

IPR founded

*Raymond Mack (r.)
founds IPR as the
Center for Urban Affairs*



1970s

*Then-director Louis Masotti
studies the changing urban
landscape of Chicago*



1980s

*Center faculty meet
with then-director
Margaret Gordon (l.)*



1990s

*Director Fay Lomax Cook
with Yale's James Comer at his
IPR Distinguished Lecture*



2000s

*IPR's Dorothy Roberts (l.) and
Lindsay Chase-Lansdale give a
policy briefing on child welfare*



The Institute since
1968



Institute for Policy Research

Celebrating 40 Years

Year in Review
2008



*Education researcher and
statistician Larry Hedges
(center) leads an IES-
sponsored workshop on
cluster-randomized designs*



*Economist Burton
Weisbrod analyzes
performance mea-
sures in the public
and nonprofit sectors*



*Sociologist and African
American studies professor
Celeste Watkins-Hayes (r.)
studies diverse topics of race,
gender, and inequality*



*During a segment for the Big
Ten Network, political scientist
Victoria DeFrancesco Soto
discusses the dynamics of race in
the upcoming presidential election*



*Education and social policy
professor Michelle Reininger
discusses her student-teaching
project with anthropologist
Thomas McDade*

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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 education 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 33 faculty fellows and 58 faculty associates represent 24 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, 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
- Education Policy
- Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations
- Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy
- Social Disparities and Health
- Quantitative Methods for Policy Research
- Urban Policy and Community Development

■ **Student Training**

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

Undergraduate students participate in IPR's Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants Program and gain experience in how to conceptualize and conduct policy-relevant social science research. Following a 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.

“ 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. ”

■ ■ MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



Fay Lomax Cook

It was in October 1968 that Northwestern announced the establishment of a new center devoted to the study of urban affairs. At the time, then-vice president and faculty dean Payson S. Wild wrote, “Our Center for Urban Affairs can make a unique contribution if we have scholars committed to the application of scientific research in the realm of public policy.”

This sentence rings as true today, more than 40 years later, as it did in 1968. It also explains to a large degree why the center, now known as the Institute for Policy Research, still stands as a vibrant and productive locus of interdisciplinary social science research of the highest order.

Today, the number of faculty members has grown from three to 33. The number of IPR studies has grown from its first study of racial discrimination to encompass an impressive body of working papers, articles, and books on many pressing, policy-relevant issues from crime to poverty, inequality, housing, and education.

IPR faculty continue to expand the Institute’s research scope through initiatives on quantitative research methods for the social sciences, performance measurement in nonprofits, social disparities and health, and poverty and inequality, among others. The Institute also raised its education policy area to a full research program in 2008, and it is being led by one of our newest faculty fellows, education economist David Figlio.

Over the year, IPR faculty tackled many policy-relevant questions: How does race affect biotechnology research? Law professor Dorothy Roberts is developing a four-pronged framework to deal with legal and political approaches to race consciousness in biotech research. Why, despite more women in the workforce than ever before, are women leaders still so rare? Psychologist Alice Eagly and her colleague examined why women’s paths to power remain especially challenging. Could loan-return guarantees help restore market confidence? Economist Charles F. Manski and his colleague believe so.

IPR faculty also serve as mentors to graduate students, hundreds of whom have passed through IPR over 40 years and have continued on to careers in academia and research, tackling many of the same policy-pertinent issues they encountered here as students.

Additionally, IPR has served as a major methodological training ground over the past years. In 2008, more than 150 researchers, academics, and students from around the nation took part in one of four workshops devoted either to quantitative methods for education research or to biomarkers in large panel studies.

As we celebrate our 40th anniversary, we look back with some satisfaction at the research our faculty has produced. Yet a number of problems from 1968 are still, unfortunately, present today, demanding our attention and relevant solutions. Thus, our mission—to produce policy-relevant research of the highest order and disseminate it as widely as possible—continues.

Fay Lomax Cook

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

■ **Education Policy Program**

IPR expanded its longstanding education policy research area to a full-fledged research program in 2008. The new program regroups nine faculty fellows,



David Figlio talks with students at a Florida elementary school.

representing the fields of education and social policy, psychology, statistics, sociology, economics, and management and strategy. “We hope to create an even larger pool of rigorous research and policy-relevant solutions to address

the pressing problems faced by teachers, students, and parents,” said IPR education economist **David Figlio**, who leads the program (see pp. 16–20).

■ **Methodological Training at IPR**

Over the summer, more than 150 researchers from around the country participated in one of four workshops on methodological training offered by IPR faculty and their colleagues at Northwestern University.



Larry Hedges helps participants with a data analysis exercise at the IES summer institute.

Two workshops on quasi-experimental methods were run by IPR social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and **William Shadish** of the University of California, Merced, in August. The Spencer Foundation supported the workshops (see p. 46).

Thanks to a grant from the Institute of Education Sciences’ National Center for Education Research, IPR education researcher and statistician **Larry Hedges** ran an intensive two-

week, hands-on summer institute on randomized cluster trials in education from July 7 to 17 with his Vanderbilt colleagues **Mark Lipsey** and **David Cordray** (see p. 46).

The Summer Biomarker Institute, held June 9 to 11, was led by IPR psychobiologist **Emma Adam** and IPR anthropologists **Thomas McDade** and **Christopher Kuzawa**. It was organized by IPR’s Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health and received funding from NICHD (see p. 40).

■ **MacArthur Planning Group on Housing and Families with Children**

IPR social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** has put together an interdisciplinary team comprising some of the nation’s leading researchers in housing, poverty, and child development, including IPR sociologist and African American studies professor **Mary Pattillo**. They will spend 18 months designing a major new longitudinal study on housing and families. If successful, the group will evolve into a new MacArthur research network that will carry out the study. It is hoped that the study will serve as the basis for a coherent, long-term federal housing policy (see p. 11).

■ **Seminars on Performance Measurement**

Launched by IPR economist **Burton Weisbrod**, the Seminars on Performance Measurement continue to focus on the importance of measuring programs’ success in the public and nonprofit sectors to develop incentive structures that encourage good performance. Speakers over the past year include Spencer Foundation executive **Mary Cahillane** talking about the foundation’s efforts to measure its grant-making performance and Stanford professor **Walter “Woody” Powell** on the influences of professionalism in the nonprofit sector. The seminars are supported by the Searle Center on Law, Regulation, and Economic Growth at Northwestern (see p. 21).

■ **Health and Attainment Conference**

To explore how diverse factors from income and social status to physical and mental health are related, experts, advocates, and policymakers gathered on May 16 in Chicago for a conference on “Health and Attainment Over the Lifecourse: Reciprocal Influences from Before Birth to Old Age.” **Bryan Samuels**, chief of staff at Chicago Public Schools (CPS), spoke on the challenges of using behavioral health data to improve public education. IPR social demographer **Alberto Palloni**

talked about the large and pervasive effects of education on mortality and adult health. IPR developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** reviewed the role of psychology and psychobiological processes in lifecourse patterns. IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The



Bryan Samuels addresses the challenges of using behavioral health data to improve public education.

Center on Social Disparities and Health, which Chase-Lansdale directs, co-sponsored the event with three University of Chicago centers (see p. 40).

■ *Workshop on Political and Social Behavior*

More than 70 Midwest social scientists and graduate students attended the second Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior Workshop in May, co-sponsored by IPR. Presentations included: political participation and housing mobility by **Claudine Gay** of Harvard University, political ads and online discursive participation by **Dhavan Shah** of the University of Wisconsin–Madison, war reporting and censorship by **Scott Althaus** of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and racial attitudes and equal employment opportunity policy by **Julia Rabinovich** of Northwestern University. IPR political scientist **James Druckman** organized the workshop with IPR graduate research assistant Cari Hennessy.

■ *Illinois Poverty Summit*

Marian Wright Edelman, founder of the Children's Defense Fund, was the keynote speaker at "Opportunities for Change: Taking Action to End Extreme Poverty in Illinois," held December 9–10 at Northwestern University. More than 175 people attended from around the state, including practitioners, academics, agency officials, and lawmakers. They gathered to discuss the issues facing the 1.5 million Illinoisans who live in extreme poverty. Participating IPR faculty included Director **Fay Lomax Cook** and education and social policy professors **Dan A.**

Lewis and James Rosenbaum. Panels covered broad themes of healthcare, food and nutrition, employment and opportunities, housing, and income supports. Their conclusions and suggestions are being reviewed by the Illinois Commission on the Elimination of Poverty. IPR co-sponsored the summit with the governor's office and the Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights.



Marian Wright Edelman signs copies of her book following a talk on children in poverty in the United States.

■ *IPR Faculty Receive Prestigious Awards*

A national leader in the fields of education statistics and evaluation and an expert on meta-analysis, **Larry Hedges** is the latest IPR faculty member to be elected to the prestigious American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Psychologist **Alice Eagly** was awarded the 2008 Gold Medal for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology for her contributions as a scholar and mentor in the psychology of gender and the study of attitudes and persuasion. It was conferred by **Dorothy Cantor**, president of the American Psychological Foundation (APF).



Alice Eagly receives a lifetime achievement award from APF President Dorothy Cantor.

■ *Summer Undergraduate Research Program*

IPR's Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants program hosted 22 Northwestern students, who worked side-by-side with 18 IPR faculty members on faculty research projects this year. The program aims to give undergraduates a real-world experience in how to conceptualize and carry out policy-relevant social science research. IPR developmental psychobiologist **Emma Adam** directs the program.

■ **Supporting Undergraduate Policy Initiatives**

IPR continues its support of policy-related initiatives by Northwestern undergraduates. The Institute supported the launch of the Northwestern chapter of the Roosevelt Institution. College students from around the Midwest attended its first workshop on May 24 to listen to keynote speaker **Quentin Young**, executive director of Physicians for a National Health Program. The Roosevelt Institution is a nonprofit, nonpartisan national network of student think tanks.

IPR also continued its ongoing commitment to the Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality, part of Northwestern's Community Development Corps. Over the year, students organized

three series on immigration, public education, and hunger disparities. The keynote speaker for the series on education was **Paul Vallas**, superintendent of New Orleans public school district, on March 3. Participating IPR faculty included education and social policy professor **Dan A. Lewis**, who spoke about closing the achievement gap in Chicago's schools on March 5, and political

scientist **Victoria DeFrancesco Soto**, who talked about immigration issues on May 14.

■ **IPR Houses Three Journal Editors**

In 2008, three IPR faculty fellows were lead editors of one well-established and two recently founded journals.

Political scientist **James Druckman** became co-editor of *Public Opinion Quarterly* (POQ) in the fall. POQ is one of the leading journals in the fields of communication and political science. Overseen by the American Association of Public Opinion Research, the journal publishes research on opinion and communication theories, polls, and survey methodology and validity.

Statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** and social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** worked on the launch of the *Journal of Research on Educational*

Effectiveness (JREE), which published its first issue in January 2008. Hedges currently serves as its co-editor. As the flagship publication for the Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness, JREE publishes multidisciplinary articles on studies of interventions, evaluations, and methodology in education.

Education economist **David Figlio** helped launch and now edits *Education Finance and Policy* (EFP), now in its third year. A joint venture between the American Education

Finance Association and MIT Press, past issues of the quarterly EFP have dealt with higher education finance, the fiscal burden of school accountability, and charter school effectiveness, among other topics.



■ **IPR Faculty in the Media**

In 2008, several IPR faculty had their research featured in media outlets. Economist **Charles F. Manski's** critique of prediction markets figured prominently in a February 4 *Scientific American* article. Sociologist **Monica Prasad's** editorial on how to implement an effective carbon tax that will actually reduce emissions was published by the *New York Times* on March 25. Psychologist **Alice Eagly's** work on women leaders was cited in a *Newsweek* editorial on October 13, and she was also quoted in an April 6 *New York Times* column on racism and gender categorization. Political scientist **Victoria DeFrancesco Soto** made several televised appearances during the fall 2008 presidential campaign, appearing on CNN en Español to comment on election returns and on the Big Ten Network to discuss results of the first Big Ten Poll. Economist **Burton Weisbrod's** November 17 IPR talk about his book *Mission and Money: Understanding the University* was broadcast on C-Span's *Book TV*. Education economist **David Figlio** was quoted several times, including in an August 20 *Wall Street Journal* article on grading policies.



Paul Vallas talks about efforts to reform New Orleans' school system.



Ryan Brown

Assistant Professor of Human Development and Social Policy; PhD, Anthropology, Emory University, 2006

Anthropologist Ryan Brown integrates evolutionary, biological, psychological, and cultural

perspectives in the study of human health, with a focus on violent and risk-taking behaviors.

Currently, Brown is creating a mobile psychophysiology laboratory that will record emotional, biological, and behavioral responses to social stimuli in home settings for population studies. Brown will explore how culture and socialization determine emotional responses to social situations, and, in turn, how variation in emotional responses leads to differences in health outcomes.

Brown, who was an Robert Wood Johnson Scholar in 2006–08, is working on several research projects, including the Great Smoky Mountains Study, a large-scale longitudinal study of families and health in North Carolina's Appalachian Mountains. He conducted three years of field work during which he developed the Life Trajectory Interview for Youth, a large-scale, ethnographically based quantitative data collection of youths' views on their life prospects. These data have proved useful for exploring the cultural determinants of diverse outcomes such as education, depression, subjective social status, and fertility behaviors.



Lori Beaman

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

Lori Beaman's primary fields of interest are development and labor economics, with a focus on how social networks facilitate information transmission. Her previous work has looked at the ways job information spread through social networks among political refugees in the United States. She also has evaluated how a political affirmative action program affected gender bias and electoral outcomes in rural India by providing information on female leadership ability.

Beaman studies how social networks affect household and individual decision making. These projects

include how social ties can heighten or hinder an irrigation project's success and alleviate poverty through savings-led microfinance in Mali and the effects of information asymmetries on informal labor markets in India.

Beaman was a Robert Wood Johnson Scholar in Health Policy Research at the University of California, Berkeley in 2007–08.



David Figlio

Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy; PhD, Economics, University of Wisconsin–Madison, 1995

A leading scholar on education policies and interventions, David Figlio explores issues from school accountability and standards to welfare policy and policy design. His current research projects involve evaluating the Florida Corporate Tax Credit Scholarship Program, the largest school voucher program in the United States; conducting a large-scale study of school accountability in Florida, using a state survey of public school principals; and following children from birth through their school careers to study questions of early childhood policy and inequality.

Figlio's work has been published in many leading journals, including the *American Economic Review*, *Journal of Public Economics*, *Journal of Law and Economics*, and *Journal of Human Resources*. Organizations supporting his research include the National Science Foundation, NICHD, and the U.S. Department of Education, as well as many foundations.

He is a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research and a member of the executive board of the National Center for the Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Education Research. He serves as the inaugural editor of the American Education Finance Association's journal, *Education Finance and Policy* (MIT Press). He has been a member of many national education task forces and panels, such as the National Research Council's Panel on K–12 Science Assessment, and has advised several U.S. states and foreign countries on education policy design and implementation.

Figlio joined Northwestern from the University of Florida, where he was Knight-Ridder Professor of Economics. He directs IPR's program on Education Policy.

Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies

This interdisciplinary program, led by law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, 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. Drawing from the fields of human development and social policy, psychology, sociology, economics, and law, many faculty share common interests with scholars in IPR's Education Policy and Poverty, Race, and Inequality programs (see pp. 11–20)—particularly in studying the impact of public policies on America's poor. Faculty research covers:

- the effects of welfare reform on children, adolescents, and their parents
- welfare institutions and services
- racial disproportionality in child welfare systems
- health needs and outcomes of delinquent youth

Overview of Activities

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

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, a developmental psychologist, is co-principal investigator 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, which is now in its 14th year. With support from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver 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 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.



Chair

Dorothy Roberts, Law

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.

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

■ **Reading and the Immigrant Paradox**

Using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey-Kindergarten Cohort—which includes data on more than 16,000 children—Chase-Lansdale, IPR graduate research assistant Natalia Palacios, and post-doctoral fellow Katarina Guttmannova looked at the longitudinal reading trajectories of immigrant children from kindergarten through 3rd grade. After examining various factors, their study provides support for the idea of the immigrant paradox in revealing that first- and second-generation children experience an academic advantage over their third-generation counterparts.

The researchers posit that unmeasured characteristics of successful immigrants, such as high skill levels, motivation, and ambition, might explain why first-generation immigrant children perform as well as—or better than—children born in the United States. Yet postmigratory experiences, such as discrimination, low-achieving schools, and poor employment opportunities compounded by the potential loss of protective traditional cultural factors, might translate to lower levels of overall achievement.

■ **New Welfare Bureaucrats**

Sociologist and African American studies assistant professor **Celeste Watkins-Hayes** has a forthcoming book from University of Chicago Press in 2009, “The New Welfare Bureaucrats: Entanglements of Race, Class, and Policy Reform.” 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 a detailed 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, case-workers 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.



Lindsay Chase-Lansdale is currently working on a new study that will describe the long-term implications of welfare reform.

■ **Welfare Reform in Illinois**

Social policy professor **Dan A. Lewis** is currently completing a book titled “Gaining Ground in Illinois: Welfare Reform and Person-Centered Policy Analysis.” The book will summarize the major findings of the Illinois Families Study (IFS).

The legislation that created IFS was crafted by then-Illinois state Sen. Barack Obama to assess in a nonpartisan manner how welfare reform was actually working. It was signed into law in 1997. From 1999 to 2004, Lewis led a major effort to conduct in-depth qualitative interviews and quantitative analyses of a random sample of the poor—mostly young single mothers—and track them over time. In the book, Lewis also offers a big picture perspective, discussing the two competing views of welfare reform—conservative versus liberal—using IFS data to debunk major tenets of both.

“We hope that we can remove the blinders of the ideological debates of the ’80s and ’90s and look at the problems of the poor with a clearer sense of what problems people have and what we can do about

them,” Lewis says. “Our goal is to point to a fresher way of tackling the problems of poverty in our society.” Northern Illinois Press will publish the book in 2009.

Lewis is starting a new project with IPR graduate research assistant Lindsay Monte using IFS data to look at the links between welfare receipt, financial hardship, and crime. While many have examined the effects of the reform on work, well-being, health, and economic



Dan A. Lewis (l.) reviews the Illinois Families Study at a state poverty summit on a panel with **Rev. Walter Johnson Jr.**

stability, the effects of welfare reform on the criminal behavior of welfare recipients is still unknown. As state welfare rolls have declined significantly in the years since welfare reform, female criminality has been on the

rise. Previous IFS findings have shown that the 1996 reform increased neither the number of jobs available nor the wages they paid, but did, with its “work-first” philosophy, increase the number of women competing for positions. With funding from the Joyce Foundation, Lewis and Monte will examine whether denying women cash benefits increased criminal activity.

IFS received funding from the Department of Education, NICHD, Administration for Children and Families, Chicago Community Trust, and the Joyce, MacArthur, and Polk Bros. foundations.

■ **Racial Disproportionality of Child Welfare**

Law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland & Ellis Professor, published 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.

■ **Economics of Adoption**

Adoption, as an alternative to childbearing, is a widely accepted means of forming a family in many modern societies. In this study, economist **Éva Nagypál** and her colleagues provide a comprehensive overview of the U.S. adoption market and its historical development. They describe three different adoption markets, document trends in these markets using aggregate-level data from 1951 to 2002, and explore possible reasons for observed historical patterns. In addition, with data from the National Survey of Family Growth and the Survey of Income and Program Participation, they conduct the first econometric analysis of the adoption market by estimating individuals’ propensities to adopt or to relinquish a child for adoption.

■ **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 is investigating the relationship among substance abuse, mental disorders, and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors and infection from adolescence through young adulthood.

A recent finding shows that males, African Americans, Hispanics, and older youth were more likely to be processed in adult criminal courts than females, non-Hispanic whites, and younger children. Of those transferred to adult courts, 68 percent had at least one psychiatric disorder and 43 percent had two or more. Teplin and her colleagues called for the provision of psychiatric services to these youth, including those sentenced to prison, and to take into account the disproportionate number of racial-ethnic minority groups.

Poverty, Race, and Inequality

In the program on Race, Poverty, and Inequality, directed by education and social policy professor **James Rosenbaum**, IPR researchers look at various causes of poverty, racism, and inequality and their consequences, which include continuation of an influential research line on the effects of public housing and residential policies on child and adult outcomes. Their examinations often overlap with other IPR research programs, in particular Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies (see pp. 8–10). Faculty in this area focus on:

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

Overview of Activities

- **MacArthur Plans Housing, Families Network**
Supported by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** has put together an interdisciplinary team comprising some of the nation's leading researchers in housing, poverty, and child development, including IPR sociologist and African American studies professor **Mary Pattillo**. They will spend 18 months designing a major longitudinal study on housing and families. If successful, the group will evolve into a new MacArthur research network to carry out the study.

According to Cook, past housing policy has relied on a patchwork of studies where success was often measured

by the number of bricks laid, the amount of mortar poured, or the number of apartments built. Past studies of housing effects have been mainly one-dimensional—for example, assessing children in a sole area like cognitive performance or mental or physical health. The proposed study will take a broader, multidimensional perspective of how housing and the surrounding social, institutional, and family environment can affect children's health, education, behavior, and life outcomes. The group has conducted focus groups with low-income Chicago residents to collect information on how they choose and evaluate their neighborhoods and think about housing options when they move. Cook is Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice.



Chair

James Rosenbaum, Education and Social Policy

IPR researchers examine issues of poverty, racism, and inequality—and continue a line of research investigating the effects of public housing and residential policies.

■ *Rethinking Mixed-Income Policies for Poor Black Neighborhoods*

Are racially and economically mixed redevelopments an answer to revitalizing poor black neighborhoods?



Mary Pattillo conducts research on how gentrification and mixed-income policies can adversely affect low-income black residents.

Pattillo critiques this mixed-income approach by pointing out several weaknesses. Relying on her research in the North Kenwood/Oakland area of Chicago, a predominantly black, gentrifying neighborhood on the city's southern lakefront, she describes how such policies are designed to attract taxpaying, middle-class residents, who are seen as drivers of community growth and rejuvenation. Yet Pattillo's concern is how such mixed-income policies can irrevocably alter the social capital of current low-income black residents, eventually

leading to their marginalization—and in many cases—displacement. Her chapter appears in *Public Housing Transformation: Confronting the Legacy of Segregation* (Urban Institute Press, 2008).

■ *Race, Class, and Neighborhoods*

In a related study of North Kenwood/Oakland, Pattillo explores how whites have operated institutionally using “conservation techniques,” such as racially restrictive covenants, to exclude low-income blacks and to hoard and guard resources in specific residential locations. She traces how these techniques have become embedded in policy decisions and elite actions at federal and city levels, thereby perpetuating class and race inequalities.

Her study demonstrates how race and class are inextricably linked, necessitating that they be studied in relation to one another instead of separately. Pattillo also shows how the black middle class has adopted some of the same opportunity-hoarding techniques to exclude undesirable groups within the black community. The chapter was published in *Social Class: How Does It Work?* (Russell Sage Foundation Press, 2008).

■ *Public Housing and High-Poverty Areas*

Sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** is examining the role of public housing in forming high-poverty areas in U.S. 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.

■ *Fair Housing Act: 40 Years Later*

Testimony by education and social policy professor **James Rosenbaum** on housing choice and access to opportunities was included in a report produced by the bipartisan National Commission on Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, chaired by two former secretaries of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Henry Cisneros and Jack Kemp. The report was commissioned on the 40th anniversary of passage of the Fair Housing Act, or Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination in public and private housing markets based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, or familial status. Released in December 2008, the report finds housing discrimination and segregation are widespread in American cities and towns four decades later. It calls for several measures, including creation of an independent agency to enforce fair housing, revival of the President's Fair Housing Council, and ensuring that the government takes a proactive approach to advance fair housing principles.

■ *Residential Mobility and Improved Outcomes*

Rosenbaum and Stefanie DeLuca of Johns Hopkins University looked at findings from two housing mobility programs: Gautreaux and Moving to Opportunity (MTO), which have generated somewhat conflicting

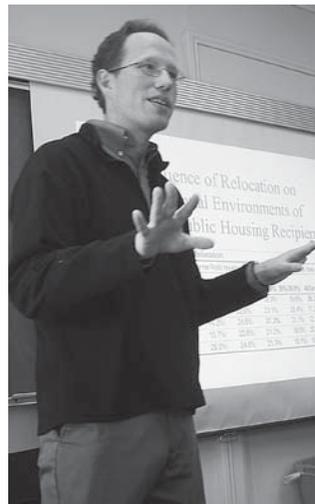
conclusions for child and adult outcomes. Gautreaux found more positive outcomes for those who moved into more advantaged neighborhoods while the randomized MTO experiment outcomes were more mixed. The two researchers find large differences between the kinds of moves created by the two programs. They speculate that bigger moves by Gautreaux families, 25 miles on average versus 10 for the MTO families, might account for some of the discordance in the findings between the two studies, especially since the MTO families did not radically change their social environment (i.e., most children in the MTO study continued to attend the same school or an equally bad school). While it is hoped that more information can be gleaned on housing mobility and improved outcomes from a new study in Baltimore, the Gautreaux study finds that the vast majority of low-income black families remain in suburbs 15 years after placement, suggesting they made permanent escapes from low-poverty, high-crime neighborhoods, which may have contributed to the significant gains in education, employment, and racially integrated friendships, particularly for children.

■ *Mixed-Income Housing Group*

Several IPR faculty—Quillian, Pattillo, and economist **Greg Duncan**—have been part of a diverse, interdisciplinary group of nationally recognized scholars charged with identifying research needs and potential strategies to deepen knowledge about the costs and benefits of building mixed-income housing developments in American cities. This strategy has been the major thrust of housing policy in the United States since the mid-1990s. The group met several times over 2008, including for visits of mixed-income housing developments in Chicago where they met with developers, community activists, and representatives of tenant organizations. The researchers are reviewing research designs, concrete examples, and other areas of interest, such as mixed-income housing effects on individuals and households, governance and community building, city structure and consequences of mixed-income development, and the demographic forces that sustain or destabilize mixed-income neighborhoods. Their final report will be released in summer 2009. The Mixed-Income Research Design Group is organized by the Social Science Research Council with funding from the MacArthur Foundation.

■ *Residential Segregation and Inequality in Educational Attainment*

Quillian is studying how residential segregation relates to education inequalities between adolescents from different socioeconomic backgrounds. Using three data sets drawn from census microdata, he contrasts educational outcomes among adolescents raised in metropolitan areas with varying levels of segregation, considering their poverty status and race separately. 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



Lincoln Quillian makes a point about the spatial concentration of poverty in U.S. cities.

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. For black-white segregation and Hispanic-white segregation, this result holds for some data and outcomes but not all. Overall, the results suggest that policies to reduce residential desegregation can

improve the educational attainment of disadvantaged groups without worsening that of advantaged groups.

■ *Segregation, School Vouchers, and Neoliberals*

Historian **Nancy MacLean** is working on a book manuscript titled, “‘Marketplace Solutions’: Segregationists and the Surprising Career of School Vouchers.” The story begins with the closure of the public schools in Prince Edward County, Va., from 1959–64, an outgrowth of segregationists’ policy of “massive resistance” to *Brown v. Board of Education*, that included the first modern tuition grants (i.e., school vouchers). Scholars of civil rights have depicted the school closures as the twilight of massive resistance, yet a fresh look

reveals it was also the dawn of the era of privatization, often described as neoliberalism. The research follows the Southerners' discovery of allies in the nascent national conservative movement, their alliance building with proponents of libertarian economics (above all, the founders of public-choice economics), and their contributions to the "original intent" constitutionalism that later flowed into the Federalist Society and related efforts. The book will also chart their involvement with new institutional partners, such as conservative think tanks and the Republican Party, and examine their efforts to cultivate ties between evangelical Protestants and Catholics for voucher advocacy. The core issues involve how privatization is chipping away at social citizenship—and ultimately, democratic governance.

■ *Linking Financial Intermediation and Policies*

Sergio Urzúa and Robert Townsend of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are analyzing the impact of financial intermediation on occupational choices and income. The two economists are studying a variety of structural-choice models to see if financial



Sergio Urzúa discusses how family background and individual abilities could help explain income inequality.

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*

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, **Joseph Ferrie**, an economist, and his colleagues have assembled a remarkable data set linking information from several separate sources for 2.5 million Americans from birth to death (starting in 1895 through November 2008). The combined records include detailed household and neighborhood information often missing from large longitudinal, epidemiological data sets, including information on economic privation, social isolation, birth order, parental income and socioeconomic status, and proximity to environmental hazards. The researchers hope to provide more accurate projections of the longevity and late-life health of older Americans and better cost-benefit calculations for public health initiatives.

■ *Biases in Risk Perception*

With Devah Pager of Princeton University, 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.

■ *Racial Gaps in Poverty Rates*

With Rozlyn Redd of Columbia University, Quillian has completed a review and analysis of studies of the role of social capital in maintaining persistent racial gaps in poverty rates in the United States. Supplementing their review with data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), 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 have a significant effect on racial gaps in poverty but can explain only a small share of racial differences in poverty rates. They conclude that the term “social capital” has become a catchphrase for myriad ways in which social interactions matter, and evidence for social capital explanations is often weak due to a failure to account for selection of social context. They do, however, find compelling evidence for linking racial inequality and certain types of social capital deficiencies to impoverished neighborhoods.

■ *Gender, Sexuality, and HIV/AIDS*

Law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland & Ellis Professor, continues her work on gender, sexuality, and implications for HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean. She co-edited the volume *Sex, Power, and Taboo: HIV and Gender in the Caribbean and Beyond* (Ian Randle Press, 2008), which draws upon research from a number of disciplines to offer a provocative look at why today poor black women are overrepresented globally in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Responding to the AIDS crisis in the Caribbean, the book explores the relationship between gender and sexuality in the region and elsewhere to illuminate the impact of gender on HIV risk and prevention. Roberts began her work on the book when she was on a Fulbright fellowship in the Caribbean region at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and Tobago. Watkins-Hayes has also contributed a chapter on the social and economic context of black

women living with HIV/AIDS in the United States. Rhoda Reddock and Sandra Reid of the University of the West Indies and Dianne Douglas of Yale Medical School are co-editors.

■ *Framing Institutions and HIV/AIDS*

While black women represented 37 percent of Chicago’s female population in 2005, they accounted for 80 percent of female HIV infections—a rate of 43 per 100,000 or more than 15 times that of white females in the city. How do

these women move from behaving as though they have a death sentence to living with HIV as a chronic but manageable disease? Sociologist and African American studies assistant professor **Celeste Watkins-Hayes** and her colleagues find that the infected women cope in various ways, ranging

from productively managing the disease to outright denial and engaging in risky behavior. How they cope is dependent on the “framing institutions” that they come into contact with, such as drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers, churches, HIV residential centers, social programs, and medical institutions. These organizations are critical in shaping the women’s beliefs and behaviors. For example, one woman spoke about how she was able to move away from feelings of shame and hopelessness because of her doctor’s attitude and advice when he informed her that she was HIV-positive. Another woman spoke about how she has kept her infection a secret from her family and fellow inmates because of the climate of shame and the potential for isolation that permeates the prison where she is incarcerated. The study receives funding from the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies’ Collaborative HIV-Prevention Research in Minority Communities Program at the University of California, San Francisco.



Celeste Watkins-Hayes (r.) talks about income inequality within the university.

E ducation P olicy

Failing public schools, tumbling U.S. student achievement, declining school funding, persistent achievement gaps, and recruiting and retaining effective teachers are just a few of the critical issues that school districts across the nation face every day. More rigorous research is needed to understand the issues facing schools and educators and to create effective solutions to address them. This is why the Institute elevated its education research area to a full research program in 2008. The new program regroups nine faculty fellows from a variety of disciplines and overlaps with other programs, including the Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, or Q-Center (see pp. 41–46). Led by education economist **David Figlio**, faculty are investigating issues concerning:

- high school-to-college transitions
- school accountability and vouchers
- program evaluations and academic achievement
- teacher quality, retention, and effectiveness

Overview of Activities

■ *Effects of School Vouchers*

Education economist **David Figlio** is evaluating Florida's Corporate Tax Credit Scholarship Program, the largest school voucher program in the United States and one that is often held up as a model for other states. He and two IPR graduate research assistants, Cassandra Hart and Molly Metzger, are currently analyzing the performance of more than 24,000 voucher recipients statewide using two years of original source data from all participating private schools in the state.

Of the one million children eligible for the program (as determined by family income), only around 3

percent apply to participate. To provide a more in-depth picture of what motivates families to enroll their children in the program and use the vouchers, Figlio is also undertaking telephone and Internet surveys of participating families. Figlio and his team are using quasi-experimental research tools to analyze student performance and family satisfaction.

Additionally, they are examining the effect of private school competition on public school performance and how a large statewide voucher program changes the market for private education. Figlio is Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy.



Chair

David Figlio, Education and Social Policy

Education policy faculty are conducting rigorous research on critical issues that affect schools, teachers, students, and parents across the nation.

■ *School Accountability and School Practice*

What are the effects of school accountability design on student achievement and school behaviors? Figlio is currently analyzing these effects using original survey data collected from a three-wave census of public school principals in Florida and a two-wave survey of teachers in a state-representative sample of Florida schools. He and fellow researchers Cecilia Rouse of Princeton University and Dan Goldhaber and Jane Hannaway of the Urban Institute hope to measure the degree to which accountability is changing school policies and practices in an attempt to get “inside the black box” of performance effects.

With Tim Sass of Florida State University and Li Feng of the State University of New York at Fredonia, he is also studying how school accountability pressures affect teachers’ decisions to change schools or leave the profession altogether, in addition to teacher quality.

■ *Evaluating State Pre-K Programs*

The number of state-run pre-kindergarten programs has doubled since 1980, with more than a million children enrolled in programs across 38 states. Social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and IPR graduate research assistant Vivian Wong have published a study examining the quality of pre-kindergarten programs in the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*. Wong, Cook, and their co-authors 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-kindergarten programs. In further research, they hope to unlock the reasons why some state programs generate a larger cognitive impact than others. Cook is Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice.

■ *Teacher Quality*

Michelle Reininger, assistant professor of education, 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.



Michelle Reininger discusses her project on student teachers with **Thomas McDade**.

Thanks to funding from the Joyce Foundation, Reininger is in the midst of a two-year project, collecting data on 3,000 CPS student teachers as they enter and exit the system’s student-teaching program. The entry survey collects student teachers’ opinions regarding their upcoming student teaching placement, including their preparedness, expectations, and career plans, with the exit survey following up on their experiences and plans. The goal is to develop a better understanding of what makes for effective student teaching placement. Reininger also noted that one important aspect of improving the program could be to help CPS identify and target potentially successful teachers early in the teacher pipeline for full-time positions in the year following their student-teaching placement.

■ *Distributed Leadership in Schools*

Education 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. He is also principal investigator of the quantitative and qualitative study Distributed Leadership for Middle School Mathematics Education, started in 2004. The study has developed and validated a social network instrument for identifying formal and informal leadership in schools, in addition to designing and validating several logs for studying leadership and management practice.

■ **Math Education Recommendations**

The National Mathematics Advisory Panel released its final report, “Analyzing Foundations for Success,” in 2008. The panel, created in 2006, examined scientific evidence related to the teaching and learning of mathematics and proposed solutions for fixing the “broken” system of mathematics education in the United

States. Spillane was one contributor to a special issue of *Educational Researcher* that discussed the report’s recommendations and potential impact. In his article, Spillane notes that alignment with key policy ideas might highlight some recommendations; however, an increasingly complex system of nonprofit and for-profit education

providers, strong local and state influence in the exercise of federal policy, and a deteriorating economic situation could serve to stymie others.

■ **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**

With his colleagues in the Spatial Intelligence and Learning Center (SILC), statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** is 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.

■ **Gaps in U.S. Academic Achievement**

Hedges and his colleagues are documenting the social distribution of academic achievement in the United States by examining various achievement gaps, including those of gender, race, ethnicity, and social class, in different ways. A major part of this study evaluates patterns of between- and within-school variability of student achievement. The researchers also examine whether different sources of evidence lead to the same conclusions, in addition to the limited longitudinal evidence, attempting to coordinate it with repeated cross-sectional evidence. They expect that combining such data might help to understand differences in patterns of academic achievement between minorities. They hope to find out more about how large achievement gaps are when students enter school and how they evolve over time; how social and school contexts affect these initial gaps and their subsequent growth; and whether between-school differences grow over time.



Larry Hedges, James Spillane, and Thomas Cook (from l.) review their talks for a university symposium on U.S. education policy.

■ *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 finalizing a study of 1,800 high school seniors in 12 high schools. Rosenbaum’s earlier research suggested that high schools have radically changed the educational goals they pose for students, but they have not always 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. The researchers 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.

■ *Barriers to College and Coaching Programs*

In Chicago, 83 percent of students plan on attending college, but only 64 percent of these students with college plans actually attend. Rosenbaum is looking at possible causes for the 20 percent decline in the move from high school to college. He and his graduate students are analyzing barriers to the college enrollment process and the cultural capital deficient that might be a barrier to first-generation college students successfully completing the college application process and realizing their college plans. Their findings indicate that college coaching programs in high school might help improve the percentage of students who successfully enter college out of high school.

Rosenbaum and his team have undertaken a study of the advising model that Chicago Public Schools implemented in some of its high schools in 2005 to improve students’ college outcomes. In the program, “college coaches” are charged with identifying



James Rosenbaum (far l.) moderates a panel on education opportunities and low-wage workers.

and reducing cultural barriers to college access for disadvantaged students. Analyzing ethnographic data, Rosenbaum, with IPR graduate research assistants Jennifer Stephan, Michelle Naffziger, and Lisbeth Goble, seeks to understand subtle cultural elements that impede disadvantaged students, how college coaches try to identify and overcome these cultural barriers, and how the students respond. The researchers also analyze a survey of all seniors in the district before and after the onset of the program to estimate the effect coaches have on college enrollment, to determine the extent to which actions and specific college plans mediate coach effects, and to discern whether effects vary by students’ social status, academic achievement, and race/ethnicity. Their results suggest that among students with general college plans, the coaches improve some college actions, the formation of specific plans, and some types of college enrollment. In particular, coaches benefit students who typically are not well-served by counselors.

■ *College Completion Initiative for Low-Income Parents*

Developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** is one of the researchers working on an important new \$69-million college completion initiative led by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The researchers will identify and analyze existing supports and barriers to postsecondary educational attainment among young, low-income parents whose children are in Educare Centers in Chicago, Denver, and Miami. The centers serve children from 6 weeks to 5 years old. In addition, the project will design a pilot intervention program that uses high-quality, early

childhood education centers as a vehicle for supporting parents' continuing educational development. The Gates initiative seeks to double the number of low-income students who attend college and earn degrees by 2025, an increase of more than 250,000 graduates per year. Chase-Lansdale is collaborating with the Ounce of Prevention Fund and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn of Columbia University.

■ **Tax Policy and Education Funding**

The property tax has long been the primary local source of funding for schools and, along with state aid, provides the lion's share of total resources for schools. In recent decades, though, the property tax has come under siege as a source of revenue for schools. Management and strategy professor **Therese McGuire** and Leslie Papke of Michigan State University set out to examine



Therese McGuire conducts research on property taxes and school funding.

the various charges against the property tax as a means of funding schools and to compare alternative sources of revenue, such as sales and income taxes, with the property tax.

The principal charge has been that, since property wealth is unequally distributed across school districts, reliance on this source of revenue results in

unacceptable differences in property tax rates, property revenues per pupil, and most importantly, spending per pupil across districts. The property tax is also criticized for being inefficient and complex. Dissatisfaction with the tax appears to be growing, as evidenced by the number of attempts to constrain spending and challenge such taxes in court. Among the possible explanations for the declining support for property taxes are demographic shifts, with rising numbers of the elderly and declining numbers of school-age children. McGuire is ConAgra Foods Research Professor.

■ **Juvenile Delinquency and Comer**

In 2000, Cook with colleagues Robert Murphy and H. David Hunt published a multilevel study of Chicago inner-city schools to evaluate James Comer's School Development Program (SDP), a whole-school reform effort designed to improve a school's social and academic climate through three teams of operations (school planning, mental health, and parents). One of their main findings was that SDP seemed to reduce delinquency between grades 5 and 8, based on the youths' self-reported information.

In a new study, Cook and Paul Hirschfield of Rutgers examine whether the same effect would be seen when using juvenile justice system records to measure delinquency instead of self-reports. With unparalleled access to individual-level records about contact with the justice system from police and school records—especially from the Cook County Juvenile Court records until age 17—the two researchers do not find any evidence showing that Chicago's Comer schools reduce delinquency between Grades 5 and 8 or even the high school years. Indeed, their finding casts doubt on prior claims about SDP's effects on delinquency. They point to SDP as creating “a thin reed” on which to stack any theories or policies and call for more rigorous, broader, multilevel studies to determine the true effects of SDP, including on rates of juvenile delinquency.

■ **Abilities, Schooling Choices, and Racial Gaps**

Economist **Sergio Urzúa** uses data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79) to create a model of the relationship between abilities, schooling choices, and racial gaps in labor market outcomes. In his analysis, he distinguishes observed cognitive and noncognitive measures from unobserved cognitive and noncognitive abilities. He analyzes schooling decisions based on future earnings, family background, and unobserved abilities. The results indicate that, even after controlling for abilities, significant racial labor market gaps exist. They also suggest that the standard practice of equating observed test scores might overcompensate for differentials in ability.

Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations

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

- performance measures 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

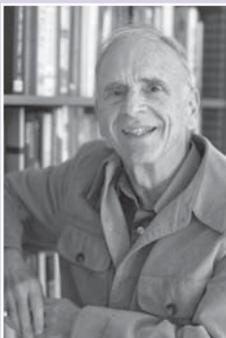
Overview of Activities

■ *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 exploring how to gauge and improve performance measures in the public and nonprofit sectors and how to translate such measures into effective and efficient reward systems for the persons involved, including teachers, police, and hospital administrators.

Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics, organizes the IPR Seminar Series on Performance Measurement around the core belief that the challenges of measuring performance and establishing rewards are the same regardless of the area of application. In addition to speakers from universities and organizations locally and around the United States, the series welcomed a multidisciplinary line-up of Northwestern faculty.

The second year kicked off with the Spencer Foundation’s chief financial officer, Mary Cahillane, who reviewed the foundation’s efforts to measure the success of its grant-making activities. Field Museum program director Elizabeth Babcock addressed the challenges of measuring the success of education and scientific outreach programs at a nonprofit natural history museum.



Chair

Burton Weisbrod, Economics

Weisbrod heads a unique interdisciplinary group that explores how to gauge and improve performance measures for nonprofit and public sector organizations.

On the academic side, Stanford education professor Walter “Woody” Powell discussed his work on how expanded professionalism influences nonprofits’ construction as formal organizations with clear boundaries and purposes. Economist Harvey Rosen of Princeton University spoke about his project looking at how alumni volunteers solicit donations from classmates as a test of the “iron law of fundraising”—that people do not donate to a charity unless they are asked. Economist Ginger Zhe Jin of the University of Maryland talked about her investigation of whether and how rankings of college quality affect a key rankings measure—financial resources per student—at public colleges. Additional presentations were held on measuring performance in public transportation by economist Ian Savage of Northwestern and in higher education by Weisbrod and Evelyn Asch, an IPR project coordinator. The seminar series receives funding 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, which is a mixture of public, nonprofit, and for-profit institutions, Weisbrod authored *Mission and Money: Understanding the University* (Cambridge University Press, 2008) with IPR project coordinator Evelyn Asch and Jeffrey Ballou of Mathematica. Weisbrod gave several talks over the year about the book, including a keynote lecture in September at the Searle Center on Law, Regulation, and Economic Growth and an IPR colloquium that was broadcast on C-Span’s *Book TV*.

Moving beyond the traditional focus on elite schools, the book examines sources of revenue for the entire higher education industry—from non-degree-granting career academies to major research universities. Many of these institutions pursue activities related to their mission that are often unprofitable, yet they also engage in profitable revenue-related activities to finance them. Sometimes the pursuit of finances can conflict with the central mission of higher learning, however. The authors address the rapid growth of for-profit schools and consider the role of advertising, branding, and reputation, as well as competitive factors, such as distance educa-

tion, intercollegiate athletics, and lobbying. In addition to covering such issues as how various forces affect private donations to any particular school, the true—as compared with the reported—profitability of athletics, and colleges’ legislative lobbying, the authors also examine entries, exits, and mergers of schools,



Burton Weisbrod and Evelyn Asch talk about their book, *Mission and Money*, at a Searle Center conference.

conversions from one ownership form to another, collegiate credit ratings, university “technology transfer” activities, and responses to competition and advertising. The Spencer Foundation supported the research.

■ ***Metrics of Knowledge Transfer and University Entrepreneurship***

Jeannette Colyvas, assistant professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences, is working on a project to delineate better indicators or knowledge 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. She is exploring better options for organizational mechanisms, such as policies and procedures, and for network mechanisms, such as 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.

■ *Report Cards and HMO Quality*

In an article in the *RAND Journal of Economics*, healthcare economists **Leemore Dafny** and **David Dranove** report 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.

■ *Competition in Health Insurance Markets*

In spite of the enormous sums of public and private funds entrusted to private insurance carriers, there is little systematic research about them. 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. Using a privately gathered national database of insurance contracts from a sample of large, multisite employers, Dafny investigates 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 finding suggests that, at least in some markets, imperfect competition among carriers is leading to higher health insurance premiums.

■ *Nonprofit Hospitals and Revenue Activities*

Weisbrod and Maxim Sinitsyn of McGill University look at how nonprofit hospitals engage in unrelated business activities, which are distinct from their tax-



Jeannette Colyvas and IPR undergraduate research assistant **Stan Polit** work on a study of intellectual property disputes by universities and businesses.

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.

■ *Usage of Brand-Name and Generic Drugs*

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 noting 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, only 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 findings reveal a picture of quantitative change over time, an 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 the availability and usage of commonly prescribed medications.

Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy

This broad multidisciplinary program looks at the ways in which social, political, and institutional dynamics shape and constrain national policymaking in the United States and in comparison with other advanced industrial societies. Directed by political scientist **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
- how gender affects attitudes and social policies
- the impact of new information technologies and online behavior
- diverse topics concerning institutions and politics, such as adaptive social planning, the quality of democracy, and tax and energy policies

Overview of Activities

■ *Political Engagement and the “Obama Effect”*

Conventional wisdom holds that political participation has waned in young Americans over the past decade. Yet many pundits see this as having changed with the 2008 presidential campaign and the “Obama effect.” According to a number of media accounts, Barack Obama has had a powerful impact on youth activism. Social policy professor **Fay Lomax Cook** and IPR graduate research assistant Meredith Bintz Czaplewski address that claim by using five large cross-sectional surveys of Americans interviewed during five presidential elections from 1992 to 2008. They are examining how various forms of political interest, participation, and civic engagement actually changed in 2008 from

prior years and whether the change was greater for some groups—especially young people aged 18 to 29—than for older age groups. They also look at the factors promoting political interest, political participation, and civic engagement, such as education, ideology, media exposure, and Internet exposure, as well as the role of race.

■ *Public Deliberation and Politics in America*

Written by Cook, Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota, and Michael Delli Carpini of the University of Pennsylvania, their book *Talking Together: Public Deliberation and Political Participation in America* (University of Chicago Press, 2009) challenges the conventional wisdom that Americans are less engaged than



Chair

James Druckman, Political Science

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

ever in national life and the democratic process. The authors draw on their original and extensive research—a national survey of 1,500 Americans—to illuminate how, when, and why citizens talk to each other about the issues of the day. They find that—in settings ranging from one-on-one conversations and e-mail exchanges to larger and more formal gatherings—80 percent of Americans regularly participate in public discussions about pressing issues of concern from the Iraq War to economic development and race relations. Pinpointing the real benefits of public discourse while considering arguments that question its importance, the authors offer an authoritative and clear-eyed assessment of deliberation’s function in American governance, as well as concrete recommendations for increasing the power of talk to foster political action.

■ *Politics of Dissensus and Entitlement Programs*

In a forthcoming chapter, 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 possible reforms for Social Security and Medicare are under discussion, Cook and Czaplewski 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 their financial stability. 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.

■ *Developing a National Energy Policy*

With a new head at the Department of Energy and President Obama’s pledge to increase renewable energy sources, U.S. energy policies of years past will undoubtedly change. Yet whether this will lead to a comprehensive national energy policy remains to be seen. In a *Public Opinion Quarterly* article, Cook and IPR



Dennis Chong and **Mark Peffley** compare notes during a workshop on political and social behavior.

graduate research assistant Toby Bolsen argue that part of developing a national energy policy hinges on what the public thinks. 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 more comprehensive understanding of their views.

■ *Theory of Framing in Political Communication*

Political scientists **James Druckman** and **Dennis Chong** have developed a theory of how citizens form political opinions and how political and media elites affect these views. Framing occurs when in the course of describing an issue or event, a speaker’s emphasis on a subset of potentially relevant considerations causes individuals to focus on these concerns when constructing their opinions. For example, if a speaker describes a hate-group rally in terms of free speech, then the audience will subsequently base their opinions about the rally on free speech considerations and support the right to rally. In contrast, if the speaker uses a public safety frame, the audience will base their opinions on

public safety considerations and oppose the rally. Nearly all previous work examines situations where citizens receive either one frame or the other—despite the fact that most political situations involve competition between frames. The two researchers have completed the first part of their project exploring what makes a given frame successful in competitive environments.

Chong, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Professor of Political Science, and Druckman are now working on the second part of their project, which considers how these framing effects evolve over time in the presence of competing arguments, as happens in political campaigns and policy debates. In two novel studies, the two researchers find that how participants process and retain the information received, the amount of prior knowledge about a particular issue, the quality of the frame, and the passage of time all clearly matter. For example, participants who engage in memory-based processing, in which they recall recent events to form opinions, are strongly influenced by the latest messages, even if the frames are weak. Druckman and Chong's findings emphasize the need for public opinion researchers to largely recast how they study framing effects—as a dynamic process unfolding over time.

Druckman is also working on two related projects. The first one centers on political debates and examines how opinions are shaped by two competing arguments over time, debates on issues, or candidates' personalities versus political endorsements. The second explores the extent to which people's initial opinions about new energy technologies shape how they process and interpret ensuing information.

■ *Public Opinion and Presidential Decisions*

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 information when making their decisions. For example,

they show how groups of citizens such as religious conservatives influenced Reagan's domestic policy agenda and contributed to the formation of a new, broader, and more enduring conservative coalition. The two are planning to write a book on the subject.

■ *Experiments in Political Science*

Over the past decade, randomized experiments have become one of the most notable methodological developments in political science, yet political scientists routinely face issues—in the design, implementation, and analysis of experiments—that they are not historically accustomed to addressing. Thus, Druckman and three other political scientists—Donald Green of Yale University, James Kuklinski of the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, and Arthur Lupia of the University of Michigan—are working on the first “Handbook of Experimental Political Science.” It will include contributions from more than 30 leading political scientists. They hope that the handbook, to be published by Cambridge University Press, will set high intellectual standards for political science experiments, enabling political scientists to make more significant contributions to policy issues and debate. The National Science Foundation is providing support for the project.

■ *Inequality and “Conservative Egalitarians”*

In their new book, political scientists **Benjamin Page**, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, and Lawrence Jacobs of the University of Minnesota draw on hundreds of opinion studies and their own national survey to show that Americans are not divided into



Benjamin Page reviews the role of American public opinion on inequality in the 2008 presidential election.

two irreconcilable camps of free-market advocates and government interventionists when it comes to the question of economic inequality. In *Class War? What Americans Really Think About Economic Inequality* (University of Chicago Press, 2009), they present evidence that most Americans favor free enterprise along with practical government programs to distribute wealth more equitably. The authors coin the term “conservative egalitarians” to describe the phenomenon. They find, for example, that across economic, geographical, and ideological lines, most Americans support higher minimum wages, improved public education, wider access to universal health insurance coverage, and the use of tax dollars to fund these programs.

■ **American Attitudes Toward Income Inequality**

Sociologist **Leslie McCall** has spent the year working on a book, tentatively titled “The Undeserving Rich,” as a visiting fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics at Princeton University. McCall uses specific questions from the General Social Survey on income inequality to investigate Americans’ beliefs about inequality and their views on redistributive policies. She is finding that 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. The book will expand on perceptions of inequality through examination of the “undeserving rich,” a new look at processes of social distribution as barriers to opportunity, and situating American norms of equity in sociohistorical contexts.

■ **Pension Reform**

Political scientist **Andrew Roberts** is 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 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.

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. This research will be the first to quantitatively show why firms in particular situations support or oppose certain pension reforms. It will also allow them to compare theories that predict class conflict with those that see distinct varieties of capitalism.

■ **Neoliberal 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 is finishing an edited volume on “The New Fiscal Sociology,” to be published by Cambridge University Press. The volume’s chapters came from papers presented at an interdisciplinary conference held in 2007 at Northwestern and co-sponsored by IPR. In the book, scholars in sociology, history, economics, law, and political science examine issues from the historical origins of the tax code to the social consequences of taxation, historical lessons, and fiscal sociology. Prasad is working on a related book manuscript, “Soaking the Rich,” that will take a comparative look at the political origins of progressive taxation and adversarial regulation in the United States.

■ **Carbon Tax and Reducing Emissions**

Rising awareness of global warming and its consequences have led many countries to consider implementing a carbon tax to curb industrial carbon dioxide emissions. While other European countries have such taxes on the books, only Denmark has been successful in levying the tax and reducing emissions, according to research by Prasad. In a March 25 *New York Times* editorial, she outlines the basic take-home lesson: Governments should impose but not collect such taxes. Instead, they should allocate the resulting proceeds to the industry in the form of environmental subsidies, thereby encouraging companies to reduce

pollution and engage in environmental innovation and research. This policy has reduced carbon emissions in Denmark by 15 percent since 1990.

■ **Neoliberalism and American Democracy**

The contributors to *New Landscapes of Inequality: Neoliberalism and the Erosion of Democracy in America* (SAR Press, 2008) challenge the presumption that capitalist-style “liberalization” will lead inevitably to market growth and optimal social ends. They examine the rise of neoliberal capitalism within the context of growing 21st-century problems such as endemic warfare, natural disasters, global epidemics, and climate change. Focusing on the United States, the contributors to this volume—including IPR faculty members anthropologist **Micaela di Leonardo**, who co-edited the book, historian **Nancy MacLean**, and law professor **Dorothy Roberts**—examine such controversial topics as how this policy agenda has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and how recurrent moral panics misrepresent class, race, gendered, and sexual realities on the ground.

In her chapter discussing the “neoliberalization of consciousness,” di Leonardo examines how neoliberalism has shifted views of self and society as private ventures take the place of public programs and funding. She talks about the case study of changing race and class dynamics in New Haven, Conn., and the strings attached to modern forms of activism and dissent, such as political talk radio on corporate-owned airwaves. Jane Collins of the University of Wisconsin–Madison and Brett Williams of American University were co-editors of the volume.

■ **Adaptive Social Planning for Drug Approvals**

In the United States, the drug approval process of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is 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 must provide 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** considers the matter from the minimax-regret perspective and suggests an adaptive social planning process in which treatment with a new drug would vary as empirical evidence accumulates—instead of being either fully allowed or denied as in current practice. The stronger the evidence for positive 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 is Board of Trustees Professor in Economics.

■ **Institutional Change**

“Explaining Institutional Change: Ambiguity, Agency, and Power,” a forthcoming volume edited by political scientists **Kathleen Thelen** and James Mahoney of Northwestern, adds to emerging debates in political



Kathleen Thelen answers a graduate student’s question about factors behind institutional change.

science and sociology on institutional change. It first proposes a new framework for analyzing incremental change that is grounded in a power-distributional view of institutions and

emphasizes ongoing struggles within—but also over—prevailing institutional arrangements. Five essays describe specific instances of incremental change, including the institutional development of U.S. Social Security, the rise and decline of land documentation in Kenya, and the evolution of healthcare reforms in Brazil. The book will be published by Cambridge University Press. Thelen is Payson S. Wild Professor in Political Science.

■ **Stereotypes of Leaders**

One of the impediments that women encounter as they make their way through the labyrinth to positions of power and authority is that, in general, leader roles are

culturally masculine, making it seem like women lack “what it takes” to lead. But has our culture changed in a direction less prejudicial to women? Psychologist **Alice Eagly** conducted several meta-analyses to examine whether three popular research paradigms (agency-communion, “think manager, think male,” and masculinity-femininity paradigms) have established the cultural masculinity of leader roles and yielded any evidence of change. All three showed a masculine bias, albeit decreasing, and the “think manager, think male” paradigm provided direct evidence of the mismatch between the stereotypes of the female gender role and leader roles. This mismatch creates the perception that women are less suited to leadership than men and produces the “double-bind” problem for female leaders, whereby women leaders are buffeted by cross pressures and sanctioned for being “too masculine” or “too feminine.”

■ *The Social Construction of Heroism*

Starting with the well-known tale of Army private Jessica Lynch’s 2003 rescue and elevation to “hero,” Eagly and graduate student Lindsay Rankin probe how the social construction of heroism affects the representation of women and men as heroes. In the first of two studies, they asked 110 people to define and identify heroes. More men than women were named as public heroes; however, when identifying heroes they personally know, participants named women and men equally. This finding partially explains the male dominance in public heroes, as the most frequently cited social roles for these public heroes are ones to which women do not enjoy equal access (i.e., firefighters, civil rights leaders). The second study involved asking 222 college students to read about a heroic rescue. The scenario describes a male or female protagonist who confronted high or low risk in rescuing a child in a situation ultimately yielding a high or low benefit to the endangered child. Although participants perceived that men are more likely than women to perform heroic rescues, reading about a female protagonist caused the participants to perceive female heroism as increasingly likely.

■ *Politics, Policies, and Maternal Employment*

Sociologist **Ann Orloff** continues work on her book manuscript, tentatively titled “Farewell to Maternalism: State Policies, Social Politics, and Mothers’ Employment

in the United States and Europe.” In it, she examines shifts in gendered policies and politics around parenthood, welfare, and employment in four countries: Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States. Following welfare reform and other shifts toward employment for all, motherhood is no longer a basis for making entitlement claims in the U.S. welfare state. Orloff discusses the general movement of the social welfare system from one of supporting women as full-time caregivers to one pushing their move into the workforce. Yet across these nations, there are varying levels of support for childcare and other caregiver activities, as well as varying efforts to reduce poverty. Orloff plans to highlight the “roads not taken” by Americans to deepen understanding of the promise and problems of the distinctive U.S. policy approach.

■ *Gender and Class Inequality*

McCall is studying earnings inequality among women, a subject that has received scant scholarly attention. As part of the project, she is looking at changes in family demography and is developing new population-linked measures of economic dependency and gender inequality. To link marital status and men and women’s relative 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.



Leslie McCall studies earnings inequality among women.

■ *Quality of Democracy*

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 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 is often assumed.

■ *Electoral Laws and Women’s Representation*

Along with Northwestern political scientist Jason Seawright, Andrew Roberts is investigating the deter-



Andrew Roberts studies whether electoral laws can increase the number of women legislators.

minants of women’s representation in national legislatures. In particular, the two scholars probe conventional wisdom that proportional electoral rules increase the percentage of women elected to assemblies. Currently, women occupy only 18 percent of legislative seats around the world, with Rwanda (56.4 percent) and Sweden (47 percent) at the top, and Saudi Arabia, Belize, and Qatar having none at all.

The United States ranks 69th in the world, with 17.4 percent of legislative seats held by women. Using new techniques, including within-country comparisons and matching methods, they find that electoral laws might not be a “magic bullet” for increasing women’s representation; effects are not as strong as in previous studies and vary across countries. While the researchers show

evidence of social and cultural changes driving increases in female representation, they do not dismiss using electoral laws, such as quota laws under certain conditions, to increase representation. However, more research is needed to identify the possible background conditions that would promote the success of such laws.

■ *Political Messages and Campaign Web Sites*

How do campaigns work? What determines the messages candidates put forth? Political scientists Druckman, Michael Parkin of Oberlin College, and Martin Kifer of Mathematica Policy Research address these questions, with a particular focus on U.S. congressional campaigns. The researchers have developed a framework and are currently testing their predictions with a unique data set, coming from content analyses of more than 1,000 candidates’ Web sites from four election cycles between 2000 and 2006. The data also enable them to explore the evolution of new media in the context of campaigns.

One recent study looks at how candidates use advanced and interactive Web technologies, such as audio, video, and instant messaging. They find that in tight races candidates usually drop the bells and whistles of interactive features, reasoning that doing so will preserve their campaign’s central message. In another study, the three researchers use data on congressional candidate Web sites between the 2000 and 2006 elections to show that close elections pushed more candidates to go negative against their opponents. Since virtually all candidates now have Web sites, the project is providing the researchers with a unique opportunity to test multiple campaign theories—from issue engagement to image ownership and position-taking—in addition to comparing strategies across different media.

■ *The Digital Reproduction of Inequality*

Alongside the advent of the Internet in the mid-1990s arose speculation about its implications for social mobility and stratification. Communications researcher **Eszter Hargittai** recently reviewed the state of online inequality, suggesting that the concept of the *digital divide* should be shelved for the term *digital inequality*. She points to how the new term better

encompasses the spectrum of differences associated with how information and communication technologies (ICT) are used, in addition to differences among users themselves. While all social classes have increased their presence online, serious disparities persist, and the most disadvantaged trail far behind the more privileged. Hargittai outlines how socioeconomic status influences access to, and use of, ICT for better and for worse. Advantages include being able to improve job skills, network with family and friends, and improve job productivity. Disadvantages include being duped by a phishing e-mail to release private information or a boorish online presence that might damage one's reputation. So does ICT use have an independent effect on life outcomes? Hargittai's preliminary findings suggest that ICTs reinforce inequalities rather than alleviate them.

■ *Innovations, Information, and 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 his colleagues, including 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 implemented Medicare prescription drug benefit (Part D). Freese is interested in whether cognitive differences lead some people to benefit more than others from such a program because it emphasizes individual choice in a very complicated decision making environment.

■ *Big Ten Battleground Poll*

Political scientist **Victoria DeFrancesco Soto** helped to design and analyze the Big Ten Battleground Poll, a survey of voters in the eight Midwestern battleground states that are home to the Big Ten universities. In the fall, pollsters conducted live telephone surveys of randomly selected registered voters in three phases. The first poll, in mid-September, indicated a statistical dead heat between presidential candidates Barack Obama and John McCain. However, by late October, when the final survey was conducted, the poll foreshadowed the November 2 outcome, showing Obama with a

double-digit lead. The poll was co-directed by University of Wisconsin–Madison political scientists Charles Franklin and Ken Goldstein. DeFrancesco Soto also appeared in two televised roundtable discussions of the poll results.



Victoria DeFrancesco Soto
discusses results from the
Big Ten Battleground Poll.

■ *Ethnically Targeted Political Advertising*

In heavily contested states with large Latino populations, such as Florida and Nevada, both of the 2008 presidential candidates courted Latino voters using English- and Spanish-language advertising and Latino spokespeople. DeFrancesco Soto asks if such strategies can effectively woo Latino voters—or backfire politically with non-Latinos. DeFrancesco Soto and her collaborators have launched a new survey to take stock of these ethnically targeted political ads. The project examines how different levels of Latino ethnic targeting influenced voting for Obama and McCain. Past research has disproved the assumption that all Latinos respond similarly to the same messages or even prefer such targeted messages in the first place. DeFrancesco Soto will continue this line of research, also considering whether ethnically angled advertising has led to “ricochet” or unintended effects.

■ *Immigration and Assimilation*

DeFrancesco Soto published an article on a project that considers the political opinions of Latino migrant workers on two issues that affect them directly: globalization and NAFTA. In the experiment, DeFrancesco Soto and her colleagues use pro and con free-trade messages to influence the migrants' opinions. The researchers find that such messages directly affect highly sophisticated workers. Her ongoing research on assimilation considers how panethnic identities, such as Latino or Asian American, are alternative manifestations of assimilation and how these identities influence the political attitudes and behaviors of immigrant-rooted communities.

■ *Accounting for Broadband's Economic Impact*

In September 2001, 45 million U.S. households accessed the Internet through a dial-up connection, while only 10 million used a broadband connection. By March 2006, the households using broadband had increased to 47 million, with 34 million using dial-up. In new research, management and strategy professor **Shane Greenstein** and Northwestern economist Ryan McDevitt examine broadband's economic contribution to GDP as it surpasses dial-up Internet connections. They estimate that while broadband accounted for \$28 billion of GDP in 2006—out of \$39 billion total for Internet access—\$20 to \$22 billion of that was associated with household use, of which broadband deployment created between \$8.3 and \$10.6 billion in new GDP. In particular, the researchers find that the increased broadband use raised U.S. consumer surplus between \$6.7 and \$4.8 billion. (Consumer surplus is the benefit to consumers from purchasing a product at a price that is less than they would be willing to pay.) Their estimates are much lower than those typically quoted by Washington-based policy analysts and also differ from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Internet access. Their findings correct a historically inaccurate inference about the pricing of Internet access and lead to the conclusion that the official index's timing of price decline is actually several years too late. Finally, their research also helps explain the puzzle of how changes in federal policy around 2000 led consumers to upgrade to broadband without a corresponding CPI-measured price drop when the new policy seemed to promote wire line-based broadband diffusion. The researchers show the CPI undervalued the gains to users, and these gains were what motivated many households to upgrade. Greenstein is Elinor and H. Wendell Hobbs Professor.

■ *Imprisonment and Political Participation*

By 2007, more than 2 million people were in prison in the United States. While sending people to prison obviously hinders their political participation, what about the people they leave behind? In this project, political scientist **Traci Burch** is exploring whether the removal and incarceration of individuals depresses voter registration and turnout not only among convicted offenders, but also among their families, friends, and neighbors.

The study explores participation by individual offenders and communities in which residents were incarcerated in the months leading up to the 2008 general election. Using data from states' departments of correction, boards of elections, and the U.S. Census Bureau, in addition to extensive new fieldwork, Burch is focusing primarily on short-term effects.



Traci Burch studies how incarceration affects voting by felons and their families and neighbors.

■ *Private Politics and Global Commerce*

Private politics refers to political and regulatory competition between firms and interest groups outside the realm of public institutions, such as governments, agencies, or courts. In private politics, activists target companies directly to influence the company's business practices. Tools range from conducting boycotts to shareholder and divestment campaigns. Examples include the Rainforest Action Network's calling out big-box retailers Home Depot and Lowe's for using old-growth timber products and activists targeting Wal-Mart for its labor practices.

Combining diverse disciplinary traditions from management, sociology, and political science, management and strategy professor **Daniel Diermeier** and his colleagues are creating models and assembling data sets that might help answer how activist organizations choose their targets and the strategies they use. This study might also shed light on whether firms can avoid being a target and how they can fight activist campaigns once they become a target. Diermeier sees such activism growing alongside globalization, leading to more use of "private regulation" as a means of influencing market participants and practices. He is IBM Professor of Regulation and Competitive Practice at Kellogg.

Social Disparities and Health

IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health continues to expand its scope of activities to understand how social, economic, and cultural contexts affect physical and mental health, as well as cognitive achievement at the population level. Faculty research overlaps with other IPR program areas, in particular Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies; Poverty, Race, and Inequality; and Education Policy. Developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** is C2S' founding director. Currently, the center has three signature research themes:

- social disparities, stress, and health
- families, interpersonal relationships, and health
- longevity, mortality, and preconception-to-adult models of health

Overview of Activities

Social Disparities, Stress, and Health

■ *Add Health and Biomarkers*

A team of C2S researchers is investigating 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 developmental 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 five-year project is the most comprehensive investigation to date of how social stressors influence adolescent physical and mental health. It is examining

how stress can lead to health disparities and affect adult health outcomes. Additional C2S faculty members collaborating on the project include developmental psychologist **P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** and social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook**.

■ *Laboratory for Human Biology Research*

McDade directs the Laboratory for Human Biology Research at Northwestern, which also serves as home to C2S' biomarker core. The laboratory works to refine methods for assaying biomarkers in a drop of blood collected on filter paper from a single finger prick. This method is helping to revolutionize how information can be collected in field-based settings to investigate physiological functions and health. Collecting the samples is relatively painless and noninvasive; samples



Chair

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

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.

do not have to be centrifuged, separated, or immediately frozen; and multiple assays can be performed from a single drop of whole blood. Some major longitudinal studies such as Add Health, the Mexican Retirement Survey, Health and Retirement Study, and Panel Study of Income Dynamics have begun using this technique to measure blood samples for evidence of health and physiological development, for example, examining markers of immune function and cardiovascular disease risk. McDade is Weinberg College Board of Visitors Research and Teaching Professor.

■ **Laboratory for Culture and Health**

C2S opened a second laboratory in its new administrative and laboratory space, the Laboratory for Culture



Ryan Brown studies how culture affects decision making, emotion, and biological reactivity.

and Health (LCH), directed by anthropologist **Ryan Brown**. LCH will investigate how culture affects the relationships among emotion, decision making, and biological reactivity and health. In collaborative work with Margaret Kemeny at the University of California, San Francisco, Brown finds that anger plays a protective role against pathological biological reactivity to social threat, while shame was associated with slower recovery of multiple biological systems (neuroendocrine and cardiovascular) to baseline levels. The laboratory's current research efforts will focus on developing ecologically valid social

stimuli for use across different cultural groups and constructing field techniques for large-scale studies.

■ **Cultural Processes and Population Health**

Brown seeks to measure cultural processes in large epidemiological studies with relevance for population health. Much of this work involves the Great Smoky Mountains Study, a large-scale longitudinal study of families and health in North Carolina's Appalachian Mountains that Brown has been involved with since 2000. He uses a mixed-methods approach—qualitative and quantitative—with this sample, yielding insights

on topics ranging from the developmental determinants of life goals and priorities to the role of masculinity and social change in generating risk for crystal methamphetamine use. Brown also collaborates with demographers and economists on how historical processes and complex social events influence life expectancy.

■ **Acculturation and Risk-Taking**

First-generation Latino and Asian immigrant youth initially exhibit less risky health behaviors than U.S.-born youth, yet this “protective effect” disappears or reverses as their acculturation increases. Collaborating with Bonnie Halpern-Felsher at the University of California, San Francisco, Brown is exploring the cultural and emotional mediators of the “acculturation gradient” in risk-taking in two California high schools. Recently, Brown developed and administered a survey instrument to assess the relationship between race-ethnicity, acculturation, and risk-taking behavior in a nationally representative and multiethnic sample of 600 U.S. youth. Initial analyses indicate that large cultural differences in the perceived chances of family and community shame mediate group differences in risk-taking behaviors.

■ **Health Disparities and Child Development**

Phase II of the Community Child Health Network started in spring 2008 at five U.S. sites. The Illinois site, Community Action for Child Health Equity (CACHE), is a partnership between Northshore University Health System and the Lake County Health Department's community health centers. CACHE explores how community, family, and individual influences interact with biological influences, resulting in disparities in perinatal health 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 Emma Adam and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, pediatrician Craig Garfield, anthropologists Christopher Kuzawa and Thomas McDade, and statistician Bruce Spencer—are involved.

■ *National Children's Study*

Pediatrician **Jane Holl** leads the Chicago site of the National Children's Study, which is recruiting and following 2,000 children in DuPage, Will, and Cook counties. It is part of the largest study of child health and well-being ever conducted in the United States and will eventually include more than 100,000 children from 107 U.S. sites. The study is assessing a wide range of environmental and genetic factors on pregnant women, children, and adults. Its goal is to prevent and treat some of the nation's most serious health problems, including autism, birth defects, diabetes, heart disease, and obesity. Combining analyses of blood, urine, and hair with field observations, study researchers hope to examine how factors like food intake, air and water quality, neighborhood safety, and quality of medical care affect participants. Researchers also plan to look at children's possible exposure to chemicals from materials used to construct their homes and schools.

Families, Interpersonal Relationships, and Health

■ *Stress and Teen Depression*

Adolescent depression is a major health issue that affects approximately 15 to 20 percent of all U.S. adolescents at some point. In a four-year longitudinal study, *Daily Experiences, Stress, and Sleep over the Transition to Adulthood*, Adam and her colleagues are exploring how exposure to stress affects the development of depression and anxiety in adolescents as they move from high school to college or a job. Adam uses interviews, questionnaires, and diaries to capture their 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 a recent article, Adam and her colleagues reviewed the current state of research on the role of HPA axis functioning—which can be measured through a person's cortisol levels—to predict, and guide treatment of, adolescent depression. While the researchers find great promise for using HPA axis indicators, measures of it in clinical settings are rare, and thus it does not yet

constitute an accurate clinical tool. They call for more research into HPA axis measures and formulate a model to guide researchers in including such measures in prevention studies of adolescent depression. In this and other studies, Adam shows how daily measurements of cortisol can provide insights into how everyday social environments affect physiological stress levels in children and adolescents. She points to risk factors for negative health outcomes and possible interventions for them.

■ *Effects of Parenting Styles on Youth*

Jelani Mandara, a developmental psychologist, is examining the effects of parenting styles on the academic achievement, sexual activity, and behavioral problems of African American, European American, and Latino youth. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, Mandara is finding that girls and boys are parented differently by 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 how this differential socialization might explain some of the reasons why African American males have such high rates of risky behaviors, incarceration, and school failure 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.

■ *Romantic Attraction*

Psychologist **Eli Finkel** continues his physiological study of initial romantic attraction in real-life interactions between potential romantic partners, supported by C2S seed-grant funding. Specifically, he is exploring biomarkers associated with two of three systems composing the experience of initial romantic attraction: lust and infatuation. He is also exploring



Emma Adam lectures on how to use saliva to measure physiological function.

individuals' physiological stress responses to meeting and interacting with a series of potential romantic partners at speed-dating events. He and Northwestern psychologist Paul Eastwick have pointed out that such events are ideal for researchers to study romantic dynamics—and many other social dyads—because individuals are together in the same place at the same time in a situation with strong external validity. Finkel, Eastwick, and psychologist Jennifer Richeson are also working on a study of how political orientation moderates romantic desire in interracial relationships.

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

■ ***Longevity in Latin America, the Caribbean***

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 postdoctoral fellows Malena Monteverde and Kenya Noronha. They are investigating how 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, illness, and the influence of income and wealth.

In a recent study of 15,000 elderly people in Mexico and the Caribbean, Palloni and his co-authors



Alberto Palloni asks a question about new models of health and attainment.

find strong evidence that experiencing infectious diseases, poor socioeconomic status, and/or malnutrition before the age of 15 increases the risk of disability at older ages, in particular for vascular diseases. 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.

Palloni and his collaborators are also using U.S. and Mexican data sets to study the Hispanic Paradox, in which U.S. Mexican immigrants have better levels of health than expected given their low income and educational status. The researchers are comparing the health status of Mexicans who immigrate to the United States to Mexicans who live in Mexico, focusing on mortality and socioeconomic health gradients.

■ ***Linking Childhood Health to Adult Outcomes***

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 is it 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 thus more affected by the earlier onset of ill health? With Carolina Milesi of the Population Research Center at the University of Chicago/NORC, Palloni has launched a multifaceted research program combining six national data sets to examine how to empirically link socioeconomic attainment and adult health across the lifecourse. In their project, the researchers hope to document the impact of early health conditions on adult SES and health outcomes, determine whether acquired skills and traits can mediate the impact of early health conditions on adult outcomes, and examine the degree to which early health conditions could explain adult health disparities.

■ ***Globalization and Health Outcomes***

IPR/C2S faculty are interested in how globalization affects health outcomes, and faculty members have been part of two ongoing studies: the Tsimane' Amazonian Panel Study in Bolivia 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.

The Cebu 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. Working with U.S. and Filipino collaborators, anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa** studies the



Christopher Kuzawa outlines an intergenerational model of biology and health.

influence of fetal/ infant nutrition and growth on adult health and function in the Philippines. Three extensions of the study are underway. The first uses 22 years of longitudinal data to investigate predictors of metabolic disease risk factors in the mothers and their young adult offspring. The second

combines these data with saliva and plasma samples to examine if early life nutrition affects adult male reproductive functioning. A third follows up with the original offspring, now adults with children of their own, and looks at the intergenerational influences on offspring nutrition and growth. The National Science Foundation supports the latter two projects.

Using plasma samples from 1,875 Filipino women participating in the Cebu study, McDade and Kuzawa, with IPR postdoctoral fellow Julianne Rutherford and Linda Adair of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, examined how obesity and infectious agents affected the women's levels of C-reactive protein (CRP). Elevated levels of CRP can indicate the presence of cardiovascular disease (CVD), hypertension, and diabetes. Their data indicate that being overweight or obese and exposed to infectious diseases are associated with elevated CRP levels, and these associations are not linked to socioeconomic status or other health behaviors. Their findings also indicate that other cultures transitioning to high-calorie, Western-style diets with lower levels of physical activity are also experiencing comparable levels of elevated inflammation, probably contributing to the worldwide epidemic of CVD and metabolic diseases. The findings were presented at the Population Association of America meetings in April 2008 and appeared in three new articles published in the *Journal of Nutrition* and *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*.

■ **Childhood Growth and Adult Outcomes**

The Tsimane' study links the effects of globalization to health and early developmental conditions to later outcomes. In a study led by McDade, the researchers identify significant costs associated with activation of immune defenses to growth among children in a remote area of Amazonian Bolivia. They find that young Tsimane' children (aged 2 to 4) with low body fat stores might lose 10 to 15 percent of their expected annual height gain. Such stunted growth is associated with reduced work capacity and poorer reproductive outcomes in adulthood, as well as increased mortality risk.

In another study, Kuzawa, McDade, and their co-authors are the first to find evidence for changes in the relationship between leptin, a hormone that seems to signal energy intake and expenditure, and body fat during childhood growth and development. In males, there was a small relationship between body fat and the hormone, while in females the correlation between the two increased markedly as they approach puberty. The correlation suggests a more important role for leptin as a signal of energy status in females, perhaps indicating a larger effect on female development and reproduction.

■ **Intergenerational Model of Health Disparities**

Kuzawa is exploring the application of an intergenerational model of biology and health to the problem of U.S. health disparities. He and graduate student Elizabeth Sweet published a model of the environmental origins of health disparities in cardiovascular disease (CVD) between U.S. whites and blacks. They review evidence linking stressors within the African American community, such as discrimination, with maternal stress during pregnancy—leading to poorer birth outcomes, such as lower birth weights, and a higher risk of CVD among adult offspring. They argue that the embodiment of negative socio-environmental factors in the prenatal environment provides a better explanation than genetics for the biological persistence of disease disparities. While they recognize that legislation cannot directly address certain contributors, they point to social policies, such as better access to prenatal care and promoting breast feeding, that could mitigate patterns of U.S. health disparities in future generations.

■ *Genetics and the Social Sciences*

Sociologist **Jeremy Freese** continues to pursue the place of sociology in interdisciplinary research that spans social, psychological, and biological analyses within the context of social and technological change. In a special issue of the *American Journal of Sociology* exploring genetics and social structure, Freese 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 carries across social contexts. Freese argues that social scientists will not be thrown out of work in the coming years by increased understanding of the biological mechanisms of genomic causation. Genomic causation is not in competition with social conditions, but a product of them, Freese explains. Thus, sociologists will be needed to provide explanations for *why* genetic differences are more—or less—relevant to individual outcomes.

■ *Controlling the Expression of Prejudice*

In psychologist **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 Northwestern's Social Perception and Communication Laboratory, which seeks to better understand the effects of diverse environments on individuals' feelings and behavior and to investigate the antecedents and consequences of prejudice and stereotyping.

Using a dot-probe detection paradigm and photos of black and white individuals with either a neutral or happy facial expression, Richeson and C2S postdoctoral fellow Sophie Trawalter tested the selective attention of white individuals who are highly motivated to avoid appearing prejudiced toward blacks. Their study reveals that the white participants are drawn to black faces with neutral expressions when exposed for 30 milliseconds and avert their gaze when shown the same neutrally expressive black faces for longer (450 ms). Smiling black faces eliminated the attentional bias altogether. Their results, published in *Psychological Science*, indicate that pressure to avoid appearing prejudiced leads to anxious reactions and threat responses to out-groups. Their

study indicates a new direction for future research on racial bias and holds implications for building a harmonious, multiracial society.



Sophie Trawalter (l.) and Jennifer Richeson discuss their work on race and prejudice.

■ *Negative Group Stereotypes, Stigmatization*

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 the face of low numbers 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 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.

■ *Racial Bias and Mental Illness*

Richeson and Nicole Shelton of Princeton University are exploring whether racial bias constitutes a risk factor for mental disorders (namely depression) among African Americans and Latinos. Specifically, their work considers the effects of subtle—as compared with blatant—expressions of racial discrimination during interpersonal interactions in the development of mental disorders. They also consider how suppressing emotional reactions to interpersonal discrimination can affect mental disorders and examine whether the stigma of mental illness operates in a similar manner to racial bias in one-on-one interactions. The National Institute of Mental Health and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research provide project funding.

■ **Oncofertility**

The Oncofertility Consortium, a national research, clinical, and education program led by oncofertility researcher **Teresa Woodruff**, brings physicians, medical ethicists, social scientists, and basic scientists together to develop new strategies for fertility preservation for female cancer survivors. 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. McDade is currently working on a related project to develop a minimally invasive method for assessing ovarian reserve. Woodruff, Thomas J. Watkins Memorial Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, is also director of the Division of Fertility Preservation, which is establishing the first “follicle bank” for U.S. cancer survivors. She directs one of the National Institutes of Health’s specialized cooperative centers in reproduction research.

■ **Evolution of Biological Knowledge**

Psychologists **Sandra Waxman** and Douglas Medin of Northwestern are currently writing a book about 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. In a recent experiment with Florencia Anggoro of Georgia State University, they ask 4- and 9-year old English- and Indonesian-speaking children to identify various entities as “alive.” Older Indonesian speaking children selected both plants and animals, but their English-speaking counterparts tended to exclude plants. This suggests a misalignment in meaning for the English speakers with one of the “animal” senses.

■ **Is Race Biological?**

Intrigued by a resurgence of scientific interest in race-based genomic variation and the use of racial categorization in biomedicine, law professor **Dorothy Roberts**, Kirkland & Ellis Professor, 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. Drawing on her larger study of race consciousness in biotechnology, law, and social policy, including interviews of 30 scientists, activists, and bioethicists, Roberts is exploring how experts are redefining the scientific meaning of race and its relationship to biology in both illuminating and inconsistent ways. Funding for the project comes from the National Science Foundation and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



Dorothy Roberts examines race consciousness in biotechnology, law, and social policy.

■ **Screening for Cardiovascular Disease**

Given the availability of today’s technology to measure the functioning of the human heart, should there be routine screening to check for cardiovascular disease (CVD)? Commenting in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, cardiologists **Philip Greenland** and Donald Lloyd-Jones advised against adopting a routine strategy for CVD screening. They point to limited evidence that current screening procedures, which carry varying amounts of risk and harm for patients, cannot accurately predict CVD in asymptomatic individuals. They call for more research to justify implementation of a policy to systematically conduct population-level screenings for CVD. Greenland is Harry W. Dingman Professor and executive associate dean for clinical and translational research at Northwestern.

■ *Biomarker Training*

A nationally recognized center of biomarker training and methodological development, C2S held its third summer biomarker institute from June 9 to 11, welcoming 28 participants. The three co-organizers—McDade, Adam, and 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. Freese led a module on the integration and analysis of genetic data into survey research.

■ *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 epidemiological evidence for obesity and sleep by Diane Lauderdale of the University of Chicago.



Diane Lauderdale gives a colloquium talk on sleep and obesity.

■ *Health and Attainment Over the Lifecourse*

More than 100 researchers, policymakers, foundation leaders, and postdoctoral and doctoral students attended the May 16 conference “Health and Attainment Over the Lifecourse: Reciprocal Pathways from Before Birth to Old Age.” The conference brought together experts from diverse disciplines to address complex linkages between health and human capital over time. Both are seen as lifelong processes, but too often, research on attainment and health has developed in separate silos. Scholars from demography, anthropology, sociology, economics, developmental psychology, and molecular genetics participated, including several C2S faculty. C2S was co-sponsor of the conference.

■ *Seed Grant Program*

C2S awarded six seed grants over the academic year to the center’s tenure-track and research faculty for projects integrating the social sciences with the life or biomedical sciences. In March 2008, the center also launched a Student Research Grant program for students conducting dissertations or doing postdoctoral research.

■ *New Graduate Training Program*

Northwestern Graduate School’s Interdisciplinary Cluster Initiative recently provided funding for a graduate training program in society, biology, and health in conjunction with C2S. The program will allow graduate students to pursue a formalized course of study on the topic starting in 2009–10 with 19 faculty affiliates. Led by McDade, the cluster is aligned with C2S initiatives and will provide a roadmap for graduate students in the quantitative social sciences who are interested in integrative, community-based research on human biology and health.

■ *Postdoctoral Fellows and Graduate Students*

C2S’ first postdoctoral fellows have graduated and obtained key positions in postdoctoral fellowship programs or as faculty members. Sophie Trawalter, who studies racial interaction and student stress and development, will join the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in July 2008 as an assistant professor of psychology. Julienne Rutherford, an anthropologist who studies the role of the placenta in maternal ecology, fetal development, and health outcomes, will take up a position as an assistant professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago in August 2009. Elizabeth Sweet, who obtained her PhD in anthropology, became a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Fellow at Harvard University in fall 2008. Laura Chyu, who holds a PhD in public health from the University of California, Los Angeles, joined C2S in fall 2008 as a postdoctoral fellow. She is examining how the dynamic interplay of biological and social factors affects health over the lifecourse. Graduate student Chelsea McKinney, who is completing her doctorate in human development and social policy, was awarded an NICHD Diversity Supplement.

Quantitative Methods for Policy Research

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 why statistician and education researcher **Larry 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 co-directs the center with social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook**. 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

■ *Partial Knowledge and Identification*

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, which he expounded in two books, most recently in *Identification for Prediction and Decision* (Harvard University Press, 2007).

■ *Response Errors in Survey Research*

Manski and Francesca Molinari of Cornell University are also working on nonresponse and response errors in survey research. They hope to improve the researchers' ability to use data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) by recognizing that some respondent records are incomplete and possibly error-ridden and

then extend their findings to general survey research. The two researchers are analyzing HRS data to see whether they can improve assessment of data quality. In particular, they want to learn whether certain types of respondents in large-scale surveys such as the HRS systematically tend to provide inaccurate or incomplete information. Most recently, they addressed the use of skip sequencing, in which respondents are only asked a certain question or series of questions based on their response to a broad, opening question. Manski and Molinari consider various predictions of nonresponse and response errors, outlining the situations in which skip sequencing works best. They published their findings in the *Annals of Applied Statistics*.



Co-Chairs

Thomas D. Cook (l.), Psychology, and Larry Hedges, Statistics/Education and Social Policy

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

■ *Quasi-Experimental Methods and Designs*

Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, continues his work on quasi-experimental alternatives to random assignment, focusing mostly on two methods: regression-discontinuity designs and propensity score matching.



Vivian Wong and **Thomas Cook** collaborate on examining regression-discontinuity designs and methodology.

Cook, a social psychologist, and IPR graduate research assistant Vivian Wong recently 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. To achieve it in the complex social settings in which these within-study comparisons were carried out, however, suggests that regression discontinuity results might be more generally robust than some critics contend.

Cook and IPR postdoctoral fellow Manyee Wong are investigating further potential for regression-discontinuity designs to see if such designs can handle multiple variables in general. They are using recent data from No Child Left Behind (NCLB), a program that uses multiple criteria to select children for remedial education services. In this type of analysis, the estimand

is no longer a single point; instead, it becomes an intersection point of several independent variables on a multidimensional plane.

In conjunction with IPR visiting scholar **Peter Steiner**, Cook is also examining the use of matching as an analytic substitute for randomization. Cook and Steiner demonstrate why propensity score methods—coupled with observational data—can be used to recreate the results of a randomized experiment. They find that the key to reducing bias when faced with the unreliability of predictors is to select the “right” covariates and to make sure those covariates are measured well. In future work, they hope to develop better indicators for which covariates are the “right” ones in various research contexts.

■ *Handbook of Meta-Analysis*

Larry Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, has finished editing the second edition of *The Handbook of Research Synthesis and Meta-Analysis* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2009) with Harris Cooper of Duke University and Jeff Valentine of the University of Louisville. Updating the first edition, which became the most-cited reference book in the field, the new edition incorporates state-of-the-art techniques from all quantitative synthesis traditions. Distilling a vast technical literature and many informal sources, the handbook provides a portfolio of the most effective solutions to the problems of quantitative data integration. Among the statistical issues addressed by the authors are the synthesis of non-independent data sets, fixed and random effects methods, the performance of sensitivity analyses and model assessments, and the problem of missing data. In response to the increased use of research synthesis in formulating public policy, the second edition includes several new chapters. One is on the strengths and limitations of research synthesis in policy debates and decisions. Another looks at computing effect sizes and standard errors from clustered data, such as schools or clinics.

■ *Randomization in Education Research*

Many researchers believe that randomized experimentation is usually the best methodology for investigating issues in education. However, it is not

always feasible. The usually advocated alternative—quasi-experimentation—has recently come under attack from scholars who contrast the results from a randomized experiment and a quasi-experiment on the same topic, where the quasi-experiment shares the same intervention as the experiment. Thus, the quasi-experiment and the experiment are supposed to vary only in whether the control group is randomly formed or not. Cook is critically examining this literature, comprising more than 20 studies. The project receives support from the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) and is part of a larger project examining 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. Cook is using Monte Carlo simulations and comparing 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.

■ *Reference Values for Intraclass Correlations*

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 Education Research Initiative (IERI). IERI is a collaborative effort of the National Science Foundation, IES, and Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to support scientific research that investigates the effectiveness of educational interventions in reading, mathematics, and the sciences.

■ *Analysis of Multilevel Methods in Education*

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



Larry Hedges, Bruce Spencer, and Charles Manski (from l.) provide methodological input for a possible behavioral intervention for obesity.

experiments that require the assignment of fewer schools. Such designs should reduce the costs of education 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.

■ *Correlated Random Coefficient Model*

The recent literature on instrumental variables (IV) describes models in which agents sort into treatment status based on gains from treatment as well as on baseline pretreatment levels. Yet the observing economist might not know the components of the gains known and acted on by the agents. Such models are called correlated random coefficient models. Sorting on unobserved components of gains complicates the interpretation of what IV estimates. In work with James Heckman of the University of Chicago, economist **Sergio Urzúa** tests implications of the hypothesis that agents do not sort into treatment based on gains. The economists develop new tests to gauge the empirical relevance of the correlated random coefficient model and assess whether the additional complications associated with it are required.

They also examine the power of the proposed tests and derive a new representation of the variance of the IV estimator for the correlated random coefficient model. Applying their methods to the problem of estimating returns to schooling, they find evidence of sorting into schooling based on unobserved components of gains.

■ *Comparing Instrumental Variables with Structural Models*

In a forthcoming article with Heckman, Urzúa compares the economic questions addressed by IV estimators with those addressed by structural approaches. They discuss Marschak's Maxim—estimators should be selected on the basis of their ability to address well-posed economic problems with minimal assumptions. A key identifying assumption that allows structural methods to be more informative than IV can be tested with data and does not have to be imposed.

■ *Statistical Accuracy*

The accuracy of public statistics and the use of statistics to inform and improve social processes and systems is a focus of statistics professor **Bruce Spencer's** work. Spencer has completed the first stage of a project on the accuracy of jury verdicts. In a set of 271 cases from four areas, Spencer finds juries gave wrong verdicts in at least one out of eight cases—and judges' performance was estimated to be not much better. The sample was specialized and not a basis for generalizations. But Spencer is developing designs for large-scale studies that could lead to a better understanding of the type and prevalence of incorrect verdicts—false convictions and false acquittals. He also continues to try to quantify invalidity arising from the use of latent class models.

■ *Forecasting for Areas of Human Capital*

Additionally, Spencer is working on estimates and forecasts for selected areas of human capital, such as those that categorize U.S. workers employed in science and technology jobs according to skill. Past studies of U.S. educational attainment have tended to focus on differences in averages across groups. This is consistent with most demographic research, which has focused on rates rather than totals. Total numbers of people with certain types of human capital are important for U.S.

competitiveness, however. Using the framework for multiregional demography, as described in his and Juha Alho's 2005 book, *Statistical Demography and Forecasting* (Springer), Spencer is developing a new model, which 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 and Estimation*

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

Additionally, they formulated another new set of techniques to estimate adult mortality completeness, adjusting for age misstatements. These techniques are being used to produce uniformly adjusted data for countries in Latin America from 1850 to 2000. The adjusted data

are then being used to analyze changes in mortality and longevity in Latin America and will constitute the raw material for a book on the subject (see p. 36).

■ **Data Centers**

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

The ongoing research agenda of the Data Research and Development Center (DRDC) 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. Hedges leads the project with Barbara Schneider of Michigan State University and Colm O’Muircheartaigh of the University of Chicago, which houses the center. The DRDC receives funding from the National Science Foundation.

Northwestern University is the lead institution of another local consortium behind the Chicago Census Research Data Center. The center, located at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, provides researchers an opportunity to engage in approved projects using Census Bureau microdata. Other consortium members include the 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. Spencer has played a leading role in integrating the center at Northwestern and is currently working to make data more readily accessible to area graduate students.

■ **Time-sharing Experiments**

Sociologist **Jeremy Freese**, with Penny Visser of the University of Chicago, has received a grant from the National Science Foundation for the Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences (TESS) Web site. TESS is an NSF infrastructure project that offers researchers opportunities to test their experimental ideas on large, diverse, randomly selected subject populations. Investigators submit proposals for experimental studies,

and TESS fields selected proposals on a random sample of the U.S. population using the Internet. TESS thereby allows investigators to capture the internal validity of experiments while realizing the benefits of contact with large, diverse populations of research participants.



Jeremy Freese (far r. standing) poses with a group of Malawian social scientists who attended a seminar Freese taught on analyzing demographic and health survey data.

■ **Promoting the Methodological Community**

Hedges and Cook are active in fostering the methodological community at a national level as leading members of the Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness, which held its first annual conference in March. Keynote speakers included Cook, Judith Gueron of MDRC, and Grover “Russ” Whitehurst, then-director of the Institute of Education Sciences in the Department of Education.

By establishing a network of scholars in education, social policy, and behavioral sciences, the society seeks to advance and disseminate research on the causal effects of education interventions, practices, programs, and policies. It recently hired Robert Greenwald, who specializes in analyzing the cost-effectiveness of education interventions, as the organization’s new director.

Hedges and Barbara Foorman of the University of Texas Health Center continue to edit the organization’s *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*. The peer-reviewed journal published four issues in 2008 that covered a variety of subjects, including reporting detail for power analyses, scaling up a pre-K math

curriculum, and statistical inference when classroom quality is measured with error. As the society's director, Greenwald will serve as the journal's editor.

Hedges and Cook are also founding members of the Society for Research Synthesis Methodology (SRSM), a professional society concerned with statistical methods for evidence-based social and health policy research. Hedges will be installed as president of SRSM for 2009–10 at its fourth annual conference.

■ *Workshop on Cluster-Randomized Trials*

Thanks to a grant from the National Center for Education Research in IES, Hedges and professors Mark Lipsey and David Cordray of Vanderbilt University have launched a summer institute on cluster-randomized trials in education research. Thirty researchers from around the country attended an



Felix Fernandez (l.) receives a certificate from then-director of the Institute of Education Sciences **Russ Whitehurst**.

intensive hands-on training session from July 7 to 17 at Northwestern University.

Topics included describing and quantifying outcomes, specifying conceptual and operational models, basic experimental designs for education studies, sampling size

and statistical power, and using software like HLM to conduct hierarchical data modeling. Participants also worked on a group project, in which they had to conceptualize and submit a mock funding application for an education experiment.

At the end of the workshop, the participants were joined by the then-director of IES, Grover “Russ” Whitehurst, who flew in from Washington, D.C., to

present each participant with a certificate of completion. The institute will be held this summer at Vanderbilt.

■ *Workshop on Quasi-Experimentation*

Cook and William Shadish of the University of California, Merced, held weeklong workshops in summer 2008 for 90 education 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, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of using them. They lectured on theory and practice, supplementing their discussions with as many examples as possible from education. They also relied on empirical research that compares the results of randomized experiments to quasi-experiments sharing the same intervention. The Spencer Foundation supported the workshops.

■ *Training Future 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 education system through methodologically rigorous research.

Newly appointed Q-Center postdoctoral fellow Christopher Rhoads is exploring various aspects of clustered experiments, such as the inclusion of heterogeneous treatment effects and implications of “contamination” for experimental design. His other work attempts to develop better methods for dealing with missing data in experiments, procedures for evaluating measures of implementation fidelity, and ways to integrate measures of implementation fidelity into analyses of experiments.

The program's first postdoctoral fellow, Ezekiel Dixon-Román, started as an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania in fall 2008.

Urban Policy and Community Development

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:

- community policing and criminal justice
- studies of lawyers' networks and jury deliberations
- identification and use of community assets

Overview of Activities

■ *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 gun and gun-related 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.

To investigate how effective a broad-based community partnership like the CPVP can be in reducing violent crime, **Wesley G. Skogan** and his team conducted a three-year evaluation of the multi-site program. In addition to conducting fieldwork, interviews, and surveys, the researchers also examined 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. Skogan is currently at work on a book that will summarize the study's major findings. The National Institute of Justice provided funding for the study.

■ *Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy Program*

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 has created one of the most comprehensive bodies



Chair

Lincoln Quillian, Sociology

Faculty in urban policy and community development examine the myriad issues related to today's urban experiences from the perspective of multiple disciplines.

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 residents' participation in the department's monthly beat meetings.

■ *Why Police Reforms Fail*

Because of widespread enthusiasm for innovations such as community and problem-oriented policing, third-party policing, “lever-pulling” policing, and evidence-based policing, it could appear that reform comes easily.



Wesley Skogan talks about a new study of policing.

In fact, it is hard—the political risks involved are considerable, and efforts to change the police often fall far short or fail. In a recent article, Skogan outlines the sources of resistance to innovation, organizing them into 11 categories. Many of them reflect internal processes of police agencies. Other obstacles are endemic to public sector organizations. These include problems of

interagency coordination, the competing demands of differing constituencies, and the inability of the police to measure their success in the absence of a profit-and-loss statement. External community and political forces can stymie change as well.

■ *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. They are using network analysis to study contacts between lawyers active in domestic politics, their patterns of integration and cleavage and 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.

■ *Jury Deliberations*

Shari Seidman Diamond, a law professor 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 they received unprecedented access to study jury deliberations in 50 civil trials, analyzing how juries deal with issues such as expert testimony and instructions on the law. In another recent study, Diamond and her colleagues surveyed Texas residents, asking whether they would prefer a jury or a judge to be the decision-maker in four cases. While finding that a majority of citizens generally prefer a jury to a judge, the researchers uncovered racial and ethnic differences in the level of support. Non-Hispanic whites strongly favored juries over judges. African Americans and Hispanic citizens showed more tepid support for a jury over a judge. Less culturally assimilated Hispanic non-citizens preferred a judge. The researchers suggest that a preference for a jury implies more trust in one's fellow citizens, which a history of discriminatory treatment in the legal system can undermine.

Community Development

John McKnight made several presentations over the year, including the keynote talk at a workshop for representatives of the First Nations in British Columbia, discussing technology and community asset mapping.

John Kretzmann is looking at how community school connectors can build partnerships to benefit schools and their communities. In one Chicago school, the study examines a student-led community clean-up, a student internship program, and school safety measures. It is supported by the Chicago Community Trust.

■ ■ FACULTY RECOGNITION

IPR Faculty Fellows: Awards, Honors, and Presentations of Note

Emma Adam

Faculty Honor Roll, 2007–08

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Member, Social Science and Population Study Section,
National Institutes of Health

Thomas D. Cook

Sells Award for Lifetime Achievement, Society for Multivariate
Experimental Psychology; Chair, Planning Group on Housing
and Families with Children, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur
Foundation

Victoria DeFrancesco Soto

Best Paper Award with Jennifer Merolla, Midwest Political Science
Association Latino Caucus; “Big Ten Battleground: Campaign 2008,”
Big Ten Network, September 18 and October 23

James Druckman

Co-Editor, *Public Opinion Quarterly*; Political Science Advisory Panel, National Science Foundation, 2007–09; Pi Sigma
Alpha Award with Martin Kifer and Michael Parkin for best paper presented at the 2008 annual meeting, Midwest Political
Science Association

Alice Eagly

Gold Medal for Life Achievement in the Science of Psychology, American Psychological Foundation of the American
Psychological Association; Distinguished Publication Award for *Through the Labyrinth* with Linda Carli, Association for
Women in Psychology

Larry V. Hedges

Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; President-Elect, Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness,
2009–10

Dan A. Lewis

Faculty Honor Roll, 2007–08

Leslie McCall

Visiting Fellow, Center for the Study of Democratic Politics, Princeton University, 2008–09

Therese McGuire

First Vice President, Midwest Economics Association, 2008–09; “Property Taxation in Illinois: A Framework for Reform,”
presentation with Nathan Anderson to the Property Tax Reform and Relief Task Force, chaired by state Sen. Terry Link,
Springfield, Ill., May 27



Thomas Cook (r.) thanks Russell Sage Foundation President
Eric Wanner as Cook steps down from his three-year term as
chairman of the foundation’s board.

Faculty Fellows, cont.

Alberto Palloni

Consultant and Conference Organizer, Seminar on Family Support Networks and Population Aging, Doha, Qatar, United Nations Population Fund

Monica Prasad

Council Member, Political Sociology Section, American Sociological Association, 2008–11



Monica Prasad is working on a book manuscript on the origins of progressive taxation and adversarial regulation in the United States.

February 15; “The Criminalization of Poverty and the Biopolitics of Race,” Raven Lecture, University of California, Berkeley, March 6; “Race and the New Biocitizen,” African American Studies Distinguished Lecture, University of Illinois at Chicago, March 21; “Race and the New Biocitizen,” keynote, “What’s the Use of Race?” Conference, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, April 24

James Rosenbaum

Senior Urban Education Research Fellowship, Council of Great City Schools; “Housing Choice and Access to Opportunity,” testimony before the National Commission on Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, chaired by Jack Kemp and Henry Cisneros, former U.S. Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development, Chicago, July 15

Wesley G. Skogan

“Policing for the 21st Century: Dilemmas of Immigration and Terrorism,” plenary address, XV World Congress of the International Society for Criminology, Barcelona, August 22

Kathleen Thelen

President, Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics; Member, Advisory Board, Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin; Member, Board of Trustees, Social Science Research Center–Berlin; “Institutional Change in Advanced Political Economies,” inaugural keynote, *British Journal of Industrial Relations* lecture series, London School of Economics, November 20

Celeste Watkins-Hayes

Member, National Advisory Board, Women’s Research and Resource Center, Spelman College

Lincoln Quillian

Member, Committee on Professional Ethics, American Sociological Association

Michelle Reininger

Faculty Honor Roll, 2007–08; Advisory Group Member, Assessment of the Quality of Student Teaching Programs Across the United States, National Council on Teacher Quality

Dorothy Roberts

“Reproductive Justice and the New Biopolitics of Race,” Annual *Roe v. Wade* Anniversary Lecture, UCLA Center for Women’s Studies, January 22; “Prison Research and the Biopolitics of Race,” closing plenary address, Conference on Research on Vulnerable Populations, University of Colorado at Boulder,

IPR Faculty Associates: Awards, Honors, and Presentations of Note

Jeannette Colyvas

Faculty Honor Roll, 2007–08

Greg Duncan

“When to Use and When to Avoid a Population Perspective,” presidential address, Population Association of America annual meeting, New Orleans, April 19

Eli Finkel

Sage Young Scholar Award, Foundation for Personality and Social Psychology; Early Career Award, Relationship Researchers Interest Group, Society for Personality and Social Psychology

Philip Greenland

Fellow, Royal College of Physicians; Visiting Professor, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Bethesda, Md., May 2008; Alpha Omega Alpha Visiting Professor, Albany Medical College, N.Y., November 2008

Craig LaMay

Faculty Honor Roll, 2007–08

Nancy MacLean

Fellow, American Council of Learned Societies; John Hope Franklin Fellowship, National Humanities Center, 2008–09

Jelani Mandara

“Time to Stop Coddling Boys,” keynote, 13th Annual Diversity Forum and Graduate Research Symposium, College of Education & Human Ecology, Ohio State University, May 2

Benjamin Page

Award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement, American Association for Public Opinion Research

Mary Pattillo

Faculty Honor Roll, 2007–08; Robert Park Best Book Award, Community and Urban Sociology Section, American Sociological Association (ASA); Honorable Mention, Best Book Award, ASA Race, Gender, and Class Section

Brian Uzzi

W. Richard Scott Best Paper Prize with Jarrett Spiro, Organizations, Occupations, and Work Section, American Sociological Association

Sandra Waxman

Ann L. Brown Award for Excellence in Developmental Research, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

Teresa Woodruff

Innovator Award, Association of Women in Science–Chicago Area Chapter; Distinguished Woman in Medicine and Science Award, Northwestern University



Sandra Waxman conducts research on early cognitive and linguistic development.

Books by IPR Faculty Fellows (2006–present)

Fay Lomax Cook

Jacobs, Lawrence R., Fay Lomax Cook, and Michael Delli Carpini. *Talking Together: Public Deliberation and Political Participation in America*. University of Chicago Press (2009).

Alice Eagly

Eagly, Alice, and Linda Carli. *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders*. Harvard Business School Press (2007).

Larry V. Hedges

Cooper, Harris, Larry V. Hedges, and Jeffrey C. Valentine, eds. *The Handbook of Research Synthesis and Meta-Analysis*, 2nd ed. Russell Sage Foundation (2009).

Borenstein, Michael, Larry V. Hedges, Julian Higgins, and Hannah Rothstein. *Introduction to Meta-Analysis*. John Wiley & Sons (2009).

Dan A. Lewis

Lewis, Dan A. *Gaining Ground in Illinois: Welfare Reform and Person-Centered Policy Analysis*. Northern Illinois University Press (forthcoming 2009).

Charles F. Manski

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

Monica Prasad

Prasad, Monica, with Isaac Martin and Ajay Mehrotra, eds. *The New Fiscal Sociology: Taxation in Comparative and Historical Perspective*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2009).

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: Public Preferences and Policy Reforms*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2009).

Dorothy Roberts

Roberts, Dorothy, Rhoda Reddock, Dianne Douglas, and Sandra Reid, eds. *Sex, Power, and Taboo: Gender and HIV in the Caribbean and Beyond*. Ian Randle Publishers (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 (2007).

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

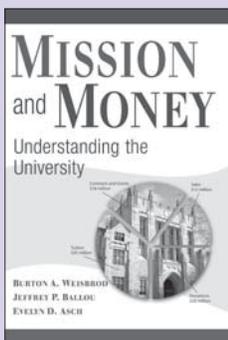
Skogan, Wesley G. *Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities*. Oxford University Press (2006).

Kathleen Thelen

Thelen, Kathleen, with James Mahoney, eds. *Explaining Institutional Change: Ambiguity, Agency, and Power*. Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2009).

Celeste Watkins-Hayes

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



Mission and Money: Understanding the University

by Burton Weisbrod, Jeffrey Ballou, and Evelyn Asch

This book examines sources of revenue for the higher education industry, from non-degree-granting career academies to major research universities. Many of these institutions pursue activities related to their mission that are often unprofitable yet also engage in revenue-related activities to finance them. However, sometimes the pursuit of finances can conflict with the central mission of higher learning. Economist Burton Weisbrod and his colleagues address the rapid growth of for-profit schools and the role of advertising, branding, and reputation, as well as competitive factors, such as distance education, intercollegiate athletics, and lobbying.

Burton Weisbrod

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

Books by IPR Faculty Associates (2006–present)**Micaela di Leonardo**

Collins, Jane, Micaela di Leonardo, and Brett Williams, eds. *New Landscapes of Inequality: Neoliberalism and the Erosion of Democracy in America*. SAR Press (2008).

David Dranove

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

Greg Duncan

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

Eli Finkel

Vohs, Kathleen, and Eli Finkel, 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).

John Hagan

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

Eszter Hargittai

Hargittai, Eszter, ed. *Research Confidential: Solutions to Problems Most Social Scientists Pretend They Never Have*. University of Michigan Press (forthcoming 2009).

Craig LaMay

Minow, Newton, and Craig LaMay. *Inside the Presidential Debates: Their Improbable Past and Promising Future*. University of Chicago Press (2008).

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

Nancy MacLean

MacLean, Nancy. *The American Women's Movement, 1945–2000: A Brief History With Documents*. Bedford/St. Martins (2009).

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

Benjamin Page

Page, Benjamin, and Lawrence Jacobs. *Class War? What Americans Really Think About Economic Inequality*. University of Chicago Press (2009).

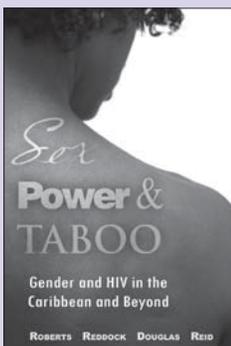
Page, Benjamin, with Marshall Bouton. *The Foreign Policy Disconnect: What Americans Want from Our Leaders but Don't Get*. University of Chicago Press (2006).

Mary Pattillo

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

Robert Porter

Porter, Robert, with Mark Armstrong, eds. *Handbook of Industrial Organization*, vol. 3. Elsevier (2007).

**Sex, Power, and Taboo: Gender and HIV in the Caribbean and Beyond**

edited by Dorothy Roberts, Rhoda Reddock, Dianne Douglas, and Sandra Reid

Co-edited by law professor Dorothy Roberts, this book provides an interdisciplinary exploration of how gender affects HIV risk and prevention. The paradigm of HIV/AIDS research is shifted by illuminating the influence of gender ideologies, norms, and power relationships on sexuality and the impact of gender on HIV risk and prevention within and outside of the Caribbean. From the diverse Caribbean and international perspectives, the contributors—including sociologist Celeste Watkins-Hayes—investigate the relationship between gender and sexuality for academics, public health workers, advocates, and social policymakers.

Carl Smith

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

Karrie Ann Snyder

Woodruff, Teresa, and Karrie Ann Snyder, eds. *Oncofertility*. Springer (2007).

James Spillane

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

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

Susan Thistle

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

Teresa Woodruff

Woodruff, Teresa, and Karrie Ann Snyder, eds. *Oncofertility*. Springer (2007).



New Landscapes of Inequality: Neoliberalism and the Erosion of Democracy in America

edited by Jane Collins, Micaela di Leonardo, and Brett Williams

Behind the growing global problems of the 21st century—endemic warfare, natural disasters, global epidemics, climate change—lies a series of closely connected, long-term political-economic processes,

often glossed over as the rise of neoliberal capitalism. Focusing on the United States, the contributors to this volume—including IPR faculty Micaela di Leonardo, who co-edited the book, Nancy MacLean, and Dorothy Roberts—examine such controversial topics as how this policy agenda has exacerbated preexisting inequalities and how recurrent moral panics misrepresent class, race, gendered, and sexual realities on the ground.

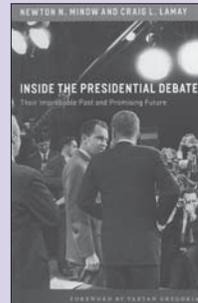


Code Red: An Economist Explains How to Revive the Healthcare System Without Destroying It

by David Dranove

In his new book, healthcare economist David Dranove offers a fresh set of feasible healthcare policies that address access, quality, and efficiency. Addressing the shortfalls of previous reforms and reform movements—including the rise of

consumerism, the quality movement, and initiatives to expand access—he ultimately argues for the necessity of more systemic, market-based reforms.



Inside the Presidential Debates: Their Improbable Past and Promising Future

by Newton Minow and Craig LaMay

The U.S. presidential debates were once unique in the democratic world, providing the public the only real chance to hear candidates respond directly to each other in a discussion of social, economic, and foreign policy issues. This book,

co-authored by journalism professor Craig LaMay, outlines the history of the legal and personal battles that determined which candidates were allowed to debate and under what circumstances. The authors make recommendations for the future—calling for the debates to become less formal and more interactive—and explore how the Internet might serve to broaden the debates' appeal and informative power.



Getting Saved in America: Taiwanese Immigration and Religious Experience

by Carolyn Chen

How does religion interact with the process of becoming "American"? Sociologist Carolyn Chen argues that many Taiwanese Americans turn to religion as a way to deal with the great challenges they face in their new home. Though Buddhism

is a dominant religion in Taiwan, she found that a number of Taiwanese Americans converted to Buddhism after immigrating, and many others convert to Christianity.

■ *Poverty, Race, and Inequality*

The Social and Economic Context of Black Women Living with HIV/AIDS in the United States: Implications for Research by Celeste Watkins-Hayes (WP-08-06)

Labor Markets and Employment

Labor-Market Fluctuations and On-the-Job Search by Éva Nagypál (WP-08-05)

■ *Education Policy*

Permeability and Transparency in the High School-College Transition
by Jennifer Stephan and James Rosenbaum (WP-08-07)

■ *Philanthropy and Nonprofit Organizations*

Donations and the Pursuit of Mission in Higher Education
by Burton Weisbrod, Jeffrey Ballou, and Evelyn Asch
(WP-08-04)

Public-Goods Provision in the Hospital Industry: Does Ownership Form Affect Provision of Charity Care, Research, and Education? by Burton Weisbrod (WP-08-09)

Health Policy

Measuring Change in the Markets for Brand-Name and Generic Drugs, 1970–2004 by Burton Weisbrod (WP-08-02)

■ *Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy*

Can Electoral Laws Increase Women's Representation?
by Andrew Roberts and Jason Seawright (WP-08-08)

Competitive Lending with Partial Knowledge of Loan Repayment by William Brock and Charles F. Manski (WP-08-11)

Communications, Media, and Public Opinion

Public Opinion and Social Insurance: The American Experience
by Fay Lomax Cook and Meredith B. Czaplewski (WP-08-03)

■ *Social Disparities and Health (C2S: Cells to Society)*

The Embodiment of Race: Health Disparities in the Age of Epigenetics by Christopher Kuzawa and Elizabeth Sweet (WP-08-01)

■ *Quantitative Methods for Policy Research (Q-Center)*

When Do Latent Class Models Overstate Accuracy for Binary Classifiers? With Applications to Jury Accuracy, Survey Response Error, and Diagnostic Error by Bruce Spencer (WP-08-10)

“The lives of those touched by HIV/AIDS are both similar to and distinct from each other, and one's social location increasingly plays a part in how this medical experience is discovered, managed, and lived. As such, living with HIV/AIDS is not independent of one's existence as a black woman of a particular class background and sexual orientation living in a society that either values or undermines those statuses.”

Watkins-Hayes, C. 2008. *The Social and Economic Context of Black Women Living with HIV/AIDS in the United States: Implications for Research*. IPR Working Paper, WP-08-06 (p. 29).

Publications by IPR Faculty Fellows (2008)

Emma Adam

Adam, E., J. Sutton, L. Doane, and S. Mineka. 2008. Incorporating HPA-axis measures into preventative interventions for adolescent depression: Are we there yet? *Development and Psychopathology* 20(3): 975–1001.

Hauner, K., E. Adam, S. Mineka, L. Doane, A. DeSantis, R. Zinbarg, M. Craske, and J. Griffith. 2008. Neuroticism and introversion are associated with salivary cortisol patterns in adolescents. *Psychoneuroendocrinology* 33(10): 1344–56.

Ryan A. Brown

Brown, R. A., N. Adler, C. Worthman, W. Copeland, E. Costello, and A. Angold. 2008. Cultural and community determinants of subjective social status among Cherokee and white youth. *Ethnicity and Health* 13(4): 289–303.

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Palacios, N., K. Guttmanova, and P. L. Chase-Lansdale. 2008. Early reading achievement of children in immigrant families: Is there an immigrant paradox? *Developmental Psychology* 44(5): 1381–95.

Thomas D. Cook

Cook, T. D., and P. J. Hirschfeld. 2008. Comer’s School Development Program in Chicago: Effects on involvement with the juvenile justice system from the late elementary through the high school years. *American Educational Research Journal* 45(1): 38–67.

Cook, T. D. 2008. “Waiting for life to arrive”: A history of the regression-discontinuity design in psychology, statistics, and economics. *Journal of Econometrics* 142(2): 636–54.

Cook, T. D., W. R. Shadish, and V. C. Wong. 2008. Three conditions under which experiments and observational studies produce comparable causal estimates: New findings

from within-study comparisons. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 27(4): 724–50.

Cook, T. D., and V. C. Wong. 2008. Better quasi-experimental practice. In *The Sage Handbook of Social Research Methods*, ed. P. Alasuutari, J. Brannen, and L. Bickman, 134–65. London: Sage Publications.

Wong, V. C., T. D. Cook, S. W. Barnett, and K. Jung. 2008. An effectiveness-based evaluation of five state pre-kindergarten programs. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 27(1): 122–54.

Fay Lomax Cook

Bolsen, T., and F. L. Cook. 2008. Public opinion on energy policy, 1974–2006. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 72(2): 364–88.

Victoria DeFrancesco Soto

DeFrancesco Soto, V., with J. Merolla. 2008. “Se habla español”: Ethnic campaign strategies and Latino voting behavior. In *New Race Politics in America*, ed. J. Junn and K. Haynie, 114–29. New York: Cambridge University Press.

DeFrancesco Soto, V., with P. McClain, et al. 2008. Black elites and Latino immigrant relations in a Southern city: Do black elites and the black masses agree? In *New Race Politics in America*, ed. J. Junn and K. Haynie, 145–65. New York: Cambridge University Press.

James Druckman

Druckman, J., with A. Roberts. 2008. Measuring portfolio salience in Eastern European parliamentary democracies. *European Journal of Political Research* 41(1): 101–34.

Druckman, J., with L. Nir. 2008. Campaign mixed-message flows and timing of vote decision. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* 20(3): 326–46.

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“ In this article, we test the effects of campaign information heterogeneity (mixed vs. one-sided messages) and individual receptivity to information on decision-timing. Our results show that voters’ prior levels of resistance moderate the effects of mixed-information environments on decision-making. Put simply, voters delay their decisions when they are both ambivalent and face a relatively mixed-information environment. ”

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Alice Eagly

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Jeremy Freese

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Larry V. Hedges

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Christopher Kuzawa

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Charles F. Manski

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Leslie McCall

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Thomas McDade

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“ The increase in the perceived level of inequality [in the United States] in the early '90s does not appear to have produced heightened support for redistribution. Nor was there a commensurate increase in the generosity of redistributive programs. As with the other countries, then, the U.S. experience calls into question the utility of the median-voter hypothesis in understanding developments in redistributive policy. ”

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Therese McGuire

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Alberto Palloni

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Monica Prasad

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Lincoln Quillian

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Michelle Reininger

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Andrew Roberts

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Dorothy Roberts

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James Rosenbaum

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“ Establishing and enforcing standards and norms regarding the expression of bias are of paramount importance to the creation of a more harmonious, yet diverse, society. The present results suggest, however, that such standards may unwittingly encourage anxious reactions and threat responses toward members of relevant out-groups—reactions that are revealed even in basic components of visual attention. ”

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Wesley G. Skogan

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Sergio Urzúa

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Celeste Watkins-Hayes

Watkins-Hayes, C. 2008. The social and economic context of black women living with HIV/AIDS in the United States.: Implications for research. In *Sex, Power, and Taboo: Gender and HIV in the Caribbean and Beyond*, ed. D. Roberts, R. Reddock, D. Douglas, and S. Reid, 33–66. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers.

Burton Weisbrod

Sinitsyn, M., and B. Weisbrod. 2008. Behavior of nonprofit organizations in for-profit markets: The curious case of unprofitable revenue-raising activities. *Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics* 164(4): 727–50.

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“ Many policy reforms have tried to improve individuals' education or employability while they remain in the same poor schools or labor markets, but these reforms have often failed. Such policies may be fighting an uphill battle as long as families remain in the same social contexts... However, as the MTO findings suggest, there is much that we still need to learn about what kinds of moves are required to make major changes in outcomes. ”

Rosenbaum, J., and S. DeLuca. 2008. What kinds of neighborhoods change lives? The Chicago Gautreaux housing program and recent mobility programs. *Indiana Law Review* 41(3): 653–62 (p. 662).

IPR Colloquia

Winter 2008

January 14, “Managing Teaching and Learning Inside Schools” by James Spillane, Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Professor in Learning and Organizational Change and IPR Faculty Associate

January 28, “Generalizing about the Persuasive Effects of Gain- and Loss-Framed Messages: Some Meta-Analytic Findings and Implications” by Daniel O’Keefe, Professor of Communications Studies and IPR Faculty Associate

February 4, “Implicit Performance Awards: An Empirical Analysis of the Labor Market for Public School Administrators” by Michael Mazzeo, Associate Professor of Management and Strategy, Kellogg, and IPR Faculty Associate

February 11, “Economic Inequality and the American Public” by Benjamin Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making and IPR Faculty Associate

February 18, “The Effects of Family Resources on Children’s Outcomes” by Jens Ludwig, Professor of Social Service Administration, Law, and Public Policy, University of Chicago

February 25, “Should Feminists Aim for Gender Symmetry? Why a Dual-Earner/Dual-Career Society Is Not Every Feminist’s Utopia” by Ann Orloff, Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow

March 3, “Do African American Mothers Love Their Sons and Raise Their Daughters? Implications for Parent-Training Interventions” by Jelani Mandara, Assistant Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Associate

March 10, “Public Housing and the Spatial Concentration of Poverty” by Lincoln Quillian, Associate Professor of Sociology, AT&T Research Scholar, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Chair, IPR Program in Urban Policy and Community Development

Spring 2008

April 7, “Welfare Reform: Long-Term Implications for the Development of Children, Adolescents, and Adults” by P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Director of C2S

April 14, “Segmented Representation: The Reagan White House and Disproportionate Representation” by James Druckman, Associate Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow

April 21, “When to Promote—and When to Avoid—a Population Perspective” by Greg Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow; President, Population Association of America

April 24, “Stress and Thinking: How Neuroendocrine Reactivity Influences Cognition, Behavior, and Person Perception” by Wendy Berry Mendes, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Harvard University (*C2S Colloquium*)



Greg Duncan talks with **Éva Nagypál** after his colloquium reviewing the benefits and drawbacks of a population perspective.



Visiting professor **Julie Berry Cullen** gives a talk on high school student mobility from her research in Texas.

April 28, “Do Immigrants Really Raise the Wages of Natives?” by Jeffrey Grogger, Irving Harris Professor in Urban Policy, Harris School, University of Chicago

May 5, “The National Children’s Study: Greater Chicago Study Center” by Jane Holl, Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Preventive Medicine, Institute for Healthcare Studies, Feinberg School of Medicine; and IPR Faculty Associate

May 12, “Institutional Change and the Politics of Social Solidarity in Advanced Industrial Democracies” by Kathleen Thelen, Payson S. Wild Professor in Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow

May 19, “Is There a Biology of Misfortune? Developmental and Health Correlates of Early Social Subordination” by W. Thomas Boyce, M.D., Sunny Hill Health Centre/BC Leadership Chair in Child Development, Professor of Pediatrics, University of British Columbia (*C2S Colloquium*)

June 2, “Jockeying for Position: High School Student Mobility and Texas’ ‘Top Ten Percent Rule’” by Julie Berry Cullen, Associate Professor of Economics, University of California, San Diego; and Visiting Professor, Northwestern University

Fall 2008

October 6, “Stereotypes of Leaders: Are They Still Masculine?” by Alice Eagly, James Padilla Professor of Arts and Sciences, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Chair of the Psychology Department

October 13, “Sleep and Obesity: Weighing the Epidemiological Evidence” by Diane Lauderdale, Associate Professor of Health Studies, University of Chicago (*C2S Colloquium*)

October 20, “Abilities, Schooling Choices, and Labor Market Outcomes” by Sergio Urzúa, Assistant Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow

October 27, “The Link Between Social Isolation and Inflammation: Dimensions, Components, and Mechanisms” by Linda Waite, Lucy Flower Professor in Urban Sociology, University of Chicago (*C2S Colloquium*)

November 3, “Reflections on the 2008 Presidential Election” by Fay Lomax Cook, Director of IPR, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Fellow; Benjamin Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making and IPR Faculty Associate; and James Druckman, Associate Professor of Political Science, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Chair, IPR Program in Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy (*IPR Forum*)

November 10, “Private Politics: Activists, Companies, and the Regulation of Global Commerce” by Daniel Diermeier, IBM Distinguished Professor of Regulation and Competitive Practice and Professor of Political Science, Kellogg; Director, Ford Motor Company Center for Global Citizenship; and IPR Faculty Associate

November 17, “Understanding the University: Mission and Money” by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Chair, IPR Program in Philanthropy and Nonprofits

November 24, “Environmental Policy Options: Lessons from Europe” by Monica Prasad, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPR Faculty Fellow

December 1, “Did Disenfranchisement Laws Help Elect President Bush? New Evidence on the Turnout Rates and Candidate Preferences of Florida’s Ex-Felons” by Traci Burch, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Associate

Q-Center Colloquia Series of IPR’s Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research

February 5, “Adaptive Centering with Random Effects: An Alternative to the Fixed Effects Model” by Stephen Raudenbush, Lewis-Sebring Distinguished Service Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago

February 12, “Inferential Challenges of Internet Surveys” by Mick Couper, Research Professor, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

April 8, “Adaptive Partial Drug Approval” by Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, Department Chair, and IPR Faculty Fellow

May 6, “Issues in the Pooling of Regression-Discontinuity Estimates: General Considerations and a Concrete Example” by Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, Co-Director of the Q-Center, and IPR Faculty Fellow; and Vivian Wong, Doctoral Student and IPR Graduate Research Assistant

June 3, “Generalization from Experiments” by Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, Co-Director of the Q-Center, and IPR Faculty Fellow

Seminars on Performance Measurement



Burton Weisbrod, who chairs IPR’s program on Philanthropy and Nonprofits, talks with **Mary Cahillane** of the Spencer Foundation at an IPR Seminar on Performance Measurement.

April 1, “Measuring Performance of a Foundation’s Grantmaking” by Mary Cahillane, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer, Spencer Foundation

April 22, “What Does ‘Good Performance’ Mean at the Field Museum?” by Elizabeth Babcock, Director of Teacher and Student Programs, The Field Museum of Chicago

May 20, “Adaptive Partial Drug Approval” by Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, Department Chair, and IPR Faculty Fellow

May 27, “Measuring and Rewarding Performance in Higher Education: What Presidents’ and Football Coaches’ Contracts Tell Us” by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics, IPR Faculty Fellow, and Chair, IPR Program on Philanthropy and Nonprofits; and Evelyn Asch, IPR Project Coordinator

October 3, “The Rationalization of Charity: The Influences of Professionalism in the Nonprofit Sector” by Walter Powell, Professor of Education, Sociology, Organizational Behavior, Management Science, and Communication, Stanford University

October 17, “The ABCs of Charitable Solicitation” by Harvey Rosen, John L. Weinberg Professor of Economics and Business Policy and Co-Director of the Center for Economic Policy Studies, Princeton University

November 14, “The Power of Attention: Do Rankings Affect the Financial Resources of Public Colleges?” by Ginger Zhe Jin, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Maryland

Conferences and Workshops

Inequality Workshop, January 29

“Learning from Natural Experiments in Public Policy: Offspring Sex Mix and the Effect of PAC Money on Congressional Voting and the Long-Term Mortality Effects of Vietnam-Era Military Service,” by Dalton Conley, University Professor of the Social Sciences and Chair of Sociology, New York University *(Co-sponsored with the Sociology Department)*

Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior (CAB) Workshop, May 9

Annual workshop for political scientists and graduate students from around the Midwest, organized by James Druckman, Associate Professor of Political Science and IPR Faculty Fellow *(Co-sponsored with the Political Science Department and Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences)*

Health and Attainment Over the Lifecourse: Reciprocal Influences from Before Birth to Old Age, May 16

Multidisciplinary conference co-sponsored by IPR’s Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health *(Co-sponsored with the Center for Human Potential and Public Policy at the Harris School, Chapin Hall Center for Children, and Center for Health and the Social Sciences, University of Chicago)*

IES/NCER Summer Research Training Institute: Cluster-Randomized Trials, July 7–17

Intensive two-week, hands-on training session covering a range of topics on experimental design, implementation, and analysis in education research, co-organized by Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, with professors Mark Lipsey and David Cordray of Vanderbilt University *(Sponsored by the National Center for Education Research at the Institute of Education Sciences)*

Workshops on Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education, August 4–8 and 11–15

Training workshops to improve quality of quasi-experimental designs in education when random assignment is not feasible, co-organized by Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice and IPR Faculty Fellow, with William R. Shadish of the University of California, Merced *(Sponsored by the Spencer Foundation)*

Opportunities for Change: Taking Action to End Extreme Poverty in Illinois, December 9–10

2008 Illinois Poverty Summit, with keynote speaker Marian Wright Edelman, founder of the Children’s Defense Fund, and presentations by IPR faculty fellows Fay Lomax Cook, Dan A. Lewis, and James Rosenbaum *(Co-sponsored with the Illinois Governor’s Office and Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights)*



Emma Adam (center) moderates a Q&A session with **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** and **Alberto Palloni** after their presentation at the Health and Attainment conference on May 16.

■ ■ IPR FACULTY FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

■ *Faculty Fellows*

Emma Adam, Human Development and Social Policy
Lori Beaman, Economics
Ryan A. Brown, 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
Victoria DeFrancesco Soto, Political Science
James Druckman, Political Science
Alice Eagly, Psychology
David Figlio, Human Development and Social Policy
Jeremy Freese, Sociology
Larry V. Hedges, Statistics/Education and Social Policy
Christopher Kuzawa, Anthropology
Dan A. Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy
Charles F. Manski, Economics
Leslie McCall, Sociology (on leave)
Thomas McDade, Anthropology
Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy (on leave)
Éva Nagypál, Economics
Alberto Palloni, Sociology
Monica Prasad, Sociology
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
Bruce Spencer, Statistics
Kathleen Thelen, Political Science (on leave)
Sergio Urzúa, Economics
Celeste Watkins-Hayes, Sociology/African American Studies
Burton Weisbrod, Economics

■ *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 Kaufer Christoffel, Pediatrics
Jeannette Colyvas, Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences
Leemore Dafny, Management and Strategy
Shari Seidman Diamond, Law
Daniel Diermeier, Managerial Economics and Decision Sciences
Micaela di Leonardo, Anthropology
Jack Doppelt, Journalism
David Dranove, Management and Strategy
James Ettema, Communication Studies
Joseph Ferrie, Economics
Eli Finkel, Psychology
Paul Friesema, Political Science
Craig Garfield, Pediatrics
Philip Greenland, Preventive Medicine
Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy
John Hagan, Sociology/Law
Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies (on leave)
Barton Hirsch, Human Development and Social Policy
Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations
Jane Holl, Pediatrics
John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor
Craig LaMay, Journalism
Carol Lee, Education and Social Policy
Donna Leff, Journalism
Jennifer Light, Communication Studies
Nancy MacLean, History
Jelani Mandara, Human Development and Social Policy
Maryann Mason, Pediatrics

■ ■ IPR FACULTY ASSOCIATES AND POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

Faculty Associates (cont.)

Michael Mazzeo, Management and Strategy
Peter Miller, Communication Studies
Robert Nelson, Sociology
Aviv Nevo, Economics
Daniel O’Keefe, Communication Studies
Ann Orloff, Sociology
Benjamin Page, Political Science
Mary Pattillo, Sociology/African American Studies
Robert Porter, Economics
David Protes, Journalism
Eva Redei, Medicine
William Rogerson, Economics
Leonard Rubinowitz, Law
Madeleine Shalowitz, Medicine
Carl Smith, English
Karrie Ann Snyder, Sociology
James Spillane, Human Development, Social Policy,
and Learning Sciences
Linda Teplin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Susan Thistle, Sociology
Brian Uzzi, Management and Organizations
Sandra Waxman, Psychology
Teresa Woodruff, Neurobiology and Physiology

■ *Faculty Emeriti*

John McKnight, Communication Studies
John Heinz, Law

■ *Postdoctoral Fellows*

Laura Chyu, Social Influences on Early Adult Stress Biomarkers; Adviser: Thomas McDade
Marc Doussard, Inequalities in Employment Growth Across Major Urban Regions; Adviser: Ann Orloff
Mimi Engel, Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, Adviser: Larry 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 †
Christopher Rhoads, Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, Adviser: Larry Hedges
Julienne Rutherford, Obesity, Development, and Cardiovascular Disease Risk-Factor Clustering; Adviser: Christopher Kuzawa
Teresa Sommer, Educare Post-Secondary Education Project; Adviser: P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
JulieAnn Stawicki, Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, Adviser: Larry 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
Manyee Wong, Improving Quasi-Experimental Design; Adviser: Thomas D. Cook

Economist **Charles Manski** asks a question during an IPR colloquium talk.



† No longer at IPR

■ ■ ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND STAFF

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Associate Director

Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science

Business Administrator

Michael Weis

Director of Communications

Patricia Reese

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P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Human Development and Social Policy
Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy
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James Druckman, Political Science
Jeremy Freese, Sociology
Larry V. Hedges, Statistics/Education and Social Policy
Leslie McCall, Sociology (on leave)
Dorothy Roberts, Law
Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science

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Arlene Dattels, Accounting
Ellen Dunleavy, Reception
Sarah Levy, Editorial Assistant
Alice Murray, Webmaster
Ellen Whittingham, Assistant to the Director
Beverly Zack, Purchasing Accounting

■ *Visiting Scholars*

Ariel Kalil, Harris School, University of Chicago
Guido Pinto, University of Wisconsin–Madison
Peter Steiner, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Austria

■ *Research Staff*

Evelyn Asch, Commercialization of Higher Education
Patricia Ferguson, Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research
Jeffrey Huang, Laboratory for Human Biology Research
Patricia Lasley, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study; and Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health
Valerie Lyne, Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education
Michelle Rheinschmidt, Social Perception and Communication Laboratory
Hannah Wallerstein, Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health

■ RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

■ *Graduate Research Assistants*

Meghan Bean, Psychology
Sara Bernstein, Human Development and Social Policy
Toby Bolsen, Political Science
Vicki Chung, Human Development and Social Policy
Meredith B. Czapski, Political Science
Lori Delale-O'Connor, Sociology
Lee Gettler, Anthropology
Pamela Giustinelli, Economics
Lisbeth Goble, Human Development and Social Policy
Cassandra Hart, Human Development and Social Policy
Ke-Hsien Huang, Sociology
Matthias Kehrig, Economics
Thomas Leeper, Political Science
Constance Lindsay, Human Development and Social Policy
Brandy Lipton, Economics
Chelsea McKinney, Human Development and Social Policy
Molly Metzger, Human Development and Social Policy
Aaron Miller, Anthropology
Lindsay M. Monte, Human Development and Social Policy
Steven Munch, Sociology
Michelle Naffziger, Sociology
Natalia Palacios, Human Development and Social Policy
Clarissa Simon, Human Development and Social Policy
Tuan Hwee Sng, Economics
Aaron Sojourner, Economics
Jennifer Stephan, Human Development and Social Policy
Lindsay Till, Human Development and Social Policy

Beth Tipton, Statistics
Ka Hei Tse, Economics
Angela Valdivinos D'Angelo, Human Development and Social Policy
Vivian Wong, Human Development and Social Policy
Kai Zeng, Political Science

■ *Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants*

Christian Alvia-Ramos, Psychology and Cognitive Science
Kanchi Batra, Biological Sciences
Ankur Bhatia, Economics
Jaclyn Cheron, Political Science and Business Institutions
Erin Corcoran, Economics and Industrial Engineering
Kristen Johnson, International Studies
Matthew Johnson, Math and Statistics
Kevin Kalisz, Economics and Biomedical Engineering
Sue Kim, Psychology and Legal Studies
Elyse Krumholz, Sociology
Katelan Little, History
Sarah Moser, Cognitive Science
Allison Mueller, Psychology and Philosophy
Sam Nayman, Education and Social Policy
Jee-Yoon Park, Economics and International Studies
Stan Polit, Education and Social Policy
Matt Presser, Journalism
Elana Rodman, History
Sarah Steffes, Education and Social Policy
Anastasia Voskoboynik, Psychology and Philosophy
Elizabeth Weber, Economics and Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences
Faye Zheng, Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences



IPR graduate research assistant **Molly Metzger** participates in a conference exploring the links between early health, social status, and later life outcomes.

■ *Foundations and Organizations*

Annie E. Casey Foundation

Russell Sage Book Dissemination Activities,
Greg Duncan

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

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

Buffett Early Childhood Fund

National Forum on the Science of Early Childhood
Program Evaluation, Greg Duncan

Foundation for Child Development

Third-Grade Skills and Later Attainment, Greg Duncan

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Planning a Possible Network on Housing and Families
with Children, Thomas D. Cook
The Long-Term Effects of Neighborhoods on Low-
Income Youth and Biomarker Supplement, Greg
Duncan

Joyce Foundation

IPR Policy Briefing Series, Therese McGuire
Targeting Recruitment Efforts at Promising Student
Teachers: A New Approach for Teacher Recruitment
in the Chicago Public School System, Michelle
Reininger

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

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Race Consciousness in Biomedicine, Law, and Social
Policy, Dorothy Roberts

Smith Richardson Foundation

The Effects of School and Neighborhood Socioeconomic
Mix on Long-Term Youth Outcomes, Greg Duncan

Spencer Foundation

The Social Distribution of Academic Achievement
in America, Larry V. Hedges
Three Workshops on Quasi-Experimental Design and
Analysis in Education, Thomas D. Cook
Implementing College-for-All: Information Sources,
Plans, and Actions in Senior Year, James Rosenbaum
Visiting Scholar Support, 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

Tobin Project

Regulating Alternative Energy Technologies, Monica
Prasad

William T. Grant Foundation

A Replication and Extension of a Study of Peer Impacts
on Attitudes and Drinking Behavior, Greg Duncan

■ *Government Agencies*

National Institutes of Health

Health Conditions Among the Elderly in Latin
America, Alberto Palloni
International Training in Population Health, Alberto
Palloni
Racial Bias and Mental Illness Stigma as Risk Factors
for Mental Health Problems, Jennifer Richeson
Income and Employment Effects on Children and
Families, Greg Duncan

***Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child
Health and Human Development***

C2S: The Center on Social Disparities and Health,
P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Community Child Health Network—Lake County, Ill.,
Emma Adam
Environmental and Biological Variation and Language
Growth, Larry V. Hedges
The Intergenerational Transmission of Human Capital,
David Figlio

Interventions, Economic Security, and Child Development, Greg Duncan

Social Influences on Early Adult Stress Biomarkers, P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children, P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

National Research Service Award in Support of Racial Socialization, Interracial Contact, and Students' Stress Development, P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

Obesity Development and CVD Risk-Factor Clustering in Filipina 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 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 Science Foundation

Campaigns in a New Media Age: How Candidates Use the World Wide Web, James Druckman

Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences (TESS), Jeremy Freese

Scholar's Award: Legal and Political Approaches 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

Fetal Growth and a Cue of Matrilineal Nutrition History in the Philippines, 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

Does Postsecondary Advising Improve Student Motivation and Progress in High School? James Rosenbaum

Institute of Education Sciences

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

Representing and Combining the Results of Randomized Experiments in Education, Larry V. Hedges

Assessing the Impact of Principals' Professional Development: An Evaluation of the National Institute for School Leadership, James Spillane
Cluster-Randomized Trials Training Institute, Larry V. Hedges

Development of the Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness, 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 Lifecourse 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

■ ■ EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND RESOURCES

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
- policy briefings and conferences
- colloquia and lectures
- 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 30th 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.

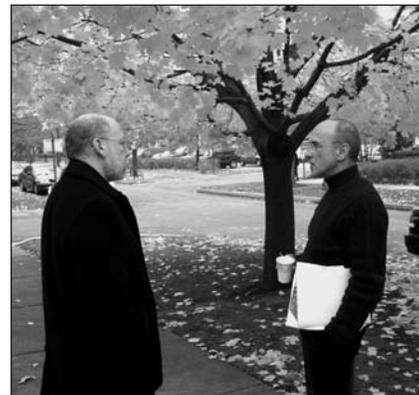
On Mondays at noon from September to June, IPR holds its weekly colloquium series. For an hour, invited speakers and IPR faculty talk about their latest research and answer questions. The colloquia are open to the public, and the schedule is posted on IPR's Web site.

IPR faculty also are frequently found at the podium sharing their expertise by delivering briefings and lectures to the public, academic organizations, and government bodies. In addition, faculty 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, Brookings scholar Ron Haskins, and David Ellwood, dean 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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Bruce Spencer (l.) and Alberto Palloni
talk after an IPR colloquium.

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1968

Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated



1975

Ford ends U.S. combat in Vietnam



1981

Sandra Day O'Connor is sworn in as first woman Supreme Court Justice



1982

Reagan Revolution begins scaling back U.S. welfare programs



1987

Dept. of Energy proposes Human Genome Project



1991

U.S. homicide rate reaches all-time high



2003

Dept. of Homeland Security is formed; U.S. invades Iraq



Key events since **1968**

Major events in **2008**



January 1

Oil prices reach \$100 a barrel for first time in history; prices at the pump rise above \$4 per gallon



February 5

Hillary Clinton wins more primary elections and delegates than any woman in U.S. history



October 3

Congress approves \$700-billion bailout package for global economic crisis



November 4

Barack Obama is elected first black U.S. president



December 31

Annual rate of home foreclosures and loan defaults climb to new highs