.

Jeremy Freese

Professor of Sociology;
PhD, Sociology, Indiana
University, 2000



P. Reese

Freese, a former Robert Wood Johnson Scholar in Health Policy at Harvard University, conducts research on the connections between biological, psychological, and social processes and how they are altered by large-scale social or technological change, including the role of evolutionary psychological and behavioral genetics. In addition, he explores policy solutions that emphasize individual informed choice and how such plans might lead to differences in how much people benefit from them. Freese also studies ways of improving data collection and methodology in the social sciences and has written on how to interpret and use Stata software.

Sergio Urzúa

Assistant Professor
of Economics; PhD,
Economics, University of
Chicago, 2007



M. Martin

Urzúa researches the role of uncertainty and cognitive and noncognitive abilities as determinants of schooling decisions, labor-market outcomes, and social behavior. His econometric research focuses on estimating selection models with unobserved heterogeneity. Recently, he and economists James Heckman, the 2000 Nobel Laureate in Economics, and Jora Stixrud of the University of Chicago found evidence that noncognitive skills have as much influence on outcomes for schooling, wages, and employment as cognitive ability.

This interdisciplinary program, led by **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland & 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. Research in this area covers:

- schools, learning, and educational policies
- neighborhood effects on low-income youth
- programs to support low-income workers and their families
- the effects of welfare reform on children, adolescents, and their parents
- racial disproportionality in child welfare systems
- the economics of adoption

► Overview of Activities

School Readiness

In the study “**School Readiness and Later Achievement**,” economist **Greg Duncan** and his colleagues uncovered a finding that runs contrary to conventional wisdom about school achievement: Children entering kindergarten with elementary math and reading skills are the most likely to do well in school later, even if they have various social and emotional problems. Using six longitudinal studies, the authors measured school readiness skills and behaviors of more than 35,000 preschoolers in the United States, Canada, and England. They began when a child entered school (at around age 5) and measured for later academic achievement (between ages 7 and 14). Controlling for IQ, family income, gender, temperament, type of previous educational experience, and whether children came from single- or two-parent families, the researchers found that the mastery of early math concepts when entering school was the strongest predictor of future academic success.

Duncan, who was the study's lead author, found that ill-behaved boys and girls from either rich or poor families learn just as much as their better behaved or more

socially adjusted peers—provided that they come to school with the prerequisite academic skills. The study, originally published by *Developmental Psychology* in November 2007, was picked up by the national press, appearing on the front page of the *New York Times*.

Duncan and his colleagues are also studying how to replicate this finding by using third, seventh, and tenth grades as baselines and then following the children's long-term outcomes as measured by on-time high school graduation, the years of schooling they complete, and job earnings after the age of 25. Building on their earlier work, the researchers will **relate measures of academic and socioemotional skills to these later outcomes**, controlling for family composition at preschool and the child's individual characteristics to the extent possible. This research is being supported by the Spencer Foundation and the Foundation for Child Development.

Pre-K Programs

Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and IPR graduate research assistant Vivian Wong are examining the **quality of**



P. Reese

Dorothy Roberts,
Chair

This program 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.

In further research, Cook and Wong hope to unlock the reasons why some state pre-K programs generate larger cognitive impacts than others.

preschool programs. The number of state-run preschool programs has doubled since 1980, with more than a 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 why some state programs generate larger cognitive impacts than others.

Using NIEER data, some have argued that state programs have larger achievement effects on preschoolers than Head Start does, 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 looked at only five of the most well-established state preschool programs—with four having higher quality standards than the national average. There were other differences as well, such as that the Head

Start children were poorer and the Head Start control group had more children who were in alternative preschools, thus creating a higher threshold for Head Start to reach to be declared 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, there is no scientifically valid basis for rolling federal monies into state block grants and away from the federally funded Head Start program. Wong presented the results of their study at a June 18 policy briefing in Washington, D.C., hosted by NIEER and the Pew Charitable Trusts. Approximately 60 Senate and House staff members, policymakers, and advocates attended.

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 Chicago Public Schools (CPS) on a **longitudinal study of pre-service teachers** (those who are training to be teachers). As the nation's third largest urban school district, CPS struggles each year to fill its classrooms with high-quality teachers, especially in hard-to-staff subjects such as math, science, and bilingual education.

CPS has a very successful student teacher program that recruits as many as 1,500 student teachers each year, but it faces a tremendous challenge in devising a dynamic selection process to identify those student teachers who will not just survive but also thrive in the urban environment of Chicago's public schools. This is why Reininger is launching a two-year project, thanks to funding from the Joyce Foundation, to help develop and evaluate a comprehensive district-level process that will allow CPS to identify and target promising student teachers. She noted that by retaining high-quality individuals after their student teaching, CPS hopes to close the achievement gap.

Reininger is also involved in the **Teacher Pathways Project**, a multiyear study of teacher preparation programs and pathways into teaching in New



A. Campbell

Michelle Reininger, here with two of her student researchers, studies teacher preparation.

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.

Distributed Leadership in Schools

Education policy professor **James Spillane**, Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change, is lead 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.

While the push to raise the quality of research-based evidence has amplified over the past decade, such a push will only be effective if evidence-based practices are incorporated into the day-to-day practices of schools and school districts. Spillane's most recent book, ***Distributed Leadership in Practice*** (Teachers College Press, 2007), was written expressly with this objective in mind. Designed for educational policymakers, practitioners, and researchers, the book uses case studies based on extensive research to illustrate how taking a distributed perspective can help them understand and connect more directly to leadership practice. It also explores how a distributed perspective is different from other frameworks for thinking about leadership. Spillane co-edited the book with John Diamond of Harvard University.

Spillane is principal investigator of **Distributed Leadership for Middle School Mathematics Education**, a four-year quantitative and qualitative study designed to develop and validate

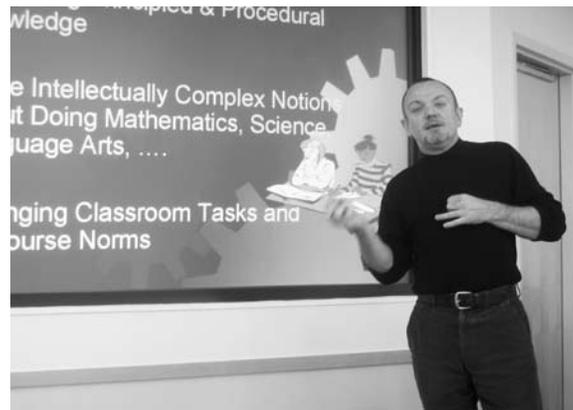
instruments for identifying and measuring leadership for mathematics in middle schools. This study has developed and validated a social network instrument for identifying formal and informal leadership in schools. Further, Spillane and his colleagues have designed and validated logs for studying leadership and management practice, including the Experience Sampling Method log, End of Day log, and Leadership Daily Practice log.

Improving Schools via Performance Incentives for Principals

Management and strategy professor **Michael Mazzeo** is looking at how incentives might improve the performance of public schools via principals that run them. He and Julie Berry Cullen of the University of California, San Diego, are using a unique data set, compiling records from all Texas public schools from 1989 to 2006. The data set combines “monitoring” information—detailed campus-level scores from state-administered standardized tests—and “incentives” information—the complete employment and wage histories of all school principals during this period. Preliminary findings suggest that **labor-market opportunities and career concerns potentially provide effective incentives for public school administrators** to increase efforts to improve academic performance.

Assessing Spatial Learning

As part of the recently established Spatial Intelligence and Learning Center (SILC), **Larry V. Hedges** and his



James Spillane makes a presentation on distributed leadership in schools.

While it would be desirable to have all students meet the standards for college-placement tests, it's not clear that the labor market demands that.

colleagues are working to **achieve a better understanding of spatial relationships**, which serve as the foundation for a wide range of reasoning and communication skills. Yet few methods exist for assessing young children's spatial skills. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor in Statistics and Social Policy, is leading the SILC project to develop a spatial assessment battery, a standardized instrument for assessing spatial cognition. He and his colleagues are working to adapt tasks from research settings for large-scale, real-world use to provide sensitive and differentiated knowledge about skill profiles. Improving the level of spatial functioning in the population could lead to significant improvements in workforce effectiveness and, eventually, issues of social equity.

College Access and Success

In the United States, 95 percent of all high school seniors plan on attending college, yet half of students who plan to get a college degree fail to do so, and this number drops to under 20 percent for African American students. This is

the unintended result of an implicit policy that education and social policy professor **James Rosenbaum** has called "**college for all.**" With funding from the Spencer Foundation, Rosenbaum and his team are in the midst of a study of 1,800 high school seniors in 12 high schools.

changed their procedures to enable students to be prepared for these new goals. The researchers are examining students' college plans and the kind of information and action plans they are receiving from guidance counselors. They are considering which students have what kinds of information and plans and from where the information comes. They are also looking at which informational sources can reduce socioeconomic and ethnic gaps in college information, plans, attendance, and the institution attended. They are surveying the students at the beginning and at the end of their senior year, in addition to interviewing their guidance counselors. By identifying poor sources of information and problematic plans, they hope to identify and remedy some of the problems that can lead to ineffective college planning and decisions.

Further, while the goal of college for all is admirable, Rosenbaum's research shows it is not practical or even desirable. In a June 2007 essay for *Education Week*, Rosenbaum wrote, "While it would be desirable to have all students meet the standards for college-placement tests, it's not clear that the labor market demands that." Only the top 40 percent of jobs require mastery of college-level subjects; the remaining 60 percent of jobs do not require college degrees—just skills that could be easily taught in high school.

From his research of high schools and two-year colleges, Rosenbaum advocates ongoing job-placement activities at schools and colleges, as well as individual faculty-employer contacts, to assist students. These **contacts provide dependable signals to employers about students' capabilities**, and dependable incentives for students to work hard in school and college. These effects are powerful and have the potential to motivate students who have never done well in school before.



James Rosenbaum and Jennifer Stephan discuss whether community colleges improve graduation rates for some students.

Rosenbaum's earlier research suggested that high schools have radically changed the educational goals they pose for students, but they have not always

In seeking an answer to how types of colleges affect degree completion, Rosenbaum and IPR graduate research assistant and doctoral student Lisbeth Gobel are looking at the student-institution fit to draw out the **institutional characteristics that matter most for postsecondary degree attainment.**

They are using data from the National Education Longitudinal Study and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System to examine differences between students' levels of achievement and their varying goals in the colleges they attend.

Rosenbaum and IPR graduate research assistant and doctoral student Jennifer Stephan find that while current higher education policies have generally increased the system's "permeability" through open admissions, low cost, proximal locations, and flexible schedules, **students still struggle with "transparency" in the system and with navigating a pathway to degree completion.** They suggest system-wide reforms that would involve new policies for high school counseling, community college admissions, and financial aid that would generate more information for students about preparation, choices, and outcomes and reduce the system's burdensome complexity.

A Decade of Welfare Reform

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) was signed into law in 1996 and implemented in 1997. More than 10 years later, the effects of this massive change in U.S. social policy are still being analyzed. For its 2007 Distinguished Public Policy Lecture, IPR invited two of TANF's original architects, Brookings scholar Ron Haskins and David Ellwood, dean of Harvard's Kennedy School, to give their views on **what took place over the past decade and what welfare should look like in the future.** Though from opposite sides of the aisle, the two largely agreed on

what had happened but differed somewhat in their interpretation of what should come next (see p. 4).

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

Developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** is co-director of Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, **a multidisciplinary study of 2,400 low-income children and families in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio** currently in its 13th year. The study's major finding as previously reported in the journal *Science* has been that in the short run and when economic times are good, welfare reform policy neither significantly helps nor hurts children and adolescents in low-income families whose mothers leave welfare and go to work. Indeed, teenagers whose mothers found jobs or increased their work hours showed decreases in psychological distress.

With support from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (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, had graduated from, or had dropped out of high school. Additionally, Chase-Lansdale and her colleagues have data from the Three-City Teacher Survey (TCTS), a Web-based survey of the teachers of children and adolescents in the Three-City Study. The teachers have



From left: Ron Haskins and David Ellwood discuss welfare reform.

J. Ziv

Chase-Lansdale and colleagues are currently analyzing the three waves of data, which will result in one of the few reports on the long-term implications of welfare reform for children, adolescents, and young adults.

provided independent assessments of the youths' academic and social functioning and their schooling experiences. Chase-Lansdale and colleagues are currently analyzing the three waves of data, which will result in one of the few reports on the long-term implications of welfare reform for children, adolescents, and young adults. There will be a workshop in July 2008, held at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Science Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan, where the study data are housed. The workshop is geared to researchers with an interest in using the study data. It will discuss the study's design and sampling frame, content, and the research questions and issues involved in using the study data.

Funding to Northwestern University for the Three-City Study has come from the NICHD, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Joyce Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Searle Fund for Policy Research, and Woods Fund. For TCTS, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Searle Fund for Policy Research supplemented NICHD funding.

Next Generation Study

In the **Next Generation Study**, a random-assignment evaluation of 10 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 at Austin are studying the policy impacts on children and youth, as well as addressing more fundamental issues such as the role of income and childcare on child and youth development. Recent findings include noteworthy effects of family income on school achievement for preschool

children, suggesting that a \$1,000 increase in annual income for low-income families that is sustained for two to five years boosts child achievement.

New Welfare Bureaucrats

Celeste Watkins-Hayes, assistant professor of sociology and African American studies, is finalizing her book manuscript "**The New Welfare Bureaucrats: Entanglements of Race, Class, and Policy Reform**," slated for



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Celeste Watkins-Hayes studies the changing nature of the U.S. welfare bureaucracy.

publication by the University of Chicago Press in 2009. 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.

Welfare Reform in Illinois

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, tentatively titled “**Welfare Reform and the Limits of Inclusion**,” that will summarize the study’s major findings. He includes 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. The study received funding from the Department of Education, NICHD, Administration for Children and Families, Chicago Community Trust, Joyce Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, and Polk Bros. Foundation.

Child Welfare System

Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law, completed research on the community-level effects of the disproportionate number of African American children in child welfare systems. From her in-depth interviews of black women in Woodlawn, a mostly black Chicago neighborhood with high rates of foster-care placement, Roberts concludes that the residents of such neighborhoods must increasingly rely on child protection agencies for needed financial assistance due to the growing dearth of social programs in these neighborhoods. Roberts explores the implications of these findings for a new research paradigm to address racial disproportionality and to understand the impact and role of child welfare agencies

in African American neighborhoods. Her study, “**The Racial Geography of Child Welfare: Toward a New Research Paradigm**,” will be published in a special issue of *Child Welfare* on racial disproportionality.

Economics of Adoption

Americans adopt more children both domestically and internationally than any other nationality in the world, with 2.5 percent—or 2 million—of all American children being adopted. With funding from the National Science Foundation, labor economist **Éva Nagypál** and her colleagues will **conduct the first econometric analysis of the “adoption market.”** They will create a new data set from the National Survey of Family Growth and the Survey of Income and Program Participation to trace historical adoption trends in the United States.

Their aim is to show how different elements, such as adoption-law reform, marriage-market dynamics, and labor-market policy changes, affect decision making about constituting families in the United States. Eventually, they hope to show how different policy interventions influence decisions about adoption and fertility. Nagypál is working with Chiaki Moriguchi, assistant professor of economics at Northwestern; LuoJia Hu, a senior economist at the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank; and Raquel Bernal, assistant professor of economics at the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá, Columbia.



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J. Reblando

James Rosenbaum,
Chair

IPR researchers continue a line of influential research on the links between poverty, housing, and outcomes.

To what extent does where one lives affect life outcomes? In the program on Race, Poverty, and Inequality, directed by **James Rosenbaum**, IPR researchers continue a line of influential research on the links between poverty, housing, and outcomes. In addition, they address 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:

- public housing and residential mobility programs
- poverty and welfare reform
- racial inequality and discrimination
- labor markets, peer effects, and impacts on longevity
- the HIV/AIDS epidemic

► Overview of Activities

Neighborhood Effects on Low-Income Youth

Do families that move out of high poverty neighborhoods to more affluent areas give their children a better shot at academic success? Three prominent foundations, Bill and Melinda Gates, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, and Smith Richardson, have awarded grants for a **major new study on neighborhood effects** led by economist **Greg Duncan**, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy. The project has also received funding from the Institute of Education Sciences and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The grant is part of the MacArthur Foundation’s recent \$25 million investment in housing research.

No study has ever pinned down the exact magnitude of neighborhood effects on people’s life chances because of a lack of randomized design. The researchers aim to provide the first rigorous measures of the long-term causal effects of neighborhoods on children and parents. The congressionally mandated study will interview families from the randomized mobility experiment, Moving to Opportunity, or MTO, implemented by HUD. From 1994 to 1998, more than 4,600 low-income families in five major U.S. cities enrolled in the MTO study.

Each family was randomly assigned to one of three groups: a low-poverty voucher group, a traditional Section 8 voucher group, or a control group. MTO mandated destination neighborhoods with poverty rates of 10 percent or less.

Nonexperimental studies have generally indicated “better neighborhoods, better outcomes” for comparable groups of children. Yet starting with the 2002 data, Duncan and his co-investigators have found that the only effect that seems to carry over to female adults is an improvement in mental health. On average, young men who moved because of MTO seemed to do worse in terms of risky and criminal behavior.

Duncan, Jens Ludwig of the University of Chicago, and three colleagues, Lawrence Katz and Ronald Kessler of Harvard University and Jeffrey Kling of the Brookings Institution, have begun collecting new data on 2,444 youths, now 10 to 14 years old, who were newborns to 5-year-olds at the time of random assignment. The investigators think that this group might be the most susceptible to environmental changes, according to recent child development findings. They will investigate several outcomes for the children, including 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. Assessing whether the large changes in neighborhood environments induced by MTO during early childhood are positive and sustainable could provide key insights on how to improve life chances for disadvantaged children living in some of the nation's most distressed neighborhoods.

Public Housing and Neighborhood Poverty

Sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** is examining the **role of public housing in forming high-poverty areas** in American cities. Past analyses have focused on single cities and have failed to account for where residents would live if not in public housing. Quillian uses a series of simple demographic simulations that reallocate the residents of public housing to other residential locations to estimate the effect of public housing projects on spatially concentrated poverty. Overall, poverty concentration is not strongly influenced by public housing because public housing is a small percentage of all housing. However, public housing does have a moderately strong impact on creating areas with exceptionally high levels of concentrated poverty. Quillian finds that larger reductions in poverty concentration would require reducing class and race segregation in private housing markets.

Gentrification and Chicago's Black Middle Class

Sociologist **Mary Pattillo's** book ***Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*** (University of Chicago Press, 2007) 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 undergoing gentrification by the black middle class. The book highlights the black professionals' crucial but often conflicted 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.



J. Reblando

Mary Pattillo's most recent book looks at gentrification in an African American neighborhood in Chicago.

Lifting the Working Poor Out of Poverty

Publication of the book ***Higher Ground: New Hope for the Working Poor and Their Children*** (Russell Sage Foundation, 2007) by economist **Greg Duncan**, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, Aletha Huston of the University of Texas at Austin, and Thomas Weisner of the University of California, Los Angeles, continues to raise awareness about how the nation can use the lessons of New Hope, an anti-poverty program in Milwaukee that used subsidized earnings and benefits to improve the lives of low-income workers and their families. Duncan was invited to present recommendations from the book at many events over the year, including on March 16 at an IPR policy briefing in Chicago and on December 12 at a Brookings Institution event held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Duncan notes that the program, which received funding from NICHD, is ready to be rolled out for a national test (see p. 4).

Duncan is one of the leaders of an **eight-year follow-up of the New Hope Project**, which randomly assigned families to a treatment group and provided wage, childcare, and health insurance subsidies to parents working at least 30 hours per week. The researchers are interviewing all mothers and children in the program to gauge whether children are still experiencing positive benefits five years after the end of the program. 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.

Economic Costs of Childhood Poverty

A report released in January 2007 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). Economist **Greg 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. Duncan co-authored “The Economic Costs of Poverty: Subsequent Effects of Children Growing Up Poor” with Harry Holzer of Georgetown University and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach and Jens Ludwig of the University of Chicago. The Center for American Progress released the report, a version of which was published in the *Journal of Children and Poverty*.

Racial Gaps in Poverty Rates

With Rozlyn Redd of Columbia University, sociologist **Lincoln 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.

Income and Job-Market Segregation

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 lived 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 to college in more income-segregated metropolitan areas; they did not gain educationally from segregation.

Historian **Nancy MacLean** is working on a book manuscript titled “**Freedom Is the Answer’: The Strange Career of School Vouchers**” 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” advocated by Southern segregationists to *Brown v. Board of Education*. This five-year struggle also generated the first push for tuition grants and school vouchers that later became a conservative cause.

Labor Markets

Labor economist **Éva Nagypál** is developing a new theoretical model to explain the **extent, efficiency,**



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Lincoln Quillian gives an IPR colloquium on public housing and the spatial concentration of poverty.

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 jobs affect job creation in companies.** A firm's recruitment effort can signify either its desire to expand or its need to replace workers who have quit valuable positions. The costs of these two recruitment activities differ if workers who quit leave behind firm-specific physical and organizational capital. With Jason Faberman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Nagypál 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 contrast their model with company-level panel microdata on quits, separations, vacancies, and hires from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey.

Linking Financial Intermediation and Policies

Economist **Sergio Urzúa** and Robert Townsend of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are **analyzing the impact of financial intermediation on occupational choices and income.** They are studying a variety of structural-choice models to see if financial intermediation has an impact on productivity by easing credit constraints in occupational choice and/or an improved allocation of risk. They

then interweave the analysis of these models with econometric information from natural experiments to assess how varying policies and financial institutions affect incomes, occupations, risk sharing, and other variables. In bringing these two strands together, the researchers show how individuals respond to different financial arrangements, providing a natural framework for the analysis and design of different public policies.

Nature and Nurture in Explaining Inequality

Economist **Sergio Urzúa** and Julio Guzman of the University of Chicago are **developing a structural model of income inequality** that considers how parents' human capital and an individual's abilities directly and indirectly affect schooling decisions and labor-market outcomes. Using data from Chile, they analyze how an individual's inherited characteristics (circumstances) and endogenous decisions (opportunities) might explain income inequality. Preliminary results indicate that both family background and individual abilities play an important role in explaining income inequality. Additionally, inadequate levels of education appear as an important force in explaining the country's high levels of inequality.

Impact of Early Life on Later Life Outcomes

To **trace the effects of early life circumstances on later life outcomes** in the United States, economist **Joseph Ferrie** and his colleagues Karen Rolf of the University of Nebraska at Omaha and Werner Troesken of the University of Pittsburgh have assembled a remarkable data set linking information from four separate sources for more than 18,000 males from birth (starting in 1900) to death. The combined records include detailed household and neighborhood information often missing from large longitudinal, epidemiological data sets. The researchers hope to provide more

Urzúa and Guzman's preliminary results indicate that both family background and individual abilities play an important role in explaining income inequality.



Éva Nagypál conducts research on unemployment and labor-market outcomes.

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accurate projections of the longevity and late-life health of older Americans and better cost-benefit calculations for public health initiatives. Some examples of early life effects they have uncovered include season of birth: Those born in the second (April to June) and third (July to September) quarters of the year have shorter life spans, which might have to do with their mothers having limited access to fresh food during pregnancy. They also find that the mother's age at conception has a large effect on longevity with the optimal maternal age situated around

32 years old. They show specific cohort effects—for example, those born in the first year of the 1918–19 influenza pandemic lived on average two years less than those born in 1915. They also reveal a person's body mass index at age 25 exerts a powerful effect on longevity even after accounting for other aspects of the early life environment. In the future, Ferrie hopes to include data on women, classify deaths by

cause, add in more local neighborhood information, and incorporate macroeconomic data.

HIV/AIDS

The highly public experiences of Ryan White, Arthur Ashe, and Magic Johnson in the 1980s and 1990s drove home the point that HIV/AIDS is a collective problem that “could happen to anyone.” Yet the “it-could-happen-to-anyone” narrative, which is more focused on prevention and medical treatment efforts, undermines the ways in which inequality plays a critical role in the lives of those infected. In this context, sociologist

Celeste Watkins-Hayes is exploring how social, political, cultural, and economic contexts affect infected black women and how this understanding can be used to create better policies and programs to support them.

In an ethnographic study of African American women infected with HIV/AIDS in Chicago, Watkins-Hayes explores how these women—who now have greater life expectancies thanks to highly active antiretroviral therapies—come to terms with their illness and manage their health. In an article, she and her co-authors find that **the women cope in various ways that range from productively managing the disease to outright denial** and engaging in risky behavior. They find that “framing institutions,” such as drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers, churches, HIV residential centers, and social programs, in addition to medical institutions, are critical in shaping women's beliefs and behaviors. These social institutions, which are “first responders” as well as “last resorts,” help the women to shift their attitudes and actions from strategies that suggest they are “dying from” HIV to those consistent with “living with” the infection. The study is funded through the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies' Collaborative HIV-Prevention Research in Minority Communities Program at the University of California, San Francisco.

Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law, continues her work on gender, sexuality, and implications for HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean. She co-edited the forthcoming volume **“Sex, Power, and Taboo: HIV and Gender in the Caribbean and Beyond”** with Rhoda Reddock and Sandra Reid of the University of the West Indies and Dianne Douglas of Yale Medical School. The research, started while she was a Fulbright scholar in Trinidad and



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Dorothy Roberts is co-editing a book on how gender and power affect HIV/AIDS risk and prevention in the Caribbean.

Tobago, investigates how gender norms, expectations, behaviors, and associated power relations influence sexuality, as well as the implications for HIV/AIDS risk and prevention in the Caribbean. Sociologist **Celeste Watkins-Hayes** has also contributed a chapter on the social and economic context of black women living with HIV/AIDS in the United States.

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. He also found that 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 at Chapel Hill have received funding from the W. T. Grant Foundation 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 on problem drinking. 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.

Friendship Networks of Multiracial Adolescents

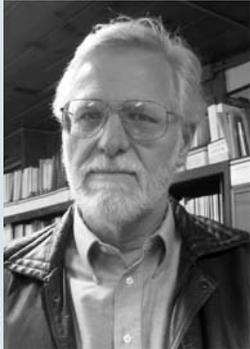
In a recent paper, sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** and Rozlyn Redd of Columbia University examine the friendship networks of students who identify themselves as multiracial and who are of mixed-race parentage. In reviewing past research, the researchers examined three hypotheses: that multiracial adolescents have smaller friendship networks because they are more often rejected by their single-race peers, that multiracial

adolescents form more racially diverse friendship networks than do single-race students, and that multiracial adolescents are especially likely to be friends with those of single-race backgrounds who share a part of their racial heritage. Using data on adolescent friendship networks from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), the researchers find that multiracial adolescents are as popular as nonwhite adolescents and have social networks that are as racially diverse as the single-race groups with the most diverse friendship networks. Biracial adolescents with black ancestry have an especially high rate of “friendship bridging” between blacks and persons of other races, relative to black or white adolescents. The results hold using both self-identified racial identification and parental race to identify multiracial students.

Biases in Risk Perception

With Devah Pager of Princeton University, sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** continues to study social factors that influence people’s perceptions about their chances of experiencing a hazardous event. Their most recent work focuses on **race and biases in perceptions of the risk of criminal victimization**. Quillian and Pager 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 Survey of Economic Expectations and Census zip code information from 1994 to 2000, they find more people believe they will become crime victims than is borne by victimization rates. Their results also show that neighborhood racial composition is strongly associated with perceived risk of victimization among white respondents, although neighborhood socioeconomic status drives the risk of actual victimization.

By layering data from the Survey of Economic Expectations and Census zip code information from 1994 to 2000, Quillian and Pager find more people believe they will become crime victims than is borne by victimization rates.



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Wesley Skogan,
Chair

The program brings together faculty from the law school and social sciences to address topics on the criminal justice system, legal networks, and delinquent youth, among others.

Can community-based solutions decrease violent crime? How can information technology best be integrated into the criminal justice system? How can one reform the criminal justice system in Cook County? How can one reduce the incidence of drug abuse and risky behavior among youth in the juvenile justice system? 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:

- evaluating the use of information technology in law enforcement
- measuring the impact of an anti-violence program and community policing
- studying the health and outcomes of delinquent youth
- reforming local courts

► Overview of Activities

Project I-CLEAR

With a grant from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, **Wesley G. Skogan** and his team recently completed a **statewide evaluation of ongoing information technology development** by the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois State Police. I-CLEAR (Illinois Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting) is a criminal justice data integration project aiming to create a statewide uniform crime recording system and facilitate data sharing among law enforcement agencies in Illinois and the region. The Chicago Police created a central data depository of more than 5 million arrest records that participating agencies can query. To create an integrated statewide system, the Illinois State Police planned to adopt and modify Chicago's local applications, but the agency soon realized the impracticality of that plan. Since May 2005, Skogan and his research team have documented the political, bureaucratic, and technical challenges to developing and implementing the system statewide, particularly an erosion of the partnership between city and state police. He and his team continue to monitor how the system is being used. The National Institute of Justice published the study by Skogan, former IPR research associate

Susan Hartnett, and former IPR program coordinator Jill Dubois in August 2007.

Project CeaseFire

Despite 15 years of declining crime, Chicago continues to be 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 handgun use? The National Institute of Justice awarded Skogan and his team a grant to study this question. They have been conducting a process and outcome evaluation of this multisite program. The first phase of the project involved fieldwork, interviews, and surveys to describe the program. The second phase examines the impact of the program on shootings and killings through statistical analysis of time series data, a network analysis of gang homicide, and an innovative use of GIS-computerized crime mapping techniques. The final report will be released in 2008.

Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy Program (CAPS)

The Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy program (CAPS) is the **nation's largest experiment in community policing**. 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 has been evaluating the program since 1993 and, together with his research team, has created one of the most comprehensive bodies of research on community policing available, with four books, 31 working papers, more than 50 journal articles, and six reports. Skogan continues to examine the implementation of CAPS, including studying participation in the department's monthly beat meetings.

Why Police Reforms Often Fail

Having studied many innovations in policing, Skogan **reflected on why reforms in policing often fail**. In a *Policing and Society* article, he points out that widespread enthusiasm for innovations, such as community, third-party, and evidence-based policing, might make it appear that reform comes easily. Yet change is difficult and carries considerable political risk. Many of the roadblocks to change stem from internal sources that manifest themselves at almost every level, from rank-and-file officers to the police chief. Externally, barriers are erected by police unions, heads of other city bureaucracies, city leaders, and the public. The list of potential pitfalls is long, he concludes, but by fostering an understanding of how investments in policing will be enhanced, and not threatened, by reform, perhaps more reforms can be successfully implemented.

National Crime Victimization Survey

Both Skogan and statistician **Bruce Spencer** were part of a National Institute of Justice **panel that reviewed programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics**. The panel's aim is to set priorities for future data collection, with the National Crime Victimization Survey being the first to be reviewed. The survey started in the 1970s and has become a major social indicator in understanding the cost and context of criminal victimization in the United States. The two IPR researchers collaborated on the forthcoming report "Surveying Victims: Options for Conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey," edited by Robert Groves and Daniel Cork (National Academies Press). A prepress version is available at <http://books.nap.edu>.

Northwestern Juvenile Project

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 group recently received two major awards from the National Institute of Drug Abuse, administered by Northwestern's Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, to investigate the relationship among substance abuse, mental disorders, and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors and infection from adolescence through young adulthood. By providing the empirical data needed to guide public health policy, this next phase will address health disparities—especially for incarcerated



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The report outlines how massive cuts in spending have created a climate in which the Cook County criminal justice system has become overwhelmed.

African Americans who suffer from HIV/AIDS at disproportionate rates.

Networks of Politically Active Lawyers

John Heinz, Owen L. Coon Professor of Law, Anthony Paik of the University of Iowa, and Ann Southworth of Case Western Reserve University **analyze the characteristics of lawyers and the structure of their networks.** Currently, they are using network analysis to study contacts between lawyers active in domestic politics, their patterns of integration and cleavage, cooperation, and conflict. In the past, Heinz and his colleagues have studied how lawyers in the conservative coalition organize and mobilize interest groups. In their current project, the researchers are addressing whether some lawyers act as mediators or brokers, occupying the network's center and serving to bridge the Left and the

Right, or whether the network might have a hollow core, lacking actors who provide links between contending partisans. They are paying special attention to how gender and race might affect these networks.

Reforming Chicago's Courts

Heinz and Northwestern law professor Thomas Geraghty were co-chairs of a criminal justice advisory board that produced the December 2007 report

"The Criminal Justice System in Cook County: A Time for Reform." The report resulted from a joint project by the Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice and the Chicago Council of Lawyers examining the "meltdown" of the Cook County criminal justice system.

The report outlines how massive cuts in spending have created a climate in which the county court system has become overwhelmed with 10,000 inmates in county jail, a backlog of 750 cases at least two years old, and 275 felony cases pending per judge. The system has become a de facto drug treatment and mental health system, expected to punish and rehabilitate without adequate funding while at the same time ensuring that harmful, dangerous, and repeat offenders are not on the street. More than 150 interviews with prosecutors, judges, defense counsels, and experts were conducted as part of the research. Out of this came 50 recommendations to help fix the system. The recommendations include more personnel to reduce caseloads, funds for adult probation, specialized programs to treat drug offenders and mentally ill defendants, and requiring cost estimates for new crime legislation.

Jury Deliberations

Shari Seidman Diamond, a lawyer and psychologist, and her fellow researcher Mary Rose of the University of Texas are conducting a follow-up to their pioneering randomized experiment in the Arizona Jury Project, where she and her colleagues received unprecedented access to document jury deliberations in 50 civil trials. Their follow-up project investigates further issues—from how jurors handle expert testimony to patterns of influence during deliberations. One recent finding deals with the effectiveness of nonunanimous decision rules that now govern civil jury verdicts in many states. Diamond emphasizes that **the image of eccentric holdout jurors outvoted by sensible majorities in nonunanimous trials is unfounded.** Instead, the deliberations demonstrate that thoughtful minorities are sometimes marginalized when the majority has the power to ignore them in reaching a verdict.



From left: Northwestern professors John Heinz and Dawn Clark Netsch and Judge Paul Biebel at a Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice event

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:

- public opinion, political deliberation, and political communication
- decision making in the policy process
- Social Security and pension reforms
- the impact of new information technologies and online behavior
- how gender affects attitudes and social policies
- diverse topics concerning institutions and politics, such as adaptive social planning, fiscal sociology, the quality of democracy, and the future of “egalitarian capitalism”

► Overview of Activities

Public Opinion and Policy Decision Making

Social policy professor **Fay Lomax Cook**, Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota, and Michael Delli Carpini of the University of Pennsylvania have finished the book manuscript “**Talking Together: Public Deliberation and Discursive Participation in America.**” It examines the extent, nature, and impact of the ways Americans come together to discuss policy issues. For their research, the three authors conducted a national survey—the first ever to examine the various ways that Americans deliberate 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, little is known about its extent and nature. The researchers expect their work will correct this imbalance and will expand the notion of public deliberation to include what they call “discursive participation.”

Cook is also investigating the “**politics of dissensus**” that has come to surround

Social Security and Medicare since the mid-1990s at the policy-elite level, despite the programs’ enduring popularity with the American people. At a time when the future of—and possible reforms for—Social Security and Medicare are under discussion, Cook and Meredith Bintz, an IPR graduate research assistant and doctoral student, step back to assess the public’s views of the two programs and which reforms, if any, the public favors. Using dozens of public opinion polls from 1984 to 2006, they find that the public is highly committed to the two programs but expresses concerns about the programs’ financial situations. Members of the public have voiced support for a few incremental changes, such as lowering cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security, and opposition to a number of others, such as partial privatization of Social Security. The researchers encourage policymakers to take a careful look at where the public stands and build on that support to overcome the current politics of dissensus.

President George W. Bush signed the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 in December, which included the first increase in corporate average fuel economy standards since 1975 and



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.

Cook and Bolsen find rising support for nuclear energy and for conservation efforts through energy-efficient appliances, vehicles, homes, and offices rather than higher fuel taxes at the pump.

requires domestic production of 36 billion gallons of renewable fuels by 2022. Cook and IPR graduate research assistant and doctoral student Toby Bolsen contend that while the bill was a step forward, no comprehensive national energy policy exists. They argue that **a large part of developing a national energy policy lies in examining what the public thinks.** Thus, Cook and Bolsen reviewed trends in public opinion polls from 1974 to 2006 on traditional energy sources, alternative energy sources, and citizens' priorities on energy alternatives. They find that public concern about the U.S. energy situation is as high as it was during the nation's first energy crises in the 1970s. They also find rising support for nuclear energy and for conservation efforts through energy-efficient appliances, vehicles, homes,

and offices rather than higher fuel taxes at the pump. Though these findings provide some indication of what Americans want in a national energy policy, Cook and Bolsen stress that much remains to be done to flesh out a comprehensive understanding.

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, such as when two sides of an issue are publicly debated before an election.

Druckman and Chong 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 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.

In 2007, one of Druckman and Chong's three papers on the subject, "**Democratic Competition and Public Opinion,**" received the Franklin L. Burdette / Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper presented at the 2006 annual meeting of the American Political Science Association and the APSA's award for Best Paper on Elections, Public Opinion, or Voting Behavior. The two IPR researchers are now turning their attention to developing a theoretical model of opinion formation that accounts for time lapses. Chong is John D. and



C. Jones

Catherine T. MacArthur Professor of Political Science, and Druckman is associate professor of political science.

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 public statements, private polls, memoranda, and other archival materials from presidents 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. In an IPR working paper, “Segmented Representation: The Reagan White House and Disproportionate Responsiveness,” Druckman and Jacobs use a unique data set of private public opinion polling conducted by the Reagan White House to poke holes in the long-standing idea of the president’s serving the overall national interest. The researchers studied how distinct subgroups of citizens—in particular noneconomic groups of political independents, religious conservatives, and base Republicans—influenced Reagan’s domestic policy agenda and contributed to the formation of a new, broader, and more enduring conservative coalition. Adding to the extensive body of research on the wealthy’s influence on government officials, their findings also contribute to a new generation of academic literature linking rising economic inequality with political disparities.

Communications studies professor **Daniel O’Keefe** researches the role that persuasive messages have in human decision making. He and Jakob Jensen of Purdue University have conducted several meta-analytic reviews to determine the relative persuasive effectiveness of appeals that are gain-framed (emphasizing the positive consequences

of compliance) versus loss-framed (those emphasizing the negative consequences of noncompliance). The two researchers find that **loss-framed appeals are not generally any more persuasive than gain-framed appeals**. An exception is in cases of encouraging disease prevention behaviors, where gain-framed appeals—e.g., staying out of the sun will help prevent skin cancer—are very slightly more persuasive.

Sociologist **Leslie 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 policies such as progressive taxation and welfare. McCall has received support from the National Science Foundation to replicate questions on inequality and policy in the 2008 General Social Survey.

Political scientist **Benjamin Page**, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, is working on a project on inequality and public opinion with Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota. They have conducted a **national survey to explore various hypotheses about U.S. citizens’ reactions**

Druckman and Jacobs use a unique data set of private public opinion polling conducted by the Reagan White House to poke holes in the long-standing idea of the president’s serving the overall national interest.



Leslie McCall talks about rising inequality.

P. Reese

to economic inequality. Preliminary findings indicate that Americans generally favor a more even distribution of money and wealth; majorities of Republicans and high-income Americans support reducing inequality; and sizable majorities support expanded government aid for poor families, job training, education, and healthcare, among others. The two researchers are testing many political science theories, including some going back to political scientist Louis Hartz about American exceptionalism. They have completed a book manuscript titled “Class War? Economic Inequality and the American Public.”

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. It specifies a number of conditions in which privatization becomes politically palatable—specifically, a loss of trust in the public system and of relative confidence in financial markets. Roberts finds support for these mechanisms in public opinion, the policy process in new democracies, and the attempted privatization of U.S. Social Security.

Social Security and Pension Reforms

Fay Lomax Cook, a professor of social policy, has finished a paper with IPR graduate research assistant and doctoral student Amy DeSantis on “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.

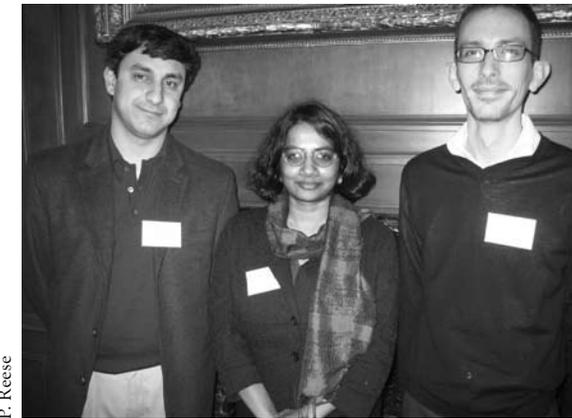
Roberts and Michelle Dion of Georgia Tech University have undertaken an analysis of a unique cross-cultural survey conducted in 20 countries of firms and individuals and their support for pension reform. The researchers’ analyses will be the first to quantitatively show why firms in particular situations support or oppose particular pension reforms. It will also allow them to compare theories that predict class conflict with those that see distinct varieties of capitalism.

Policy and Taxation

Sociologist **Monica Prasad** continues her work on analyzing the development of neoliberal policies in the United States and other countries and studying the origins and development of systems of taxation from a comparative and historical perspective. She organized an interdisciplinary conference on the subject with Ajay Mehrotra of Indiana University’s School of Law and Isaac Martin of the University of California, San Diego. **The Thunder of History: Taxation in Comparative and Historical Perspective** took place May 4–5 at Northwestern. IPR was a co-sponsor.



Fay Lomax Cook and Andrew Roberts work on issues related to Social Security.



From left: Ajay Mehrotra, Monica Prasad, and Isaac Martin organized a taxation conference.

P. Reese

P. Reese

Scholars in sociology, history, economics, law, and political science from around the country converged to discuss issues from the historical origins of the tax code to the social consequences of taxation, historical lessons, and fiscal sociology. Charles Tilly of Columbia University gave the keynote address, “Extraction and Democracy.” Other participants included political scientist Andrea Campbell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who assembled public opinion data from 1947 to 2005 on American views on taxation; historian Robin Einhorn of the University of California, Berkeley, who discussed lessons from early American tax regimes; and Northwestern law professor Nancy Staudt, who explained how U.S. courts and legislatures defined post-WWII tax policy.

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 health insurance and the reliance on the private sector for welfare benefits.

Adaptive Social Planning for Drug Approvals

In the United States, the drug approval process of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is currently the main mechanism through which the government influences the production and dissemination of information on drug treatments. To obtain approval for a new drug, a pharmaceutical firm provides evidence on treatment response in randomized clinical trials that compare the new drug with an accepted treatment

or a placebo. The FDA makes a binary approval decision after reviewing these trials’ empirical findings. Economist **Charles F. Manski brings welfare-economic and decision-theoretic thinking to bear on drug approval.**

Considering the matter from the minimax-regret perspective suggests an adaptive social planning process in which treatment with a new drug would vary—instead of being either fully allowed or denied as in current practice—as empirical evidence accumulates. The stronger the evidence on identified health outcomes, then the more the drug could be used. The adaptive process would improve on the current one by stimulating production of stronger information on treatment response and by reducing the welfare losses that arise from errors in approval decisions. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, suggests a pragmatic version of the adaptive process that the FDA could implement.

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. In “**The State and Coordinated Capitalism:**

Contributions of the Public Sector to Social Solidarity and Postindustrial Societies,” Thelen and Cathie Jo Martin of Boston University posit whether egalitarian capitalism has a future in the face of globalization, technological change, and the secular decline of manufacturing.

Considering the matter from the minimax-regret perspective suggests an adaptive social planning process in which treatment with a new drug would vary—instead of being either fully allowed or denied as in current practice—as empirical evidence accumulates.



Bruno Palier of Sciences Po and Kathleen Thelen teach a seminar on modern welfare regimes.

P. Reese

Eagly and Carli examine questions of how far women have come as leaders and whether stereotypes and prejudices still limit women's opportunities.

Investigating the puzzle of recent institutional change within coordinated market economies, Thelen and Martin looked at why Denmark, the “poster child for New Europe,” has been able to sustain high levels of macrocoordination in policymaking channels and social solidarity while Germany has experienced significant institutional erosion. They reject the conventional “neoliberal mantra” that the state is always a problem and the public sector is always a drag on political processes of negotiation by illustrating how the state—in its capacity as a provider of social and collective goods and as an employer/service provider—matters to institutional outcomes. They suggest a new research agenda to create an alternative framework for classifying and analyzing different

varieties of coordinated market economies, especially in light of recent research showing that state-led coordinating mechanisms are better at sustaining a commitment to collective goods than nonstate avenues for coordination.

Gender and Comparative Studies

Psychologist *Alice Eagly*, James Padilla Chair in Arts and Sciences, is examining the content of stereotypes about social groups, male and female preferences for long-term partners, and the impact of gender on leadership. She and Linda Carli of

Wellesley College have published a book that explores gender and leadership, *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders* (Harvard Business Press, 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, Eagly and Carli 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 doctoral 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.

While a fellow at the Russell Sage Foundation in 2006–07, sociologist *Ann Orloff* worked on her book manuscript, tentatively titled “**Farewell to Maternalism: State Policies, Social Politics, and Mothers' Employment in the United States and Europe.**” It will examine shifts in gendered policies and politics around parenthood, welfare, and employment in the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Italy. Following welfare reform and other shifts towards employment for all, motherhood is no longer a basis for making entitlement claims in the U.S. welfare state. Orloff



Alice Eagly delivers the inaugural Padilla Chair lecture on producing politically relevant research.

discusses the general movement of the social welfare system from one of supporting women as full-time caregivers to one requiring and supporting their move into the work force. Yet across these nations, there are varying levels of support for childcare and other caregiver activities and efforts to reduce poverty. Orloff sets out to trace this seismic shift in social policy, politics, and gender relations. She plans to highlight the “roads not taken” by Americans to deepen understanding of the promise and problems of the United States’ distinctive policy approach.

In a recent working paper, “**Women’s and Men’s Position in the Income Distribution: The Changing Roles of Own Earnings and Other Family Income, 1970–2000**,” social demographer **Leslie McCall** is developing a new way of analyzing the association between marital status and men 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.

Political Behavior, Campaigns, and Voting

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. **Andrew Roberts**, a political scientist, aims to produce a workable concept of democratic quality and to find appropriate ways of studying quality. His forthcoming book, “**The Quality of Democracy in Eastern Europe: Policy Reforms and Public Preferences**,” from Cambridge University Press, provides a comprehensive analysis of the quality of democracy, via issues of electoral accountability, policy responsiveness, and the informativeness of political campaigns, in 10 Eastern European countries. He argues that politicians of Eastern European democracies are far more responsive and accountable to the public than conventional wisdom claims.

Looking at how **communist-successor parties (CSPs) have affected coalition politics in Eastern Europe**, Roberts and **James Druckman** have shown they do have significant effects on coalition formation, stemming most probably from the citizenry’s general distaste for communism’s legacies: CSPs are less likely than other parties to be included in governing coalitions; coalitions that include CSPs are more likely to be oversized—that is, to include superfluous parties; and CSPs that make it into government are penalized, receiving less than their fair share of governing portfolios.

Over the past decade, the number of elected Latino officials grew by 70 percent in the United States. **How do non-Latinos react to Latino candidates?** Political scientist **Victoria DeFrancesco Soto** is developing a study to understand the role of ethnic out-group status on political preferences.

As part of a national immigration project, DeFrancesco Soto is **investigating attitudes toward immigration policy and the influence of varying frames of presentation** at the individual level in

While McCall’s results indicate a definite increase in women’s levels of independence, men have not experienced a similar increase in family dependence.



Mahalie

Freese is interested in whether cognitive differences lead some people to benefit more from Medicare Part D, which emphasizes individual choice in a very complicated decision-making environment.

Chicago. She is working with political scientists from across the country to examine how Americans perceive cultural threats, in addition to more traditional socioeconomic predictors of opinion.

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. It 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 centered on showing the conditions under which candidates "go negative" against their opponents on the Web and which technological features that candidates use or avoid and why.

Information Technology and the Internet

Eszter Hargittai, assistant professor of communication studies and sociology, collected a unique data set about a diverse group of 1,060 first-year public university students, including information on how they **use social networking sites**,

in particular Facebook, Myspace, Xanga, and Friendster. Her findings show that students' offline behavior mirrors their online behavior, so their racial and ethnic background and their parents' educational levels can predict the social networking sites they frequent the most. This finding challenges research that tends to treat all social networking sites the same. Her finding also shows that unequal participation based on user background is an indication of digital inequality.

Sociologist **Jeremy Freese** is interested in **who stands to benefit most from changes in society, especially from technological or policy innovations**. With respect to technology, he and colleagues, including Eszter Hargittai, have studied who is more likely to use the Internet. They find a strong relationship between cognitive ability and Internet use. This finding connects to another project of Freese's on the recently implemented Medicare prescription drug benefit (Part D). Freese is interested in whether cognitive differences lead some people to benefit more from a program like this that emphasizes individual choice in a very complicated decision-making environment.

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, 2007), edited by **Shane Greenstein**, Elinor and Wendell Hobbs Professor of Management and Strategy, and Victor Stango of Dartmouth College. 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.



D. Rutt

A Facebook page. Eszter Hargittai challenges conventional thinking that treats all social networking sites the same.

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**, John Evans Professor of Economics. Faculty in this area examine:

- performance of both nonprofit and public service organizations
- accountability in the nonprofit and public sectors
- comparative behavior among different forms of institutions
- healthcare costs and competition

► Overview of Activities

Performance Measurement of Nonprofits

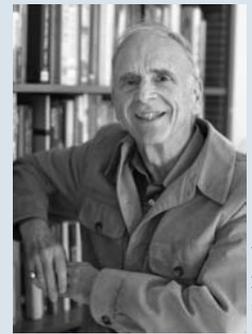
Fundamental to problem solving for any firm, be it nonprofit, public, or for-profit, is how to empirically measure “performance” or “outcomes” to enhance performance. Yet to gauge nonprofit and public services, such as hospitals, museums, schools, or the police, by a private profitability metric is an exceedingly complex undertaking. 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** heads a unique interdisciplinary group that explores how to **improve performance measurement in the public and nonprofit sectors**. Over the year, the group’s seminars examined: physician report cards by healthcare economist **David Dranove**, high school principals’ reward structures under No Child Left Behind by industrial organization economist **Michael Mazzeo**, empirically measuring wrongful convictions and verdicts by statistician **Bruce Spencer**, the performance differences between public, nonprofit, and for-profit hospitals by Weisbrod, and evaluating the performance of junior colleges by education expert **James Rosenbaum**, and the police by political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan**.

Participating faculty come from Northwestern’s School of Education and Social Policy, Kellogg School of Management, School of Law, and departments of economics, political science, sociology, and statistics in the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences. The seminar series receives funds from the Searle Center on Law, Regulation, and Economic Growth, which is housed in Northwestern’s School of Law.

The Business of Higher Education

As part of a study of the higher education industry, a mixture of public, nonprofit, and for-profit institutions, Weisbrod is completing “**Mission and Money: Understanding the University**,” a book manuscript to be published by Cambridge University Press in 2008. Co-authored with IPR project coordinator Evelyn Asch and Jeffrey Ballou of Mathematica, 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.



J. Reblando

Burton Weisbrod,
Chair

Burton Weisbrod heads a unique interdisciplinary group that explores how to improve performance measurement in the public and nonprofit sectors.

An implication of the “two-good” model is that nonprofit and public universities will act as profit maximizers, like private firms, in the revenue-good markets but will behave systematically differently in mission-good markets.

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 will behave systematically differently in mission-good markets. This project is supported by the Spencer Foundation.

Measuring Technology Transfer and University Entrepreneurship

Jeannette Colyvas, assistant professor of human development and social policy, is working on a project to **delineate better benchmarks for technology transfer**

and university entrepreneurship.

Past results have shown that traditional benchmarks lead to uneven outcomes due to metrics that fail to capture how much entrepreneurial practices have become sustainable in academic settings.

Colyvas is exploring better options for organizational mechanisms (policies and procedures) and network mechanisms (composition of inventors’ research

teams and their collaboration structure). Her early findings reveal a need to distinguish between those metrics

promoting entrepreneurial practices and those that render such practices self-enforcing. She also analyzes how early involvement in commercial science endeavors affects the subsequent academic careers of graduate and postdoctoral students.

Healthcare Industry

In a forthcoming article in RAND, healthcare economists *Leemore Dafny* and *David Dranove* are finding evidence that **government-mandated report cards are an effective means of disseminating quality information.** Using panel data on Medicare HMO market shares between 1994 and 2002, they examine the relationship between enrollment and quality before and after report cards were mailed to 40 million Medicare beneficiaries in 1999 and 2000. They find that public report cards do tell consumers something they didn’t know and wouldn’t otherwise have learned on their own. However, they also find an important role for market-based learning about healthcare quality, an intriguing result given the difficulties in measuring quality in this market. Their estimates also suggest that quality reporting is unlikely to persuade Medicare enrollees to abandon traditional Medicare for the Medicare HMO program (currently known as Medicare Advantage), one of the stated goals of the report-card intervention.

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, Dafny investigates



A. Campbell

In her research, Jeannette Colyvas compares public, private, and nonprofit forms of organizing.

whether these markets are competitive by examining insurance carriers' pricing. She finds that **insurers are successfully charging higher premiums to more profitable firms** and that 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.

Dranove recently completed ***Code Red: An Economist Explains How to Revive the Healthcare System without Destroying It*** (Princeton University Press). In the book, he proposes a set of pragmatic solutions that address access, efficiency, and quality for the ailing U.S. healthcare system. Setting his story against the backdrop of U.S. healthcare from the early 20th century to the present day, he reveals why a century of private- and public-sector efforts to reform the system have largely failed. He draws on economic insights to diagnose the causes of rising costs and diminishing access to quality care, such as inadequate information, perverse incentives, and malfunctioning insurance markets. He describes the ongoing efforts to revive the system—including the rise of consumerism, the quality movement, and initiatives to expand access—and argues that these efforts will fail without more fundamental, systemic, market-based reforms. Dranove, Walter J. McEnerney Professor of Health Industry Management, pays special attention to the plight of the uninsured and proposes a new direction that promises to make premier healthcare a national reality for all Americans.

In a project with economist Maxim Sinitsyn of McGill University, economist **Burton Weisbrod** looks at how **nonprofit hospitals engage in “unrelated business activities,”** which are distinct from their tax-exempt mission and thus subject to corporate profits taxation, to

fund unprofitable public good services like charity care. They find that many nonprofit hospitals engage in such activities. In comparing their behavior with that of their for-profit counterparts, the researchers show that each seems to be consistent with the intended pursuit of revenue, and thus the nonprofits' reported unprofitability masks the true profitability of unrelated business activities.

Weisbrod is **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 appeared 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.

Dranove draws on insights from economics to diagnose the root causes of rising costs and diminishing access to quality care, such as inadequate information, perverse incentives, and malfunctioning insurance markets.



From left: David Dranove and Burton Weisbrod discuss the presidential candidates' plans for healthcare reform.

P. Reese



J. Reblando

Lincoln Quillian,
Chair

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

IPR's urban policy and community development faculty examine the shifting landscape of urban life, considering myriad 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 policies and state expenditures
- neighborhood diversity
- civic engagement
- identification and use of community assets

► Overview of Activities

Tax Policy and State Expenditures

As part of her work on state fiscal crises and finances, **Therese McGuire**, ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management, organized several events over the year to highlight how these issues are playing out in Illinois and across the nation.

At a June 6 IPR policy briefing, she was one of three experts to address the **pressing budget challenges facing states—K-12 education, Medicaid, and state pension liabilities**. On two fronts, education and Medicaid, the federal government is shifting more and more costs onto state ledgers. McGuire pointed out that states can, however, use targeted funding approaches such as foundation aid programs to reduce disparities between districts, and recent court decisions have validated this approach. With Medicaid now the largest portion of state budgets, economist David Merriman of the University of Illinois at Chicago spoke about how it would create “a big hole” in states' budgets if the federal government were to change the rules on practices where it suspects abuses. Economist J. Fred Giertz of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign explained how funding of state pensions is more a problem of political will than one of ability. R. Eden Martin, president of the

Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago, provided closing remarks, speaking about his committee's recommendations to balance Illinois' finances by cutting expenses, reforming problematic programs, and increasing taxes to pay for standing obligations. Yet he acknowledged that legislators often find it easier to shift the problem onto those who follow in office.

Given the complex and often confusing issues involved in property taxes, McGuire and Nathan Anderson of the University of Illinois at Chicago have completed a **study of Illinois' property taxes** with a grant from the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. Illinois is one of 23 states that limits both property tax revenues and rates, yet discussions for reform are often hindered by a lack of understanding of how the system works. The two researchers analyze the potential benefits and costs of the property tax constraints in Illinois by comparing constrained systems to unfettered ones. The state's Property Tax Extension Limitation Law and the tax rate limits are the only ones to affect total taxes, while nearly every other policy acts to shift taxes across individuals. So, for example, senior exemptions shift taxes away from seniors and onto other homeowners and commercial-industrial property owners.

McGuire and Anderson also organized a November 30 conference on “**Property Taxation in Illinois: How and Why Is It Broken and What Can Be Done to Fix It?**” at Chicago’s Union League Club. More than 50 attended, including several state legislators. Speakers included Illinois state Sen. Chris Lauzen; Ralph Martire, director of the Center for Tax and Budget Accountability; and Doug Kiersey, senior vice president of ProLogis.

Urban Diversity and Inequality

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 also explored **inequality in neighborhood incomes in 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.

Civic Engagement in the University

Guided by institutional missions to educate and serve the public good, U.S. universities are developing interdisciplinary, hands-on initiatives to promote student involvement and serve the public interest. Human development and social policy professor **Dan A. Lewis** organized a November 2 **conference on civic engagement** at Northwestern University. IPR was a co-sponsor.

Keynote speaker Diana Mutz, an expert in political communication from the University of Pennsylvania, discussed her book *Hearing the Other Side: Deliberative*

Versus Participatory Democracy. While conventional wisdom says that greater political discourse leads to greater political participation, Mutz’s careful research shows the opposite—greater exposure to diverse political views decreases political participation.

Drawing from his book *The Redemptive Self: Stories Americans Live By*, Northwestern psychology professor Dan McAdams described how highly “generative” men and women embrace the negative things that happen to them, using these experiences and stories of redemption to move forward and make a difference in their communities.

Community Development

John McKnight gave the keynote speech on July 7 at the Summer Inclusion Institute to more than 300 attendees at Ryerson University in Toronto. The institute helps those working on issues of **support and inclusion for people with disabilities**.

John Kretzmann taught at a Coady International Institute **workshop on community development** for participants from 10 countries in June in Bangkok. A book of 12 case studies from the workshop is being written.

Deborah Puntteney is evaluating the **community-building work of KaBOOM!** The Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit helps neighborhood partnerships build local playgrounds, encouraging long-term participation and cooperation. Puntteney has interviewed playground builders all over the nation about their experiences with KaBOOM! and its impact on their communities.



From left: Therese McGuire and Leemore Dafny plan an IPR policy briefing.

P. Reese



K. McElroy

P. 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 an initiative within IPR that aims to understand how social, economic, 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
- longevity, mortality, and preconception-to-adult models of health
- 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

Social Disparities, Stress, and Health

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

A team of C2S researchers has been selected to **investigate the impact of socioeconomic status, social relationships, and neighborhood quality on biomarkers of health** collected as part of the fourth wave of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, also known as Add Health. Anthropologist **Thomas McDade** and psychobiologist **Emma Adam**, the project's lead investigators, helped design the biomarker protocols for the Add Health study, which includes a nationally representative sample of approximately 20,000 U.S. adolescents. The project will be the most comprehensive investigation to date of how social stressors influence adolescent physical and mental health. It will also examine how stress can lead to health disparities and affect later adult health outcomes. Additional C2S faculty

members collaborating on the project include development psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, economist **Greg Duncan**, and social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook**.

McDade, Weinberg College Board of Visitors Research and Teaching Professor, 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, which is using this technique to measure blood samples for markers of immune function and cardiovascular disease risk, among others. The laboratory has been expanded and renovated to accommodate growing demand for laboratory services and training. This year it added a Beckman Coulter NXp Laboratory Automation Workstation for faster immunoassay analysis of biomarker samples.

McDade 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 the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. In a recent *Demography* article, McDade and his co-authors enumerated the advantages and disadvantages of using dried blood-spot samples to help investigators make informed decisions about their use as biomarkers in population-level health research.

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

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. 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 outcomes and infant and early childhood mortality and morbidity. 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. Pediatrician *Madeleine Shalowitz*

is co-principal investigator, and several C2S and IPR faculty—developmental psychologists *P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale* and *Emma Adam*, economist *Greg Duncan*, pediatrician *Craig Garfield*, anthropologists *Christopher Kuzawa* and *Thomas McDade*, and statistician *Bruce Spencer*—are involved.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development awarded the Greater Chicago Study Center for the National Children's Study to Northwestern's Institute for Healthcare Studies in the Feinberg School of Medicine. Pediatrician *Jane Holl* will lead the Chicago portion of the study that will recruit and follow 2,000 children in Cook County. It is **part of the largest study of child and human health ever conducted in the United States** and will eventually include more than 100,000 children from 107 U.S. sites.

A cardiologist and cardiovascular epidemiologist, *Philip Greenland*, Harry W. Dingman Professor, was chair of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association 2007 Clinical Expert Consensus that developed recommendations for when cardiologists should consider **using computed tomography (CT) scanning to measure coronary arterial calcium**. Such scans can be used to assess global cardiovascular risk and evaluate chest pain in patients at risk for heart disease. Greenland is also executive associate dean for clinical and translational research in Northwestern's Feinberg School of Medicine.



Emma Adam teaches researchers how to collect and prepare saliva samples.

J. Moore

McDade and his colleagues published a study that explores how income and skin color interact to influence the blood pressure of African American adults.

Anthropologist **Thomas McDade**, IPR graduate research assistant and PhD student Elizabeth Sweet, and two other researchers published a study that explores how income and skin color interact to influence the blood pressure of African American adults enrolled in the longitudinal Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study. In studying data on 1,893 African Americans, they find that among lighter-skinned African Americans, systolic pressure decreased as income increased, while among those with darker skin, systolic blood pressure increased with increasing income. They **hypothesized that skin color might serve as a marker of social exclusion**, so darker-skinned African Americans might experience more psychosocial stress because of the greater discrimination they face. This research was published in the *American Journal of Public Health*.

Families, 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**, developmental psychobiologist **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.

In this and other studies, Adam demonstrates how **daily measurements of cortisol can provide insights into how everyday social environments affect physiological stress levels** in young children and adolescents. She thus points to risk factors for negative health outcomes and possible interventions for them. In a *Journal of Adolescent Health* article written with IPR graduate research assistant and PhD student Amy DeSantis and others, the researchers discover clear racial and ethnic differences, finding that cortisol levels at bedtime are higher for both African American and Hispanic teen participants than those for white adolescents. These levels could indicate an adaptation to stressful living conditions and racism, and they have been associated with problematic health outcomes, including depression.

Adam and her colleagues are also examining **how sleep can affect metabolism and thus children’s development and health**. Adam, IPR graduate research assistant and PhD student Emily Snell, and economist **Greg Duncan** studied data on 1,400 children 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.



J. Chen

A 2-year-old gets a checkup. Some C2S faculty study how childhood health affects life outcomes.

The findings also show that many children are not getting their recommended hours of sleep (10 to 11 hours for 5- to 12-year-olds, 8 to 9 for adolescents). They suggest that one extra hour of sleep can make a difference. Many media outlets, including *USA Today*, *Washington Post*, *Forbes*, and *msnbc.com*, reported their findings.

A second study using the PSID data, conducted with Snell and doctoral student 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's having to wake up earlier because of longer school commute times.

Psychologist **Eli Finkel** is launching a **physiological study of initial romantic attraction in real-life interactions** between potential romantic partners with seed-grant funding from C2S. Specifically, he will explore biomarkers associated with two of three systems composing the experience of initial romantic attraction: lust and infatuation. He will also explore individuals' physiological stress responses to meeting and interacting with a series of potential romantic partners.

Developmental psychologist **Jelani Mandara** is examining the **effects of parenting styles on the academic achievement, sexual activity, and behavioral problems** of African American, Latino, and white youth. Using National Longitudinal Survey

of Youth data, Mandara is finding that girls and boys are parented differently in homes headed by single African American mothers. Girls are assigned more responsibilities and rules, for example, while boys are given more latitude. This is especially the case when the girl is the oldest child and the boy is the youngest. Mandara shows this leads to better outcomes for the girls and surmises this might explain the high rates of risky behaviors, incarceration, and school failure for African American males compared with females. He proposes interventions that teach African American parents authoritative parenting styles and how to treat boys and girls and younger and older siblings the same.

Longevity, Mortality, and Preconception-to-Adult Models of Health

In the area of longevity, mortality, and developmental models of health, research focuses on social and biological risks to health across the life span, in addition to how lifestyle and environmental factors influence gene expression (epigenetics) and contribute to health disparities.

Alberto Palloni, Board of Trustees Professor in Sociology, is **producing life expectancy projections for Latin America and the Caribbean** with Mary McEniry of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and IPR postdoctoral fellows Malena Monteverde and Kenya Noronha. The researchers are investigating the extent to which growing rates of obesity and diabetes and the changing nature of the elderly cohorts might contribute to decreases in longevity in the region. They take into account the role of early childhood conditions, experiences with illness, and the influence of income and wealth.

The findings also show that many children are not getting their recommended hours of sleep (10 to 11 hours for 5- to 12-year-olds, 8 to 9 for adolescents). Adam, Duncan, and Snell suggest that one extra hour of sleep can make a difference.



Jelani Mandara studies parenting styles and their effects on children and adolescents.

P. Reese

Using simulations, Palloni and his colleagues estimate that 5 to 10 percent of the observed lagged effect of social class on adult health status could be attributed to indirect selection effects rooted in early health status.

In a recent study, Palloni and his co-authors find that Mexican men over the age of 50 who return to their home country from the United States are wealthier than their counterparts who stay in Mexico. This economic advantage leads to higher rates of well-being in their old age, perhaps helping to break the cycle of poverty for those men in lower socioeconomic classes. Palloni is also completing the first volume of a two-volume series, “**Population and Society in Latin America: 1900–2000**,” that will deal with health and mortality in the region.

Are higher income, wealth, education, and occupation protective of health? Are social strata endowed with characteristics that lead to health enhancement or health deterioration? Or could it be possible that through complex processes, individuals who are predisposed to poor health early on are also less likely to acquire the skills to climb the social

ladder and are more likely to be affected by the earlier onset of ill health? Palloni has launched a multifaceted research program using several national data sets to **examine selection mechanisms to partially explain socioeconomic disparities in adult health**. In a 2007 paper, Palloni and his colleagues, Carolina Milesi of the University

of Chicago and Robert White and Alyn Turner of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, relate parental background and parental health, early health conditions, cognitive and noncognitive traits, educational attainment, midlife social

class, and self-reported health status during adulthood. They find that early health had direct effects on adult health, and that most of the impact of early conditions on adult social class and health status worked through cognitive and noncognitive traits. Using simulations, they estimate that 5 to 10 percent of the observed lagged effect of social class on adult health status could be attributed to indirect selection effects rooted in early health status.

Building on seminal work on the spread of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa from the early 1990s with Luis Lamas of the University of Santiago (1991) and Jean Yu Lee of the University of Hawaii (1992), Palloni continues to work on formal models of transmission processes and the social impact of this worldwide epidemic. With Giovanna Merli of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he investigates how the HIV/AIDS epidemic affects kin relations, living arrangements, and the elderly in South Africa. They find evidence that the epidemic is driving a colossal shift in family structure as the disease takes its toll on adults.

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 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 uses these data along with saliva and plasma samples to investigate if early life nutrition influences adult reproductive



From left: Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, speaker Richard Rogers of the University of Colorado, and Alberto Palloni meet following a C2S colloquium.

function in the male offspring.

Kuzawa is exploring the **application of this intergenerational model of biology and health to the problem of U.S. health disparities**. While there is no denying the role of genetics and environmental influences on health, Kuzawa and others in this field are arguing for the importance of developmental and epigenetic processes as pathways linking early life environments with patterns of adult health disparities. As one example, African Americans have higher rates of diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease when compared with U.S. whites. It has now been shown that a stressful prenatal environment influences this pattern of adult health conditions. These new findings raise the possibility that some of the most prominent adult health disparities in the United States trace, in part, to differences in prenatal conditions and societal factors, such as racism and discrimination, that shape maternal health during pregnancy.

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 & Ellis Professor of Law, is working on a project with funding from the National Science Foundation and Robert Wood Johnson 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 among biotechnology, law, and social policy, she examines how race-based biotechnologies reflect and shape current political contests over colorblind and race-conscious approaches to racial equality. Roberts is also investigating how African Americans in particular are navigating their competing interests in race-conscious inclusion in health research and technological advances and in avoiding the dangerous consequences of biological definitions of race.

Sociologist **Jeremy Freese** has long been interested in how social scientists should engage new findings about the biology of behavior, especially those from behavioral genetics and evolutionary psychology. Some of this work has shown that attempts to apply evolutionary reasoning to contemporary social issues are easily misguided. He argues also that instead of thinking in terms of genetics “versus” social causes, **researchers need to understand how social and policy contexts can either accentuate or attenuate the potential relevance of genetic differences**. He is currently working on several articles on this topic, including one that provides a basic theoretical statement for sociologists about the centrality of psychological constructs in drawing explanatory relations between genetics and social outcomes, as well as in describing how the causal potency of genes itself carries across social contexts.

Freese is investigating how to **better understand and design interventions for health inequities in real-world settings**. Freese and Karen Lutfey studied ethnographic data from a diabetes clinic in a large Midwestern city. They show how providers understand error in their

Roberts 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.



Christopher Kuzawa applies intergenerational models to the study of U.S. health disparities.

P. Reese

Richeson and Trawalter find that the students who are particularly worried about appearing prejudiced because of external concerns seem to suffer from anxiety that instinctively could cause them to avoid interaction with blacks in the first place.

work and how they think about failures in care and efforts to standardize and impose guidelines in care. Through practitioner interviews and observations, the researchers find that the vocabularies of medical error and quality assurance, which have been largely oriented to acute illness care, are systematically mismatched in diabetes care. These ambiguities create problems in defining medical errors, collecting relevant information, determining long-term treatment goals, and applying standardization efforts. Considered together, these mismatches imply diminishing returns for health policy efforts focused on reducing medical error as part of a larger quality assurance agenda.

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 and Sophie Trawalter, C2S's first postdoctoral student, studied reactions of 15 white college students, selected for their indications that they are motivated to treat blacks in a nonprejudicial way because of external concerns, such as the fear of social sanction for failing to do so, rather than

because of their internal values. The two researchers then gave these students a

psychological test measuring patterns of visual attention to photos of black and white males. They found that the students who are particularly worried about appearing prejudiced because of external concerns seem to suffer from anxiety that instinctively could cause them to avoid interaction with blacks in the first place. The study, published in *Psychological Science*, suggests that **standards to create a diverse yet harmonious society might unwittingly be encouraging anxious responses toward blacks.**

Many companies, schools, and other organizations **strive to increase their diversity, yet how do stigmatized individuals fare within them?** Richeson is examining the experiences of racial minorities and members of other low-status groups as they attempt to persist—and even succeed—in face of token status and negative group stereotypes. Specifically, Richeson is investigating the extent to which racial minority and low-SES students at a predominantly white private university engage in “covering”—a compensatory form of self-regulation that surfaces in managing a stigmatized identity—when they feel their group identity is being threatened and/or they feel they are the targets of prejudice. She is also tabulating potential intrapersonal costs of covering, including physiological stress reactions, feelings of inauthenticity and shame, increased loneliness, and cognitive depletion.

Richeson is exploring **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. She and Nicole Shelton of



P. Reese

Jennifer Richeson explores perceptions of racial bias.

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 received funding from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

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.

The National Institutes of Health recently made a \$21 million award to establish the landmark **Oncofertility Consortium**, a national research, clinical, and education program that targets fertility threats posed to women by cancer treatment. Consortium members from five universities, including Northwestern, will work together on scientific, medical, psychological, legal, and ethical issues surrounding the use of advanced reproductive technologies in cancer patients. *Teresa Woodruff*, Thomas J. Watkins Memorial Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, leads the consortium.

The consortium is building on work that Woodruff began with researchers in biochemistry, molecular biology, basic biology, and reproductive medicine at Northwestern's Institute for Women's Health Research and Center for Reproductive Research. They are developing an experimental technique that uses emergency in-vitro fertilization (IVF) to store ovarian tissue for future

conception before girls and women undergo cancer treatment. 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.

Woodruff is also director of the Division of Fertility Preservation, which 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. She also edited the book *Oncofertility* (Springer, 2007) with sociologist *Karrie Ann Snyder*.

Psychologists *Sandra Waxman* and Douglas Medin of Northwestern 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.



P. Reese

Sandra Waxman discusses her work on biological knowledge and reasoning.

Biomarker Training

C2S is leading the way as a **nationally recognized center of biomarker training and methodological development**. The second C2S Summer Biomarker Institute took place from June 18 to 20 and welcomed 25 participants, including three international participants from China, Indonesia, and Nigeria. The three co-organizers—anthropologist and associate director of C2S **Thomas McDade**, developmental psychobiologist **Emma Adam**, and anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa**—emphasized biological theory and methodology in this year’s session with a daylong introduction to biology’s role in the social sciences, in addition to hands-on training on salivary and blood spot biomarkers.



Participants practice collecting blood samples on filter paper at C2S’s Summer Biomarker Institute.

Colloquium Series

C2S has continued its efforts to foster a community of scholars interested in multidisciplinary research on how social, economic, and cultural factors “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**. Six talks were held on topics such as the Jackson Heart Study by its director, Herman Taylor Jr., MD, professor of medicine at the University of Mississippi Medical Center; and sex differentials in mortality by Richard Rogers, professor of sociology, who directs the Population Center at the University of Colorado.

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

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 **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 in 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
- developing new data sources and methods of data collection

► Overview of Activities

Methodology and Research Designs

Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, continues his original work on the difficulties of selecting the best policy with limited knowledge of policy impacts that he started in his 1995 book, *Identification Problems in the Social Sciences* (Harvard University Press). His new book *Identification for Prediction and Decision* (Harvard University Press, 2007), updates the previous book's analysis, while also exploring new themes. Illustrations are given in domains ranging from criminality to education to medical studies.

In his book, Manski starts by recommending 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. The first part of the book studies prediction with missing or incomplete data. The second concerns the analysis of treatment response, which aims to predict outcomes when alternative treatment rules are

applied to a population. The third part studies prediction of choice behavior.

Manski and Francesca Molinari of Cornell University are also working on nonresponse and response errors in survey research. They are analyzing data collected in the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) to see whether they can improve assessment of data quality. In particular, they want to learn whether certain types of respondents systematically tend to provide inaccurate or incomplete information. They **hope to improve the researchers' ability to use HRS data** by recognizing that some respondent records are incomplete and possibly error ridden and then extend their findings to general survey research.

In academic journals, the phrase "available by request" for materials not included in an article appears all too often—a result of space and stylistic constraints that often force authors of quantitative research articles to paraphrase or omit discussion of many details of their research. To amend this, sociologist **Jeremy Freese** argues in *Sociological Methods and Research* that social scientists should harness



J. Reblando

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.

the power of the Internet and **adopt standards for replication to minimize its conceptualization as an ethical and individualistic matter.** He advocates a policy in which authors would, at the time of their article's publication, deposit the maximum possible information for replicating published results in an independent online archive. He foresees that such a policy would benefit quantitative social science in general by increasing confidence that a researcher's reported results could be verified.

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 appeared 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. In the article, 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 offers an explanation for why this 50-year-old design, rarely used until the beginning of this century, has been reborn.

Cook and IPR graduate research assistant and doctoral student 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 nonexperimental method. They **identify three studies where regression discontinuity and experimental results with overlapping samples were explicitly contrasted.** By the criteria of both effect sizes and statistical significance patterns, they then show that each study produced similar results. This 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.

Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor in Statistics and Social Policy, is working on the second edition of *The Handbook of Research Synthesis* (Russell Sage Foundation) with Harris Cooper and Jeff Valentine of Duke University. It will update the first edition, which became the most cited reference in the field of research synthesis, or meta-analysis. It will cover new developments in theory and practice, as well as entirely new chapters on estimations from studies involving the randomized trials of groups or clusters such as classrooms in schools, growing efforts to use research synthesis in policy analysis, and software packages used for meta-analysis. The second edition is scheduled to be published in 2008.

Research Methods for Education

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



J. Ziv

Thomas Cook leads a workshop session on quasi-experimentation in educational research.

the quasi-experiment shares the same intervention as the experiment. Thus, the **quasi-experiment and the experiment vary only in whether the control group is randomly formed** or not. Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** is critically examining this literature, comprising more than 20 studies. The project is supported by the Spencer Foundation.

Cook and **Larry V. Hedges** are also co-investigators of a project, supported by IES, that will examine methods for **improving the design, implementation, and analysis of four specific quasi-experimental designs in education:** regression discontinuity, case matching on the propensity score, short interrupted time series, and pattern matching. They will use Monte Carlo simulations and compare quasi-experimental results to those from randomized experiments sharing the same treatment group to explore the specific advantages and limitations of each of the four designs.

Hedges 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 University of Chicago 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. A common mistake in analysis of cluster-randomized trials is to ignore the effect of clustering and analyze the data as if each treatment group were a simple random sample. Hedges has **provided a simple correction to the t-statistic** that would be computed if clustering were incorrectly ignored.

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 treatment effect's inconsistency across clusters such as classrooms and schools. Konstantopoulos' studies provide methods for computing the power of tests of the treatment effect and its variability in three-level designs

More efficient designs for multilevel experiments in education should reduce costs and make the experiments more feasible to conduct.



Lashawn Richburg-Hayes of MDRC was one of 90 participants in the 2007 quasi-experimental workshops.

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 and social processes 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” appeared in the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*.

Spencer also continues work on **estimating and forecasting for selected areas of human capital**, such as those that categorize U.S. workers employed in science and technology jobs according to skill. Past U.S. educational attainment work has tended to focus on covariates of educational attainment, or educational policy, for differences in averages across groups. This is consistent with most demographic research, which has focused

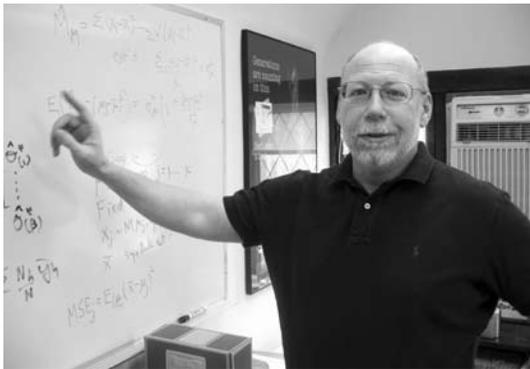
on rates rather than totals. By using the framework for multiregional demography developed in his and Juha Alho's 2005 book, *Statistical Demography and Forecasting* (Springer), Spencer can allow for aging and retirement, international movement, and policy effects of improved incentives for attracting and training students. Such work will pull together a set of previously scattered numbers and could aid in better evaluations of U.S. competitiveness and discussions of the future of higher education.

Population Models

Alberto Palloni, Board of Trustees Professor in Sociology, continues his work on **transmission models for the spread of HIV/AIDS** that he pioneered in the early 1990s. Progress in formulating models, methods, and techniques to trace the epidemic's effects has been fast and impressive, but more work is needed before researchers can use these models to generate robust forecasts on the epidemic's future course. Palloni is currently developing generalized stable population models that will be useful in estimating HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries with deficient data on infected individuals.

In his work on health and socioeconomic status (SES), Palloni is developing microsimulation models that combine **Bayesian averaging of structural equation models with multiple imputation procedures** to determine the magnitude of effects of early health on adult SES, health status, and mortality. Bayesian averaging allows researchers to blend forecasts from competing models to establish their combined predictive uncertainty.

Palloni and collaborators are using a set of different techniques to **produce robust estimates for cohorts from data that only portray incomplete cohort trajectories**. They are using these techniques to



Bruce Spencer talks about his work on the accuracy of jury verdicts.

P. Reese

capture the effects of early childhood health conditions from 1970 to 2000 on late adult health in the United States.

Data Centers

Q-Center faculty are involved in two major centers for developing data sources.

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. Statistician **Larry V. Hedges** and Barbara Schneider of the University of Chicago direct the data research center. It receives funding from the National Science Foundation.

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

Methodological Workshops

Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and William Shadish of the University of California, Merced, held three weeklong workshops in summer 2007 for 90 educational researchers from universities, contract research firms, and school districts. The two organizers covered the most empirically viable quasi-experimental practices

such as regression discontinuity designs and interrupted time series. They lectured 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 relied on empirical research that compares the results of randomized experiments to quasi-experiments sharing the same intervention group. More are planned for 2008, with support from the Spencer Foundation.

Recently, the Institute of Education Sciences awarded Northwestern University a three-year grant for **summer workshops on randomized field trials**. The workshops, co-organized by Hedges and two colleagues from Vanderbilt University, will focus on the design, implementation, and analysis of randomized experiments. Each two-week session will train 30 researchers who are already planning to conduct randomized trials and have some experience already with them. The next session is planned for July 2008.

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 is preparing for its first national conference. Keynote speakers will include Cook, Judith Gueron of Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, and Grover "Russ" Whitehurst of the Institute of Education Sciences in the Department of Education. The organization seeks to advance and disseminate research on the causal effects of education interventions, practices, programs, and policies.



J. Reblando

Larry Hedges will direct a summer workshop on randomized field trials.

Hedges and Barbara Foorman of Florida State University were the inaugural editors of the organization's *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*. The first issue appeared in January 2008 and featured articles on methodological studies and intervention, evaluation, and policy studies.



P. Reese

Graham Kalton of Westat gives a colloquium on using design-based inference modes in survey samples.

Hedges and Cook are also founding members of the **Society for Research Synthesis Methodology**, a new professional society concerned with statistical methods for evidence-based social and health policy research. The society's second annual conference, organized by Hedges, took place in Evanston, Ill., from July 9 to 11.

Training New Scholars

The Q-Center's postdoctoral training program is supported by the Institute of Education Sciences. By providing two-year fellowships, the program 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 research. Its first fellow, Ezekiel Dixon-Román,

has accepted an assistant professorship in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania for fall 2008.

Q-Center Colloquia

The Q-Center colloquia bring together distinguished scholars who focus on methodological problems to yield better strategies for quantitative research in the social sciences.

At a November 13 colloquium, Graham Kalton, chairman of the board of directors and senior vice president of Westat, offered insight into the methods and challenges of compensating for missing survey data when using design-based modes of inference. On November 27, Peter Steiner, a visiting IPR researcher from the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna, spoke about different covariate sets that control for selection bias in observational studies. On December 11, sociologist Douglas Heckathorn of Cornell University talked about extensions of respondent-driven sampling.

Q-Center Steering Committee

Co-Directors

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

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

Members

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

Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics

Bruce Spencer, Professor of Statistics

►► Faculty Awards and Honors 2007

Faculty Fellows

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Fellow, American Psychological Society

Thomas D. Cook

Sells Award for Lifetime Achievement, Society for Multivariate Experimental Psychology; Congressionally Appointed Independent Reviewer of the National Assessment of Title I (No Child Left Behind); Member, Committee on Data Priorities for Behavioral and Social Research on Aging, National Institute on Aging, 2006–07

Victoria DeFrancesco Soto

Best Paper Award on Latina/Latino Politics, Western Political Science Association

James Druckman

Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Outstanding Paper Award, American Political Science Association (APSA); Best Paper, Public Opinion, Elections, and Voting Behavior Section, APSA; Associated Student Government Outstanding Faculty of the Year, Northwestern University, 2006–07; Honorary Professorship, Aarhus University, Denmark

Greg Duncan

President, Population Association of America, 2007–08; President-Elect, Society for Research in Child Development, 2009–11; Member, Review Panel for the National Children's Study, National Research Council, 2007–08

Alice Eagly

James Padilla Chair in Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University; Interamerican Psychologist Award, Interamerican Society of Psychology; Runner-up, McKinsey Award, "Women and the Labyrinth of Leadership," *Harvard Business Review*

Larry V. Hedges

Ingram Olkin Award for Lifetime Contributions, Society for Research Synthesis Methodology; President-Elect, Society for Research Synthesis Methodology, 2008–09

Christopher Kuzawa

Senior Research Fellow, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand, 2007–10; Faculty Honor Roll for Teaching, Northwestern University, 2006–07

Dan A. Lewis

Outstanding Undergraduate Professor, School of Education and Social Policy, Northwestern University, 2006–07

Nancy MacLean

Book Awards: Philip Taft Labor History Award; Allan Sharlin Book Award (social science history); James Willard Hurst Prize (sociolegal history), Law and Society Association; Labor History Best Book Prize, International Association of Labor History Institutions; Lillian Smith Book Award, Southern Regional Council; Richard A. Lester Prize (labor economics and industrial relations), Princeton University; Member, Executive Board, Labor and Working Class History Association

Charles F. Manski

Consultant, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Member, Committee of Visitors, Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation



Charles Manski looks at ways to analyze empirical questions in the social sciences.

P. Reese

FACULTY RECOGNITION

Thomas McDade

Weinberg College Board of Visitors
Research and Teaching Professor,
Northwestern University

Therese McGuire

Board of Directors, Illinois Tax Foundation

Ann Orloff

Member, Scientific Advisory Board, Nordic
Research Board (NordForsk), Nordic
Centre of Excellence Programme in Welfare
Research, 2007–12

Monica Prasad

Barrington Moore (best book) Award,
American Sociological Association;
Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship
Award, Political Sociology Section,
American Sociological Association

Lincoln Quillian

Member, Social Science Research Council/
MacArthur Foundation Mixed-Income
Housing Research Design Group; Review
Panel Member, Human and Social
Dynamics Program, National Science
Foundation, May 2007

Jennifer Richeson

Fellow, John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur
Foundation, 2007–11; “Young Innovator
in the Arts and Sciences,” *Smithsonian*
magazine; Identified as a “Rising Star,”
Association for Psychological Science;
Member, MacArthur Foundation Network
on Law and Neuroscience, 2007–10

Dorothy Roberts

Visiting Fellow, Research Institute of
Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity,
Stanford University, 2007–08

James Rosenbaum

Adviser, U.S. National Assessment of
Career and Technical Education, U.S.

Department of Education, 2007–11;
Member, Technical Review Panel (design),
National High School Longitudinal Study
of 2009, U.S. Department of Education

Wesley G. Skogan

Outstanding Book Award, The Academy
of Criminal Justice Sciences; Top 25 Most-
Cited Political Scientists, *PS: Political
Science and Politics*

Kathleen Thelen

Senior Research Fellow, Nuffield College,
Oxford University, 2007–10; President,
Organized Section on Politics and History,
American Political Science Association,
2007–08; Member, Board of Trustees,
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialfor-
schung, 2007–11; Member, Advisory Board,
the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin
(Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin); Member,
Advisory Committee, Transatlantic
Academy; President-Elect, Society for the
Advancement of Socioeconomics, 2008–09

Celeste Watkins-Hayes

Department of African American Studies
Teaching Award, Northwestern University

Burton Weisbrod

Member, Advisory Committee, Center on
Philanthropy and Civil Society, Stanford
University

Faculty Associates

Carolyn Chen

Identified as a “Top Ten Scholar of Asian
American Religions,” ReligionLink

Dennis Chong

Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha
Outstanding Paper Award, American
Political Science Association (APSA);
Best Paper, Public Opinion, Elections, and
Voting Behavior Section, APSA



From left: Dennis Chong and
James Druckman take part in a
political behavior workshop.

P. Reese

Daniel Diermeier

Faculty Pioneer Award for Institutional Impact, Aspen Institute's Center for Business Education; Best Paper Award, International Association for Conflict

Philip Greenland

Member, Board of External Experts, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Jennifer Light

New Directions Fellowship, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, 2007–09

Aviv Nevo

Compass Prize for Best Paper in an Academic Journal, Competition Policy Associates

Mary Pattillo

City of Chicago Resolution honoring *Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*; "Favorite Books of 2007," *Chicago Tribune*, December 15

David Protes

Named among "20 Most Important Journalists since World War I," *Encyclopedia of American Journalism*

Brian Uzzi

Professor of the Year, Executive MBA Program, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University

Sandra Waxman

James McKeen Cattell Award, American Psychological Society; Guggenheim Fellowship, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation

► Presentations of Note 2007**Faculty Fellows****Thomas D. Cook**

"Evidence-Based Practice: Where Do We Really Stand?" keynote, Institute for Personnel Evaluation in Education,

Orlando, October 5; "The Political Dilemmas Associated with Demonstrating that Certain Kinds of Quasi-Experiments Routinely Reproduce Results of Randomized Experiments," keynote, Society on Educational Effectiveness Research, March 2, Crystal City, Va.;

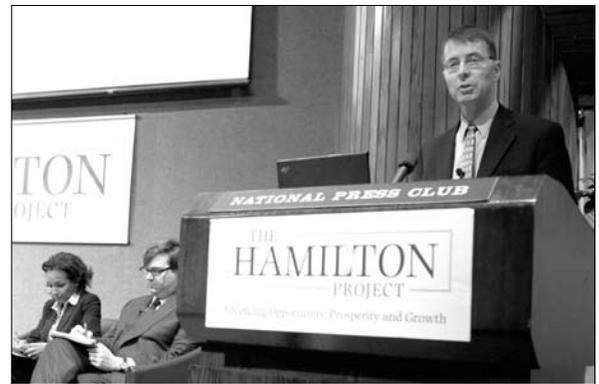
"Guiding Principals for Implementing School-Based Management Programs," invited seminar, March 6, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Greg Duncan

"Penny Wise and Effect Size Foolish," Federal Roundtable Meeting on Effect Sizes, invited talks, Washington, D.C., March 5, and Intervening Early: Progress and Opportunities in Child Service Settings Conference, Washington, D.C., September 19; "The Costs of Childhood Poverty," invited talk, Building the Economic Case for Investments in Children Conference, Committee for Economic Development, Washington, D.C., March 7; "Neighborhood Mobility Interventions," invited talk, MacArthur Network on Family and the Economy, Half Moon Bay, Calif., August 30; "New Hope: Fulfilling America's Promise to 'Make Work Pay,'" Brookings Institution, Hamilton Event, National Press Club, Washington, D.C., December 12

Alice Eagly

"Through the Labyrinth: How Women Have Both Advantages and Disadvantages as Leaders," S. B. Sells Lecture, Southwestern Psychological Association, Fort Worth, April 5; "The Social Construction of Heroes and Heroism," invited talk, Interamerican Congress of Psychology, Mexico City, July 4; "Through the Labyrinth: Producing Politically Relevant Research and Explaining It to the Public," James Padilla



Greg Duncan gives a talk on *New Hope* at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

Chair in Arts and Sciences Inaugural Lecture, Northwestern University, October 23

Larry V. Hedges

“Robust Standard Errors and Experimental Design,” first annual RAND Statistics Seminar, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, December 6

Charles F. Manski

“Measuring Expectations,” keynote, 27th International Symposium on Forecasting, New York, June 26

Ann Orloff

“Gender, Employment and Social Policy: U.S.-Scandinavian Differences,” plenary, Reassessing the Nordic Welfare Model (kickoff conference), Nordic Center of Excellence, Oslo, October 25

Alberto Palloni

“Social Class Health and Mortality Differentials: Are There Important Selection Effects?” Gordon De Jong Distinguished Lecture in Social Demography, Pennsylvania State University, October 22

Dorothy Roberts

“Child Welfare’s Paradox,” George Wythe Lecture, February 12, William & Mary School of Law, Williamsburg, Va.; Noreen E. McNamara Lecture, Fordham Law School, November 1

James Rosenbaum

High School Preparation for College and Workforce, *Education Week*, Washington, D.C., January 12

Wesley G. Skogan

“Leadership from Bottom to Top: Chicago’s Model for Community Policing,” Apex

Scotland Annual Lecture, The Scottish Institute for Policing Research, University of Edinburgh, September 11

Kathleen Thelen

“Institutional Change in Advanced Political Economies,” keynote, *Governing by Looking Back: How History Matters in Society, Politics, and Government*, Australian National University, Canberra, December 14

Faculty Associates

Shari Seidman Diamond

“Juries: In the Courtroom and During Deliberations,” plenary, American College of Trial Lawyers, Denver, October 12

Philip Greenland

“An Epidemiologist’s Examination of the Clues to a Long and Healthy Life,” keynote, Marvin J. Hoffman Day, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, N.Y., April 27

Jennifer Light

“The State of Research on Places of Invention,” invited talk, inaugural Lemelson Institute, Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation, Incline Village, Nev., August 16

Jelani Mandara

“Parenting Practices to Prevent Boys’ Delinquency,” invited talk, Boys’ Summit, Department of Juvenile Justice and Prevention, Washington D.C., November 16

Linda Teplin

“Psychiatric Disorders in Detained Youth: Key Findings from the Northwestern Juvenile Project,” keynote, American Institute for Research, New Orleans, July 30



Y. Lim

Wesley Skogan delivers the Apex Scotland Annual Lecture.

Faculty Fellows

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

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

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).

Thomas D. Cook

Campbell, Donald T., Thomas D. Cook, and William R. Shadish. *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).

Greg Duncan

Duncan, Greg, Aletha Huston, and Thomas 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, and Linda Carli. *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders*. Harvard Business School Press (2007).

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

Larry V. Hedges

Cooper, Harris, Larry V. Hedges, and Jeff Valentine. *The Handbook of Research Synthesis*, 2nd ed. Russell Sage Foundation (forthcoming 2008).

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

Nancy MacLean

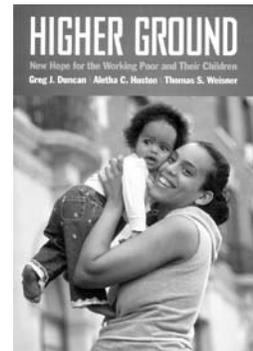
MacLean, Nancy. *Freedom Is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace*. Harvard University Press and Russell Sage Foundation (2006).

Charles F. Manski

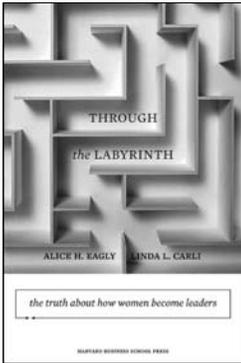
Manski, Charles F. *Identification for Prediction and Decision*. Harvard University Press (2007).

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).



In Higher Ground: New Hope for the Working Poor and Their Children, Greg Duncan, Aletha Huston, and Thomas Weisner tell the story of three women in New Hope, a program started in 1994 by a coalition of community activists and business leaders in Milwaukee to address the specific problems of the working poor. Participants agreed to work a minimum of 30 hours per week in exchange for benefits such as health and childcare subsidies and cash supplements. The authors also evaluate the program's potential as a national model.



In *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders*, Alice Eagly and Linda Carli update the obsolete metaphor of the glass ceiling as they examine what stereotypes and prejudices still limit women's leadership opportunities. Although women have made significant progress in the workplace, they still remain relatively rare in elite positions of power. Grounded in research from psychology, management, and political science, as well as recounting a wealth of anecdotes and personal accounts, the book evaluates whether certain obstacles still exist and, where they do, how to eliminate them.

Leslie McCall

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

Ann Orloff

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

Monica Prasad

Prasad, Monica, with Isaac Martin and Ajay Mehrotra, eds. *The Thunder of History: Comparative and Historical Perspectives on Taxation*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming).

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).

Andrew Roberts

Roberts, Andrew. *The Quality of Democracy in Eastern Europe: Policy Reforms and Public Preferences*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming).

Dorothy Roberts

Roberts, Dorothy, with Rhoda Reddock, Dianne Douglas, and Sandra Reid, eds. *Sex, Power, and Taboo: Gender and HIV in the Caribbean and Beyond*. Ian Randle Publishers (forthcoming 2008).

Roberts, Dorothy, with Libby Adler, Lisa Crooms, Judith Greenberg, and Martha Minow, eds. *Mary Joe Frug's Women and the Law*, 4th ed. Foundation Press (forthcoming 2008).

Roberts, Dorothy, with Donald Lively, William Araiza, Phoebe Haddon, and John 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).

Wesley G. Skogan

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Bruce Spencer

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

James Spillane

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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).

Celeste Watkins-Hayes

Watkins-Hayes, C. *The New Welfare Bureaucrats: Entanglements of Race, Class, and Policy Reform*. University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2009).

Burton Weisbrod

Weisbrod, Burton, Jeffrey Ballou, and Evelyn Asch. *Mission and Money: Understanding the University*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2008).

Faculty Associates

Pablo Boczkowski

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

David Dranove

Dranove, David. *Code Red: An Economist Explains How to Revive the Healthcare System Without Destroying It*. Princeton University Press (2008).

Dranove, David. *What's Your Life Worth?* Financial Times/Prentice Hall (2003).

Joseph Ferrie

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

Eli Finkel

Vohs, K., and Finkel, E., eds. *Self and Relationships: Connecting Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Processes*. Guilford Press. (2006).

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).

John Hagan

Hagan, John, ed. *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*. Annual Reviews (2007).

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).

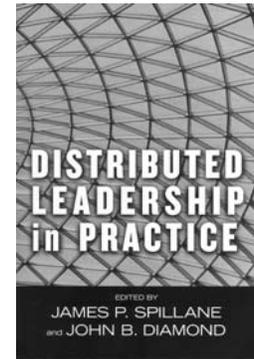
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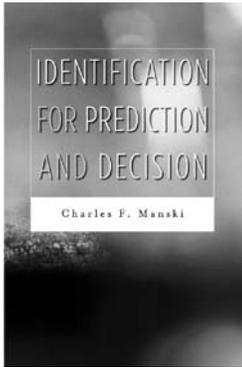
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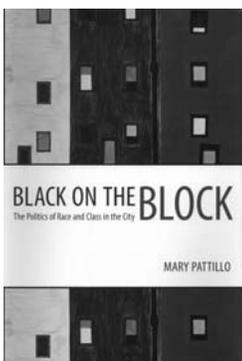
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In *Identification for Prediction and Decision*, Charles F. Manski offers a new methodology for analyzing empirical questions in the social sciences, recommending that researchers first ask what can be learned from data alone and then what can be learned when data are combined with credible weak assumptions.



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►► Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy

Adaptive Partial Drug Approval by Charles F. Manski (WP-07-08)

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Communications, Media, and Public Opinion

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Going Negative in a New Media Age: Congressional Campaign Web Sites, 2002–06 by James Druckman, Martin Kifer, and Michael Parkin (WP-07-11)

►► Quantitative Methods for Policy Research

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

Empirical Tests of the Validity of the Regression-Discontinuity Design by Thomas D. Cook and Vivian Wong (WP-07-02)

“Waiting for Life to Arrive”: A History of the Regression-Discontinuity Design in Psychology, Statistics, and Economics by Thomas D. Cook (WP-07-03)

Computing Power of Tests for the Variability of Treatment Effects in Designs with Two Levels of Nesting by Spyros Konstantopoulos (WP-07-04)

The Power of the Test in Three-Level Designs by Spyros Konstantopoulos (WP-07-05)

How Long Do Teacher Effects Persist? by Spyros Konstantopoulos (WP-07-12)

Effect Sizes in Three-Level Cluster Randomized Experiments by Larry V. Hedges (WP-07-13)

Correcting a Significance Test for Clustering in Designs With Two Levels of Nesting by Larry V. Hedges (WP-07-14)

Constructing a More Powerful Test in Three-Level Cluster Randomized Designs by Spyros Konstantopoulos (WP-07-15)

“... [T]he use of two-way communication features like chats and message boards is driven by party affiliation, incumbency status, and race competitiveness. The fact that Democrats are more likely to offer two-way communication features may be the result of Howard Dean’s success with these technologies in the 2004 presidential election.”

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“While accountability succeeded in getting schools to focus on helping the portion of students near the pass level in reading and math, our observations suggest many sacrifices. This school sacrificed instruction for students far below and safely above pass level, the teaching of science and history for all students, double promotions for faster students, and good programs in science, history, geography, music, and arts.”

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“Although performance on the kindhood task revealed that children and adults in our experiments judged that membership in a kind is influenced heavily by the kindhood of its biological parents, performance on the mechanisms task revealed that there was also evidence for some flexibility in this judgment, particularly in the youngest children, and that this flexibility may be related to their search to discover the biological essence that underlies an individual's kindhood.”

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▶▶ IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture

“Ten Years After Welfare Reform: Who Was Right, What Have We Learned, and Where Do We Need to Go Next?” by David Ellwood, Dean, John F. Kennedy School of Government, and Scott M. Black Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University; and Ron Haskins, Co-Director, Center on Children and Families, and Senior Fellow in Economic Studies, Brookings Institution, April 23

▶▶ Policy Briefings

Supported with funding from the Joyce Foundation

“New Hope: A Policy Model for the Working Poor and Their Children,” by Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; Julie Kerksick, New Hope Project Director; King Harris, Chairman, Harris Holdings, Inc., and Senior Executive, Chicago Metropolitan 2020; and Michael Alvarez, Outreach Coordinator, Office of Sen. Barack Obama (D-IL); March 16

“State Budgets or Busts? The Challenges of Funding Medicaid, Pensions, and K-12 Education,” by Therese McGuire, ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management and IPR Faculty Fellow; J. Fred Giertz, Professor of Economics, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; David Merriman, Professor of Economics, School of Business Administration, Loyola

University Chicago; and R. Eden Martin, President, The Civic Committee of The Commercial Club of Chicago; June 6

“Prescription for Change? What the Presidential Candidates Are Saying—and Not

Saying—About Their Healthcare Plans,” by Katherine Baicker, Professor of Health Economics, School of Public Health, Harvard University, and Former Member, President’s Council of Economic Advisers; Sherry Glied, Professor of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University, and Former Senior Economist, Healthcare and Labor Market Policy, President’s Council of Economic Advisers; and David Dranove, Walter J. McNerney Professor of Health Industry Management and IPR Faculty Associate; December 10

▶▶ Colloquia

Winter 2007

“New Hope After Eight Years: Lingering Impacts of an Experimental Work-Support Program” by Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, January 8

“Assessment and Accountability for English Language Learners Under No Child Left Behind” by David Francis, Professor of Quantitative Methods and Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Houston; Director of the Texas Institute for Measurement, Evaluation, and Statistics, January 22

“The Verdict on Jury Verdicts” by Bruce Spencer, Professor of Statistics and IPR Faculty Fellow, January 29

“Out of Place: The New Geography of the Safety Net” by Scott Allard, Assistant Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Taubman Center for Public Policy, Brown University; IPR Visiting Scholar, February 5

“Race at Work: Results from a Field Experiment of Discrimination in New York City” by Devah Pager, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Faculty Associate, Office of Population Research, Princeton University, February 12



Illinois state Rep. Mary Flowers asks a question at an IPR policy briefing.

J. Ziv

“Turnover and Wage Growth in the Transition from School to Work” by Christopher Taber, Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, February 19

“From Loving Work to Working on Love: Washington, Marriage, and Welfare” by Matthew Stagner, Executive Director, Chapin Hall Center for Children; Senior Lecturer, Harris School of Public Policy Studies, University of Chicago, February 26

Spring 2007

“The Politics of Welfare Reform in Bismarckian-Continental European Countries” by Bruno Palier, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Researcher, CEVIPOF-Centre de Recherches Politiques de Sciences Po, Paris; Co-Director, Joint Program in Health Policy, Sciences Po and Northwestern; Visiting Scholar, Northwestern University, March 30

“Am I My Sister’s Keeper? Racially Representative Bureaucracies in the Post-Welfare Reform Era” by Celeste Watkins-Hayes, Assistant Professor of African American Studies and Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, April 9

“Pan-Latino Neighborhoods: Contemporary Myth or Reality?” by Juan Onésimo Sandoval, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, April 16

“Promoting Older Women’s Health with Findings from the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project” by Stacy Lindau, Assistant Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago, April 16 (C2S)

“Current Research and New Data Sets for the Chicago Research Data Center” by Bhashkar Mazumder, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; and Lynn Riggs, U.S. Census Bureau, April 18

“Child and Adolescent Sleep: Correlates and Consequences” by Emma Adam, Associate Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, April 30

“Welfare Reform and Children: Getting Beyond the Liberal Paradigm” by Dan A. Lewis, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, May 7

“Neighborhoods and Health Disparities in Older Age: A Sociobiological Perspective” by Carlos Mendes de Leon, Associate Professor of Internal and Preventive Medicine, Rush University Medical Center, May 7 (C2S)

“Teaching Black Children: Bringing the Social Back In” by Charles Payne, Professor of History, African American Studies, and Sociology; Director of African and African American Studies, Duke University, May 14. *Co-sponsored with the School of Education and Social Policy*

“Taxation and the Worlds of Welfare” by Monica Prasad, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, and Yingying Deng, Doctoral Student in Sociology and IPR Graduate Research Assistant, May 21

Fall 2007

“Southern Dominance in Borrowed Language: The Regional Origins of American Neo-Liberalism” by Nancy MacLean, Professor of History and African American Studies and IPR Faculty Fellow, October 8

“Women’s and Men’s Position in the U.S. Income Distribution: A New Measure of Economic Dependency” by Leslie McCall,



Philip Hong of Loyola waits for the start of an IPR policy briefing.

J. Reblando



Dan Lewis and Emily Snell give a talk on welfare reform and children.

P. Reese

Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, October 15

“On the Street Where You Live: The Impact of Neighborhood Characteristics Early in Life on Lifetime Human Capital, Health, and Longevity” by Joseph Ferrie, Associate Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Associate, October 22

“Social Disparities and Health: Sex Differentials in Mortality” by Richard Rogers, Professor of Sociology, University of Colorado at Boulder; Director, University of Colorado Population Center, October 29 (C2S)

“Cognitive Ability, Procrastination, and Promoting Choice in Social Policy: Considering the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit” by Jeremy Freese, Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, November 5



P. Reese

Herman Taylor and Lindsay Chase-Lansdale discuss the Jackson Heart Study.

“Local Study, Global Significance: The Jackson Heart Study” by Herman Taylor, Jr., MD, MPH, Shirley Professor for the Study of Health Disparities, University of Mississippi Medical Center; Principal Investigator/Director, Jackson Heart Study, November 12. (C2S)

Co-sponsored with Preventive Medicine

“Efficiency and ‘Solidarity’ in the Provision of Public Goods: What Is the Optimal Degree of Fiscalization?” by Therese McGuire, ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management and IPR Faculty Fellow, November 19

“Selection Effects and the Persistence of Socioeconomic Gradients of Health and Mortality” by Alberto Palloni, Board of Trustees Professor in Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow, November 26

“Is Race-Based Medicine Good for Us? African American Approaches to Race, Biotechnology, and Equality” by Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law and IPR Faculty Fellow, December 3

▶▶ Q-Center Colloquia

“Inference from Survey Samples: Issues and Challenges” by Graham Kalton, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Senior Vice President, Westat, November 13

“Covariates that Effectively Control for Selection Bias in Observational Studies: Evidence from a Within-Study Comparison” by Peter Steiner, Visiting Professor, Institute for Policy Research; Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, November 27

“Extensions of Respondent-Driven Sampling: Increasing the Efficiency of Variance Estimation and Analyzing the Structure of Large Social Networks” by Douglas Heckathorn, Professor of Sociology, Cornell University, December 11

▶▶ Seminars on Performance Measurement

“Hospital Report Cards” by David Dranove, Walter J. McNerney Professor of Health Industry Management and IPR Faculty Associate, April 4

“Incentives for Public School Administrators” by Michael Mazzeo, Associate Professor of Management and Strategy; “Measuring Performance in Education” by James Rosenbaum, Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, May 7

“Police Report Cards” by Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow; “Nonprofit and For-Profit Hospital Performance” by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, November 19

“On Measuring the Balance Between Wrongful Convictions and Wrongful Acquittals in Criminal Trials” by Bruce Spencer, Professor of Statistics and IPR Faculty Fellow, December 5

► Conferences and Workshops

Workshops on Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education, June 4–8, July 30–August 3, and August 6–10. Organized by Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair of Ethics and Justice and IPR Faculty Fellow; and William R. Shadish, Professor, School of Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanities, University of California, Merced. *Sponsored by the Spencer Foundation*

Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior Workshop, May 11. Organized by James Druckman, Associate Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences and Department of Political Science*

“The Thunder of History: Taxation in Comparative and Historical Perspective,” March 4–5. Organized by Monica Prasad, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow; Ajay Mehrotra, Associate Professor of Law, Indiana University; and Isaac Martin, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California, San Diego. *Co-sponsored with Northwestern’s Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, Graduate School, Department of Sociology, and Tax Program at Northwestern Law School; and supported by the American Sociological Association and the National Science Foundation*

Summer Biomarker Institute, Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health, June 19–21. Organized by IPR Faculty Fellows Thomas McDade, Weinberg College Board of Visitors Research and Teaching Professor (Anthropology); Emma Adam, Associate Professor of Human Development and Social Policy; and Christopher Kuzawa, Assistant Professor of Anthropology.

“Property Taxation in Illinois: How and Why Is It Broken and What Can Be Done to Fix It?” Nov. 30. Organized by Therese McGuire, ConAgra Foods Research Professor in Strategic Management and IPR Faculty Fellow and Nathan Anderson, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Illinois at Chicago. *Co-sponsored with the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, University of Illinois, and Union League Club of Chicago*

► IPR Graduate Research Assistants Colloquia

“Immigrant Differences in Early Reading Achievement: Evidence from the ECLS-K,” by Natalia Palacios, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Human Development and Social Policy, February 28

“Mobility and the Introduction of Public Schools,” by John Parman, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Economics, February 28

Lori Delale-O’Connor, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Sociology, Discussant

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“Evaluation of Five State Pre-Kindergarten Programs: A Regression Discontinuity Study,” by Vivian Wong, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Human Development and Social Policy, April 25

“Improving the Power of Cluster Randomized Experiments,” by Chris Rhoads, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Statistics, April 25

“The Development of Cognitive and Noncognitive Skills in Children: Evidence from the Infant Health and Development Program,” by Aaron Sojourner, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Economics, April 25

Constance Lindsay, IPR Graduate Research Assistant/Doctoral Student in Human Development and Social Policy, Discussant



P. Reese

MIT political scientist Andrea Campbell makes a presentation on Americans’ views on taxation.

FACULTY FELLOWS

Faculty Fellows

Emma Adam, Human Development and Social Policy

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

Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy

Thomas D. Cook, Sociology

James Druckman, Political Science

Greg Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy

Alice Eagly, Psychology

Jeremy Freese, Sociology

Larry V. Hedges, Statistics and Social Policy

Christopher Kuzawa, Anthropology

Dan A. Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy

Nancy MacLean, History

Charles F. Manski, Economics

Leslie McCall, Sociology

Thomas McDade, Anthropology

Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy

Éva Nagypál, Economics

Ann Orloff, Sociology

Alberto Palloni, Sociology

Monica Prasad, Sociology (on leave)

Lincoln Quillian, Sociology

Michelle Reininger, Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences

Jennifer Richeson, Psychology

Andrew Roberts, Political Science

Dorothy Roberts, Law

James Rosenbaum, Education and Social Policy

Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science

Victoria DeFrancesco Soto, Political Science

Bruce Spencer, Statistics

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

Kathleen Thelen, Political Science

Sergio Urzúa, Economics

Celeste Watkins-Hayes, Sociology/African American Studies (on leave)

Burton Weisbrod, Economics



From left: Greg Duncan and panelists Julie Kerkick and King Harris continue their discussion of the New Hope Project after a policy briefing.

J. Reblando

FACULTY ASSOCIATES

Faculty Associates

Henry Binford, History
Pablo Boczkowski, Communication Studies
Traci Burch, Political Science
Jenifer Cartland, Pediatrics
Carolyn Chen, Sociology/Asian American Studies
Dennis Chong, Political Science
Katherine Christoffel, Pediatrics
Jeannette Colyvas, Human Development and Social Policy
Leemore Dafny, Management and Strategy
Shari Seidman Diamond, Law
Daniel Diermeier, Managerial Economics and
Decision Sciences
Jack Doppelt, Journalism
David Dranove, Management and Strategy
James Ettema, Communication Studies
Joseph Ferrie, Economics
Eli Finkel, Psychology
H. Paul Friesema, Political Science
Craig Garfield, Pediatrics
Philip Greenland, Preventive Medicine
Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy
John Hagan, Sociology and Law
Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies
Barton Hirsch, Human Development and Social Policy
Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations
Jane Holl, Pediatrics
Spyros Konstantopoulos, Human Development, Social
Policy, and Learning Sciences
John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor, Learning
Sciences
Craig LaMay, Journalism
Donna Leff, Journalism
Jennifer Light, Communication Studies
Jelani Mandara, Human Development and Social Policy
Maryann Mason, Pediatrics
Michael Mazzeo, Management and Strategy
Peter Miller, Communication Studies
Robert Nelson, Sociology
Aviv Nevo, Economics
Daniel O'Keefe, Communication Studies
Benjamin Page, Political Science

Mary Pattillo, Sociology/African American Studies
Robert Porter, Economics
David Protes, Journalism
Eva Redei, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
William Rogerson, Economics
Leonard Rubinowitz, Law
Juan Onésimo Sandoval, Sociology
Madeleine Shalowitz, Pediatrics
Carl Smith, English
Karrie 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 Emeriti

John Heinz
John McKnight

▶▶ Administration

Director

Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy

Associate Director

Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science

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, and Human Development and Social Policy

James Druckman, Political Science

Charles F. Manski, Economics

Leslie McCall, Sociology

Thomas McDade, Anthropology

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

▶▶ Staff

Eric Betzold, Grant Support

Arlene Dattels, Accounting

Alice Murray, Webmaster

Bonnie Silver, Reception

Ben Steinbuhler, Grant Support †

Ellen Whittingham, Assistant to the Director

Beverly Zack, Purchasing Accounting

▶▶ Visiting Scholars

Ariel Kalil, Harris School, University of Chicago

Micere Keels, Comparative Human Development, University of Chicago

Judith Levine, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago

Peter Steiner, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna

▶▶ Research Associates

Susan Hartnett, Project CLEAR †

▶▶ Research Staff

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

Jeffrey Huang, Laboratory for Human Biology Research

Lili Largent, Population Association of America Annual Meeting †

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

▶▶ Postdoctoral Fellows

Ezekiel Dixon-Román, Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research; Adviser: Larry V. Hedges

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

Malena Monteverde, Health Conditions Among the Elderly in Latin America; Adviser: Alberto Palloni

Kenya Noronha, Health Conditions Among the Elderly in Latin America; Adviser: Alberto Palloni

Amber Stitzel Pareja, National Institute for School Leadership Study; Adviser: James Spillane

Michelle Rheinschmidt, Racial Bias and Mental Illness Stigma as Risk Factors for Mental Health Problems; Adviser: Jennifer Richeson

Julienne Rutherford, Obesity, Development, and Cardiovascular Disease Risk-Factor Clustering; Adviser: Christopher Kuzawa

JulieAnn Stawicki, Education Sciences; Adviser: Larry V. Hedges

Pamela Schuetz, College to Careers; Adviser: James Rosenbaum

Sophie Trawalter, Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health; Adviser: P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

† No longer at IPR

▶▶ Graduate Research Assistants

Sara Bernstein, Human Development and Social Policy
Meredith Bintz, Political Science
Toby Bolsen, Political Science
Vicki Chung, Human Development and Social Policy
Amy Claessens, Human Development and Social Policy
Lori Delale-O'Connor, Sociology
Yingying Deng, Sociology
Amy DeSantis, Human Development and Social Policy
Leah Doane, Human Development and Social Policy
Mimi Engel, Human Development and Social Policy
Pamela Giustinelli, Economics
Lisbeth Goble, Human Development and Social Policy
Benjamin Handel, Economics
Cassandra Hart, Human Development and Social Policy
Cari Hennessy, Political Science
Constance Lindsay, Human Development and Social Policy
Chelsea McKinney, Human Development and Social Policy
Molly Metzger, Human Development and Social Policy
Lindsay M. Monte, Human Development and Social Policy
Michelle Naffziger, Sociology
Natalia Palacios, Human Development and Social Policy
John Parman, Economics
Benjamin Passty, Economics
Chris Rhoads, Statistics
Clarissa Simon, Human Development and Social Policy
Aaron Sojourner, Economics
Jennifer Stephan, Human Development and Social Policy
Alex Tetenov, Economics
Beth Tipton, Statistics
Ija Trapeznikova, Economics
Angela Valdovinos D'Angelo, Human Development and Social Policy
Manyee Wong, Human Development and Social Policy
Vivian Wong, Human Development and Social Policy
Basit Zafar, Economics
Kai Zeng, Political Science

▶▶ Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants

Christine Baker, Psychology
Michael Brod, Political Science
Nancy Chu, Psychology
Matti Fieweger, Learning and Organizational Change
Matthew Fischler, American Studies
Gregory Friend, Philosophy/Legal Studies
Elisabeth Goossen, Genetics and Molecular Biology/
Slavic Languages and Literature
Katherine Halpern, English/International Studies
Keenya Hofmaier, Social Policy/Legal Studies
Shari Lewis, Education and Social Policy
Esther Lin, Political Science
Marisol Mastrangelo, Journalism
Jordan McDole, Communication Studies/Economics
Margaret Nevriy, Anthropology
Grace Noboa Hidalgo, Economics
Jason Okonofua, Psychology/African American Studies
Stacy Pancratz, Human Development and Social Policy/
Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences
Chelsea Mae Plummer, Human Development and Social Policy/Psychology
Ashley Rolnik, Psychology
Thomas Szalaszny, Political Science/Economics
Brooke Thurman, Anthropology
Sarah Wald, International Studies/Political Science



P. Reese

*From left: IPR graduate research assistants
Constance Lindsay, Vivian Wong,
and Aaron Sojourner*

►► Foundations and Organizations

Annie E. Casey Foundation

Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Russell Sage Book Dissemination Activities, Greg Duncan

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Neighborhoods, Schooling, and IFE Change of Low-Income Youth (Moving to Opportunity), Greg Duncan

Buffett Early Childhood Fund

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

Foundation for Child Development

Third-Grade Skills and Later Attainment, Greg Duncan

Joyce Foundation

IPR Policy Briefing Series, Therese McGuire

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

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

Pew Charitable Trusts

The Economic Cost of Early Childhood Poverty,
Greg Duncan

Searle Fund for Policy Research

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
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 Institutional Choices, Social Networks and Teachers' Knowledge and Motivation, James Spillane

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
Support for Visiting Scholar Peter Steiner, Thomas D. Cook
Achievement, Attention, and Behavior Across Middle Childhood, Greg Duncan
From Research to Wide Readership: Disseminating Research on the Business of Higher Education, Burton Weisbrod

Smith Richardson Foundation

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

►► Government Agencies

Illinois Criminal Justice Authority

Evaluation of I-CLEAR, Wesley G. Skogan

National Institutes of Health

Behavior on Surveys and Economy Using HRS-Probabilistic Thinking and Economic Behavior, Charles F. Manski
Health Conditions Among the Elderly in Latin America, Alberto Palloni
Racial Bias and Mental Illness Stigma as Risk Factors for Mental Health Problems, Jennifer Richeson

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Obesity Development and CVD Risk Factor Clustering in Filipino Women and Offspring, Christopher Kuzawa

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

C2S: The Center on Social Disparities and Health,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Community Action for Child Health Equity,
Madeleine Shalowitz and Emma Adam
Environmental and Biological Variation and Language Growth,
Larry V. Hedges
Interventions, Economic Security, and Child Development,
Greg Duncan
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
New Hope Child and Family Outcome Project - Year V,
Greg Duncan
NRSA in Support of Racial Socialization, Interracial Contact, and Students' Stress Development, P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

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

Obesity Development and CVD Risk Factor Clustering in Filipino Women and Offspring, Christopher Kuzawa

National Institute of Mental Health

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

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

Identification and Empirical Inference, Charles F. Manski
Identification Problems in the Social Sciences, Charles F. Manski

Chicago Research Data Center, Bruce Spencer

Symposium: The Adaptable Phenotype, Christopher Kuzawa
Replication of Questions on Inequality in the 2008 General Social Survey, Leslie McCall

Economic Analysis of Child Adoption in the United States, Éva Nagypál

U. S. Department of Education

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

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

RCT Training Institute, Larry V. Hedges

Improving Best Quasi-Experimental Practice, Thomas D. Cook and Larry V. Hedges

Effects of Disadvantaged Schools and Neighborhoods in the Education of Low-Income Youth, Greg Duncan

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families

Childcare During the First Year of School: How Extent, Type, and Quality Relate to Child Well-Being, Greg Duncan

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Neighborhood Safety and Moving to Opportunity: Understanding Gender and Life Course Differences Using a Mixed-Methods Approach, Greg Duncan and Anita Zuberi

U.S. Department of Justice

National Institute of Justice

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



From left: Thomas Cook and Spencer Foundation President Michael McPherson discuss aspects of quasi-experimental designs.

P. Reese

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

- www.northwestern.edu/ipr
- newsletters and brochures
- reports and working papers
- conferences and lectures
- policy briefings and colloquia
- media outlets

► Overview

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

Currently, IPR produces a **newsletter and brochure**. The newsletter, in its 29th year, covers the latest in faculty research and findings, recent events, and other news. The Institute also produces the *Year in Review*, an annual overview of its activities and faculty research.

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

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



Speakers at an IPR policy briefing

IPR faculty also are frequently found at the podium sharing their expertise by delivering **briefings and lectures** to the public, academic organizations, and governmental bodies. Faculty also organize and speak at **conferences** throughout the year and around the world. Each year, IPR holds its **Distinguished Public Policy Lecture**. Past speakers have included Heidi Hartmann, founder of the Institute for Women's Policy Research, Ron Haskins of the Brookings Institution, and David Ellwood of Harvard University's Kennedy School.

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

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

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