



Northwestern University

# INSTITUTE FOR POLICY RESEARCH

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ics, Institutions, and Public Policy  
 Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies  
 Social Disparities and  
 Educational Performance  
 Inequality  
 Urban Policy  
 Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies  
 for Quantitative  
 Q-Center  
 and Public Policy  
 Health and Health  
 Policy Measurement  
 Poverty, Race, and Inequality



YEAR IN REVIEW 2012

# ONLINE RESOURCES

IPR is devoted to the pursuit of excellence in interdisciplinary public policy research. To this end, one of its core missions entails 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 its events, newsletters, annual reports, website, e-news, and more.



Visit our website: <http://www.ipr.northwestern.edu>

IPR's website recently underwent a complete overhaul and now offers several exciting, new features such as a search function for IPR working papers. It continues to be a rich depository of information and resources for researchers, policymakers, media, and the public, containing:

- IPR working papers (free .pdf downloads)
- Video, audio, and slide presentations from IPR events and workshops
- Profiles of IPR faculty and their research
- Articles on faculty research findings
- Media coverage of the Institute and its faculty
- Links to affiliated centers and programs
- Calendar of IPR colloquia, workshops, and other events



Sign up for event announcements:

<http://www.ipr.northwestern.edu/about/maillinglist.html>

From September to June, IPR organizes a weekly colloquium series and several other topic-oriented seminars. Sign up to receive notice of these events:

- IPR weekly "brown bag" colloquia on Mondays at noon (IPR Fay Lomax Cook Colloquium Series)
- IPR Seminars on Performance Measurement and Rewards
- Joint IPR/Economics Seminars on Applied Micro and Labor & Education Policy
- Q-Center colloquia and events
- Cells to Society (C2S) colloquia and events

Sign up for IPR e-news:

<http://www.ipr.northwestern.edu/about/maillinglist.html>

You can also sign up for IPR's e-newsletter to receive up-to-date information on news, events, and research from the Institute via e-mail, monthly from September to June.

And keep up with us on Twitter and Facebook!



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## PROJECT CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX

IPR faculty work on many projects that cross topical boundaries but appear in the *Year in Review* under just one research program. Starting this year, a new index cross-referencing faculty projects across all IPR research programs has been included and can be found on pp. 78–80.



# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



David Figlio, an education economist, took over as director of the Institute on September 1.

**2012 was a wonderful and fast-paced year, one that encompassed stimulating new scholarship, a multitude of relevant community-building events, and the celebration of many well-deserved faculty honors and institutional accomplishments.**

## Faculty Recognition

Our faculty continue to win recognition for their outstanding scholarship and leadership in social science research. Of the many awards and honors they received over the year, I wanted to highlight a few: Three IPR faculty—political scientist and IPR associate director **James Druckman**, social psychologist **Alice Eagly**, and psychologist and legal scholar **Shari Seidman Diamond**—were elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and James Druckman and sociologist **Steven Epstein** won Guggenheim Fellowships. Statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** was confirmed by the Senate to serve on the president's National Board for Education Sciences. Developmental psychologist **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** was named as an Ascend Fellow for her work on two-generation solutions to help create opportunities for low-income families. Political scientist **Daniel Galvin** was recognized as a rising scholar in his field, and social psychologist **Thomas Cook** received a lifetime achievement award from the Association

for Public Policy Analysis and Management for his important, interdisciplinary contributions to program evaluation. Sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** spent the year at the Russell Sage Foundation working on a project to better understand and measure racial and economic segregation in our cities. IPR associate and sociologist **Héctor Carrillo** is working on his latest book as a fellow at Harvard's Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study (see pp. 56–57 for more awards and honors).

## New Faculty

We welcomed two new scholars into IPR's fold, health psychologists **Edith Chen** and **Greg Miller** (see p. 7). Edith and Greg are outstanding scholars who explore the links and psychosocial pathways that can affect a person's physical and mental health and life trajectory. They will play key roles in our Cells to Society Center, currently led by biological anthropologist **Thomas McDade**, which builds on four decades of IPR research into the causes and consequences of inequality. We are delighted that Northwestern is their new home.

## Research Contributions

In terms of their research, IPR scholars made important contributions to pressing policy topics. Over the year, they published more than 140 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, in addition to four books. **Lori Beaman**, an economist, was lead author on a *Science* article showing the impact of affirmative action laws on young girls exposed to women in leadership positions in India. She finds that such laws can increase girls' career aspirations and erase the gender gap in adolescent educational attainment. Research by biological anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa** suggests that children of older fathers and grandfathers might inherit longer telomeres—the structures at the tips of chromosomes—that could protect against aging and disease. Economist **Charles Manski** was part of a National Research Council committee that examined 30 years of death penalty research. The resulting report concluded that "research to date on the effect of capital punishment on homicide is not informative about whether capital punishment decreases, increases, or has no effect on homicide rates," making waves when released in April 2012. But it also offered crucial recommendations for future research, some of which are based on his own research on policy analysis and uncertainty. Sociologist **Monica Prasad** released her new book tackling government intervention, welfare state formation, and growth based on consumption in the United States. Political scientist **Benjamin Page** and social policy expert **Fay Lomax Cook** continue work on the first survey to assess the social and economic views and political engagement of America's wealthiest citizens, pointing to marked differences between them and average Americans. **Kirabo Jackson**, a labor economist, was the first to use a quasi-

experimental design to study single-sex schools, revealing that the creation of single-sex classes and schools likely holds little benefit for increasing students' overall academic achievement. These are just a few of many topics of our research over the year, and I encourage you to read more about them on pp. 8–55.

I also want to thank the foundations and government organizations that support our scholars and their research. IPR researchers held 60 active grants in 2012 (pp. 76–77), a testament to their expertise in a very difficult funding environment.

### Dissemination and Dialogue

Over the year, the Institute sponsored many events to further its mission of disseminating its faculty research, in addition to encouraging dialogue between faculty of different disciplines, media, policymakers, and the public. We held one of our most successful Distinguished Public Policy Lectures ever, with more than 350 people turning out to hear how Princeton economist **Alan Krueger** balances research with policymaking as head of President Barack Obama's Council of Economic Advisers. We also welcomed more than 50 colloquium speakers in our five series, and held two policy research briefings. One took place in April in Chicago on how public housing policy and desegregation affect opportunities for poor families and city-wide crime rates, and another in December on Capitol Hill discussed research on taxing the wealthy at the height of "fiscal cliff" negotiations in Congress. We organized several workshops during the year, including a cross-national workshop on inequalities, neighborhoods, and institutions in the United States and France with Sciences Po in Paris; one on preparing disadvantaged students to enroll and succeed at selective colleges; and others offering methodological training in education, such as IES-sponsored workshops on cluster-randomized trials and quasi-experimentation. We made major strides in our external dissemination efforts over the year. We released 19 pre-publication working papers in our series, completely redesigned and relaunched IPR's website—a significant source of information on our faculty and their scholarship—and bumped up the frequency of our external communications (see pp. 68–71).

### Looking Forward

Having come on board as director on September 1, I am honored and humbled to serve alongside such a group of talented and forward-thinking scholars. My predecessor, **Fay Lomax Cook**, who stepped down after 16 years of serving as director, left a solid foundation of supporting policy-relevant scholarship with an effective administrative structure on which we plan to continue building. To honor her contributions, we renamed our signature Monday colloquium series in her honor, a fitting tribute for the person who launched and nurtured it.

As we look to the future, our faculty are working on many exciting projects, including the establishment of a National Science Foundation-sponsored network to examine use of and best practices for large administrative data sets for education research and policy, the launch of a new research center to investigate health disparities, and the continued development of the online data-collection platform TESS, or Time-Sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences, now under all-Northwestern leadership with **Jeremy Freese** and **James Druckman** (see pp. 20, 49–50).

IPR is known for its interdisciplinary approach to considering and conducting policy-relevant research, and we have many exciting projects that cut across narrowly defined silos. While most of our faculty's research projects could fall under more than one IPR program research area, we are constrained to limit them to just one section. However, a new section, the Project Cross-Reference Index, affords you the opportunity to find other projects related to a specific research program but not appearing in it. I invite you to peruse it on pp. 78–80 for more descriptions of IPR faculty research related to your areas of interest.

Our annual report, the 2012 *IPR Year in Review*, showcases the many accomplishments of our community, in particular those of our faculty experts, who are producing some of the most exciting, interdisciplinary research in our nation today. I hope you enjoy reading it.

## IPR MISSION AND SNAPSHOT

**“The mission of the Institute for Policy Research 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.”**

- 37 Faculty Fellows
- 91 Faculty Associates
- 4 Postdoctoral Fellows
- 39 Graduate Research Assistants
- 31 Undergraduate Research Assistants
- 60 Active Grants in 2012

# HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012



IPR Director David Figlio converses with Alan Krueger, chair of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, about the state of the economy, the importance of improving education, and the art of using research in policymaking.

## New Fellows Strengthen IPR and C2S

IPR welcomed two new fellows in 2012, health psychologists **Edith Chen** and **Greg Miller**. Experts in understanding biological links and psychosocial pathways that can affect a person's physical and mental health and life trajectory, Chen and Miller are also part of IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health. They joined Northwestern University from the University of British Columbia (see p. 7).

## Major Awards and Honors

On October 6, three IPR faculty members—political scientist **James Druckman**, psychologist **Alice Eagly**, and law professor and psychologist **Shari Seidman Diamond**—were inducted as elected fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Druckman and IPR associate and sociologist **Steven Epstein** were named 2012 John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellows for their exceptional capacity for productive scholarship in April. The Federal Trade Commission appointed healthcare economist and IPR associate **Leemore Dafny** as their first Deputy Director for Healthcare and Antitrust on August 1. The Senate confirmed IPR education researcher **Larry Hedges** to the president's National Board for Education Sciences in August. The American Political Science Association's section on Political Organizations and Parties awarded IPR political scientist **Daniel Galvin** its Emerging Scholar Award in September. In November, IPR social psychologist and methodologist **Thomas D. Cook** received the Peter H. Rossi Award from the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management for his achievements as a researcher of program evaluation (see pp. 56–57).

## Top Economist Speaks at IPR

**Alan Krueger**, chairman of President Barack Obama's Council of Economic Advisers and a professor, on leave, from Princeton University, was IPR's 2012 Distinguished Public Policy Lecturer on October 8 at Northwestern University. In a wide-ranging conversation in front of nearly 350 people, Krueger and IPR Director **David Figlio** touched on the state of the economy, the role of education, the policymaking process, as well as Krueger's job. When asked about the role of research in the policymaking process, Krueger emphasized that research, although important, is only one input that policymakers must take into consideration when formulating policy.

## Housing, Desegregation, and Outcomes

At an IPR policy research briefing on April 30, four national experts weighed in on segregation as well as housing policies and their impact on outcomes for families. One of the panel's four experts, IPR sociologist **Lincoln Quillian**, explained why racial segregation is still a grave concern today: It exacerbates inequality on the basis of race, concentrating poverty in African American and Latino neighborhoods, which are more likely to be high-poverty than white ones. IPR political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan** and researcher **Susan Popkin** of the Urban Institute spoke about their study that showed crime on Chicago Housing Authority properties has never played a huge role in citywide crime rates. Sociologist **Stefanie DeLuca** of Johns Hopkins University discussed increasing use of market vouchers in public housing and structural and organizational barriers to families in moving to better neighborhoods (see pp. 52–53).

## Briefing on Taxing the Wealthy

A December 7 IPR research briefing held on Capitol Hill brought three experts together to discuss the effects of taxing the wealthy. The nonpartisan briefing, held during congressional negotiations on the topic, started with economist **William Gale** of the Brookings Institution. He stated how raising the tax rate for America's wealthiest to 39.6 percent was still well below far higher historical rates and would not stifle economic progress. Sociologist **Charles Varner** of Stanford University cited two of his studies that showed little evidence of millionaires moving to lower-tax jurisdictions when their tax rates are raised. IPR sociologist **Monica Prasad** reviewed polls showing that the voters are now more in favor of taxes on the wealthy. She added that when taxes are raised on the wealthy, Democrats have nothing to fear from voters, but Republicans will feel pressure either way—from Republican voters in the primaries or all voters in a general election (see pp. 35–36).

## Summer Methodological Workshops

IPR's faculty-led methodological workshops continued in 2012 with a series of summer workshops teaching participants from across the nation how to conduct better experiments in education, all of which were sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences, the research branch of the U.S. Department of Education. IPR social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and **William Shadish** of the University of California, Merced taught one on quasi-experimental analysis in education and a second on within-study comparison designs, with **Peter Steiner** of the University of Wisconsin–Madison and **Vivian Wong** of the University of Virginia. Another workshop led by IPR statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** and quantitative methodologist **Spyros Konstantopoulos** of Michigan State University addressed cluster-randomized trials in education interventions (see pp. 47–48).

## Workshop on College Access, Inclusion

At an unprecedented workshop at Northwestern University, more than 30 higher education and K–12 leaders from across the nation discussed how to work together to significantly increase the number of academically prepared students from underrepresented groups choosing to enroll in selective colleges—and how they can keep them there. Convened by higher education

economist **Morton Shapiro**, Northwestern president, professor; and an IPR fellow, with Evanston Township High School (ETHS) Superintendent **Eric Witherspoon**, the two-day workshop also emphasized the importance of research in informing and evaluating efforts to prepare minority and low-income students for selective colleges. IPR faculty **Kirabo Jackson**, **James Rosenbaum**, **Anthony Chen**, **Jonathan Guryan**, **Jennifer Richeson**, and **Mesmin Destin** presented their related research. **Figlio** moderated the workshop and discussed his ongoing evaluation of an ETHS instructional revision (see p. 30).

## Transatlantic Inequality Workshop

The IPR/Observatoire Sociologique du Changement (OSC) workshop held in Paris from June 21–22 brought together faculty and graduate students of Sciences Po and Northwestern University to share research on cross-national issues of inequalities, neighborhoods, and institutions in the United States and France. It was organized by IPR sociologist **Lincoln Quillian**, OSC sociologist **Marco Oberti**, and **Figlio**, with presentations by several IPR faculty and graduate students (see pp. 53–55).

## Chicago Area Behavior Workshop

More than 100 social scientists and graduate students attended the sixth annual Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior (CAB) workshop on May 11 at Northwestern University. **Jennifer Hochschild** of Harvard University spoke about what the public thinks about crime databases of DNA samples, where a disproportionate number come from Latinos and African Americans. **Jeffery Mondak** of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign examined the resurgence of the study



From left: Jeffery Mangram of Syracuse University, IPR sociologist Anthony Chen, and Alcorn State University President M. Christopher Brown participate in a workshop on increasing the numbers of minority students who enroll at selective four-year colleges.



of personality in psychology and its application to political behavior models. **Betsy Sinclair** of the University of Chicago investigated how one's social group might influence political behavior and opinion. Political scientist and IPR associate **Benjamin Page** reviewed his pilot study of the wealthy's political attitudes and influence. IPR political scientist and associate director **James Druckman** organized the IPR-co-sponsored event (see p. 45).

### Reflections on the 2012 Election

Three IPR faculty members, along with forum moderator **Druckman**, gathered on November 12 to analyze the 2012 presidential election results. **Page** pointed to increasing numbers of minority voters and the negative effects of the Tea Party as helping President Barack Obama win, while IPR political scientist **Daniel Galvin** discussed the difficulties of sustaining policy reforms after they are enacted, highlighting several problems President Obama and the Democrats might face in the coming years. Citing exit poll data, IPR sociologist **Monica Prasad** indicated that voters continue to be split along racial lines. The panelists also analyzed campaign styles and the Democrats' emphasis on voter mobilization (see p. 45).

### Colloquia Foster Interdisciplinarity

Holding or co-sponsoring 58 colloquia and events in 2012, IPR continued to build and strengthen its interdisciplinary research community. Its main colloquium series was renamed in 2012 to honor former IPR Director **Fay Lomax Cook**, following her 16 years of service as director and for her role in establishing the Monday series. The other series covered quantitative methods, social disparities and health, performance measurement and rewards, and microeconomics, education, and labor policy, joint with the economics department. Speakers included statistician **Roderick Little** of the U.S. Census Bureau on randomization in surveys and experiments, methodologist and medical professor **John Ioannidis** of Stanford University on excess significance bias in empirical evaluations, tax policy expert **Eugene Steuerle** of the Urban Institute on fiscal democracy and deficit reduction, health policy and legal expert **Jill Horwitz**, then of the University of Michigan on state health technology regulation, and economist **Rema Hanna** of Harvard on the effects of pollution on labor supply, and Yale's **Ebonya Washington** on voting rights and state funds after 1965 (see pp. 69–71).

### Data Platforms and Networks

Time-Sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences (TESS), an online data collection platform, came under full Northwestern leadership in 2012. IPR sociologist **Jeremy Freese**, who has been a co-principal investigator of TESS since 2009, welcomed **Druckman** as co-PI. For more than a decade, TESS has provided researchers with a powerful and innovative way to collect randomized, representative data for free. With a grant for renewed support from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and a series of new initiatives launched by Freese and Druckman, TESS aims to increase its use among social scientists, especially junior faculty.

IPR faculty will also be involved in a new project, led by **Figlio**, that teams IPR scholars with faculty, policymakers, and practitioners from around the nation to examine construction of "next-generation" data sets. These large-scale, national sets will link administrative data to population data. Also supported by the NSF, the network will host a workshop in fall 2013, organized by IPR (see pp. 49–50).

### Undergraduate Summer Researchers

In its 15th year, IPR's summer undergraduate research program hosted 31 undergraduate students who worked full-time over the summer with 20 IPR faculty members on research projects in several disciplines, including political science, sociology, education and social policy, and economics. Directed by IPR education researcher **James Rosenbaum**, the program provides faculty with undergraduate research assistants and undergraduates with hands-on research experience working directly with faculty members.



IPR summer undergraduate research assistants take a break from their jobs with program director James Rosenbaum (far right), Fay Lomax Cook, then-IPR director (back center), and David Figlio (back left), current IPR director.



# NEW FACULTY FELLOWS 2012-13



C2S Director Thomas McDade (center) welcomes new fellows—health psychologists Greg Miller and Edith Chen—with IPR Director David Figlio (far left) and developmental psychologist Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (far right).

In 2012, IPR welcomed two new fellows, health psychologists **Edith Chen** and **Greg Miller**, experts in understanding the biological links and psychosocial pathways that can affect a person's physical and mental health and life trajectory. They joined Northwestern University from the University of British Columbia in the fall. Chen and Miller are also part of IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health, a center that the Institute launched in 2005. C2S faculty aim to "get under the skin" to look at how broad social, racial, ethnic, and economic disparities affect human development and health.

Both Chen and Miller are highly regarded health psychologists who have published more than 100 articles, some of which they co-authored together, in leading medical and psychology journals, such as *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *JAMA*, *JAMA Pediatrics*, *Psychological Science*, *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, *Annual Review of Psychology*, and *Psychological Bulletin*, among others. Chen and Miller are also developing the Foundations of Health Research Center. One of its current projects examines how socioeconomic factors might influence the development of asthma in children and adolescents (see p. 20).

## Edith Chen

*Professor of Psychology; PhD, Clinical Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1998*

Edith Chen's research seeks to understand why poverty is associated with poor physical health outcomes in children, with a focus on the psychological and biological mechanisms that explain these relationships. She is also interested in questions of resilience—that is, why some children who come from adversity manage to thrive and maintain good profiles of health. Some of her current projects include a longitudinal investigation of young children and teenagers with asthma and a study of how some youth who confront adverse events manage to remain in good health. She also is examining how volunteering might lead to health benefits for young people.

For her research, Chen has received many honors, including the American Psychological Association's Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Health Psychology, the Young Investigator Award from the Society of Behavioral Medicine, and the Donald K. Routh Early Career Award from the Society of Pediatric Psychology.

## Greg Miller

*Professor of Psychology; PhD, Clinical Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1998*

Greg Miller's research focuses on how stress affects health. In recent years, he has become especially interested in stressors that occur during early life, and how they might get biologically embedded in people in a manner that reverberates across the life span. To study issues like this, his lab brings together theories and methods from across the behavioral and biomedical sciences. His long-term goal is to establish a behaviorally and biologically plausible understanding of the connections between stress and health. His latest projects look at long-term biological consequences of childhood poverty and the health consequences of caring for a sick family member.

Miller has received a number of awards for his research, including the Young Investigator Award from the Society for Behavioral Medicine, the Herbert Weiner Early Career Award from the American Psychosomatic Society, and a Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contributions to Health Psychology from the American Psychological Association.

# CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY STUDIES



IPR developmental psychologist Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (center) speaks about two-generation parent-child education and work solutions to create better opportunities for low-income families at an October Ascend ThinkXChange event in Aspen, Colo.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- Social welfare institutions and programs
- Effects of school, life, and family contexts
- Incarceration of youth and adults
- Effects of the economy on well-being
- Childhood programs and development

### Child-Related Parental Conflict

Many studies have documented how marital conflict affects children and teens, but few studies have looked at very young children and what happens when children are exposed to such conflict in infancy. In a study published in the *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, IPR psychobiologist **Emma Adam** and her co-author Patricia Pendry of Washington State University look at how often married parents engage in arguing over their child or childrearing when their children are 9 months old and how this might link to their child's cognitive development 15 months later. They did this for a large, nationally representative sample of more than 6,000 infants from the birth cohort of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study. Combining data from parent interviews, birth certificates, in-home assessments of cognitive development, and videotaped parent-child interactions, they show that the more frequently parents engaged in child-related arguments in their child's infancy, the greater the negative impact on the child's cognitive ability at age 2. Further, this negative association was independent of two variables that were initially hypothesized as having mediating effects, parental support and the child's attachment security as measured at age 2. This suggests such interparental conflict might affect certain aspects of parental support, but not others.

### Two-Generation Interventions

A large push is being made to look at what impact two-generation solutions might have on opening opportunities for low-income parents and their young children. IPR developmental psychologist **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale** is at the forefront of this work. In recognition of her scholarship and policy efforts in the field, she was named one of 20 inaugural Ascend Fellows by the Aspen Institute in 2012. The 18-month fellowship allows her to work on public, private, and nonprofit sector innovation and collaboration; state-of-the-art research; public engagement; and developing different models. Fellows receive scholarships to support participation and execute action plans to pursue two-generation approaches in policy, practice, research, business, and philanthropy. Chase-Lansdale also continues work with IPR senior research scientist **Teresa Eckrich Sommer** on a large, mixed-methods longitudinal study of the CareerAdvance® Program (CAP), known as the CAP Family Life Study. This two-generation intervention for approximately 200 families in Tulsa, Okla., links postsecondary education and career training of low-income parents to their children's educational enrichment through early childhood education centers. In addition to early childhood education centers and community college healthcare workforce programs, CareerAdvance® also

provides a number of key supportive components—career coaches, financial incentives, and peer group meetings—to prepare parents for high-demand jobs in the healthcare sector. A new pilot project by Chase-Lansdale, in conjunction with the Evanston Community Foundation, will develop a pilot for a two-generation program in Evanston.

### Latino Fathers and Parenting

Recent studies of Latino fathers have shown active involvement with their children with positive implications for their children's well-being. Yet little is known about the differences between the behavior of immigrant and nonimmigrant fathers. Using data from the birth cohort of the longitudinal Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study, **Chase-Lansdale** and her co-authors, who include former IPR graduate research assistants Angela Valdovinos D'Angelo of the University of Chicago and Natalia Palacios of the University of Virginia, examined in *Fathering* the relationship between 787 immigrant and nonimmigrant Latino fathers and their involvement with their 1 year olds. They studied how accessible fathers were to their children, their engagement, and how often they took care of their children—as reported by both mothers and fathers. First-generation immigrant fathers were seen as more accessible to their young children, but engaged less in their children's activities and in taking care of their children as compared with nonimmigrant fathers. Immigrant fathers' lower level of engagement was influenced by their more traditional attitudes about gender roles, indicating possible culturally different norms for them.

### Grandfathers Mattered

Intergenerational mobility, or the transmission of economic and social outcomes such as earnings, occupation, and education across generations, has been a topic of persistent interest in sociology and, increasingly, in economics. Nearly all of these studies focus on fathers and sons. Assessing whether intergenerational mobility is more than a simple two-generational, autoregressive [AR(1)] process has been due to a lack of multigenerational data. Economist and IPR associate **Joseph Ferrie** and Jason Long of Wheaton College remedy this shortcoming with new data that link grandfathers, fathers, and sons in Britain and the United States between 1850 and 1910. This permits them to analyze mobility across three generations in each country and to characterize the differences in those patterns across two countries. Their results reveal, contrary to previous work, that in both countries, grandfathers mattered—even in controlling for a father's occupation, a grandfather's occupation significantly influenced his grandson's occupation. Therefore, for both Britain and the United States in the second half of the 19th century, mobility assessments based on two-generation estimates could significantly overstate the true amount of mobility and understate the impact of family background on education and occupational attainment.

### About the Program



### Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, Chair

This interdisciplinary 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. 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 research programs on Poverty, Race, and Inequality; Social Disparities and Health; and Education Policy—particularly in studying the impact of public policies on America's poor.

### Health Benefits of Workplace Policies

Although the prevalence of "family-friendly" policies in U.S. workplaces has increased dramatically in recent years, few have undergone rigorous scientific evaluation. To address this gap, the National Institutes of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention formed the Work, Family, and Health Network. Its goal is to encourage scientific research on the topic through business-research partnerships, to improve the health of workers and their families, and to benefit organizations by decreasing employee turnover and increasing productivity. As part of this network, IPR anthropologist **Thomas McDade** is helping to implement an intervention designed to increase those supervisor behaviors that are more supportive of families and reduce work-family conflict. Within each company, 30 worksites were selected with 50 to 120 employees at each site randomly assigned to either the intervention or usual company practices. All employee and supervisor participants are slated to undergo health assessments and interviews. To document the impact on the family, employees' spouses and their children from 10 to 17 years old will also be assessed. Results from a pilot study indicate that work-family practices are strongly related to risk indicators for cardiovascular disease and disrupted sleep.



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## Underlying Problems of Delinquency

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Each year between 300,000 and 600,000 youth spend time in juvenile detention facilities around the nation, with a disproportionate number being low-income and minority youth. IPR economist **Jonathan Guryan**, with Sara Heller and Jens Ludwig of the University of Chicago, is examining the underlying problems behind youth delinquency and violence. Previous research indicates that variation in things such as self-regulation, impulse control, social information processing, and moral reasoning might account for involvement with, and relapses into, delinquency. Using a randomized experimental design and with support from the Smith Richardson Foundation, the researchers have collected data on all the approximately 4,000 male juveniles, most of whom are Latino or African American, entering the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center over 14 months. These youth were randomly assigned to either a typical residential center or one providing a cognitive behavioral therapy intervention to promote improved decision making. The researchers have found that the program reduces the likelihood that a detained youth returns to the detention center within a year by about 10 to 15 percent. They are currently working to obtain data on arrests and educational outcomes to explore the program's effectiveness more fully.

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## Family Complexity and Child Healthcare

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Using two health surveys, IPR social demographer **Christine Percheski** and Sharon Bzostek of Rutgers University are the first to link national data on health insurance coverage and medical care for siblings. Though siblings in most American families are covered by a single health insurance plan, complex insurance arrangements are common among the rising numbers of children growing up in stepfamilies, in which they might not qualify for the same coverage. In one working paper, they are using data on more than 60,000 children to examine several indicators of children's access to and use of healthcare, including having received, or not received, preventive and needed care.



IPR social demographer Christine Percheski examines how insurance coverage can affect the quality of children's healthcare.

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## The Great Recession and Fertility Rates

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**Percheski** is also examining the effects of the Great Recession, which started in late 2007, on U.S. family life and fertility rates with data from the National Vital Statistics System. Evidence from previous recessions suggests that fertility declines might result from poor economic conditions, especially high unemployment. Between 2007 and June 2011, the fertility rate dropped from a recent high of 69.5 per 1,000 U.S. women to 64.4. Specifically, Percheski and her colleagues want to understand the effects on nonmarital and multipartner fertility. These are particularly important because they occur more and more frequently, and they are associated with family complexity, child well-being, and poverty risk. The investigators anticipate that their findings will lead to a better understanding of how economic forces influence families across different demographic groups. They also hope that such results can assist policymakers when planning policies to help alleviate poverty, support work, and offer family planning services in times of recessions.

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## Food Insecurity in the Great Recession

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Since 2000, rates of poverty and food insecurity in the United States have been rising. Both spiked dramatically in 2008 at the beginning of the Great Recession. Not having access to enough food and/or nutritious food—being food “insecure”—could have lasting consequences on health and development, especially for children. To understand how food insecurity has changed, IPR economist **Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach** and her colleagues are compiling a comprehensive profile of families who live in situations where food is lacking, with particular attention to those changes that might have occurred due to the Great Recession. Schanzenbach and her colleagues will seek to determine how food-secure and food-insecure households differ. They hope to determine whether the rise in food insecurity is due more to family characteristics that might lead to food insecurity, such as living at or below poverty level, or whether it is due to a change in the relationship between such characteristics and food insecurity. The results can be used to help the government provide more targeted assistance to those most in need and better combat the recession's negative consequences.

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## Poor Families and Food Security

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Why are some low-income families with children able to get enough food to feed their families, while other families with similar income levels are not? **Schanzenbach** is considering this question from three angles with three data sets. Comparing data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the food security supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS), she and her co-authors will examine how resources, behavior, and prices for families compare with those for families who

have a different food security status. They will also merge data from the American Time Use Survey with CPS data to understand differences in how families, with varying levels of access to food, spend their time working, planning meals, shopping, and cooking. They will investigate differences in eating and spending patterns. The researchers expect to generate deeper knowledge of how to measure families' available resources and whether prices are systematically different for poor families—and in doing so help generate better related policies.

### Childhood Exposure to Food Stamps

Using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, **Schanzenbach** and her colleagues have assembled unique data linking family background and county of residence in early childhood to adult health and economic outcomes. Studying county-by-county introductions of food stamps from 1961 to 1975, the researchers find the program has positive effects decades after exposure in utero and in childhood, particularly on health outcomes such as reducing the likelihood of obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes in adults exposed to food stamps as children. For women, they show an increase in economic self-sufficiency. Overall, the results suggest substantial internal and external benefits of the safety net that were previously unrecognized.

### Children of Incarcerated Parents

In some American schools, about a fifth of the fathers have spent time in prison during their child's primary education. In a *Sociology of Education* article, sociologist, legal scholar, and IPR associate **John Hagan** and Holly Foster of Texas A&M look at how the varied concentration of imprisoned fathers across schools is associated with their children's educational outcomes and the "spill over" effects onto other students. While educational and economic resources partially explain school-linked effects of paternal imprisonment on measures of children's educational outcomes, the researchers find that the net negative school-level association of paternal imprisonment with educational outcomes persists even after introducing many mediating processes. The most significant negative effect is on college completion, the educational divide that most dramatically disadvantages individuals and groups in American society. Hagan is MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law.

### Achievement and Social Status

In the *Journal of Adolescence*, social policy experts **Mesmin Destin** and **Jelani Mandara** examine the association between subjective social status (SSS), or the perception of one's status in society, and academic achievement. The two IPR associates and their co-authors looked at 430 students from diverse ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds at a selective-enrollment high school where about one-third of students get free or subsidized



Social psychologist and IPR associate Mesmin Destin discusses a study of achievement and social status in high school.

lunches. Students who saw themselves at a higher status standing relative to their peers had higher grades, even after controlling for their family income level. Those who saw themselves as high-SSS were less emotionally distressed and depressed. Emotional distress was strongly linked to academics, such that students with signs of depression studied less, using less effective study habits. The results were consistent over different racial/ethnic groups. Study habits significantly mediated the association between depressive symptoms and students' grades. The study provides evidence for the overall model linking social status to achievement. Students' perception of their social standing relates to their emotional state and academic achievement in such a way that it might reinforce their actual location on the hierarchy.

### Psychiatric Disorders in Young Offenders

Psychiatric disorders and other health problems are highly prevalent among adolescents in detention. Until now, however, no one knew if the disorders continue into adulthood because general population surveys typically exclude youth in detention. In the first longitudinal study of psychiatric disorders and other outcomes after youth leave detention, research led by behavioral scientist and IPR associate **Linda Teplin** shows that five years after release from juvenile detention, more than 45 percent of males and nearly 30 percent of females still had psychiatric disorders. The Northwestern Juvenile Project studied 1,829 people, 10 to 18 years old at their first interview, in a temporary juvenile detention center in Chicago. Participants were re-interviewed as many as four times and up to five years later: Alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence were the most prevalent and persistent disorders, with males being two to three times more likely to have drug or alcohol use disorders than females. The researchers also find this disorder is less common in African Americans than in non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics. According to Teplin, the findings, published in the *Archives of General Psychiatry*, add to the debate of how the "war on drugs" disproportionately affects incarceration of African Americans. She is Owen L. Coon Professor of Psychiatry.

# POVERTY, RACE, AND INEQUALITY



IPR anthropologist Thomas McDade and IPR economist Lori Beaman review findings from her experiment on why women are more disadvantaged than their male counterparts through use of candidate referrals for jobs in the East African nation of Malawi.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- *Economic opportunity and growth*
- *Poverty and income inequality*
- *Class dynamics and social mobility*
- *Affirmative action laws and their effects*
- *Race, interracial relations, and prejudice*

### Affirmative Action and Female Leaders

Research led by IPR economist **Lori Beaman** focuses on the long-term outcomes of a law that reserved leadership positions for women in randomly selected village councils in India. Beaman and her team collected data in West Bengal between 2006 and 2007 on 8,453 male and female teenagers and their parents in 495 villages. The law was implemented in that region starting in 1998 and from that time, a village council spot could have been reserved for a female leader once, twice, or never. The study, published in *Science*, showed that the law has led to a direct role-model effect and is changing the way the girls, as well as their parents, think about female roles of leadership. According to the study, the gender gap in aspirations for their children's career and education closed by 25 percent in parents and 32 percent in adolescents' own aspirations. Adolescent Indian girls were more likely to attend school and spent less time on household chores in the villages that reserved political positions for women. Since there were no changes in education infrastructure or career options for young women during the study, this suggests that the opening of opportunities for women improved the girls' attitudes toward higher career aspirations and education goals for women. Beaman's ongoing research on women's mobility focuses on women in the labor market and in agriculture in developing countries, as well as in politics.

### Economic Opportunities for Women

More than 75 percent of the world's poor do not have a formal bank account, constraining their ability to save, borrow, and otherwise engage in financial operations that could improve their lives. Organizations are creating savings groups in developing nations as a way to meet such untapped needs. **Beaman** was part of a group of cross-disciplinary researchers who conducted a large-scale randomized control experiment of a community savings program in rural West Africa. Oxfam's Saving for Change (SfC) program integrates villager-managed saving and lending groups with local training and education. The program was offered to a random sample of 250 villages in Mali's Ségou region. Results show that women offered SfC in their village took out twice as many loans from their SfC program, saved about 30 percent more, and had slightly less precarious food situations than those in non-SfC villages. They were also slightly less likely to seek loans from family and friends, a culturally shameful act. The project received support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Agriculture constitutes the livelihood of 70 percent of Africans, yet many farming innovations such as hybrid seeds or fertilizers that could improve crop yields, and thus lives, are never adopted. To determine whether lack of access to capital is a primary reason, Beaman is involved in another randomized



experiment of an agricultural microfinance project, managed by a local organization working with the international organization Save the Children. Of 198 villages in Mali's Skiasso region, 88 were selected for the treatment group, where women were offered loans of about 40,000 West African francs, around \$85 at the time, with nearly one in five accepting one. Another 800 women in the control-group villages were given a cash grant, which they did not have to repay. The findings were striking: Those female farmers who received the cash grants earned more and invested their profits in their plots the following year. Yet the loans did not have the same impact. Beaman will continue work to better understand the returns to capital and why women were more likely to take a grant—but not a loan—to improve their plots.

### How Job Networks Affect Women

Using a field experiment in the East African nation of Malawi where men and women applied for future surveyor positions with a local firm, **Beaman** and her colleagues find that highly skilled women are systematically disadvantaged through the use of candidate referrals. In an IPR working paper co-authored with Jeremy Magruder of the University of California, Berkeley and Nial Kelleher, who directs Innovations for Poverty Action's methods and training, they demonstrate that this happens both because most men recommend other men, and because women refer fewer qualified candidates for the position. Developing and testing a theoretical model of referral choice, they find that both men's and women's biases result from social incentives rather than how they expect men or women will perform. This suggests that using social networks for hiring is an additional way in which gender can handicap women's job opportunities.

### The Miracle of Microfinance

In work with MIT's Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo, and Rachel Glennerster, economist and IPR associate **Cynthia Kinnan** reports on the first randomized evaluation of introducing a standard microcredit lending program in a new market. These lenders, referred to as microfinance institutions (MFIs), supply loans to poor households, targeting mostly women. In 2005, half of 104 areas in Hyderabad, India, were randomly selected to open a branch of Spandana, an MFI. Around 18 months after the introduction of microfinance, 6,850 households were surveyed. Findings show that while households in treatment areas were no more likely to start a new business, those who already had a business invested more in them. Three to four years after MFI introduction, when households in treatment areas had been borrowing more for longer periods, the average business was no more profitable, though the largest businesses did benefit. Treatment-area households reduced spending on "temptation goods" such as alcohol, gambling, and snacks. However, no improvements were found for health, education, women's empowerment, and other outcomes that

### About the Program



**James Rosenbaum, Chair**

In the program on Poverty, Race, and Inequality, IPR researchers look at various causes of poverty, racism, and inequality and their consequences, in the United States, as well as in developing nations around the world. Topics cut across race, education, social status, and more. The researchers' examinations often overlap with other IPR programs, such as Urban Policy and Community Development, Social Disparities and Health, and Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies.

microfinance is often believed to affect. The study suggests that while microcredit lending is a valuable part of poor households' portfolios, it does not seem to lead to the miraculous social transformation that some have claimed.

### Economic Growth and Corruption

A striking fact about government corruption is that no matter how you measure it, it is higher in poor countries. Looking at industry growth rates in Vietnam, **Seema Jayachandran**, an economist and IPR associate, and her colleagues at MIT and Duke examine this link in a new working paper where they test the hypothesis that economic growth leads to declines in corruption. They develop a model in which the government is able to extract bribes from firms, but firms might relocate or shut down if the burden of paying bribes is too high. The researchers consider how officials' choices change as the economy grows in such a model. Using survey data from more than 13,000 Vietnamese firms between 2006 and 2010 and an instrumental variables strategy based on industry growth in other provinces, they test the predictions of the model. They find that faster-growing firms pay out far fewer bribes. Furthermore, this pattern is particularly true for firms that could more easily relocate—for example, because they possess strong property rights for their land. Their results show positive links between economic growth and good institutions and suggest that as poor countries develop, corruption might subside on its own.

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## Public Views About Inequality

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Most people assume that Americans care more about equality of opportunity than equality of outcomes. New work by IPR sociologist **Leslie McCall** and IPR psychologist **Jennifer Richeson** is testing this proposition. In contrast to the traditional view, Americans might now consider rising inequality as itself a threat to the “American Dream” of open and expanding opportunities. McCall and Richeson situate this perspective within a new “opportunity model” of beliefs about inequality. In this model, worries about the erosion of opportunity are partly attributed to rising economic inequality. This new frame of mind, unlike the traditional stance, should be open to supporting redistributive policies—but only if they lead to more opportunities in the labor market through, for example, limiting executive pay and lifting pay in the middle and bottom, or by taxing and spending for better schools or job training. Their study received funding from the Russell Sage Foundation and has two main components. The first is a media analysis of how American inequality has been discussed over the past 30 years. The second is a series of social psychology experiments designed to probe the conditions that provoke heightened concerns about inequality and support for policies designed to reduce it. In combining a media study with psychological experiments, McCall and Richeson hope to learn more about how conceptions of inequality, opportunity, and redistribution are intertwined in American culture.

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## Positive Interracial Interactions

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As the United States becomes increasingly diverse, **Richeson** and her colleagues continue to investigate how intergroup contact will shape interactions between whites and other racial minorities, particularly as past research suggests that interracial contact is a stressful experience for all races. In work with Northwestern psychologist Daniel Molden and other colleagues, including graduate students, Richeson is setting out a model for how such interracial interactions can be made smoother and less stressful for participants of all races. In previous work, the researchers reviewed three motivational mindsets and how they might foster better contact between people of different races. Drawn from the psychology literature, the three mindsets were “approach-avoidance,” “prevention-promotion,” and “performance vs. learning goals.” For each of these, the more positive strategies of approach, promotion, and learning goals were seen as more likely to lead to positive interactions, thus avoiding the cognitive and interpersonal costs inherent in the others. Building on the model and based on a previous experiment that successfully taught participants how to implement a positive strategy of interracial contact, Richeson is currently working on several projects that would further elucidate how Americans could engage in more rewarding contact with a person of a different race or ethnicity. The project receives support from the National Science Foundation.

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## A Majority-Minority America

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The racial and ethnic diversity of the United States is rapidly increasing, such that racial and ethnic minorities are expected to comprise more than 50 percent of the U.S. population by 2042, effectively creating a so-called “majority-minority” nation. With Northwestern graduate student Maureen Craig, **Richeson** examines how white Americans react to information about the impending population changes. In a series of experiments, they find consistent evidence that exposure to information about shifting U.S. racial demographics evokes the expression of more implicit and explicit racial bias and greater endorsement of political conservatism. These are mediated by a perception that increases in racial minorities’ societal status will reduce white Americans’ influence in society. The effects suggest that rather than ushering in a more tolerant future, the increasing national diversity could actually yield more intergroup hostility and have untold influence on white Americans’ political participation both now and in the decades to come.

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## Revisiting the Black Middle Class

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IPR associate **Mary Pattillo** conducted the research for her award-winning 1999 book *Black Picket Fences: Privilege and Peril Among the Black Middle Class* (University of Chicago Press) 20 years ago during the Clinton presidency. Following up on her ethnographic study of families and adolescents in a black middle-class neighborhood in Chicago, Pattillo re-interviews some of the same respondents and presents descriptive demographics to re-examine the trajectories of the people and the neighborhood as a whole. In the second edition published in 2013, she revisits topics from the first edition—namely the economy, crime, and housing—with a particular focus on the foreclosure crisis, the impact of public housing policy, and the subjective experience of crime in a moment of economic precariousness. She also puts the book in context with research done since the first edition. Pattillo is Harold Washington Professor of Sociology and African American Studies.

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## Creating a New Racial Order

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The American racial order—the beliefs, institutions, and practices that organize relationships among the nation’s races and ethnicities—is undergoing its greatest transformation since the 1960s. Co-authored with Jennifer Hochschild of Harvard University and Vesla Weaver of Yale University, political scientist and IPR associate **Traci Burch**’s 2012 book, *Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America* (Princeton University Press), looks at the reasons behind this dramatic change, and considers how different groups of Americans are being affected. The authors outline the components of racial order, also examining mechanisms such as immigration, multiracialism, genomic science, and generational

change. They argue that young adults understand and practice race differently from their elders, with their formative memories being 9/11, Hurricane Katrina, and Obama's election, rather than civil rights marches, riots, or the early stages of immigration. Their personal and political choices will be critical to how, and how much, racial hierarchy is redefined in decades to come.

## Race-Conscious Affirmative Action

Sociologists **Anthony Chen** of IPR and Lisa Stulberg of New York University have dug into university archives around the country to fill out understanding of how race-conscious affirmative action programs came to be instituted. They find that many affirmative action programs were not initially created as "steam valves" to ease the political pressure generated by campus riots and social unrest in the late 1960s. Instead, their research has uncovered a "first wave" of affirmative action programs that got their start in the early 1960s. These programs were launched by college administrators who were moved by the nonviolent protests of the civil rights movement against Jim Crow segregation. In many "first wave" programs, college recruiters targeted outreach to predominantly minority high schools in nearby urban neighborhoods. These programs also permitted slightly more flexible evaluations of academic merit than previous admissions policies. Chen notes that the design of and rationale for race-conscious affirmative action programs have changed significantly since their earliest days, but he argues that learning about the establishment and operation of "first wave" programs still has policy relevance today.

## Maintaining Racial Inequality

IPR social demographer **Quincy Thomas Stewart** is scrutinizing the history of racial inequality since Jim Crow and the social organizations involved in maintaining black-white inequities. A driving question behind this work asks, "How many racists does it take to maintain racial inequality?" Historical evidence indicates that a large number of racist advocates operating in various social arenas is needed. Recent research points to a significant decline in the number of people who hold racist beliefs, refuting the idea that numbers of racists is what counts. Using an agent-based model of a Nash Bargaining game, which is a simple two-person bargaining model, Stewart's investigation demonstrates that a system inspired by biased social institutions, even though they are administered or used by nonbiased (nonracist) individuals, can maintain racial inequality with a few, or even no, racists. He is laying out his arguments in a book manuscript, tentatively titled "How Many Racists? How Everyday People Contribute to a System of Social Inequality." The book will focus on the social dynamics that lead to the emergence of racial inequality in an artificial society, the factors that sustain it once it is established, and the policies that can be used to undermine racial inequality.

## Signaling Racial Identity

While the magnitude of current racial disparities in educational achievement is clear and widely accepted, the source of the disparities is highly contested. One theory suggests that many minority students are socially marginalized and face a unique signaling quandary—specifically, that African American students must signal to their black peers that they are "black enough" to be members of the African American community, while signaling to the larger society that they are "white enough" to be American. In a project with Rachele Winkle-Wagner of the University of Wisconsin–Madison and the University of Maryland's Rashawn Ray, **Stewart** uses an agent-based model and qualitative data from a larger study of the college experiences of African American undergraduate women to further unveil the nuances of the signaling quandary discussed in the recent literature. The agent-based model analyzes the nuances of the social psychological mechanisms implicit in the signaling quandary, while the qualitative study assesses how, and to what extent, black college women experience a signaling quandary. Their results suggest that African American college women face a unique signaling quandary. The women in the qualitative study felt the need to simultaneously signal their racial identity to white and black peers using several widely recognized behaviors that were often contrary to one another. They did not find, though, that the signaling quandary was related to an anti-intellectual culture or low achievement among black college women.



IPR social demographer Quincy Thomas Stewart uses agent-based models to analyze theories of racial inequality.



# SOCIAL DISPARITIES AND HEALTH



From left: Weinberg College Dean Sarah Mangelsdorf, an IPR associate and developmental psychologist, chats with IPR clinical and developmental psychologist Lauren Wakschlag about an alternative model to diagnose disruptive behavior in children.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- Social disparities, stress, and health
- Intergenerational perspectives on health disparities
- Effects of early environments on health trajectories
- Families, interpersonal relationships, and health
- Biomarker development and deployment

### Eco-Logics of Inflammation

In the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, IPR anthropologist **Thomas McDade** points to how research on persistent inflammation is implicating it in many chronic diseases, including cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. Yet most scientific understanding on the links between chronic, low-grade inflammation and diseases of aging are based on studies from the United States and other affluent, industrialized nations. With IPR anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa**, he is studying inflammation in populations in diverse, community-based settings in lowland Ecuador (the Amazon Basin) and the Philippines. Their studies reveal low levels of chronic inflammation among the communities, despite higher burdens of infectious disease, and point to nutritional and microbial exposures in infancy as key determinants of inflammation in adulthood. The results indicate that U.S. levels of chronic inflammation are not universal. Instead, they could result from epidemiological transitions that have lowered exposure to infectious microbes in industrialized, high-income populations. Attention to the eco-logics of inflammation could point to promising directions for future research and inform disease prevention and treatment. Funding comes from the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

### Models of Disruptive Behavior

In the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, IPR clinical and developmental psychologist and vice chair of the Department of Medical Social Sciences (MSS) **Lauren Wakschlag** and her colleagues attempt to advance understanding of the phenotype of disruptive behavior in early childhood. Much emphasis is currently being placed on the use of dimensional models but few have been tested empirically. In contrast to diagnostic categories—familiar as oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder—that are based on severe patterns that predominate in older youth, particularly boys, they propose an alternative “developmental model.” This model incorporates four developmentally based dimensions to define preschoolers’ disruptive behavior—temper loss, noncompliance, aggression, and low concern for others. The researchers test its “fit” relative to three leading models (the “oppositional defiant disorder/conduct disorder” model, the “callous” model, and an “irritable/headstrong/hurtful” model). They used a clinically enriched sample of 336 preschoolers that was more than 80 percent African American, and a population-based sample of 532 3 year olds at baseline, who were diverse in terms of ethnicity and socioeconomic status (SES). In both

samples, the developmental model demonstrated validity and a superior fit as compared with the competing models within the full sample and across key demographic subgroups. Their findings are a “first look” at the fit and utility of a developmentally sensitive, multidimensional model across two independent studies, and the first to deploy robust psychometric methods to test competing models in early childhood.

### Examining Fatherhood

In research on various aspects of family life, scholars almost always consider the role of mothers and motherhood, but what about fathers and their role in raising children and affecting outcomes? A developmental exchange forum, sponsored by Northwestern University’s Interdisciplinary Innovation in Developmental Education and Science (NUIIDEAS), featured four IPR faculty members explaining the varying perspectives on fathering and the interplay between history, hormones, health, and home on September 24 at Lurie Children’s Hospital in Chicago. IPR social demographer **Christine Percheski** discussed how little attention has been paid to fathers in research surveys and how ideas of who fathers are or what they should do have changed over time. **Kuzawa** presented a widely reported study of how fathers’ testosterone levels drop after the birth of a child, revealing that human males are biologically “wired” to care for their children. He also pointed out how this undergirds important policy implications, such as offering paternity leave since father-child contact in the early weeks of life can have a long-lasting impact. Weinberg College Dean **Sarah Mangelsdorf**, a developmental psychologist and IPR associate, pointed to how most of the literature in her field traditionally focused on the mother’s role. When the father’s role is studied, it is mainly to examine his absence in the family, not his presence. Even now as more research is done, it is still common to find that a paper purporting to focus on “parent-child” interactions only examines mothers and children. Lurie Children’s Hospital pediatrician and IPR associate **Craig Garfield** reviewed his study of 1,700 new fathers, where 7 percent experience a major depressive bout in the first year of their child’s life. Since more than 80 percent of fathers are present during at least one of their child’s first-year doctor’s visits, Garfield sees this as an opportunity to detect paternal depression. The developmental exchange was organized by the initiative’s steering committee, Mangelsdorf, **Wakschlag**, **Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, **Ellen Wartella**, and **Sandra Waxman**, all IPR faculty members.

### Long Telomeres and Long Lives?

Research co-authored by **Kuzawa**, with then-Northwestern graduate student Dan Eisenberg and Feinberg anthropological geneticist Geoffrey Hayes, suggests that children of older fathers and grandfathers inherit longer telomeres—DNA sequences found at the tips of chromosomes—that might protect against aging and disease. In most cells in the body,

### About the Program



**Thomas McDade, Chair**

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, including Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies; Poverty, Race, and Inequality; and Education Policy.

telomeres shorten with age and this contributes to aging. Inheriting longer telomeres could thus extend life span. Published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, the three researchers use longitudinal data from the Philippines on more than 2,200 individuals to show that children of older fathers inherit longer telomeres. This likely reflects the fact that sperm are among the only cells in which telomeres increase in length across time. From an evolutionary perspective, the researchers hypothesize that older fathers who wait to have children, passing on longer telomeres, could be engaging in an adaptive strategy to allow offspring to reproduce at older ages by extending life spans.

### Genoeconomics

IPR sociologist **Jeremy Freese** continues his investigation into the implications of genetics and genetic-based technologies for social science researchers. As part of a multidisciplinary group of researchers, he took part in a review of research at the intersection of genetics and economics, or genoeconomics, in the *Annual Review of Economics*. In surveying studies from this emerging field, the researchers highlight findings from identical and fraternal twin studies in Western countries, indicating that economic outcomes and preferences, once corrected for measurement error, seem as likely to be inherited as medical conditions and personality traits. In presenting some of the new evidence for the heritability of permanent income and wealth using data from the Swedish Twin Registry, they also point to several potential pitfalls with uncovering associations between

genetic variation and individual behaviors and outcomes. In particular, most study samples are too small to generate enough statistical power, leading to frequent false positives in studies of genetic associations. They offer several methodological suggestions and point to a host of new policy problems, generated by the increase in genetic information and the rise of genetic discrimination. They conclude that researchers in this area have a special responsibility to correct what likely will be, at least in the beginning, frequent distorted headlines about a “gene for [insert behavior here].”

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## Heritability of Educational Attainment

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Using a meta-analysis of globally diverse samples, **Freese** and Northwestern graduate students **Amelia Branigan** and **Kenneth McCallum** consider the influence of genetic differences on educational attainment in various environmental contexts in an IPR working paper. Their results show that for men and individuals born in the latter half of the 20th century, genetic variation explains more of the variance in attainment, whereas shared environment explains more of the variance in attainment for women and those born in the earlier half. Their findings demonstrate that heritability of educational attainment is itself dependent on shared environment, suggesting that variables such as a person’s nation of origin, gender, and year of birth influence how much genetic and environmental factors come to explain variation in educational attainment.

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## Neonatal Health and Development

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A working paper by IPR economists **David Figlio** and **Jonathan Guryan** and their colleagues makes use of a new data resource—merged birth and school records for all children born in Florida from 1992 to 2002—to study the effects of birth weight on cognitive development from kindergarten through high school. Using twin fixed-effects models, the researchers find that the effects of birth weight on cognitive development are essentially constant over the school career; that these effects are very similar across many family backgrounds, and that they are invariant to measures of school quality. They conclude that the effects of poor neonatal health on adult outcomes are set very early. The other co-authors are IPR visiting graduate student **Krzysztof Karbownik** of Uppsala University in Sweden and **Jeffrey Roth** of the University of Florida. Figlio is **Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy** and IPR director.

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## Birth Weight and Health Outcomes

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In several studies published over the year, **Kuzawa** finds mounting evidence for the connection of heredity and environment to birth weight, which is linked to many adult health outcomes. In a study published in *PLoS One*, Kuzawa

and **Eisenberg** explore the role of genes and environmental factors in forecasting intergenerational predictors of birth weight. Using birth weight data from the **Cebu Longitudinal Study** for 1,100 children in the Philippines, they show that each kilogram of change in a mother’s birth weight predicts twice the change in their eventual children’s birth weight as that predicted by the father’s birth weight. This suggests an intergenerational maternal effect on a child’s birth weight. Kuzawa was also involved in a unique global collaboration that pools data from five large birth cohorts from low- and middle-income nations—Brazil, Guatemala, India, the Philippines, and South Africa—known as the **Consortium of Health-Oriented Research in Transitional Societies (COHORTS)**. In the *American Journal of Human Biology*, he and his fellow researchers examine how birth weight and postnatal weight gain affect adult body composition for 3,432 participants. The data show that children who gained weight faster than average under age 2 were leaner as adults, while faster weight gain in childhood predicted more adult body fat. This finding is important because it suggests that food programs that supplement the diets of infants and young children will not lead to unhealthy gains in adult body fat.

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## Effects of Birth Weight, Breast-Feeding

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In a new working paper, a team of IPR Cells to Society researchers examines whether chronic inflammation in adulthood—an indicator of increased risk for heart attack and diabetes—traces back to factors in infancy. They postulate that birth weight and breast-feeding duration are possible determinants of C-reactive protein (CRP)—a key biomarker of chronic inflammation in adults. Using data on a nationally representative sample of 10,500 young adults, they find infants with lower birth weights did show higher CRP concentrations in adulthood. In those who were breast-fed, their CRP concentrations ranged from 20 to 30 percent lower as adults, in comparison with those who were not. The research indicates that efforts to promote breast-feeding and improve birth outcomes might have clinically relevant effects on reducing levels of chronic inflammation and lowering risk for cardiovascular and metabolic diseases in adulthood. The study was led by **McDade**, with **Molly Metzger** of Washington University in St. Louis, **Laura Chyu** of Santa Clara University, IPR affiliate **Greg Duncan** of the University of California, Irvine and IPR faculty **Garfield** and **Emma Adam**.

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## Comparative Child Rearing in Humans

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Humans are among the rare mammals in which fathers are involved in rearing offspring, which recent work suggests has left its mark on male biology and behavior. One example is the hormone testosterone, which is known to be lower in fathers than in non-fathers. Conventional wisdom has suggested that a drop in testosterone in human fathers could be the body’s way of helping fathers shift priorities from mating activities to parenting. However, past human research on the



relationship between hormones and fatherhood has been cross-sectional, making it unclear whether fatherhood leads to a decline in testosterone, or alternatively, whether men with lower testosterone are more likely to enter stable pair-bonds and become fathers. In the first longitudinal test of this hypothesis, **Kuzawa** and his colleagues find strong support for the hypothesis that fatherhood lowers a man's testosterone using data from the Philippines. Evidence that low testosterone facilitates care—while care further lowers testosterone—suggests important biosocial feedbacks in the maintenance of male caregiving bonds.

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### Biological Residue of Early Adversity

Children exposed to social and economic adversity early in life show increased susceptibility to the chronic diseases of aging as adults. IPR health psychologist **Greg Miller's** ongoing research suggests that early adversity is programmed into immune system cells at the genomic level, resulting in a pro-inflammatory phenotype that likely contributes to these chronic diseases. Some of his more recent findings identify family context as a powerful moderator of these effects, such that high levels of maternal warmth in early life can offset the pro-inflammatory residue of childhood adversity. In a recent *Biological Psychiatry* article, Miller and Steve Cole of UCLA examine whether inflammation can be linked to depression in 147 teen girls exposed to adversity as children and at high risk for depression. Their models show that two inflammatory biomarkers, C-reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), were higher in those teens with higher levels of childhood adversity, with IL-6 levels able to predict depression six months out and CRP levels remaining high even once the depression had subsided. The coupling of the two biomarkers only appeared in those teens with more adverse family backgrounds. This suggests a neuroimmune pipeline that amplifies inflammatory signaling, possibly contributing to later life physical and affective illness.

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### Stress, Health, and Wealth

An October 23 Northwestern research symposium co-sponsored by MSS, C2S, and the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, brought together a multidisciplinary cadre of experts to review the links between stress and health and their effects across the life span. **McDade** outlined the challenges of defining and measuring stress and social status, noting how large and poorly understood the role of socioeconomic status is in health outcomes. MSS biocultural anthropologist and IPR associate **Elizabeth Sweet** discussed how stress and stressors are culturally embedded. IPR psychobiologist **Emma Adam** recalled that not all stress is “bad.” Daily stress plays a critical role in helping people to respond to day-to-day demands, she said, but chronic stress derails normal stress biology, leading to a higher risk of disease and death. IPR health psychologists **Greg Miller** and **Edith Chen** reviewed their efforts to drill



IPR biological anthropologist Christopher Kuzawa makes a point on the intergenerational effects of birth weight.

down into biological models of stress by fitting together the pieces of “multilevel chains of causality.” Miller pointed to how stress affects parents of children with cancer. The sick children's caregivers (parents) were partially resistant to cortisol, with more resulting inflammation leading to a greater risk for health problems. Chen showed that asthmatic children with more acute and chronic family stress had lower cortisol signaling than the nonstressed asthmatics. This left them more prone to allergic inflammation. MSS professor and IPR associate **Frank Penedo** exposed how a psychosocial intervention based on stress management helped a group of prostate cancer survivors by improving their overall quality of life and mood, among others. MSS founder and chair **David Cella**, an IPR associate and the event's moderator, underscored the University's recognition that for such research to be effective, faculty expertise had to cut across the medical, social, and biological sciences, with the symposium's cross-disciplinary faculty presenters being examples. **Wakschlag**, who co-organized the event, noted its objective was to improve campus-wide collaboration and bring together disparate areas of health-related research.

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### Chronic Stress and Disease Risk

Chronic stress is associated with a greater risk for disease, yet few human studies assess stressful events, response by the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical axis, and getting sick in the same subjects. In the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **Miller** and his colleagues study whether chronic stress influences the likelihood that study participants will get sick after being exposed to a cold virus. In the two studies of more than 350 adults, the researchers assess all of the individuals for stressful life events and glucocorticoid receptor resistance (GCR)—which diminishes immune cells' ability to regulate inflammation, increasing disease risk—and control for variables,

such as race, gender, and education. They quarantined both groups for two days while exposing them to cold viruses, and then followed them for five days. The results show that those individuals who recently experienced long-term, threatening stress had a higher GCR level and were more likely to develop a cold. The second study shows that those with greater GCR who got sick produced more pro-inflammatory cytokines, which indicate the presence of a cold. The data indicate that prolonged stressors result in GCR, which interferes with inflammation regulation. Since inflammation has been linked to a wide range of diseases, this model could lead to a better understanding of the role stress plays in health.

## Volunteering and Better Health

While volunteering is seen as doing good for others, engaging in it also leads to mental health benefits for the volunteers themselves—and possibly even physical health benefits. **Chen**, Hannah Schreier of New York University, and Kimberly Schonert-Reichl of the University of British Columbia conducted a randomized study of 100 high school students in British Columbia who signed up to volunteer in an after-school program in a nearby elementary school. Half were assigned to start immediately, the other half were assigned to start the following semester. All 100 of the student volunteers underwent a battery of cardiovascular risk assessments at the beginning and at the end of the intervention period. Those students who had been volunteering showed lower levels of cardiovascular risk, such as lower cholesterol levels, than those still waiting to volunteer. This is the first empirical study finding that regular volunteering can improve risk markers for cardiovascular disease. The findings, which were published in *JAMA Pediatrics*, suggest a novel way to improve health while contributing to society.



Medical social scientist and IPR associate Brian Mustanski describes his program of translational research on health disparities among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth.

## Foundations of Health Research Center

Low SES has consistently been linked to poor physical health outcomes for both children and adults—they are two times more likely to be hospitalized, 1.8 times more likely to be in poor health, and 1.5 times more likely to die than their higher-SES peers. These are not just an effect of poverty: Even as SES increases, the prevalence of poor health outcomes persists. A team led by **Chen** and **Miller** are investigating the relationship between SES and health effects. To this end, Chen and Miller are establishing a new center at Northwestern, the Foundations of Health Research Center, to explore the relationship between social factors and physical health across the life span for children and adults. They will study psychosocial and biological pathways, like family relationships and the immune system, that link the social world to disease outcomes. Many projects are being planned, such as a study of the social and lifestyle factors that affect babies' development during pregnancy. Two National Institutes of Health R01 grants support the research center.

## Childhood Asthma and SES

One of the Foundations of Health Center's first projects will be to identify multilevel contributors to asthma disparities in youth. Specifically, **Chen** and her colleagues seek to explain why youth aged 8 to 17 with low SES experience worse asthma outcomes. They will do this by identifying both social, physical, and environmental factors at the neighborhood and family levels, as well as individual psychological factors that contribute to the disease. Simultaneously, the researchers are attempting to link these factors to multiple levels biologically—at the organ, cellular, and genomic levels—to create plausible explanations of how broader contextual factors can alter biological pathways that lead to worse cases of clinical asthma in youth.

## SES, Health, and Resilience

**Chen** and **Miller** are trying to understand the protective factors that help some low-SES children defy expectations by maintaining good physical health despite the adversity they face. In a recent national study of 1,207 adults published in *Psychosomatic Medicine*, they examined "shift-and-persist" strategies, which allow individuals to shift by finding ways to adapt to stressful situations and "persist" by finding the optimism to hold on to long-term goals. The participants completed psychological questionnaires, including providing information on their parents' education, and had a battery of biologic assessments that generated a cumulative measure of their health, or allostatic load. The findings reveal that those adults who grew up in low-SES households and engage in high shift-and-persist strategies had the lowest allostatic load. No effects were found for children who grew up in high-SES households. Thus, the psychosocial factors that can foster "resilience" and buffer against

future poor health among those of low-SES backgrounds differ from those beneficial to high-SES individuals.

## Health Disparities Among LGBT Youth

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth experience a number of health disparities relative to their heterosexual and cisgendered peers. These disparities are found in mental, physical, and sexual health outcomes. While the existence of some of these disparities has been well documented in the research literature, there has been less research to characterize risk and protective mechanisms, and very little research focused on the development, testing, and implementation of clinical and prevention interventions with this population. Medical social scientist and IPR associate **Brian Mustanski** leads the IMPACT LGBT Health and Development Program that conducts translational research to improve LGBT youth health. The program has ongoing epidemiological studies of the prevalence of health issues, longitudinal studies to characterize developmental patterns and identify risk and protective processes, the development and testing of prevention intervention, and the collaborative transfer of promising interventions to the community for implementation.

## Living with HIV

IPR sociologist and African American studies scholar **Celeste Watkins-Hayes** continues her research into how women of different racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds negotiate living with an HIV diagnosis. She explores how HIV-positive women make ends meet and grapple with the disease's social consequences. As part of her Health, Hardship, and Renewal Study, she and her team interviewed more than 100 HIV-positive African American women. A *Social Science & Medicine* article reveals that nonprofit and government institutions, or "framing institutions," play a critical role in helping these women to cope. These organizations provide conceptual frameworks for understanding what it means to have HIV, language to talk about their condition, and resources to begin restructuring their lives after a diagnosis. The co-authors also show how such institutions help the women to renegotiate their self-conceptions as black women after receiving another stigmatizing social marker. Support comes from the R.W. Johnson Foundation and National Science Foundation.

## Black Women, Institutions, and AIDS

In a policy brief for the Scholars Strategy Network, **Watkins-Hayes** points out that blacks make up 12 percent of the U.S. population, but represent nearly half of those infected with HIV/AIDS, with those living in poor neighborhoods particularly at risk. AIDS infections are also a leading cause of death among poor black women. She points to how local neighborhood



IPR social psychologist Jennifer Richeson (far right) discusses press coverage with media directors Bob Rowley and Pat Tremmel.

institutions can help address these issues and protect women. Some of the needs addressed involve dealing with sexual abuse and mental health, promoting good nutrition, financial assistance, housing resources, and employment advice or training. Such a neighborhood-based approach holds great promise for launching effective interventions to prevent HIV infections and help people live with the disease.

## Racial Disparities and Pain Perception

In a new project, IPR social psychologist **Jennifer Richeson**, IPR associate **Joan Chiao**, former Northwestern graduate student Vani Mathur, and their colleagues are the first to directly test implicit and explicit racial biases in pain perception. Previous research has been mixed, with some studies indicating that medical personnel and lay people are generally less perceptive to the pain of black patients relative to white ones, with black patients usually receiving inferior or inadequate treatment as a result. Reliance on subjective reports of patients' ratings of their pain and physicians' assessments—with the latter possibly influenced by racial stereotypes and other biases—might be a contributing factor. The researchers conducted an experiment with 324 male and female students, 120 identifying as African American and 204 as white. They were asked to evaluate 10 fictitious health reports of male student patients who were in pain. Before reading each report, they were randomly "primed," viewing either a static 7-second (explicit) or a 30-millisecond (implicit) image of either a black or white male face. Participants then answered questions about their perceptions of how much pain the student in each scenario was likely experiencing. The results suggest that both black and white participants tended to perceive that the black patients were experiencing greater pain than the white patients, when patient race was primed explicitly. The reverse was observed when patient race was primed implicitly—namely, participants tended to perceive that white patients were in greater pain than were black patients. The National Institute of Mental Health provided funding.



Epidemiologist and IPR associate Mercedes Carnethon reports how environmental, not racial, factors play a more important role in determining how much sleep a person gets.

### Racial/Ethnic Variation in Sleep Times

Prior population studies report shorter sleep duration and higher rates of sleep apnea and other sleep disorders among minorities as compared with whites. However, few population-based studies have included other U.S. racial/ethnic groups, namely Latino and Asian adults. Preventive medicine researcher and epidemiologist Mercedes Carnethon, an IPR associate, and her team recruited a random sample of 600 adults of different races from the Chicago area, measuring how long and how well they slept for seven nights. They also measured other factors that might interfere with sleep, including diabetes, heart disease, poverty, and lack of education, as well as accounting for where a person lived. Overall, African Americans, Latinos, and Asians slept less than whites. Their findings indicate that sleep differences mainly stem from environmental or neighborhood factors, not genetic or physical differences. The Chicago Area Sleep Study is a population-based study of the relationship of sleep to heart disease.

### Racial Disparities in Causes of Death

IPR social demographer Quincy Thomas Stewart continues his investigation of racial disparities in mortality across the life course. In one project, he is examining significant racial disparities in hypertension, which is one of the leading causes of death for blacks. With Carla Keirns of Stony Brook University, he uses data from the National Center for Health Statistics Multiple Cause of Death File and two national linked mortality files to analyze the relationship between race, the probability of having one's death diagnosed as hypertension, and various social, economic, and health-related characteristics. Preliminary results reveal that blacks are twice as likely as whites to have

their deaths labeled as hypertension across the adult life course. They also show that the increased odds of labeling a black death as hypertension is only partially related to pre-existing reports of high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and diabetes, as well as subjective health status, body-mass index, socioeconomic status, and exact location and region of death.

### Hormones, Stress, and Parenting

Most previous postpartum studies consist of maternal self-reports. A new national study using objective measures of postpartum depression is occurring at five sites, with a team of researchers including IPR graduate research assistant Clarissa Simon, pediatrician and IPR associate Madeleine Shalowitz, and Adam at the Community Child Health Network's Illinois site, Community Action for Child Health Equity (CACHÉ). The team is collecting saliva samples from mothers and fathers to study how stress and hormones in the postpartum period could influence new parents' relationships and parenting. They are following a multiracial sample of nearly 200 women and 90 couples from their child's birth to age 2, with parents' saliva collected at three points. Cortisol—which is linked, among other things, to stress in daily life—can be reliably measured from a saliva sample. Early findings show that for the mothers, those with better cortisol measures are breast-feeding but not co-sleeping with their children, while African American mothers, who tend to breast-feed less, show worse outcomes. Fathers' cortisol slopes seem to be affected by the quality of their relationship to the mother. Shalowitz is co-principal investigator of CACHÉ, which receives funding from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

### Better Measures of Teen Stress

Most measures of stress do not capture the different sources of stress in adolescents' lives, including poverty, discrimination, and neighborhood stress, as well as family, peer, and academic stressors. In the Cities' Stress and Learning Project, Adam, Chen, and Kathryn Grant of DePaul University are developing a new, comprehensive measure of adolescent stress. They are implementing it in a study of more than 300 Chicago middle and high school students. Their assessment battery integrates student and parent questionnaires, one-on-one interviews, daily diary entries, and objective measures of sleep and stress biology. Much of this measurement is being carried out during a full day of on-site testing with the adolescents, but the effects of everyday stress on daily functioning are also captured in a four-day diary study for a subset of the youth. Adam is very interested in understanding links between teens' stress and academic performance by examining what types of stressors trigger stress hormones, and in turn, how stress hormones affect cognitive functioning. To test this, she is using applications on iPads and iPods to test teens' cognitive functioning in the laboratory and at home. The National Institutes of Health supports the project.



### Positive Teen Behaviors

As co-principal investigators of an NICHD R01 grant examining social influences on stress biology, **Adam, McDade**, and their team continue to investigate connections between socioeconomic, neighborhood, and interpersonal stressors and multiple measures of stress biology and emotional and physical health. Using data from approximately 15,000 young adults in a sample from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, or Add Health, they published a widely reported study on the link between positive psychological characteristics in adolescence and long-term health. Researchers examined answers to a series of “well-being” questions from the Add Health survey that gauged the teens’ sense of happiness, enjoyment of life, optimism, self-esteem, and social acceptance. First measured in 1994, they used these measures of positive well-being during adolescence to predict perceived general health and risky health behaviors in young adulthood, which were measured in 2001. The researchers controlled for pre-existing health conditions, socioeconomic status, depressive symptoms, and other known predictors of long-term health. A second outcome showed adolescents who reported higher positive well-being as teens were less likely to engage in risky health behaviors as young adults. The study raises important, policy-relevant questions about fostering positive youth development—instead of focusing on addressing problem behaviors. Published in the *Journal of Adolescent Health*, the research team was composed of lead author **Lindsay Till Hoyt**, an IPR graduate research assistant, Adam, McDade, and Chase-Lansdale.



IPR psychobiologist Emma Adam encourages participants to share their observations during a workshop on stress and health.

### National Children’s Study

The Greater Chicago Study Center (GCSC) is part of the National Children’s Study, the largest research study of children’s health and the environment ever conducted in the United States. The study will eventually follow 100,000 women from across the United States who are pregnant or expect to become pregnant and their child from birth to 21 years old. The GCSC team, led by IPR associate and pediatrician **Jane Holl**, completed its initial community outreach over the year, which involved a direct two-way communications approach to potential participants through advertising, Facebook, a YouTube channel, and a blog. Work also continued on constructing the study’s comprehensive, open-source information management system. GCSC will include many innovative research projects, including a study by **McDade** and IPR associate **William Funk** in preventive medicine to develop and evaluate a cost-effective assessment of children’s exposure to environmental toxins. Obstetrician and IPR associate **Ann Borders** is launching a study of stress and cortisol. GCSC is a collaboration between Northwestern University, with the University of Illinois at Chicago, University of Chicago, and National Opinion Research Center.

### Dried Blood Spots and Infertility

**McDade** continues his research on incorporating the use of dried blood spots (DBS), which require pricking a finger to obtain a blood sample and then letting it dry on filter paper, in surveys as a field-friendly way to measure for immune function, nutrition status, and other physiological states. McDade and a team of researchers, who include IPR associates **Teresa Woodruff**, an oncofertility specialist, and **Funk**, are pioneering use of the method for measuring biological markers of ovarian reserve. They compared using DBS assays with drawing blood for samples to measure the anti-Müllerian hormone, an indicator of ovarian reserve, in a sample of 101 women. Their findings show that the DBS assay performance is similar to that of drawing blood in terms of assay precision and reliability. DBS also costs less and is less invasive, two advantages that could prove extremely useful in future clinical and field studies of pregnancy, infertility, and reproductive aging. The study was published in *Human Reproduction*.

### Quality of Life Measures in Neurology

An expert in quality of life measures, **David Cella**, an IPR associate, led a research team that rolled out health-related quality of life instruments for clinical research in neurology. Standardized quality of life evaluations address the need for brief, reliable, and valid assessments that can be applied across a spectrum of neurological conditions, including muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, strokes, and epilepsy. The researchers drew from larger calibrated item banks to



IPR anthropologist Rebecca Seligman highlights the need for more culturally sensitive medical treatment for Hispanic patients.

develop short-form measures of 13 different quality of life domains, covering patients' physical, mental, and social health. They tested the measures with three adult samples of more than 3,000 participants total—drawn from a population-based Internet sample, clinical panel, and clinical outpatient sample. The 13 measures of quality of life self-reports proved reliable and valid. They offer a common metric to express the burdens of disease and benefits of treatment and can inform healthcare accountability, from patient care to healthcare policy. Cella is professor and founding chair of Northwestern's Department of Medical Social Sciences. The study was published in *Neurology*.

### Culture and Medical Treatment

IPR anthropologist **Rebecca Seligman's** research adds to growing awareness of how various cultural and social factors help shape individual experiences of mental and physical illness. Her recent work focuses on disparities in mental and physical health among Mexican immigrants in the United States. Findings from her mixed-methods research on diabetes and depression among first- and second-generation Mexican immigrants suggest that in this population, causes of diabetes include various forms of social suffering and emotional distress related to things like noxious living situations, immigration, and gender-based violence. Such emotions are perceived as tightly linked to blood-sugar control, so for many of the participants in her study, structural factors were experienced as directly affecting diabetes control. Her findings also suggest that participants prioritized family well-being over individual health and considered family more central to diabetes management than either doctors or the ill individual. Both sets of findings have major implications for diabetes self-care practices, expectations for medical management, and the development of effective, culturally sensitive medical interventions for Mexican Americans with diabetes.

### Sexual Health as Buzzword

"Sexual health" is a great buzzword of the early 21st century. The recent, exponential growth of discourses, practices, techniques, and industries that reference or profess the goal of sexual health marks a new moment in the history of engagement by health institutions within the domain of sexuality. At the same time, the convergence around the specific term masks a remarkable diversity of scientific, political, economic, and practical agendas that sometimes coexist, and at other times directly compete. Sociologist **Steven Epstein**, an IPR associate and John C. Shaffer Professor in the Humanities, is writing a book that seeks to understand the contexts in which the term has arisen, the consequences of attempts to lay claim to it, the kinds of bodies and embodied subjectivity that are linked to its uses, and its implications for what we imagine sexuality to be. His research is supported by a fellowship from the Guggenheim Foundation.

### Sexualities Project at Northwestern

The Sexualities Project at Northwestern (SPAN) is a multi-pronged, critical, and interdisciplinary initiative to promote research and education on sexuality, sexual orientation, and health in social context. SPAN held a workshop called "Libidinal Investments: Emerging Scholarship on Sexualities and the Social" from March 29-30, with keynote speaker **Richard Parker** of Columbia University. He spoke on "Sexual Matters, the Politics of HIV and AIDS, and the Invention of Global Health." In 2012, SPAN also supported two postdoctoral fellows, awarded five research grants to Northwestern faculty members, and provided graduate students with dissertation fellowships, summer research grants, and funding for conference travel. SPAN is co-directed by sociologists and sexualities studies researchers **Héctor Carrillo** and **Epstein**, both IPR associates.

### Building a Scholarly Community

C2S continues to bring accomplished scholars together to look at disparities, human development, health, and well-being through a variety of interdisciplinary lenses. C2S Director **McDade** launched a series of informal workshops for C2S faculty and graduate students to generate discussion on research still very much in progress. Projects included examinations of sleep and stress biomarkers in relation to teens' executive functioning by psychobiologist **Emma Adam**, epigenetics and a framework for a nutritional intervention by biological anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa**, a "cradle-to-grave" life-course perspective by economist **Joseph Ferrie**, and of family complexity, health insurance, and children's health by social demographer **Christine Percheski**. C2S also welcomed several colloquium speakers, including **Kathleen Cagney** of the University of Chicago's Population Research Center, who spoke on internalizing neighborhood disorder.

# EDUCATION POLICY



At a workshop on higher education access, IPR economist Kirabo Jackson (center) relays to educators, scholars, and university administrators how his research on cash incentives for exams and grades could help get more minority students into selective colleges.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- School finance, accountability, and vouchers
- Education interventions and program evaluations
- Teacher and principal characteristics
- Transitions from high school to college
- Gaps in academic achievement

### Competition and Teacher Turnover

Many school reforms, such as school vouchers and charter schools, are based on the notion that increased competitive pressures cause schools to use their scarce resources more efficiently, but opponents of school competition argue that such policies deprive existing schools of much needed resources and can lead to the loss of good teachers from already underperforming schools. A recent working paper authored by IPR economist **Kirabo Jackson** analyzes changes in teacher turnover, hiring, effectiveness, and salaries at traditional public schools after the opening of a nearby charter school. While the results show small effects on turnover overall, Jackson finds that schools that are difficult to staff, such as those with large populations of low-income or minority students, hired fewer new teachers and experienced slight declines in teacher quality. He also finds evidence of a demand-side response where schools increased teacher compensation to better retain quality teachers. The results suggest that worries over such school competition could mainly be a cause for concern for those schools with predominantly low-income or minority students. The project received funding from the Smith Richardson Foundation, and the findings were published in the *Journal of Public Economics*.

### Competitive Effects of School Vouchers

In a forthcoming article in the *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, IPR Director and education economist **David Figlio** and Cassandra Hart of the University of California, Davis study the effects of private school competition on public school students' test scores after introduction of the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program. Before the program, some communities had a richer and more diverse set of private school options than others. The co-authors examine whether test scores improved more for students attending public schools with many private schools nearby than for those attending schools with fewer local options. They find that both easier access to private schools and the variety of religious or secular affiliations of private schools are positively linked with public school students' test scores after the program's launch. Gains were more pronounced in schools most at risk to lose students, such as elementary and middle schools, where the price to attend private school with a voucher is much lower. But the results also indicate that the program's introduction led to overall improvements in public school performance, with the gains occurring immediately, before students left the public schools to use a voucher. This implies that competitive threats are responsible for at least some of the voucher program's estimated effects.

## School Vouchers and Accountability

**Figlio**, an expert on school vouchers, has studied one of the nation's largest school voucher programs, the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program, since 2002. While many have recently studied the effects of school accountability systems on student test performance and school "gaming" of accountability incentives, little attention has been paid to substantive changes in instructional policies and practices resulting from school accountability pressures. A study co-authored by Figlio offers new evidence from a five-year survey conducted of a Florida census of public schools, coupled with detailed administrative data on student performance. Figlio and his colleagues show that schools facing accountability pressure changed their instructional practices in meaningful ways. In addition, with Princeton's Cecilia Rouse, Urban Institute's Jane Hannaway, and Dan Goldhaber of the University of Washington, Figlio presents medium-run evidence of school accountability effects on student test scores. They conclude that a significant portion of these test-score gains are likely attributed to changes in school policies and practices that they uncover in their surveys. The study was published in the *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*. Funding came from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Institute of Education Sciences (IES). Figlio is Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy.

## Using Mentors to Prevent Dropouts

While urban high school dropouts have received a great deal of policy attention, the problem almost always starts much earlier with truancy from school. However, very little is known about the risk and protective factors involved in truancy—and even less about effective remedies. To shed light on this issue, IPR economist **Jonathan Guryan** and his team of researchers are continuing to implement a new program called Check & Connect that matches students with adult mentors in an effort to increase school attendance and student engagement at 24 public elementary and middle schools in Chicago. Check & Connect is motivated by findings that show a strong relationship with a pro-social adult is a highly protective factor against school failure for children—something that many children, particularly those growing up in distressed family and community environments, often lack. Within the research project, more than 3,000 students in 24 Chicago public schools are in the treatment and control groups, with close to 500 students receiving the intervention. The program involves mentoring, monitoring, and enhancing communication between school and home. The program's potential spillover effects on peers of students in the program will also be measured by looking at outcomes for the more than 6,000 control students at schools where the intervention is not being implemented. The project is supported by IES, the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the William T. Grant Foundation.

## About the Program



### Jonathan Guryan, Chair

Struggling schools, disquieting 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. IPR's Education Policy program groups fellows from a variety of disciplines and aligns with other research programs, including Quantitative Methods for Policy Research.

## Addressing the Summer Reading Gap

Once children enter school, a reading gap between students of high and low socioeconomic status (SES) appears and begins to grow. It is likely exacerbated by summer vacation, as low-SES students are less likely to receive continued reading instruction over the break. **Guryan** and James Kim of Harvard University are leading a five-year, multidistrict randomized controlled trial to implement and evaluate Project READS, Reading Enhances Achievement During the Summer. The program, developed by Kim, will be administered to approximately 10,000 students in 70 North Carolina elementary schools over the course of the study. Already it is showing promising results, moderately reducing "summer loss" and improving reading skills. Students are sent two books biweekly over summer break. Matched to student interests and reading level, the books are also paired with family activities to support summer reading. Members of the control group receive the books and activities at the start of school. Pre- and post-tests, as well as reading tests, are used to measure impact. In addition to monitoring student achievement and overall progress, Guryan is also examining different variations of READS to improve effectiveness, measuring cost-effectiveness, and seeking how best to replicate and further expand the program. The U.S. Department of Education is providing support for the project.



**Urban Education Lab**

The Urban Education Lab, launched in 2011 by **Guryan** and his University of Chicago colleagues Jens Ludwig, Steve Raudenbush, and Timothy Knowles, seeks to deploy more randomized experiments in evaluations of metropolitan education policies and programs. The lab counts more than 40 affiliated researchers from universities around the country, including IPR faculty **Jackson, Figlio, Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, and James Spillane**. Guryan and Ludwig are currently working to scale up an experimental study testing two parallel interventions in Chicago public schools. One intervention targets seventh- to tenth-grade boys at significant risk for delinquency using techniques based on cognitive behavioral therapy (see p. 10). The other intervention is a high-dosage, two-on-one math-tutoring program based on a program developed by a Boston charter school. Students will be randomly selected to receive both of these interventions. The researchers hope to learn whether focusing on the dual intervention involving social, emotional, and academic skills is more effective than just focusing on either one or the other.

**Closing Persistently Failing Schools**

While many schools have succeeded at improving student performance and proficiency rates on the standardized tests mandated by the No Child Left Behind Act, others fail to reach proficiency year after year and face increasing penalties, culminating with required “reconstitution.” This necessitates either dramatically restructuring or completely closing the schools, which disproportionately serve disadvantaged and inner-city populations. IPR economist **Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach** and colleagues Lisa Barrow of the Chicago Federal Reserve and Kyung-Hong Park of the University of Chicago are analyzing longitudinal data on the standardized test scores of Chicago Public School students since 1993. They are investigating how school closures can have an impact on the students actually attending those schools, particularly whether the affected students perform better at their new, non-failing schools. The study will better inform school administrators trying to decide whether to close a persistently underperforming school. The Smith Richardson Foundation provided support.

**Assessing Math Interventions**

Supported by the U.S. Department of Education, a project led by IPR social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** will evaluate the effectiveness of a two-year math intervention using research-based preschool and kindergarten components. It will be implemented across the state of California. An experimental design will be used to randomly assign 144 schools to either a two-year treatment condition, in which both the pre-K and kindergarten components of the math intervention are implemented or a two-year control, assessing children’s math, reading, social skills, and self-regulation. The researchers will observe teacher math practices in the classroom to determine if the provided professional development affects their practices and, if so, whether the expected impacts mediate student learning. The project examines how schools can prepare children with high needs to meet math standards by the end of kindergarten and close the socioeconomic-related math gap. It will also investigate whether children’s math knowledge in kindergarten, when enhanced through a math intervention, might result in an overall improvement to school achievement in later grades. Cook is Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice.

**Generalizing Education Evaluations**

If an education intervention proves to be successful for a study’s participants, will it actually work in schools outside of the study too? With funding from the National Science Foundation and IES, IPR statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** is investigating new methods to improve the generalizability of findings from education research so that results from one study can be used to make statistical claims for another population or location. Building on propensity score methods and a database



IPR social psychologist Thomas Cook (left) talks with Stanford professor John Ioannidis about the latter’s critique of conventional methods for detecting publication bias and his new approach to test for excess significance in many domains, including education research.



IPR economist Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach responds to a question about her research on childhood exposure to food stamps and what it means for adult health.

of national covariates, he is working to create a statistical approach that uses study samples to estimate parameters of the distribution of treatment effects in an inference population. In addition to developing methods for better generalization from existing experiments and case studies of retrospective generalizability, Hedges is also working to develop methods that can be used to better plan how experiments can be generalized to policy-relevant populations. Hedges is Board of Trustees Professor of Social Policy and Statistics.

## Impact of Small Schools in Chicago

In a project with Barrow and Amy Claessens of the University of Chicago, **Schanzenbach** looks at the effects of Chicago Public Schools introducing new and smaller high schools on student performance. They investigate if students attending small high schools register higher achievement, graduation, and college enrollment rates than their peers in regular-sized high schools. On average, students who choose to attend a small school are more socioeconomically disadvantaged. To address this selection problem, the researchers use an instrumental variables strategy, comparing students who live in the same neighborhoods. In this approach, one student is more likely to sign up for a small school than another statistically identical student because the small school is located closer to the student's house. Therefore, the "cost" of attending the school is lower. They find students who attend small schools are much more likely to persist and eventually graduate. Though their test scores do not improve, the strong improvement in finishing school is borne out by growing evidence that interventions for older children do more to improve noncognitive—rather than cognitive—skills.

## Impact of High School Teachers

Research has shown that elementary school teachers matter, but what about high school teachers? Some have just extrapolated the findings from studies of elementary school teachers and applied them to those in high school, but IPR economist **Kirabo Jackson** advises against this. In a IPR working paper, he argues that in high schools, even with random assignment of students to teachers, there will be bias due to "track treatment effects." This happens when different teachers teach in different tracks and students in different tracks are exposed to different treatments. These "track treatment effects" might arise due to other teachers, the content of other courses, or explicit track-level treatments, such as honors courses or college-prep courses. To counter this, Jackson outlines a new method for identifying teacher quality effects in high schools, testing it with data on all North Carolina ninth graders from 2005 to 2010. He shows that high school Algebra I and English I teachers have much smaller effects on student test scores than elementary school teachers. The Spencer Foundation provided funding for the project, and the study is forthcoming in the *Journal of Labor Economics*.

## Teacher Quality Gaps in Schools

Differences in teacher quality appear to be the most likely reason for disparities in the quality of high- and lower-poverty schools. However, linkages between teacher quality and SES disparities in student achievement are complex. Using data from North Carolina and Florida, a recent *Journal of Urban Economics* article co-authored by **Figlio** examines whether teachers in very poor schools are as effective as teachers in more advantaged ones. The results show that the effectiveness of teachers who rank at the bottom of high-poverty schools is less than comparable teachers in lower-poverty schools. The best teachers, by comparison, are equally effective across all schools—no matter how rich or poor. The gap in teacher quality appears to arise from the lower payoff to teacher qualifications in high-poverty schools. In particular, teachers see a lower return to experience in high-poverty schools, which does not appear to be related to teacher mobility patterns. Recruiting teachers with good credentials into the poorest schools might not be enough to narrow the teacher quality gap. Rather, policies that promote the long-term productivity of teachers in challenging, high-poverty schools appear to be key.

## Teacher-School Matching

Using data from North Carolina and again with Spencer Foundation support, **Jackson** is investigating the importance of the match between teachers and schools for student achievement. From a sample of mobile teachers, he documents

that teacher effectiveness—as measured by improvements in student test scores—increases after a move to a different school. He then estimates the importance of teacher-school match quality for the resulting improvement in student outcomes. Preliminary results reveal that between one-quarter and one-half of what is typically measured as a teacher effect is, in fact, due to the specific teacher-school pairing and does not carry across schools. Further, he establishes that match quality is as economically important as teacher quality in explaining student achievement.

### Measuring Teacher Quality

In a recent IPR working paper, **Jackson** develops a new model to measure long-term outcomes that combines student cognitive and noncognitive ability and teacher effects to evaluate students' long-term outcomes. Conditional on cognitive scores, an underlying noncognitive factor associated with student absences, suspensions, grades, and grade progression is strongly correlated with long-run educational attainment, arrests, and earnings in survey data. In administrative data, teachers have meaningful causal effects on both test scores and the noncognitive factor. The calculations show that teacher effects based on test scores alone fail to identify many excellent teachers—and might greatly understate the importance of teachers on adult outcomes. The Spencer Foundation provided support.

### Cash Incentives and Outcomes

Some education reforms use cash incentives to promote better student outcomes. The Advanced Placement Incentive Program (APIP) is one example. With private donors financing 70 percent of costs, the APIP trains AP teachers, and motivates both students and teachers by paying substantial cash bonuses for passing scores on AP exams. To examine if it works, **Jackson** looked at the APIP in Texas, tracking more than 290,000 high school students from 1993 to 2008. He compared changes in student outcomes before and after APIP adoption in the 58 participating schools with changes across the same cohorts in comparable schools that did not adopt it. APIP adoption increased taking an AP course by 21 percent and passing an AP exam by 45 percent. More important, Jackson finds benefits beyond the program. For those participating in APIP four years after it was adopted, the probability of students persisting in college as sophomores rose by about 20 percent and earnings increased by 3.7 percent. The pay increases erased the Hispanic-white earnings gap and reduced the black-white earnings gap by one-third. The results imply a per-pupil lifetime earnings benefit of \$16,650 for a cost of \$450. Jackson's findings suggest that one can raise achievement for students "consigned" to low-achieving, urban schools—and that high-quality college-preparatory programs might be a viable alternative to transferring such students to higher-achieving schools. The study led to publications in *The Journal of Human Resources* and *Economic Inquiry*.

### Creating College for All

With a grant from the Spencer Foundation, IPR education and social policy professor **James Rosenbaum** is continuing research on his "College for All" project. While the nation's high schools have embraced the idea of trying to get all high school seniors into college, little attention has been paid to the processes that increase the number of students who actually go and complete their degree. Rosenbaum's research team is conducting a longitudinal study of all seniors at 82 public high schools in Chicago, seeking to extend understanding of the varied institutional procedures that shape the high-school-to-college transition process for students. Using data generated by the Consortium on Chicago School Research, it is possible to model trajectories from sixth grade over many years, using postsecondary enrollment information from the National Student Clearinghouse. Results will be used to determine the effectiveness of guidance programs and provide school administrators and guidance counselors with highly relevant information about how to help their students make the transition to college.

As part of this project, Rosenbaum and IPR graduate research assistant **Kelly Iwanaga Becker** are examining the ways different high school counselors handle the college and financial aid application process. Building on prior work that indicates that counselors encourage low-income students to apply for private scholarships, the researchers expanded the project to include data from all Chicago public high schools, which have a policy of encouraging students to complete three or more scholarship applications. They found that just over 54 percent of seniors who applied to scholarships reported receiving one. This is likely because many students were applying for private scholarships, which are typically very competitive with smaller financial awards. They also show evidence that these time-consuming



IPR education and social policy professor James Rosenbaum contrasts the opportunities U.S. high school students have to attend college versus those in Europe.



Higher education economist Morton Schapiro (center), Northwestern University president and professor, reviews some of the central issues facing selective universities as they seek to enroll and ensure the success of disadvantaged students.

applications might derail some students from applying for more reliable sources of aid, such as the FAFSA. Their results suggest that the usual advice of counselors is not an effective method to help schools meet their college enrollment goals.

## Improving Community Colleges

The City University of New York (CUNY) designed its New Community College based on ideas in **Rosenbaum's** award-winning 2009 book, *After Admission: From College Access to College Success* (Russell Sage Foundation), co-authored with Ann Person of Mathematica Policy Research and Regina Deil-Amen of the University of Arizona. This book reports the success of for-profit colleges with techniques including a supportive environment, careful advising, and structured plans to keep students on track. Complete College America, a national reform organization, is also relying on Rosenbaum's research to meet its goals. So far, the organization has enlisted 29 governors across the United States to pursue policies for improving college completion, and Rosenbaum has presented at two of the organization's conferences for state policymakers. He is also serving on a national committee to examine the Pell Grant program for the College Board.

## Educational "Goodwill"

How does a prospective college student value attending one university over a similar one in the college admissions process? In an IPR working paper, higher education economist **Morton Schapiro**, Northwestern University president and professor, and an IPR fellow, and his colleagues propose that the difference might be due to educational "goodwill." Universities, much like businesses, have built up their goodwill over the years through a variety of intangible assets, such as institutional identity, faculty achievements, and alumni loyalty. Using admissions data from their benchmark institution, Williams College, the researchers test their conceptual framework by examining students who were admitted to Williams, but chose instead to attend another similar school. By using objective criteria to make "head-to-head" comparisons, they can examine whether a school does better than it "should" based on a range of indicators, thus providing a quantitative measure of educational goodwill. Their analysis does not seek to provide a definitive ranking of universities' goodwill. Rather, it aims to tease out the intangibles of these institutions' attractiveness to potential undergraduates, thus accounting for a school's greater success, or failure, in the market for prospective students relative to other institutions.

## Workshop on College Access, Inclusion

More than 30 higher education and K-12 leaders from across the nation discussed how to work together to significantly increase the number of academically prepared students from underrepresented groups choosing to enroll in selective colleges—and how they can keep them there. Convened by **Schapiro** with Evanston Township High School (ETHS) Superintendent **Eric Witherspoon**, the two-day workshop, organized by IPR, also emphasized the importance of research in informing and evaluating efforts to prepare minority and low-income students for selective colleges. IPR education researchers **Jackson, Rosenbaum, Guryan, and Figlio**, who also moderated, presented their related research.

## Class Size and College Completion

In work with Susan Dynarski and Joshua Hyman of the University of Michigan, **Schanzenbach**, an IPR economist, looks at the effects of reducing elementary school class sizes on college enrollment and getting a degree. Using Project STAR data, they find being randomly assigned to attend a smaller class in kindergarten through third grade increases the probability of attending college. Assignment to a small class increases the probability of attending college by 2.7 percentage points, with effects more than twice as large among African Americans. Among those with the lowest projected probability for attending college, the effect is 11 percentage points. In addition, small classes in the early grades improve the likelihood of earning a college



degree, and majoring in a more technical and high-earning field, such as a STEM field (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics), business, or economics. The paper points to the relationship between short- and long-term effects of an education intervention. More specifically, it documents short- and long-term effects of early education interventions. The actual long-run impacts were larger than what short-run test score gains alone would have predicted. This implies that cost-benefit analyses based on short-run impacts might misestimate the true long-run effectiveness of interventions.

### Single-Sex Schools and Achievement

Does being in an all-male or all-female school lead to better educational outcomes? Amendments to Title IX regulations banning sex discrimination in education have made it easier to provide single-sex education in the United States since 2006, but little credible evidence exists on how it affects achievement. **Jackson** was the first to analyze the topic within a quasi-experimental design in the *Journal of Public Economics*. He uses a unique data set from Trinidad and Tobago, where almost all of its 123 secondary schools, including the most selective, are public, and approximately one-quarter are single-sex schools. In contrast, most U.S. single-sex schools are private. Jackson compared scores from two national tests to evaluate outcomes. He found that though students with similar incoming characteristics at single-sex schools appeared to perform better, it was due to being admitted to a preferred school rather than a single-sex school per se. Once he accounted for this, there was no effect on achievement for over 85 percent of students. This suggests U.S. policymakers should be cautious in creating single-sex classes and schools, as they likely will have little impact on overall achievement.

### Promoting School-to-Work Transitions

Chicago's After School Matters (ASM) is a large-scale apprenticeship program designed to bridge the gap in employment experiences for urban high school students. Youth expert and IPR associate **Barton Hirsch** and his colleagues recently conducted a rigorous mixed-methods evaluation of ASM, using a mock interview assessment they developed with help from senior-level human resource (HR) professionals. The evaluation reveals that ASM did not increase marketable job skills compared to a randomly assigned control group, but the data obtained do provide clues as to how apprenticeship experiences might be strengthened. Youth who participated in apprenticeships with communication norms and work-based customs that more closely mirrored mainstream standards fared better in the mock interview than control-group students. HR professionals also called attention to the need to teach youth to recognize their marketable job skills, regardless of the setting in which they learned them, and communicate those skills effectively. In response to the findings and a request from Chicago Public Schools, Hirsch and his team have piloted a curriculum for interviewing skills in career and technical education classrooms.

### School Principals' "Reality Shocks"

Research has shown that principals are key to effective schools and to policy enactment, but work still needs to be done investigating how and why principals end up in and stay in specific schools. In an IPR working paper, education professor and IPR associate **James Spillane** and Northwestern lecturer Linda Lee systematically analyze the "reality shocks" encountered by principals upon entering their new occupation. The paper investigates the problems of practice experienced by new school principals, focusing in particular on the first three months on the job—a critical transition period. Their analysis shows that the problems experienced are not simply about volume but also about the diversity and unpredictability of their work. They suggest that local school systems can help ease the transition by minimizing the abrupt departures of existing principals and by providing incoming principals with more adequate opportunities to learn about their new school.

### Social Distribution of Achievement

In a project with funding from the Spencer Foundation, IPR statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** and his colleagues seek to document the social distribution of academic achievement in the United States. By examining various achievement gaps in different ways, they come to understand how the social distribution of achievement has changed over the last few decades. A major part of this study evaluates patterns of between- and within-school variability of student achievement. They also examine whether different sources of evidence lead to the same conclusions, that is, they seek to triangulate whenever possible. Finally, the researchers study the somewhat limited longitudinal evidence, attempting to coordinate it with repeated cross-sectional evidence. They expect that combining such data might help us to understand the emergence of differences in patterns of academic achievement between important population subgroups.

### Leading Economists Speak at Seminars

IPR continued its joint Applied Microeconomics and Labor & Education Policy Seminar Series with the economics department. 2012 speakers included **Hilary Hoynes** of the University of California, Davis on the Earned Income Tax Credit's impact on infants' health, and **Jonah Rockoff** of Columbia University, who presented research on how teachers affect students' long-term outcomes. Other speakers included Columbia University's **Till Marco von Wachter** speaking on the effects of extended unemployment insurance on earnings and jobs, and **Ebonya Washington** of Yale University on the redistribution of voting rights and state funds following the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (see pp. 70–71).

# PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND REWARDS



From left: IPR social policy professor Fay Lomax Cook and political scientist and IPR associate Benjamin Page discuss political institutions and the budgetary crisis with Eugene Steuerle of the Urban Institute, one of the nation's leading tax policy experts.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- *Research performance in government & nonprofits*
- *Healthcare markets and regulation*
- *Policing and education—markets and regulation*
- *Risk, innovation, and technology*
- *Accountability measures for service industries*

### Consequences of Pay for Performance

There is a global trend to quantitatively measure “good performance” in the public and nonprofit sectors and to link those measures to rewards. The theme is that performance is inevitably measured with systematic bias, the result being that the stronger the rewards the greater the incentive to game the reward system. IPR economist **Burton Weisbrod**, who is John Evans Professor of Economics, is writing a book under contract with Stanford University Press to consider the unintended—but foreseeable—consequences of the rising tide of efforts to measure “performance” and then to reward it. Titled “The Perils of Pay for Performance: Not Just ‘a Few Bad Apples,’” the book will cover a wide array of public and nonprofit sector services, such as higher education, hospitals, policing, museums, private charities, and the federal judiciary, in addition to K–12 education. In one example, he reviews No Child Left Behind (NCLB) legislation. A key component of the policy debate surrounding NCLB has centered on whether the strong rewards for performance under it—and its increasing reliance on measurable performance—should be expanded to other areas of government and the nonprofit world. The book builds on Weisbrod’s previous research, in addition to his work on a National Research Council panel on the design of nonmarket accounts.

### Performance in Many Domains

The IPR Seminar Series on Performance Measurement and Rewards in the Public and Nonprofit Sectors continues to bring together scholars from different disciplines to examine the challenges of measuring and incentivizing performance, no matter the activity. Speakers included legal scholar **Jill Horwitz**, then of the University of Michigan, who spoke about health technology regulation in states. Tax specialist and former U.S. Treasury official **Eugene Steuerle** of the Urban Institute asked if the U.S. fiscal budget squeeze was a chance to restore fiscal democracy, and education economist **Iftikhar Hussain** of the London School of Economics reviewed a natural experiment involving a novel and subjective British school performance evaluation system. Texas A&M economist **Jonathan Meer** discussed an online crowd-funding platform (see p. 70).

### Differences in Mixed Ownership Forms

**Weisbrod** has looked at the reasons for expecting that in mixed industries—such as hospitals, nursing homes, higher education, and book publishing—for-profit, public, religious

nonprofit, and secular nonprofit organizations act the same in some dimensions, in markets where output is profitable, but differently in markets where outputs are unprofitable but socially desirable. He presented a working paper on “How Mixed Industries Exist: Modeling Output Choices in For-Profit, Public, Religious Nonprofit, and Secular Nonprofit Organizations, with Application to Hospitals,” at the 2012 meeting of the American Society of Health Economists. In it, he uses a two-good model of organizational behavior to explain how ownership affects output choice, why nonprofits and for-profits choose outputs that are both alike and different, and how these forms can coexist despite differential constraints. Testing is for the mixed hospital industry. An appendix estimates the ability of differential CEO incentives—base salary, bonus, and their total—to explain the output differentials.

### An Economist Goes to Washington

Healthcare economist **Leemore Dafny**, an IPR associate, took a leave of absence during the 2012–13 academic year to serve as the Federal Trade Commission’s (FTC) first Deputy Director of Healthcare and Antitrust in its Bureau of Economics. At the FTC, Dafny supervised the economists working on antitrust investigations in healthcare cases, participated in competition advocacy and research initiatives, and proposed a future healthcare antitrust agenda. Key to that agenda, says Dafny, is further research on the effects of combinations of healthcare providers, such as hospitals, in adjacent geographic markets or in the same geographic market but different service markets, such as hospitals and physician groups. Dafny also participated in several formal advocacy efforts, including letters to state legislatures supporting the relaxation of restrictions on nurses’ ability to practice independently.

### Setting Up Healthcare Exchanges

Once the Supreme Court upheld key provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), states got the green light to set up and operate statewide health insurance exchanges starting in fall 2013. These exchanges are designed to create a government-regulated marketplace where insurance companies compete to insure individuals and small businesses, thereby increasing competition and decreasing costs. **Dafny’s** previous research on health exchange markets and competition in healthcare, in particular a 2010 *American Economic Review* article, has been instrumental in helping ACA architects like MIT healthcare economist and adviser to President Barack Obama Jonathan Gruber to design and establish the underpinnings of such exchanges. In 2012, Dafny received the Stanley Reiter Best Paper Award from Kellogg for her article “Are Health Insurance Markets Competitive?” In it, Dafny finds evidence for “direct price discrimination,” linking private health insurance premiums to the market power of insurers. She estimated that nearly one in five Americans wind up being overcharged for

### About the Program



### Burton Weisbrod, Chair

Scholars from economics, law, management, political science, social policy, and statistics have focused research and public policy analysis on the measurement and rewarding of “performance” in government and nonprofit organizations. They are examining how good performance is being measured in such areas as education, healthcare, policing, courts, and charities—in search of common problems and solutions and in search of reward mechanisms that provide incentives for efficiency. Research complements IPR’s programs on Education Policy and Urban Policy.

their healthcare premiums due to increased consolidation of insurers in many healthcare markets around the nation. This lack of competition drives up premiums and underscores why it is important to have six or more insurers in each exchange.

### The Paradox of E-Medical Records

Electronic Medical Records (EMRs) have been proposed as a way to increase productivity and reduce spiraling costs in healthcare. Recent federal legislation, including the 2010 ACA, provides subsidies and incentives to spur EMR adoption. Previous research shows conflicting evidence as to whether EMR adoption does indeed lead to higher or lower operating costs, healthcare spending, and productivity benefits. IPR healthcare economist **David Dranove** and management and IT expert **Shane Greenstein**, both IPR associates, and their co-authors tackle the productivity paradox in a recent working paper. The four researchers undertook a study of EMR adoption in 4,231 hospitals between 1996 and 2009, incorporating an important, and previously unaccounted for, literature on large-enterprise IT adoption and productivity. They reveal that those hospitals located in “intensive” IT markets with large numbers of IT workers—and in particular those in markets with a strong healthcare IT labor force—show a statistically significant decrease in costs after three years of between 2.2 and

3.4 percent. Those located in non-intensive IT markets show significant cost increases of up to 4 percent for as many as six years following implementation. These results explain the discrepancies between previous studies. They also suggest that policymakers need to pay attention to the business adoption of IT and local IT labor markets when considering EMR expansion for its potential to reduce costs and improve productivity in healthcare. Dranove is Walter J. McNerney Professor of Health Industry Management, and Greenstein holds the Kellogg Chair in Information Technology.

### Launching a New Health Policy Journal

Over the year, **Dranove** participated in the launch of a new journal, *Healthcare Management, Policy and Innovation* (HMPI) and now serves as its first executive editor. The journal, which is supported by Business School Alliance for Health Management, is designed as an academic forum for circulating ideas and research aimed at improving managerial practice and public policy in the health sector. It aims to provide quicker access to research and a broad topical scope, offering the objectivity, rigor, and detail of discipline-based social science research not often found in health services research and medical journals. Publishing both research pieces and short scholarly essays, the peer-reviewed journal is written for academics, managers, policymakers, and students. In its first issue, the journal covered geographic market concentration of physician services for Medicare patients, the growing segmentation of new cancer treatments due to a dramatic rise in gene-based therapies, and also offered recommendations from 20 of the nation's leading healthcare academics to improve the U.S. healthcare system.

### Hospital Infection Reporting and Rates

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are mostly preventable but kill about 100,000 people annually, making them a major public health issue. A long-term research project by law and



IPR economist Burton Weisbrod (left) talks about pay for performance with IPR statistician Bruce Spencer following a colloquium presentation.

finance professor and IPR associate **Bernard Black** studies the impact of public reporting on infection rates, and also the large differences in how different states make data on infection rates available. In one recent project, Black and colleagues assess the efficacy of state infection reporting websites and periodic reports, on content, credibility, and usability, finding considerable diversity. In a second paper, they focus on three states—California, Pennsylvania, and Washington—that have made substantial changes in their public reporting, again they find wide variation and that the revisions sometimes reduce rather than enhance overall quality. They suggest that the current model of “one website (and report format) fits all users” will not work well to deliver complex information to different users. Black is Nicholas J. Chabraja Professor of Law.

### Dysfunctional Evaluations in Nonprofits

IPR statistician **Bruce Spencer** continues work on a project to understand how performance measurement can lead to corrupting behavior in nonprofit organizations—and likely in many for-profit organizations as well. When performance is statistically assessed, efforts within the organization shift to enhance the statistical performance and diminish what is not being statistically assessed. For example, schools under No Child Left Behind increase emphasis on tested subjects at the expense of those that are not. In healthcare organizations, this might lead to resource-allocation shifts to improve medical report cards, even when such improvement comes at the cost of more direct healthcare priorities of the organization. Working with **Dranove**, Spencer plans to develop statistical models to analyze the interaction of the cost and quality of performance measurement, reward structures, and agents' costs of modifying their performance under optimal behavior.

### Performance in Education and Policing

Faculty also have projects in other IPR research programs, particularly in education and urban policy, that look at various aspects of performance measurement. IPR labor economist **Kirabo Jackson** is developing a new method for identifying teacher-quality effects in high schools and examining the importance of the match between teachers and schools for student achievement (see pp. 28–29). IPR Director and education economist **David Figlio** is looking at the effects of school accountability on various aspects of student achievement and household decision making (see p. 26). IPR economist **Jonathan Guryan** is evaluating a summer reading program in North Carolina that seeks to narrow the achievement gap for low-income students (see p. 26) and IPR economist **Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach** is looking at how schools “reconstituted” under No Child Left Behind affect student outcomes (see p. 27). IPR political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan**, an expert on policing, is part of a national effort to develop a policing research platform for data collection and benchmarking (see p. 55).





From left: William Gale of Brookings, Charles Varner of Stanford, and IPR sociologist Monica Prasad present research on “sharing the burden,” millionaire tax migration, and the public’s views on taxes at an IPR policy research briefing on Capitol Hill.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- Public opinion and political deliberation
- Congress—budgets and partisanship

- Political communication and campaign strategies
- News, technologies, and online behavior
- Income inequality and social welfare programs

### Voters Overrate Favorite Candidates

A study in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* suggests that people tend to believe that their preferred candidate will win an election, no matter what the polls predict. IPR economist **Charles F. Manski** and his co-author Adeline Delavande of the University of Essex find that people thought their preferred candidate had a 20 to 30 percent better chance of winning over the others, in every election, no matter in which state they lived, no matter who was running, no matter which political party. The effect was consistently strong even after controlling for gender, education, and race. Also, when individuals changed their candidate preferences over time, their expectations of election outcomes changed similarly. Survey data came from the RAND Corporation’s American Life Panel, an online survey of several thousand adult Americans. Responses were collected around the 2008 U.S. presidential election and the 2010 senatorial and gubernatorial state elections. Since the survey allowed respondents to flexibly express uncertainty, it provides new empirical evidence that the “false consensus effect”—a psychological phenomenon in which people project their own preferences onto others—could influence voting behavior. The National Institute on Aging provided funding.

### Research on Taxes and the Wealthy

At an IPR policy research briefing on December 7 on Capitol Hill, three national experts—IPR sociologist **Monica Prasad**, Brookings economist **William Gale**, and **Charles Varner**, now with Stanford University—brought their research to bear on questions of fairness in the tax code, millionaire response to higher taxes, and the anti-tax agenda of past decades.

Co-director of the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, Gale argued that the only way to achieve “shared sacrifice”—where all members of society share in bearing the costs of the deficit—is to include higher taxes on high-income households in the deal. Current tax revenues are at a 60-year low, and even if they recover to pre-recession levels of 18 or 19 percent of GDP, he advised that more is needed. Gale also suggested targeting top tax expenditures, such as healthcare, mortgages, 401(k) plans, and capital gains, as they disproportionately benefit the top 5 percent of U.S. households.

One of the biggest arguments legislators have made for keeping tax rates low on the wealthy is that they will move to lower-tax jurisdictions if their taxes are hiked. With his colleague Cristobal Young, Varner tested this idea by looking at what happened when New Jersey and California implemented

new taxes on millionaires. When comparing the migration rates of top earners before and after the taxes came into effect, they found no difference between those subject to the tax and other households that were not. Varner concluded that there is little evidence for migration response, and millionaire taxes have actually been effective in bridging budget gaps.

Prasad focused on the political consequences of raising taxes on the wealthy, emphasizing that it was important to consider Republican support. She aggregated 55 polls to show that support for raising taxes on the wealthy cleared 60 percent in the general public; however, in the nine polls that identified respondents by party, she found that support among Republicans barely cleared 50 percent. Prasad saw a “recipe for gridlock” in the Democratic strategy to brand the Republican Party as the party of tax cuts that protects privileges for the wealthy. Obtaining Republican support for tax hikes is possible, she continued, as long as one focuses on what tax increases for the wealthy will buy in terms of specific government programs.

## The Politics of America’s 1 Percent

Political scientist and IPR associate **Benjamin Page** and his colleagues, including IPR social policy professor **Fay Lomax Cook** and IPR graduate research assistant **Rachel Moskowitz**, continue to investigate how America’s wealthiest citizens think about issues and engage in politics. Using data from their pilot study, a random survey of 104 Chicagoans with a median income of \$7.5 million, they wrote a recent working paper indicating that the wealthiest Americans are far more active in politics than the average citizen, or even the “merely affluent” (who earn \$150,000 and more). The wealthy are twice as likely to pay attention to politics and volunteer for political organizations. Many also contribute large amounts of money to politics, in addition to initiating contact with public officials, especially those in Congress. The researchers conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for democratic policymaking. Page, who is Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, and his colleagues are currently working to expand the pilot study into a nationwide survey. The pilot study received funding from the Russell Sage Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation supports ongoing work.

## Elite Partisan Polarization and Opinion

Over the last 25 years in U.S. politics, the nature of elite party competition has changed, as political parties have become increasingly polarized. Scholars and pundits actively debate how these elite patterns influence citizens’ polarization, for example, whether citizens have also become more ideologically polarized. Yet few have addressed a more fundamental question: Has elite polarization altered the way citizens arrive at their policy opinions in the first place—and if so, in what ways? IPR political scientist **James Druckman**, Erik Peterson of Stanford University, and Rune Slothuus of Denmark’s Aarhus University address

## About the Program



### James Druckman, Chair

It was a year where political institutions were marked by myriad events, including a presidential election, smoldering bipartisanship, fiscal wrangling, and a slowly recovering economy. IPR faculty continue to examine key aspects of the ways in which social, political, and institutional dynamics shape and constrain national policymaking in the United States. Researchers analyze the role of government, policymakers, public opinion, and the media, among others.

these questions with a theory and two survey experiments on the issues of drilling and immigration (the DREAM Act). They find stark evidence that polarized environments fundamentally change how citizens make decisions and, in their estimation, lead to lower-quality opinions. Specifically, polarization intensifies how much impact party endorsements hold over substantive information, perhaps ironically leading citizens to place greater confidence in opinions less rooted in substantive arguments. The authors end by reviewing how intense democratic competition can alter public views. First appearing in an IPR working paper, the results were published in the *American Political Science Review*. Druckman is Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science.

## Politicization of Science and Technology

Does the politicization of science influence support for scientific innovations? Can it render appeals to evidence inconsequential? In an IPR working paper, political scientist Toby Bolsen of Georgia State University, **Druckman**, and **Cook** take what they believe is the first empirical foray into understanding how the politicization of science affects public opinion—in particular for new and emerging technologies. Taking the example of nuclear power, they randomly present varying informational conditions, or “frames,” to a nationally representative sample of 1,600 participants. The frames include different information,

some on benefits and others on drawbacks, and vary references to the politicization of science. Their results show that politicizing science undermines arguments about the environmental benefits of nuclear energy, no matter whether they do or do not refer to supportive scientific evidence. It even serves to reduce support for using evidence in the first place. Their main point is that politicization of science negatively affects public support for the implementation of novel technologies, even among those who trust science. The Initiative for Sustainability and Energy at Northwestern provided study funding.

### Public Opinion and Energy Policy

References to energy independence and clean energy sources cropped up in public discourse over 2012, including in the presidential debates. **Druckman**, **Cook**, and **Bolsen** are investigating whether the views of the general public align with what policymakers and energy scientists generally think about energy sources, technologies, and policies. The researchers continue work on a series of papers based on their analysis of data from three online surveys in 2010 that gauge knowledge and attitudes about traditional and alternative energy sources, as well as how Americans support various energy policies and programs. The surveys are the first to compare views between citizens, scientists, and policymakers and to consider the amount of agreement between them, which is particularly important since these groups collectively help determine the course of energy policy. The researchers received funding for the project from the Initiative for Sustainability and Energy at Northwestern.

### Rhetoric, Politics, and Social Security

Americans' support for Social Security remains remarkably stable, yet the program is sailing in some very rough waters. The nation's polarized political environment has spilled over into some attempts to deliberately misinform the public about the program. For example, Rick Perry, Texas' Republican governor, famously called Social Security a "Ponzi scheme" during a Republican presidential primary debate. To understand the issue, **Cook** and **Moskowitz** are examining similarities and differences between the rhetoric of crisis among policy elites and the general public, including how the crisis rhetoric has changed at four major points over the past 30 years. The early 1980s under President Reagan resulted in the 1983 amendments that included raising eligibility for full benefits to 67. From 1995 to 1998, President Clinton issued a call to "Save Social Security first" and launched a national series of town hall meetings to forestall the Republicans' attempt to cut taxes during a then-emerging budget surplus. In 2005 to 2006, President Bush attempted to partially privatize Social Security. And most recently, President Obama's deficit commission in 2010 and the "Super Committee" in 2011 proposed substantial reforms. The researchers will examine how opinions about Social Security have changed over these periods, including knowledge of, con-

fidence in, and support for changes to the program. The project holds important implications for policy feedback, democratic responsiveness, and public opinion-elite opinion congruence.

### Counter-Framing

**Druckman** continues work to further develop a theory of framing, which explores how citizens form political opinions and how political and media elites might affect these views. He extended the project in different directions during the year, publishing several papers with graduate and undergraduate research assistants. In work with IPR graduate research assistants **Samara Klar** and **Joshua Robison**, he considers how elite framing of issues shapes public opinion and how aspects of the political environment, such as partisan polarization and media choice, influence the effectiveness of these frames in affecting political preferences. Their chapter appears in *New Directions in Media and Politics* (Routledge).

### American Beliefs About Inequality

IPR sociologist **Leslie McCall** polished up her latest book, *The Undeserving Rich: American Beliefs About Inequality, Opportunity, and Redistribution* (Cambridge University Press), over the year. Started around the time of the Enron scandal and completed in a year marked by Occupy Wall Street protests and a historic widening of the income gap between the richest and poorest Americans, McCall took an in-depth look at what Americans really think about inequality—not just what mainstream media or a few survey questions report they think. She disproves the widely held view that Americans do not care about inequality, pointing to a lack of data and misinterpretation of data as underpinning



IPR sociologist Leslie McCall studies American beliefs about inequality and opportunity.

such views. In analyzing current and past public opinion surveys, she finds that Americans' concerns about income inequality have increased, particularly in economic upswings when the rich are seen as prospering while the rest of America sees itself falling behind with poor jobs, low pay, and restricted education opportunities. She shows how Americans tend to favor policies that expand opportunity and equality in the workplace rather than tax-and-spend policies to redistribute income. Her book explains the seeming paradox of how Americans might appear lukewarm to the idea of a redistributive "welfare state," yet still yearn for a more fair and equitable economy.

## The Land of Too Much

IPR sociologist **Monica Prasad** asks three key questions in her book *The Land of Too Much: American Abundance and the Paradox of Poverty* (Harvard University Press): Why are U.S. poverty rates higher than in other developed countries? Why did the U.S. experience an attack on state intervention, the neoliberal revolution, starting in the 1980s? And why did the U.S. recently suffer the greatest economic meltdown in 75 years? Prasad develops a demand-side theory of comparative political economy to show how strong governmental intervention undermined the American welfare state. She starts in the late 19th century, when America's economic growth overwhelmed world markets, causing price declines everywhere. While European countries adopted protectionist policies in response, the U.S. federal government instituted progressive taxation and a series of strict financial regulations. As European countries developed growth models focused on investment and exports, the United States developed one based on consumption. Among the outcomes have been higher poverty rates, a backlash against taxation and regulation, and a housing bubble fueled by "mortgage Keynesianism."



In *The Land of Too Much*, IPR sociologist Monica Prasad uncovers the links between poverty rates, welfare state formation, and consumer-driven economic growth in the United States.

## Public Policy and Uncertainty

Public policy advocates often assert that research has shown a particular policy to be desirable. But how reliable is the analysis in the research they invoke? And how does that analysis affect how policy is made? In his new book, *Public Policy in an Uncertain World: Analysis and Decisions*, IPR economist **Charles F. Manski** argues that current policy is based on untrustworthy analysis that relies far too often on flawed assumptions or leaps of logic. By failing to account for uncertainty in an unpredictable world, policy analysis misleads policymakers with expressions of certitude. Manski presents an alternative approach that takes account of this inherent uncertainty, moving policy analysis away from "incredible certitude" toward one that incorporates an acknowledgement of partial knowledge. He illustrates with real-world scenarios in which policymakers form reasonable decisions based on partial knowledge of outcomes—and journalists evaluate research claims more closely with a skeptical eye toward expressions of certitude. Manski is Board of Trustees Professor in Economics.

## Tax Policy: Ambiguity and Planning

**Manski** also contributed two IPR working papers that looked at different aspects of income tax planning and policies under ambiguity. The first, "Identification of Preferences and Evaluation of Income Tax Policy," looks at how economists evaluate public reaction to alternative tax policies. Manski determines that the field is only at the beginning of research that could reveal how the average citizen values income, leisure time, and public goods. Such knowledge would allow economists to evaluate preferences more credibly when it comes to tax policies. Classic static theories of labor supply fail to account for the complexity of the interplay between choices a person might make to allocate time for work and leisure under different policies—for example, if tax rates increase, would an individual choose to work more, less, or not at all? Manski proposes richer data collection as a way to increase the knowledge base: He suggests randomized tax policy experiments and one-on-one interviews offering a choice of various hypothetical wage or tax options—which has been successfully used in empirical choice analysis.

In a second paper, "Choosing Size of Government Under Ambiguity: Infrastructure Spending and Income Taxation," he takes on the example of public views on the best size of government to illustrate decision making under ambiguity. Again, he concludes that employing partial knowledge of preferences allows for a greater choice of spending levels, and thus, allows society to rationalize having either a small or large government. He again underscores the need to increase knowledge of population preferences and public spending productivity to permit researchers to reach credible conclusions about public determinations over the optimal size of government.



## National Death Penalty Report

**Manski** was part of a National Research Council (NRC) committee composed of criminologists, economists, psychologists, including the late, esteemed political scientist James Q. Wilson and a sitting federal appeals court judge. Its mandate was to review and assess the evidence since the first NRC report on the death penalty in 1978—covering all studies on the deterrent effects since the Supreme Court’s 1976 *Gregg v. Georgia* decision reinstating the death penalty after a four-year moratorium. The key focus was whether capital punishment is more or less effective as a deterrent than alternative punishments, such as a life sentence without parole. The committee, led by Carnegie Mellon criminologist Daniel Nagin, eventually reached the conclusion that research on the death penalty’s deterrent effect is so flawed that these studies should not be used to “inform deliberations requiring judgments about the effect of the death penalty on homicide.”

## Death Penalty Research

Given the failings of research to date on the topic, **Manski** also looked at how researchers could move forward to conduct scientifically valid research on the death penalty’s deterrent effect and on deterrence in general. Manski and John Pepper of the University of Virginia examine how researchers using the same data but tweaking one factor in a model could arrive at the estimate that each execution costs 18 lives, flipping the results from the previous estimate of saving 18. In an article published in the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, the economists tackle the selection problem in social policy analysis. They use state data from 1975 and 1977 to show that data alone cannot determine what treatment course one should follow. Instead data must be combined with assumptions of varying strengths to draw conclusions about counterfactual outcomes. Thus, they explain how studies using the same data can arrive at conflicting assumptions about whether the death penalty increases or decreases homicides. They warn against the recklessness of applying too strong assumptions, which though leading perhaps to more definite answers, result in flawed and conflicting ones.

## Jurors, Lifetime Service

As part of her ongoing program to study juries and jury deliberations, law professor and psychologist **Shari Seidman Diamond**, an IPR associate, and her colleagues recently conducted a statewide survey of a random sample of nearly 1,400 Texas adults to determine what distinguishes those who have served on a jury at some point from those who have not. In light of the legal system’s history of discriminatory practices in the jury selection process, especially in Texas, the researchers studied lifetime participation patterns with a primary focus on the potential role played by race and ethnicity. They looked at



IPR economist Charles Manski and law professor and psychologist Shari Seidman Diamond, an IPR associate, discuss ways to improve research on the death penalty.

the pattern of loss at each of stage of jury selection—never summoned, summoned but never questioned, questioned but never selected, and selected to serve on a jury. The distribution of jurors questioned in court did not differ from those who actually served on a jury. Moreover, the effects of differential lifetime participation by race and ethnicity disappeared with controls for other characteristics that influence jury lifetime participation. Their most intriguing finding is that the strongest predictors of being summoned and appearing in a courtroom for questioning were having a stable residential history and being a native Texan. They posit that housing instability and frequent moves reduce the chance that a forwarded jury summons will reach its intended recipient. Their research offers evidence that wider participation on juries is likely to be best achieved by focusing increased efforts in the initial stages of jury selection rather than on procedures concentrated in the courtroom. Diamond is Howard J. Trienens Professor of Law.

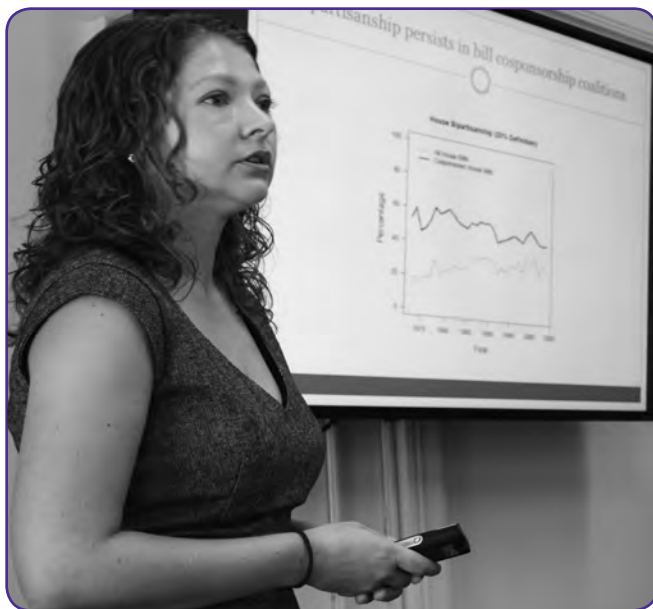
## Business Influence and Politics

The deep involvement of business in politics and policymaking might strike some as a relatively new phenomenon, but it has been going on for years, as documented in *What’s Good for Business: Business and Politics Since WWII* (Oxford University Press). In one chapter, IPR sociologist **Anthony Chen** examines the politics behind the passage of anti-discriminatory fair employment practices (FEP) legislation in Cleveland. A few major Northern cities had already passed similar laws. What was different about Cleveland’s experience, however, was the response and reaction of its business community. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce (CCC) initially opposed the city’s efforts to pass a compulsory FEP law, just as many other business groups across the North had been doing. In justifying its opposition, it cited a range of oft-used arguments. Such laws, it said, would actually

intensify racial consciousness and racial discrimination rather than diminish them. Chamber representatives also argued that it was difficult if not impossible to “legislate” tolerance. Yet the CCC eventually and ironically reversed itself, coming out in support of the law. Chen traces the political twists and turns behind the about-face, finding archival evidence that the CCC sought to avoid or undermine legislative action until the election of a pro-FEP majority to the city council made a law inevitable.

## Liberalism and the Academy

Why are business people generally considered more conservative and academics more liberal? Ethan Fosse of Harvard, Neil Gross of the University of British Columbia, and IPR sociologist **Jeremy Freese** set out to answer some long-standing claims about self-selection, cognitive ability, and the academy’s influence on those who pursue a PhD. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, they tracked nearly 1,000 seventh-to-twelfth graders who go on for PhDs. The researchers find support for claims about “self-selection”—that young Americans who consider themselves liberal are more likely to enroll in graduate programs for a PhD. They do not, however, find evidence for claims that PhD programs lead people to become substantially more liberal, thus rejecting the idea that increases in doctoral programs over the last decade has pushed America further to the left. Nonetheless, their findings on self-selection lead the researchers to suspect a growing consolidation among the nation’s most educated: Nearly 15 percent of Americans who call themselves liberal hold advanced degrees, twice as many as in the 1970s, a major constituency of the Democratic Party. They call for more research on the role of a person’s political affiliation in choosing an occupation and in influencing one’s social identity, worldview, and lifestyle.



IPR political scientist Laurel Harbridge studies how bipartisanship and compromise occur in Congress.

## Public Support for Bipartisanship

Public opinion surveys regularly assert that Americans want political leaders to work together and to engage in bipartisan compromise. If so, why has Congress become increasingly acrimonious despite calls from the public for it to be more “bipartisan?” Many scholars claim that it reflects a breakdown of representation, especially at the collective level of policy outcomes. IPR political scientist **Laurel Harbridge**, with Neil Malhotra of Stanford and Brian Harrison of Wesleyan University, offers another explanation in an IPR working paper: Though people profess support for “bipartisanship” in an abstract sense, when it comes down to specific actions what they really want to see is their party representatives in Congress standing their ground, with little to no compromise, when dealing with the other side. To test their theory, the three political scientists are currently working on a project to examine the limitations of public support for bipartisanship in Congress. They received funding from TESS (see pp. 49–50) to run a series of three experiments with an online nationally representative survey. Their findings reveal that despite abstract support for bipartisan compromise, voters do reward elected officials for engaging in bipartisan coalitions, preferring them as much as coalitions dominated by their own party. Consequently, members of Congress do not have an electoral incentive to reach across the aisle to build bipartisan coalitions. The project findings hold important implications for how constituents hold their legislators responsible. They also call into question whether the apparent breakdown of bipartisan support on legislation is really driven by the extent to which voters consider bipartisanship—as some survey questions would seem to indicate.

## Bipartisanship in Congress

**Harbridge** is completing a book manuscript, tentatively titled “Is Bipartisanship Dead? Policy Agreement in the Face of Partisan Agenda Control in the House of Representatives.” In it, she challenges scholars to reconsider how partisan conflict is viewed in Congress. Her manuscript includes a systematic empirical analysis of coalitions on House bills and the composition of the House floor agenda, as well as interviews with congressional staff members and former members. Looking back, she starts from the claim that Congress has become more polarized since the 1970s, with claims of decreasing room for policy agreement between the two parties and implications of poor governance and representation. Harbridge, however, takes a broader view of bipartisan cooperation, looking at both House roll call votes and bill co-sponsorship coalitions. She finds that while roll call votes have become more partisan, bill co-sponsorship coalitions have not. She reconciles these divergent patterns with how parties control the content of the congressional agenda. In effect, she argues that political parties are contributing to a rise in party polarization by selecting which bills face roll call votes—thus calling the public’s attention to an increased upswing in

congressional polarization and declining bipartisanship. These findings suggest that responsiveness has declined for roll call voting, but increased for co-sponsorship coalitions.

### Motivated Information Processing

Policymakers are bombarded with so much information that they cannot process it all. In an IPR working paper, **Harbridge** and Sarah Anderson of the University of California, Santa Barbara combine the theories of disproportionate information processing and motivated reasoning, which they call “motivated information processing.” The two argue that policymaking by elected officials reflects the same partisan biases in the treatment of information previously observed among citizens. They examine the implications of the framework for U.S. budgetary policies. With surprising frequency, motivated information processing caused Democrats to make large cuts to the budget as necessary accuracy corrections after pursuing their directional goals. The effects of motivated information processing are strongest on issues more closely aligned with the parties and further from an election. The tests of these observable implications on budgetary data at the subaccount level, derived from a unique budgetary database, find evidence that Democrats engage in motivated information processing and that the effects of it are felt more on social spending and in off-election years.

### Captive Participants in Experiments

**Druckman**, with then-undergraduate **Jordan Fein** and **Thomas Leeper**, a former IPR graduate research assistant, tackles the issue of “captive” participants in political communication experiments. Captive means participants are not allowed to choose the information they receive. In this experiment with 547 participants, the researchers offered competing frames, or alternative ways of understanding issues, from elites on opinions about healthcare reform at four different points over a month. Allowing participants to choose the information they want to read, including the option to read nothing or nonrelated articles, results in dramatic differences from previous over-time framing studies where participants cannot choose. The article’s main finding suggests that when individuals show even a hint of interest in finding out more about an issue, the first messages from politicians or experts they come into contact with hold a clear advantage. The trio surmises that opinion stability might often result from biased information seeking rather than informed deliberation. The study holds critical implications for designing experiments, political polarization, and in particular, emphasizing the advantages of deploying inequality as a frame in healthcare debates, especially those over the Affordable Care Act. “A Source of Bias in Public Opinion Stability,” an IPR working paper, was published in the *American Political Science Review*. It won a best paper award from the American Political Science Association.

### Experimenting with Politics

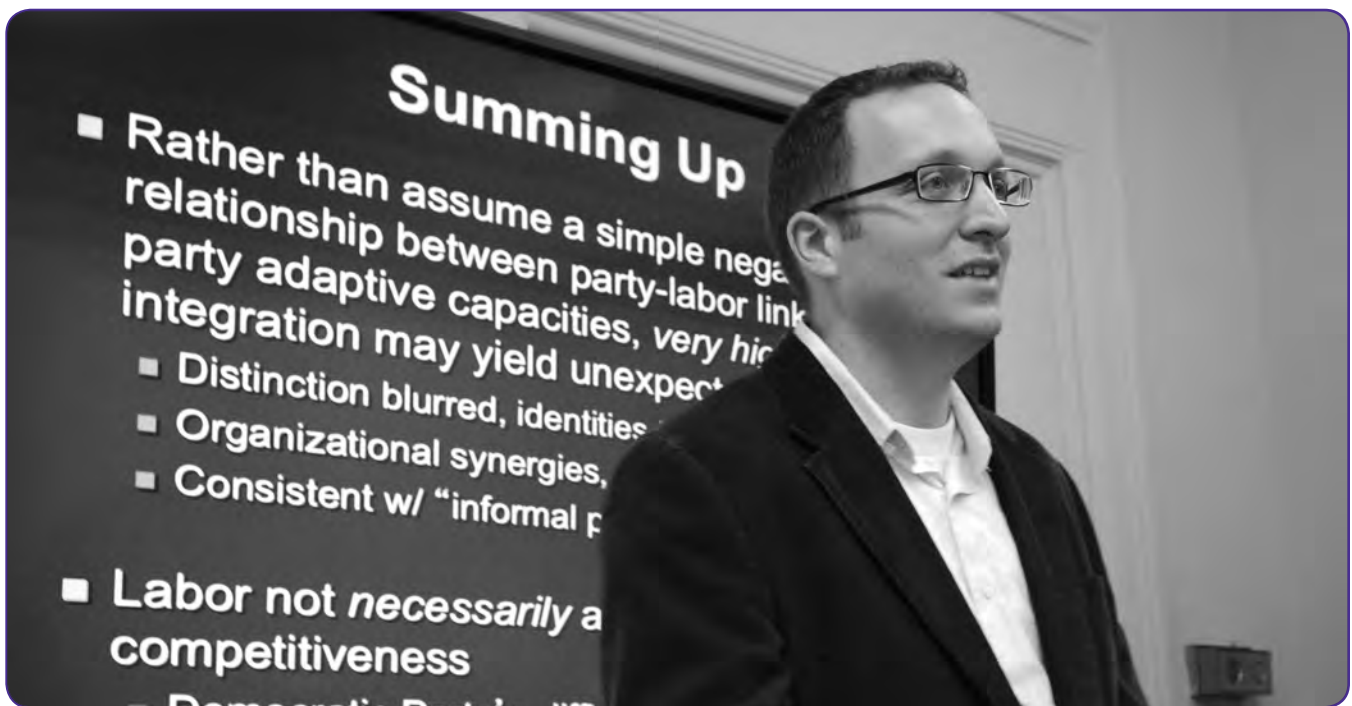
In the 1980s, scholars started to integrate the accumulated knowledge of traditional political science with theoretical approaches of psychology and economics. In *Science*, **Druckman** and Arthur Lupia of the University of Michigan explain how this trend, along with technological developments, led political scientists to increasingly turn to experiments, which are now often the preferred method to explain the causes and consequences of political behaviors. They also identify the important challenges that persist in expanding the domain of experimental political science, for example, the fact that politics entails not just debates about the empirical consequences of choosing one policy over another, but also disagreements over basic values. Nevertheless, Druckman and Lupia conclude that many aspects of modern politics follow a logic that can be evaluated scientifically and political science experiments are increasingly helping researchers and citizens around the world to better understand how humans organize themselves.

### How Presidents Use Public Opinion

With Larry Jacobs of the University of Minnesota, **Druckman** is completing a book manuscript on the impact of public opinion on the policy responsiveness of three presidents—Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan. The researchers rely on public statements, memoranda, and other archival materials, including private polls run from the White House. Scrutinizing polls from the Reagan era, Druckman and Jacobs show that certain issue positions taken by President Reagan were responding specifically to the concerns of the wealthy, political independents, Baptists, born-again Protestants, and conservative Republicans. The finding points to a more nuanced understanding of how public opinion can be collected and used at the highest levels of policymaking. It also demonstrates how some economic and political interest groups can sway government policy away from the overall interests of the country.

### Presidential Politics

IPR political scientist **Daniel Galvin** is engaged in several ongoing research projects examining the conditions under which presidents adopt different strategies, and the effects those strategies have on their political parties and policymaking. One study reconsiders presidential partisanship under presidents Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, and Gerald Ford. It develops a new theoretical framework for anticipating when different varieties of “presidential partisanship” will emerge, uses it to uncover partisan activities in Republican presidencies predating President Ronald Reagan that have long gone undetected, and analyzes their long-term effects. Another paper looks at how much presidents are constrained by existing institutional and orga-



IPR political scientist Daniel Galvin, who won an emerging scholar award from the American Political Science Association in 2012, is studying how social democratic political parties adapt in a world marked by globalization and declining union influence.

nizational arrangements—and specifies the conditions under which their actions are likely to be more or less “formative” within discrete spheres of American politics. Other work looks at the challenges and opportunities in conducting historically oriented research on the presidency.

### Party Organization and Policymaking

Since the 1970s, left-leaning parties around the world have been under pressure to adapt to changing economic and political conditions. With globalization and deindustrialization shrinking organized labor’s membership base and undermining the credibility of traditional social-democratic policy agendas, these parties have faced incentives to develop new policy initiatives and court new electoral constituencies. The Democratic Party in the United States is usually thought to have responded to these incentives slowly, poorly, or not at all, and this is presumed to help explain their electoral difficulties since the Reagan presidency. But is this narrative correct? And if Democrats did have trouble adapting, then why?

To investigate the question, Galvin turns to the Rust Belt—the region hit hardest by globalization-related trends—and finds surprising variation in the adaptive capacities of Democratic parties in four of the heaviest manufacturing states—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Drawing upon extensive primary-source research, Galvin finds that these parties’ historical ties to organized labor, urban machines, and liberal interest groups (in different proportions in each state) had important consequences for their downstream activities. This project has already turned up some surprising findings. For example, in

Michigan, Galvin has found that the relationship between the Michigan Democratic Party and the UAW remained unusually strong between 1970 and 2010, yet Democratic politicians frequently promoted “third-way” policies that contradicted labor’s longstanding priorities. Deep party-union integration over many years, he argues, led union officials to internalize the party’s strategic considerations and support adaptation, while magnifying the party’s organizational capacities and providing base stability. The case suggests that past a certain point of integration, strong party-union linkages might not be a hindrance—but might generate synergies that help foster electoral resilience.

### Campaigns and New Media

Some research exists on documenting how the Internet, Twitter, Facebook, and other social media affect citizen deliberation, news consumption, and participation. Yet little exists to explain how these new communication technologies shape electoral campaigns. Druckman and two former students, Michael Parkin of Oberlin College and Martin Kifer of High Point University, are filling this gap with their ongoing, award-winning study of how U.S. congressional candidates use the web to run their campaigns. In 2012, they received a third round of funding from the National Science Foundation for the research. Their unique data set has grown to cover more than 2,000 Senate and House candidates’ websites between 2002 and 2012. They have also started to collect data on incumbents’ websites. In addition to being able to track the evolution of political campaigns over time, this data collection permits them to test



campaign theories on a representative sample—not just the best-funded and/or most well-known ones—as all candidates now have campaign websites.

In a recent IPR working paper using 2008 data on 402 campaign websites, he charts how sites change technologically, i.e., personalization, links, blogs, and multimedia, over the course of a campaign, in addition to when and how candidates use certain technologies. Contrary to what one might expect, he finds that congressional candidates do not exploit these new technologies as much as one might expect, with the perceived loss of control over their message seeming to drive the scant usage. Thus, the Web 2.0 era—when more interactive and media rich features came to be included in the previously static pages of websites and which started around 2008—does not appear to have dramatically altered how congressional campaigns are run.

### Party Nomination Rules and Campaigns

IPR political scientist **Georgia Kernell** examines the effect of intraparty candidate selection rules on active participation in electoral campaigns. Parties with decentralized candidate selection allow individual members to participate in nominating candidates to the party ticket, while those with centralized selection maintain control in the hands of the national executive. Kernell argues that individuals who vote for decentralized parties should be more informed about party processes than those who vote for centralized parties. She presents two countervailing arguments—one states that political information mobilizes party support and the other contends that information exposes internal party divisions and consequently reduces participation. She tests the arguments using original data on candidate selection and surveys from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. Her results suggest that voters are more likely to participate where nominations are centralized in a party's national leadership than where local party organizations select candidates.

### News Coverage and Partisanship

Scholars, journalists, politicians, and ordinary citizens have argued that American politics has grown more divisive in recent decades. Not only do Democrats and Republicans disagree on most critical issues, but they also display animosity for the opposing party. Researchers suggest that this animosity has polarized ordinary Americans, deepening the gulf of disagreement. In this project, political scientist and IPR associate **Yanna Krupnikov** and IPR graduate research assistant **Samara Klar** offer a different argument. They contend that the animosity and disagreement in Washington have pushed ordinary voters away from identifying with either party, leading them to identify as “Independents,” even when their ideological positions clearly align with one of the two parties. They show that the media—both news and entertainment—present partisan disagreement

as insurmountable, vilifying partisans and framing political moderation as an aspiration. This leads individuals to perceive political “independence” as highly socially desirable. In turn, this “rise of Independents” holds tremendous consequences for political participation and American democracy.

### The Politics of Economic Monitoring

Are people more likely to base how they think the economy will do on past evaluations or forward-looking information? A case for the former emphasizes the high (arguably prohibitive) costs of prospective information; an argument for the latter asserts simply that rational expectations agents will consume that information that provides them with the most accurate forecasts. Rather than contrasting retrospective with prospective, **Kernell's** project allows for the value and costs of prospective information to vary over time as well as across individuals, with results showing that heterogeneity is preserved and even extended during periods when economic news is plentiful.

### Engaging News Content and Readers

Most scholarly studies of the newspaper business focus on economics, industry structure, or its impact on the public sphere, yet few have taken up the readers' perspective. In an era of precipitous declines in newspaper readership, revenues, and jobs, IPR media scholar **Rachel Davis Mersey** and her colleagues asked what could newspapers do to attract new readers? They surveyed nearly 11,000 readers of 52 local newspapers nationwide, in conjunction with the Newspaper Associations of America's Readership Institute, to measure reader engagement and experiences, in addition to the traditional industry standard of reader satisfaction. Their findings reveal that reader engagement, defined as “the set of



IPR political scientist Georgia Kernell is examining how political parties choose which candidates to field in an election.

reader experiences characterizing how the newspaper fits into readers' lives," is a substantially better predictor of readership over satisfaction. Their tips for creating more socially engaging "water-cooler" moments include publishing a front-page question of the day on a little-known news story and investing more in investigative reporting. The study was published in *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*.

## Partisan News and Polarized Voters

**Mersey** examined the issue of why a majority of Americans seem to get their news from partisan outlets. In a media landscape saturated with 24/7 news coverage, nearly half of respondents feel overwhelmed by the amount of available information, and 40 percent say they cannot tell what is important. These statistics came out of a survey of people living in Cook County, Ill., that Mersey conducted. She fingers identity to explain why more than half of media consumers often opt for partisan news sources. Ninety percent of respondents said they had no inclination to read things that did not reinforce their ideas and opinions, answer their questions, or fill some need in their own life. This identity issue has led to very divergent messages. To attract viewers, many news networks, both conservative and liberal, now offer what Mersey calls "counter-programming" rather than news coverage, where they do not cover news but seek to inflame arguments. Yet as a readership strategy, it does not always work. Instead, she pointed to rapidly growing niche news organizations that offer smart, in-depth coverage, such as *The Economist* and *The Atlantic*.



IPR mass media scholar Rachel Davis Mersey prepares to answer a question about her talk on the dangers of news organizations feeding partisan biases.

## Babies, TVs, and DVDs

Since the rise of media specifically directed at infants and toddlers under 2 years of age in the early 1990s, the media and experts have provided conflicting advice to parents as to whether their children should be watching television and DVDs. Communication studies researcher and IPR associate **Ellen Wartella** and her colleagues undertook a review of the available research, finding evidence both for and against whether those 2 and under should be watching such programming. No clear evidence exists for whether such media exposure early in life affects cognitive outcomes later on. While there is evidence that infants and toddlers perform better after participating in a live experience over a video, some studies suggest that infants might be able to learn from video presentations with appropriate adult interventions and support. Given the "natural outgrowth" of babies' interest in the proliferation of screens that exist in their daily lives, from mom and dad's smart phones to siblings who watch TV, Wartella and her colleagues suggest a need to treat media time as another framework for learning, such as blocks for learning about physics or coins that teach them how to count. They conclude that the "material that [babies] see on a screen is a symbol of something in the real world and something that could provide them with information to learn about the world around them." Wartella is Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani Professor of Communication.

## Seeking Health Information Online

Communications studies researcher **Eszter Hargittai**, an IPR associate, continues her research into online information seeking. One area that she explores is health information and whether online access to new sources of previously unavailable information reduces inequities in access to it. In *Policy & Internet*, she and former Northwestern graduate student Heather Young write about a study of a diverse group of 210 first-year college students, almost evenly split between men and women. They observed how the students searched online for information on emergency contraception. The study took place soon after the Food and Drug Administration approved Plan B for over-the-counter distribution in 2007. The researchers asked participants about a hypothetical situation where a friend called for advice after a condom broke during sex, worried about getting pregnant. The friend did not have access to a campus health or planned parenting clinic. Advice about emergency contraception pills was seen as an ideal solution. The study reveals that while two-thirds of the participants found information on emergency contraception, one-third did not—and most of the group could not point to how to obtain the contraceptive quickly enough. Overall, the findings suggest that despite information theoretically available on the web about emergency contraception—even educated, supposedly Internet-savvy young adults might not be able to find it in a time of need.



Political scientists Traci Burch, an IPR associate, and Reuel Rogers with John Griffin of Notre Dame (center) prepare for a panel discussion on the interplay between race and politics at the Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior workshop.

### Political Views and the Vote

On May 11, more than 100 social scientists and graduate students gathered at the sixth annual Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior Workshop to examine research on how race, personality, affluence, scientific literacy, and social groupings can steer voters' decisions one way or another. Harvard University's **Jennifer Hochschild** discussed a public opinion survey of what 4,300 Americans think about a national FBI database of nearly 10 million DNA samples. The findings show those who demonstrate greater scientific literacy are more supportive of government funding of such databases, while minorities hold mixed views. African Americans, in particular, tend to oppose funding, although they endorse strong regulation. They are also less willing to provide their own DNA, likely because a disproportionate number of DNA samples come from Latinos and blacks. **Jeffery Mondak** of the University of Illinois discussed the resurgence of the study of personality in psychology and a wide array of possible applications of it to models of political behavior. Presenting the results of two randomized experiments, **Betsy Sinclair** of the University of Chicago looked at how one's social group might influence political behavior and opinion. Political scientist **Benjamin Page**, an IPR associate, presented findings from a pilot study of 104 Chicagoans with a median household wealth of \$7.5 million, revealing marked differences on questions of tax policy, economic regulation, and social welfare policy between the wealthy and average Americans. Northwestern political scientists **Traci Burch**, an IPR associate, and **Reuel Rogers** with **John Griffin** of Notre Dame discussed different aspects of race and politics, touching on the criminal justice system, judiciary, and executive branch, in addition to the converging political views of blacks and whites. IPR political scientist and associate director **James Druckman** was the organizer and the Institute was a co-sponsor of the event.

### Reflections on the 2012 Election

Three IPR faculty members led a post-mortem discussion of the 2012 presidential election for more than 50 graduate students and faculty members. **Druckman**, who moderated the event, began by pointing to just how close the election really was: A swing of just 300,000 votes in four states—Florida, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Virginia—would have handed the election to the Republican contender, Mitt Romney. **Page** explored how the demographic scales were tipping in favor of the Democratic party and that the Tea Party did not live up to electoral expectations but instead actually engendered Republican election losses. IPR sociologist **Monica Prasad** pointed to racial divisions reflected in voting behavior, with President Barack Obama garnering the majority of minority votes and Romney winning a majority of white ones. And IPR political scientist **Daniel Galvin** examined the inherent challenges of sustaining policy reforms after they are enacted, pointing to the importance of interest group buy-in and effective administration in policy arenas such as healthcare and Wall Street reform.

### The Unheavenly Chorus

Politically active individuals and organizations invest enormous amounts of time, energy, and money to influence everything from election outcomes to congressional subcommittee hearings to local school politics, while other groups and individual citizens seem woefully underrepresented. At a special IPR event on October 26 joint with Northwestern's department of political science, two of the nation's pre-eminent scholars on political participation, **Kay Lehman Schlozman** and **Sidney Verba**, discussed their important volume examining influence



National experts Sydney Verba and Kay Schlozman discuss their book on inequality and influence in the U.S. political process.

in America's political process. Building on in-depth surveys and their expansive database of interest organizations—35,000 organizations over 25 years—they underscored how deeply ingrained, persistent class-based political inequality is marring American democracy. *The Unheavenly Chorus: Unequal Political Voice and the Broken Promise of American Democracy* (Princeton University Press) was written with Henry Brady of the University of California, Berkeley. Schlozman is Moakley Endowed Professor of Political Science at Boston College, and Verba is Pforzheimer University Professor Emeritus and Research Professor of Government at Harvard University.

## Gender Differences and Similarities

Evolutionary psychologists and feminist psychologists are locked in fierce debate over widely different interpretations of the causes of gender differences and similarities. IPR social psychologist **Alice Eagly**, James Padilla Chair of Arts and Sciences, and her colleague Wendy Wood of the University of Southern California continue their investigation into this topic, offering a biosocial construction theory in contrast to that of evolutionary psychology. In their contribution to a recent volume of *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, the two researchers tackle the question encapsulated by Professor Higgins in the 1964 movie "My Fair Lady," asking "Why can't a woman be more like a man?" In fact, they provide examples of where women are like men, and men are like women. They posit that atypical and typical gender activities result from a flexible, non-gender-specific psychology, which allows humans to innovate and share information to ensure reproduction and survival in changing situations. Responsiveness to the constraints of the current environment is shaped into specific social roles by the demands of cultural, socioeconomic, and ecological environments and biological attributes such as birthing and nursing for

women and size and strength for men. The resulting collaborative division of labor sets "in place a cascade of psychological and social processes." In observing the division of labor within their culture, people infer "gender roles," regarded as "intrinsic" to each sex. So "if women care for children, they are thought to be nurturing and caring, and if men fight wars, they are thought to be tough and brave." These gender-role expectations about women and men encourage adults and socialize children to conform to shared beliefs about gender identities. These complex biosocial processes lead to male and female gender patterns specific to a particular time, culture, and situation.

## Feminism and the Science of Psychology

As chair of the Feminist Transformations Task Force of the Society for the Psychology of Women, **Eagly** has led an evaluation of the influence of feminism on the field. Starting in the 1960s, feminists mounted a far-reaching critique of the discipline of psychology, claiming that researchers had neglected the study of women and gender and misrepresented women in the meager efforts they put forth. To evaluate whether this situation has changed, the task force published an article in *American Psychologist* tracing and cataloging the incorporation of research on women and gender into psychological science. The task force analyzed the content of journal articles cataloged by PsycINFO between 1960 and 2009, as well as current introductory psychology course textbooks. Overall, they find that feminism has catalyzed research on women and gender, which now encompasses a large array of theories, methods, and topics. This work has been disseminated beyond gender-specialty books and journals into mainstream psychology journals, especially in developmental, social, and personality psychology. With Stephanie Riger of the University of Illinois at Chicago, Eagly is working on a second paper evaluating psychological science in relation to feminists' methodological and epistemological critiques.

## Toward a Field of Intersectionality

IPR sociologist **Leslie McCall** worked on several projects over the year dealing with intersectionality, an important concept first developed in women's studies for examining "intersections" between systems of oppression and inequality. In an oft-cited 2005 article, she defined it as "the relationships among multiple dimensions and modalities of social relationships and subject formations." As guest editors for a special edition of *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, McCall and her colleagues Sumi Cho of DePaul University and Kimberlé Williams Crenshaw of UCLA and Columbia University, who originally coined the term in 1989, wrote about the spread of the concept to other fields in their introduction to the issue. They consider the challenges facing the emerging field, including structural and political dynamics. They also call for collaborative efforts to further its use as an academic framework and a practical intervention "in a world characterized by extreme inequalities."





A group of participants celebrate the end of the 2012 RCT Workshop, with James Pustejovsky, an IPR graduate research assistant, and Larry Hedges (back center), an IPR statistician and education researcher who co-led the workshop.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- *Improving the design and quality of experiments*
- *Developing new methods for research in education*
- *Data use, quality, and cost in policy research*
- *Framing methods and pretreatment effects*
- *Interdisciplinary methodological innovation*

## IES-Sponsored Research Training

The Institute of Education Sciences (IES), the research wing of the U.S. Department of Education, and its National Center for Education Research supported three workshops at IPR in summer 2012 to increase the national capacity of researchers to develop and conduct rigorous evaluations of the impact of education interventions, each co-organized by an IPR fellow.

The sixth Summer Institute on Cluster-Randomized Trials (CRTs) in education was led by IPR statistician and education researcher **Larry Hedges** and **Spyros Konstantopoulos** of Michigan State University from July 15 to 26 at Northwestern. Thirty researchers from around the country participated in the two-week training, which focuses on the use of cluster-randomization—a methodological tool that helps account for the group effects of teachers and classrooms when measuring an intervention's effects on individual student achievement. Sessions covered a range of specific topics in the design, implementation, and analysis of education CRTs, from conceptual and operational models to sampling size and statistical power. Participants learned to use software such as STATA and HLM to conduct hierarchical data modeling and worked in groups to create mock funding applications for an education experiment.

Complementing the current interest in randomized experiments in education, the Workshop on Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education seeks to improve the quality of quasi-experiments in education, which recent analyses have shown to be generally below state of the art. A week-long session was held between August 6 and 10, led by IPR social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** and **William Shadish** of the University of California, Merced. More than 50 participating researchers received instruction on three distinct quasi-experimental techniques—regression discontinuity, interrupted time series, and nonequivalent group design using propensity scores and matching—and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Summer 2012 also marked the first annual Workshop on Design, Implementation, and Analysis of Within-Study Comparisons. The randomized experiment has long been established as the gold standard for answering causal questions, but randomized experiments are not always feasible, so observational studies must be used. The within-study comparison (WSC) design was developed to assess observational study methods in “real world” contexts. From August 13 to 17, Cook and Shadish were joined by **Peter Steiner** of the University of Wisconsin–Madison and former IPR postdoctoral fellow **Vivian Wong**, now at the University of Virginia, to provide 25 researchers with state-of-the-art tools for developing high-quality WSCs of their own. Attendees

worked in small groups of two to five people to design WSCs on topics of methodological interest. At the end of the week, groups presented their WSC protocols to the workshop for feedback and comments.

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## Multilevel Methods in Education

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In a project receiving support from IES, **Hedges**, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy, continues his development of improved statistical methods for analyzing and reporting the results of multilevel experiments in education. Many education evaluations employ complex, multilevel designs to account for the effects of clustering—or the fact that students are situated within certain classrooms in certain schools. The project also looks at how to represent and combine the results of several experiments, which can sometimes yield multiple measures of the same outcome construct. The results will improve the precision of estimates and suggest new ways to use the results of randomized experiments in education.

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## New Parameters for State Test Scores

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IES is also sponsoring a project co-led by **Hedges** that seeks to design new parameters for education experiments at the state, local, school, and classroom levels. Many current education experiments use designs that involve the random assignment of entire pre-existing groups, such as classrooms and schools, to treatments, but these groups are not themselves composed at random. As a result, individuals in the same group tend to be more alike than individuals in different groups, so results obtained from single-district data might be too imprecise to provide useful guidance. This project decomposes the total variation of state achievement test scores to estimate experiment design parameters for students in particular grades in each state.

The new parameters take into account achievement status and year-to-year improvement for a particular grade, as well as demographic covariates. Designs also differ across different school contexts with a focus on low-performing schools, schools serving low-income populations, or schools with large minority populations. The project has already produced important results, including new methods of calculating standard errors for intraclass correlations and software to perform them.

Preliminary work indicates that two-level intraclass correlations (students nested within schools) vary across the participating states. However, in a study Hedges co-authored with Eric Hedberg of the National Opinion Research Center and IPR graduate research assistant **Arend Kuyper**, the researchers' findings from three-level models (students nested within schools nested within districts) suggest that this variation might be related to district structures, and that within-district intraclass correlations are more consistent across states. The article was published in *Educational and Psychological Measurement*.

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## About the Program



### Larry Hedges, Chair

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 IPR. The work of Q-Center faculty often overlaps with IPR's Education Policy researchers.

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## Effect Sizes for Single-Case Designs

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Single-case designs are a set of research methods for evaluating treatment effects by assigning different treatments to the same individual and measuring outcomes over time. They are extremely popular in the fields of behavior analysis, clinical psychology, special education, and medicine, but standard effect sizes for summarizing and meta-analyzing findings from the designs are still needed. An article in *Research Synthesis Methods* authored by **Hedges** with IPR graduate research assistant **James Pustejovsky** and Shadish proposes a new effect size measure for single-case research that is directly comparable with the standardized mean difference often used in between-subjects designs. Techniques are provided for estimating the new effect size, as well as its variance, from balanced or unbalanced treatment reversal designs. The proposed estimation methods are further evaluated using a simulation study and then demonstrated in two applications.

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## Regression-Discontinuity Designs

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In a traditional regression-discontinuity design (RDD), units are assigned to treatment conditions on the basis of a single cutoff score on a continuous assignment variable. Recent

applications of RDDs in education, however, often assigned units to treatment on more than one continuous assignment variable. In an article in the *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, **Cook** and co-authors Wong and Steiner introduce the multivariate regression-discontinuity design (MRDD), where multiple assignment variables and cutoffs may be used for treatment assignment. The MRDD is an extension of the traditional RDD, except that treatment effects are estimated for cutoff frontiers, as opposed to at a single cutoff point. The article reviews four methods for estimating MRDD treatment effects and compares their relative performance in a simulation study under different scenarios. They find that each approach succeeds in producing unbiased treatment effects as long as their design and analytic assumptions are met.

## Research Methods in Education

Aimed at postgraduates in education and educational research methods courses, a new book co-edited by **Hedges** integrates the theoretical and practical aspects of educational research. *Research Methods and Methodologies in Education* (Sage Publications) goes through designing, planning, and conducting research to discussing analytical techniques, impact, and dissemination. The editors identify key research methodologies, data collection tools, and analysis methods, and focus on the direct comparisons between them. The chapters cover the full range of methods and methodologies, including Internet research, mixed-methods research, and various modes of ethnographic research. Additional online materials are also available. The book seeks to provide students with the theoretical understandings, practical knowledge, and skills needed to carry out independent research.

## Research Prizes for Minorities

The need for the United States to compete globally in science continues to rise, but minority groups, despite being the fastest growing segments of the population, are grossly underrepresented in these fields. One attempt at increasing the number of minority students entering careers in biomedicine is the use of prizes for undergraduate minority student research awarded by the Annual Biomedical Research Conference for Minority Students (ABRCMS). Although research prizes are common in science, it is unclear whether they have effects on the careers of scientists, and if so, how they produce these effects. With funding from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, **Hedges** and IPR research associate **Evelyn Asch** are conducting a study of this research prize competition that will explore the mechanisms by which research prizes might affect undergraduate minority students' career success as scholars. The results from the project will help to provide answers about how to increase the number of minority students who become biomedical researchers and why awards might be a potent tool in transforming students into scientists.



IPR fellows and TESS co-principal investigators Jeremy Freese (left) and James Druckman discuss how to encourage more faculty to use the online data collection platform.

## Time-Sharing Experiments (TESS)

IPR sociologist **Jeremy Freese** has co-led TESS, or Time-Sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences, since 2009. This fall, TESS received renewed funding from the National Science Foundation and Freese was joined by IPR political scientist and associate director **James Druckman**, Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science, as co-principal investigator. Launched in 2001, TESS offers researchers opportunities to test their experimental ideas on large, diverse, randomly selected subject populations. Faculty, graduate students, and postdoctoral researchers submit their proposals for peer review, and if accepted, TESS then fields the Internet-based survey or experiment on a random sample of the U.S. population at no cost. TESS is especially vital for scholars, insofar as it enables them to implement major research projects for free. This might be particularly relevant for younger scholars, and for this reason, they are launching a new initiative for them. They will begin offering an annual Young Investigators Proposal Competition, open only to graduate students or individuals who completed their PhD within the past three years. Freese and Druckman are also hoping to support shorter studies, aiming to field 25 to 35 brief proposals over the next three years in TESS' Short Studies Program. In addition to a special competition for young investigators, TESS will also offer one for "real-stakes" experiments, in which respondents operate under real rules for real stakes (usually monetary rewards). The competition will give investigators greater funding in order to make larger payments to respondents. This may be especially appealing to economists who typically pay experimental participants. The goal is to increase the participation of economists in applying.

TESS will also offer the possibility of simultaneous cheap, diverse—but not representative or probability-based—recruitment using Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk). MTurk is an online crowdsourcing platform launched by Amazon in

2005, which connects “workers” with “requesters.” According to Amazon’s website, requesters ask workers to complete “HITs,” or human intelligence tasks. HITs are self-contained tasks that a worker can work on, submit an answer, and collect a reward for completing. This allows researchers to compare their results from a representative population on a typical TESS study with one on the unrepresentative MTurk platform.

homogeneous set of candidates than parties with platforms that are more distant. Kernell tests this prediction using data on the policy positions of Democratic and Republican candidates for congressional and state legislative elections since 1990. In line with the model’s predictions, she finds that minority parties—presumably more distant from the median voter—are more heterogeneous than majority parties.

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## Big Data Network

With support from the National Science Foundation, IPR Director and education economist **David Figlio**, joint with Kenneth Dodge at Duke University, is leading a project that teams IPR scholars with faculty, policymakers, and practitioners from around the nation to examine construction of “next-generation” data sets. These large-scale, national sets will link administrative data, such as welfare and school records, to population data and could permit quicker evaluations of early childhood investments and interventions. The researchers aim to create a prototype using data from North Carolina and Florida, states that already have such data sets. Creating a comprehensive data set requires close collaboration between scholars, policymakers, and data administrators at many levels of government. Thus, the network’s advisory board will ensure understanding of the issues policymakers face. Its members include three former governors, two state education superintendents, and the first IES director. The other critical element to making effective use of such data sets is cross-disciplinary knowledge and expertise. At IPR, the network will involve economists **Jonathan Guryan** and **Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach**, social demographer **Quincy Thomas Stewart**, psychobiologist **Emma Adam**, and biological anthropologists **Christopher Kuzawa** and **Thomas McDade**. The network will host a workshop in fall 2013, organized by IPR, that will include interdisciplinary scholars from around the nation, representing universities from Harvard and Princeton to Stanford, in addition to practitioners in state education departments and advisory board members from six states. Figlio is Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy.

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## Party Heterogeneity and Candidates

IPR political scientist **Georgia Kernell** is examining the conditions under which parties benefit from fielding more or less heterogeneous candidate teams. While most spatial voting models assume or imply that homogeneous candidate teams offer parties the best prospect for winning elections—in reality, candidates from the same political party often adopt divergent policy positions. She reconciles theory and reality by identifying a strategic rationale for political parties to recruit a diverse pool of candidates. Kernell develops a spatial model in which two parties each select a distribution of candidates to compete in an upcoming election. The model demonstrates that parties positioned close to the median voter should field a more

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## Status Quo Deference

For more than a decade, IPR economist **Charles F. Manski** has studied planning with partial knowledge, focusing on treatment choice under ambiguity. In the *Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics*, Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics, explores the potential for learning through adaptive diversification of treatment choice for institutions that often defer to the status quo rather than implementing proposed policy innovations. The task is to choose treatments for a population whose members might vary in their response to treatment. Manski demonstrates that a key requirement for policy innovation is framing the policy problem as a choice of multiple treatment allocations rather than as a binary, all-or-nothing choice between the status quo and the innovation. He demonstrates particular effectiveness of the approach in collective decision processes like voting and two-sided negotiations.

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## Network Sampling Theory Methodology

Even though networks are a popular tool for representing elements in a system, many networks can be viewed as only samples of the true underlying network. This is a particularly common issue in the monitoring and study of massive, online social networks. In a project with Eric Kolaczyk and Yaonan Zhang of Boston University, IPR statistician **Bruce Spencer** is examining the problem of estimating degree distribution of a network from its sample network, when the sample is based on a simple design. With Northwestern graduate student Maksym Vasylykiv, he is extending the results to networks arising from complex samples. He is also working with Northwestern preventive medicine professor Denise Scholtens to develop sampling designs for estimating protein linkages.

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## Decision Theory for Statistical Agencies

Government data collections are tempting targets for budget cutters—not because the budgets are large, but because ignorance about data use makes the effects of data reductions hard to see. There is a reason that so little is known about data use, however. Inferring data-use impacts is a problem of assessing the causal effect of an intervention—people either observe what happened when the data program was conducted, or what happened when it was not conducted, but not both. A project led by **Spencer** with **Manski** will address fundamental problems



for government statistical agencies: how to understand the value of the statistics they produce, how to compare value to cost to guide rational setting of statistical priorities, and how to increase value for a given cost. Because data use is so complicated and difficult to study, Spencer argues that new theory is needed to develop, analyze, and interpret case studies for data use in policymaking and research. The practical implications of research findings are important for statistical agencies, in the long and short term, to understand and communicate the value of data programs the agencies might carry out. With funding from the National Science Foundation, the researchers propose to extend and apply statistical decision theory, including cost-benefit analysis, to attack such basic questions. The research will focus on data use, data quality, data cost, and optimization, and the findings will be applied to problems of the U.S. Census Bureau to carry out a cost-benefit analysis of the 2020 Census, which faces severe cost constraints.



IPR researchers and statisticians Bruce Spencer (left) and Larry Hedges exchange views on building a research agenda to improve methodology in policy-relevant experiments.

### Overstating Accuracy in Diagnostic Tests

Medical diagnostic tests indicate whether a person has a disease, court trials indicate whether a defendant is guilty, and surveys report whether a respondent favors a candidate. The methods for assessing accuracy when there is no gold standard available increasingly rely on latent class models, which extrapolate relationships between the observable classification and the unobservable classification, to obtain estimates of accuracy including specificity, sensitivity, and error rates. But the error rates according to the latent class differ from the true error rates, and empirical comparisons with a gold standard suggest the true error rates are often larger. In a *Biometrics* article, **Spencer** investigates conditions where the latent class models overstate accuracy and where the true type error rates are larger than those provided by the latent class models. His results allow for better identification of when latent class models overstate accuracy so that decisions are not compromised by overconfidence. This is particularly important for public health decisions about cost effectiveness of medical screening when screening accuracy is estimated from latent class models without a gold standard.

### Fostering a Methodological Network

The Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness (SREE) gathered hundreds of researchers and educators from all over the nation in March and September of 2012 for its annual spring

and fall conferences. Several IPR members presented their research at the three-day meetings, both held in Washington, D.C., including many IPR graduate research assistants, as well as IPR economist **Kirabo Jackson** and **Hedges**, who serves as SREE's president. Founded in 2005, SREE is a professional society that brings together scholars from a diversity of disciplines in the social sciences, behavioral sciences, and statistics who seek to advance and disseminate research on the causal effects of education interventions, practices, programs, and policies. It also publishes the *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*, a peer-reviewed publication of research articles focused on cause-and-effect relations important for education, which Hedges co-edits. SREE is supported by an IES grant.

### Q-Center Colloquia

Designed to showcase and promote discussion of methodological innovation across disciplines, the Q-Center continued its colloquia series in 2012 with several renowned experts, including Chief Scientist of the U.S. Census Bureau **Roderick Little**, who spoke about randomization in surveys and experiments. Sociologist **Christopher Winship** of Harvard University presented his latest research examining the effects of education on IQ. Stanford University's **John Ioannidis**, **Ben Hansen** of the University of Michigan, and Penn State Methodology Center director **Linda Collins** were among other invited speakers (see p. 70). A special one-day workshop at Northwestern on dealing with missing data by statistician **Donald Rubin** of Harvard University took place in August. It was organized by IPR associate **Bernard Black**, Nicholas D. Chabreja Professor of Law and Finance.



From left: IPR sociologist Lincoln Quillian converses about his research on segregation in U.S. neighborhoods with University of Chicago sociologist Charles Payne after an IPR policy research briefing on housing, desegregation, and opportunity in Chicago.

## RESEARCH TOPICS:

- *Urban poverty concentration*
- *Cross-national urban issues*
- *Race and income segregation*
- *Community policing and criminal justice*
- *Public and mixed-income housing*

## Housing, Desegregation, and Outcomes

At an April 30 IPR policy research briefing, four national experts weighed in on the persistence of segregation and the effects of housing policies that can be traced back to a series of court orders stemming from the 1966 *Gautreaux* lawsuit, including the 1976 Supreme Court decision mandating an end to racially discriminatory housing policies in Chicago.

IPR sociologist **Lincoln Quillian** pointed to how segregation remains a grave concern today. It continues to exacerbate inequality on the basis of race, he explained, almost automatically concentrating poverty in African American and Latino neighborhoods, which are four times more likely to be high-poverty areas than white neighborhoods. Quillian pointed to higher rates of violent crime in areas of concentrated poverty that are linked to poor health and depression for adults and lower test scores for children. These outcomes then ripple out over time across a variety of social contexts, compounding disparities in economic opportunities, access to resources, and schools. He advised policymakers to pay attention to how they combat racial segregation, as some evidence suggests that a higher level of economic segregation is replacing declining racial segregation.

**Susan Popkin**, who is a senior fellow at the Urban Institute and a former IPR graduate research assistant, and IPR political scientist **Wesley G. Skogan** took part in a study commissioned by the Chicago Housing Authority on whether public housing relocatees have a significant impact on crime in the neighborhoods they move to using new housing vouchers. The researchers examined the moves of Plan for Transformation housing voucher recipients from 1999 to 2008, comparing what actually happened in their destination neighborhoods to a forecast of what would have happened if their high-rise apartment buildings had not been demolished. The researchers analyzed data from 813 census tracts, tracking those who moved in or out of each census tract on a quarterly basis and comparing this to trends in crime in the same tract in the ensuing quarter. In Chicago, like Atlanta, they found there was a large “net benefit” of demolishing the high-rises, measured by citywide decreases in violent, gun, and property crime. Crime in neighborhoods where the housing projects once stood dropped dramatically—between 50 and 70 percent. Crime also decreased in the areas where voucher recipients resettled. However, it did not drop as much as predicted had voucher families stayed where they were. The researchers cite possible reasons for this, including higher victimization of relocated young men, disrupted social controls, and displacement. Overall,

the city experienced a crime decline of 1 percent due to the demolition of the worse high-rise buildings. This was quite contrary to the claim of some that the Plan for Transformation had a very negative impact on destination neighborhoods. It also reflects the fact that crime on Chicago Housing Authority properties already did not play a large role in citywide crime rates, another misperception.

Johns Hopkins sociologist **Stefanie DeLuca**, a former IPR graduate research assistant, reviewed housing mobility programs. There has been a significant shift from building public housing to providing vouchers for use on the private rental market. In theory, voucher programs should allow low-income renters to move to better areas, but this is not happening. In Chicago, most black voucher holders remain in high-poverty, mostly black neighborhoods. Reasons for this include discrimination by landlords, unexpected moves in dire circumstances, and little information about better neighborhoods. She also spoke about how some programs are better at providing assistance than others, such as the Baltimore Housing Mobility Program, which provides pre- and post-move counseling. She called for more research on landlords and on ways to support families in efforts to desegregate and deconcentrate poverty.

### Segregation and Poverty Concentration

**Quillian** continues to focus on better understanding the forces that produce high rates of neighborhood poverty in black and Hispanic neighborhoods in American cities. In an *American Sociological Review* article, Quillian develops a formal model of how different forms of segregation combine with other spatial conditions to produce high rates of poverty in neighborhoods resided in by black and Hispanic families. Using data from the 2000 Census, he shows that three forms of segregation contribute importantly to black and Hispanic neighborhood poverty: racial segregation, segregation by poverty status within race, and segregation from high- and middle-income members of other racial groups. Past work has emphasized the first two, but has missed the importance of the disproportionately high rates of poverty of other-race neighbors of blacks and Hispanics in producing neighborhood poverty concentration.

### Dynamic Models of Income Segregation

Housing trends in many U.S. cities clearly reflect decades of racial segregation. But why do current residents continue to relocate along racial lines? In a project with Elizabeth Bruch of the University of Michigan, **Quillian** is examining the modern-day causes of urban racial segregation. One hypothesis is that a community's racial make-up directly affects the decision to move—or not move—to a certain community, either due to prejudice or to a preference for living among neighbors of one's own race. A second hypothesis is that race only appears to matter because it is associated with other characteristics that do matter to households, such as school quality or poverty

### About the Program



### Lincoln Quillian, Chair

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 performance measurement and rewards.

and crime rates. To test these hypotheses, Quillian and Bruch have developed new methods for modeling residential mobility across neighborhoods. Their discrete-choice models incorporate many characteristics of destination neighborhoods, thus improving the model's realism in replicating residential decision making. Preliminary results suggest that racial composition is a major factor in residential mobility decisions, even controlling for housing prices, economic status, and other factors of the communities to which people move. The research is supported by the National Institutes of Health.

### Inequality/Inégalités in U.S. and France

IPR researchers traveled to France to participate in the third transnational workshop between IPR and Science Po's Observatoire Sociologique du Changement (OSC) on June 21–22. The more than 30 faculty and graduate students examined a variety of issues associated with a comparative look at inequalities in neighborhoods and institutions in France and the United States. It was organized by **Quillian** with IPR Director and education economist **David Figlio** and OSC's **Marco Oberti**. The Partner University Fund of the FACE Foundation, NYC provided workshop funding.

The first session began with an exploration by OSC's **Marie Duru-Bellat** and **Elise Tenret** of the subjective side of meritocracy. Using survey data on more than 30,000 pan-European respondents' perceptions of "perceived" and "preferred" meritocracy, they disclose that broad macro-socioeconomic characteristics seem to matter more than educational ones. Social policy professor **Barton Hirsch**, an

IPR associate, discussed a recent mixed-methods evaluation of “After School Matters,” a Chicago after-school apprenticeship program, revealing ways to improve the program and students’ work readiness by, for example, improving their communication styles and other soft skills. IPR graduate research assistant **Dawna Goens** addressed whether career soft skills can be taught. Her study of CITY, a technical training program for 18-to-25-year-old minority students, showed that training relied on two social mechanisms—sharing and accountability—to teach students how to present themselves professionally and manage emotions at work.

In the second session, **Joseph Ferrie**, an economist and IPR associate, used U.S. Census and armed forces test data to link high levels of lead in drinking water to cognitive declines in adults, especially more disadvantaged ones. This points to intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic disadvantage. OSC’s **Agnès Van Zanten** revealed how personal and professional networks affect school choice, noting the central role they play in informing parents’ views on choice, “orders of worth,” and school quality. **Figlio**, who is Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy, addressed the role of information in determining whether the poor participate in social programs that offer significant financial advantages, especially during policy transitions. Looking at prenatal nutrition (WIC) take-up during the period of welfare reform in the mid-1990s, drops are seen for first-time moms with less education, but not for Hispanic immigrants in same-origin communities, who seem to be informed by their social networks.

Session three got underway with OSC’s **Oberti** and graduate student **Clément Rivière** examining a reform in French district-level school admissions policy. Designed to increase disadvantaged students’ access to better schools, it led to feelings of increased resentment, distrust, and discrimination among low-income immigrant parents and their children and failed to widen access. **Kelly Iwanaga Becker**, an IPR graduate research assistant, and IPR education researcher **James Rosenbaum** delved into whether applying for scholarships can increase four-year college attendance rates. They find \$2,500 is the median amount for most students who receive a private scholarship, and the search for scholarship money might distract students from more reliable and worthwhile financial aid avenues, such as completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). OSC graduate student **Annabelle Allouch** undertook a comparative examination of how high-potential access programs in elite institutions

in France and the United Kingdom affect admission processes. She finds a narrowing between the two countries, in particular for how a student’s “potential” is seen as a signal of their value on the labor market.

In session four, Rosenbaum investigated how vocational training allows low-income students to escape the “college for all” trap, where low-income students experience high drop-out rates. With the help of vocational faculty, such students can discover new interests and abilities, in addition to receiving training in a well-paid technical professional. IPR economist **Jonathan Guryan** presented a cognitive behavioral intervention to improve decision making to prevent recidivism in the juvenile justice system. Preliminary findings show a 10 to 15 percent decline in the treatment group, also registering some significant cost benefits. In a country where collecting ethnicity information is illegal, OSC graduate student **Mathieu Ichou** found a way to compare the academic achievement of children of immigrants with that of children of natives, demonstrating

that children of Turkish and West African (Sahel) origin underperform significantly. Using data for 22 European countries, OSC graduate student **Noémie Le Donné** conducts a multilevel analysis of the interaction between student, school, and national characteristics, which reveals the importance of considering school social composition when analyzing social inequalities in educational achievement.

Session five began with OSC director **Alain Chenu** comparing voter turnout in three types of French elections—presidential, legislative, and municipal—finding declines in turnout for all but the presidential elec-

tions and steep declines in electoral participation by the urban poor, which points to disaffection and social capital loss. French researchers **Philippe Coulangeon** of OSC and **Ivaylo Petev** of INSEE, the French statistical agency, described how socioeconomic factors are influencing how individuals deal with and consider the effects of climate change, as the burden of responsibility shifts from an institutional level to a focus on the individual’s carbon footprint, finding notable income and gender differences. IPR social demographer **Christine Percheski** discussed her study of how income has changed across recessions, in particular that of the early 1980s and the mid-2000s, with one persistent finding for both periods being that single parents and single adults were more likely to plunge into poverty than married couples.

IPR social psychologist **Thomas D. Cook** led off the final session with a discussion of the state of research on housing ef-



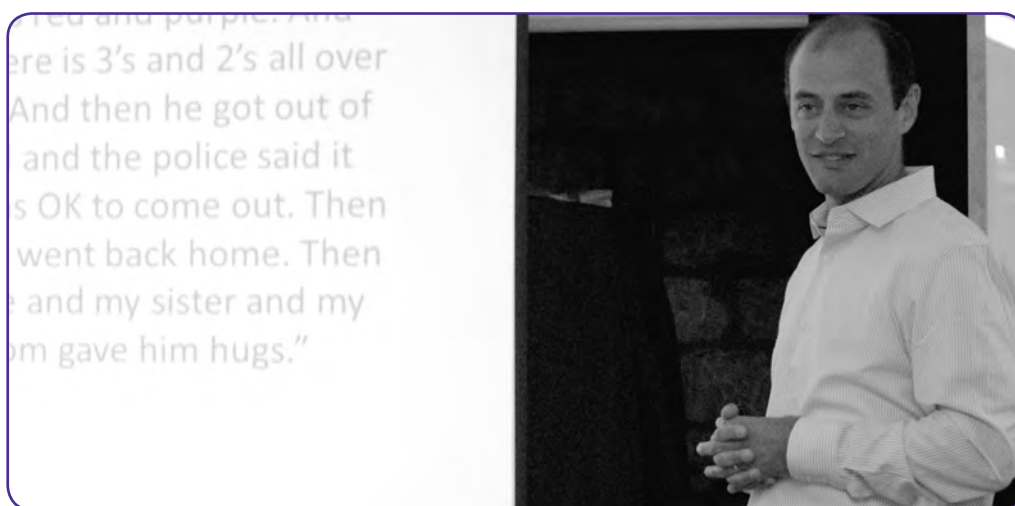
OSC researcher Agnès Van Zanten presents her recent work on school choice and social networks at the IPR/OSC comparative workshop on inequalities in neighborhoods and institutions.



fects, critiquing the research methods which mostly seem to pull from applied micro-economics and the use of randomized clinical trials. He also pointed to the mostly “depressing story” on mobility study results, noting a few bright spots for voucher recipients’ better mental health and lower rates of obesity and diabetes. **Quillian** and **Hugues Lagrange**, an OSC sociologist, jointly presented their unique comparative study of socioeconomic segregation in Paris and Chicago. Gathering and analyzing census data from both cities, they

find higher levels of overall segregation in Chicago, with segregated enclaves of high-income households for both cities. They pointed to plans to dissect neighborhood income and ethnic composition, and change over time. OSC graduate student **Antoine Jardin** created socio-spatial models of voter registration and turnout to compare how low-income urban voters in one French area compare with those in a similar U.K. area. The models show declines in the most disadvantaged areas.

The two-day workshop concluded with a roundtable discussion on the obstacles and advantages of conducting transnational research projects, the push for randomization, research methods, and ethical considerations, among others. Noted Cook, who is Joan and Sarepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, it is not just a question of getting researchers together to conduct evaluations, they have to be able to “speak” each other’s research language and bridge the different research cultures between the two countries.



At the workshop, IPR economist Jonathan Guryan presents results from an intervention using cognitive behavioral therapy to help prevent youth from re-entering the juvenile justice system.

## Technology and Community Policing

In the 2012 *Annual Conference Proceedings on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, social policy professor and IPR associate **Dan Lewis** and **Sheena Lewis**, an IPR graduate research assistant, investigate the current role of technology in supporting citizens’ efforts to address crime in a middle-class, racially diverse community in Chicago. The co-authors conducted a preliminary study of two websites that were created to help citizens address crime, an informational one created by the Chicago police and a community web forum. They found that residents used the community web forum to voice their community concerns more than the police website, and it also served to build relationships, discuss ways to take collective action, share information and advice, and regulate the online and offline social norms. Their results suggest that web tools to support community policing should be designed to allow residents to engage in collective problem-solving discussions, as opposed to only providing information.

## National Police Research Platform

Funded by the National Institute of Justice, the National Police Research Platform is designed to collect standardized, longitudinal data on police officers, supervisors, and organizations and then use the resulting data to examine ways to improve police organizations and their communities. An important aim is to improve police policies and practices, creating a shared understanding and benchmarks for when and how particular data and research efforts can be used. **Skogan** has been leading the platform’s survey of individual police officers. Skogan helped direct the platform’s surveys of police officers and develop an online survey tool for the project. Overall, 108 surveys involving more than 12,000 police employees were completed.

## Procedural Justice and Legitimacy

**Skogan** is directing an evaluation of the Chicago Police Department’s (CPD) Procedural Justice and Legitimacy initiative. The initiative is part of the CPD’s relaunch of its 20-year-old community policing program known as the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), which Skogan has extensively studied. The entire department will undergo training in how to better deal with the public. To date, more than 6,000 officers and 250 new recruits have taken part. In a press release, the CPD states that the Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy training is designed to teach officers how “to treat residents fairly and with respect to earn their trust, demonstrate their importance in maintaining social order and manage conflicts, and ultimately improve officer safety and efficiency.” Skogan’s study focuses on the department’s efforts to reshape its relationship and rebuild its legitimacy in the eyes of minority communities in Chicago, as well as to redirect the character of its internal supervisory and decision making processes. The MacArthur Foundation and Joyce Foundation are jointly providing funding for the project.

# AWARDS, HONORS, AND PRESENTATIONS OF NOTE

## Faculty Fellows

### Lori Beaman

"Evidence from Research in India and Policy Implications," Policy Seminar, Women's Leadership and Participation, U.K. Department for International Development, London, September



IPR social psychologist Alice Eagly (center) accepts her honorary doctorate from Erasmus University Rotterdam.

### Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Ascend Fellow, The Aspen Institute, 2012-13; Visiting Scholar, Department of Psychology and California Center for Population Research, UCLA, Spring 2012; "Improving Life Opportunities: Two-Generation Education Interventions for Low-Income Parents and Their Young Children," to Women Employed, Chicago, April 3; to Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE), Los Angeles, April 20; and to the Evanston Community Foundation, Evanston, Ill., September 27

### Fay Lomax Cook

"Social Security in the USA: Contributions, Challenges, and Public Opinion," Keynote, International Conference on Aging and Social Security, Zhejiang University and Gerontological Society of America, Hangzhou, China, May 21

### Thomas D. Cook

"Bringing Interrupted Time-Series in from the Dark," Award Presentation, 2012 Peter H. Rossi Award, Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, Baltimore, November 9; "Strategies for Selecting Comparison Groups," Invited Talk, Methodological Advancement Meeting, Office for Planning and Research Evaluation, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington D.C., September 6-7

### James Druckman

Elected Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Mass., October 6; Fellow, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 2012-13; Robert E. Lane Award for the *Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Political Science*, Political Psychology Section, and Best Book Award, Experimental Research Section; Best Paper Award for "Framing and Biased Information Search" with Jordan Fein and Thomas Leeper, Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior Section, American Political Science Association, New Orleans, August 30; Award for Exceptional Contribution to the American Association for Public Opinion Research, *Public Opinion Quarterly*; Vice President, International Society of Political Psychology, 2012-13

### Alice Eagly

Elected Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Mass., October 6; Honorary Doctorate from Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, November 8; Women with Vision Award, Women's Bar Association of Illinois, Chicago, November 15; "Woman as Leaders: Negotiating the Labyrinth," Invited Addresses to the 19th Annual Midwest Institute for Students and Teachers of Psychology, Glen Ellyn, Ill., February 24; to the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, National Research Council, The National Academies, Washington, D.C., April 12; and to the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology, San Diego, April 26; "Sex Differences in Social Behavior: What Are Their Origins?" Invited Address, Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, May 4

### David Figlio

2012 Outstanding Professor Award, School of Education and Social Policy, Northwestern University, June 15

### Jeremy Freese

Chair-Elect, Section on Social Psychology, American Sociological Association, 2013-14; Member, Panel on Measuring Social and Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion in Surveys, Committee on National Statistics, National Academy of Sciences, 2012-14; Member, "The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Understanding Collaboration Between the Social Sciences and the Life Sciences," Standing Committee for the Social Sciences, European Science Foundation, 2012

### Daniel Galvin

2012 Emerging Scholar Award, Political Organizations and Parties Section, American Political Science Association, New Orleans, August 30

### Laurel Harbridge

Visiting Scholar, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Vanderbilt University, Fall 2012

**Larry Hedges**

Senate-Confirmed Member, National Board for Education Sciences, June 29; "Improving Generalizability of Social Research" and "Does Winning a Prestigious Prize Enhance Research Careers?" 2012 MITER Lectures, University of Minnesota, March 23; "The Crisis in U.S. Education Research Capacity," Keynote, Midwest Education Research Association, Evanston, Ill., November 9; "The Structure of Variation in Academic Achievement," Distinguished Lecture, National Science Foundation, Arlington, Va., November 29

**Christopher Kuzawa**

"Epigenetic, Developmental, and Intergenerational Embodiment of U.S. Social Disparities: The Case of Cardiometabolic Disease," Seminar, National Human Genome Research Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., October 18; "Epigenetic, Developmental, and Intergenerational Influences on U.S. Cardiovascular Health Disparities," Seminar, Public Health Genomics, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, February 10

**Charles F. Manski**

"Public Policy in an Uncertain World: Analysis and Decisions," Summer Lectures, Einaudi Institute for Economics and Finance, Rome, March 20 and 22; "Policy Analysis with Incredible Certitude," W. Edmund Clark Distinguished Lecture, Queen's University, Kingston, Australia, April 2; "Measuring Expectations to Assist Inference on Decision Processes," Keynote, 2012 International Economic Science Association Conference, New York City, June 22; "Policy Analysis with Incredible Certitude," Douglass North Honorary Lecture, Washington University in St. Louis, October 8

**Leslie McCall**

"American Beliefs About Income Inequality from the 1980s to the Occupy Wall Street Movement," Plenary Panel, "Rising Economic Inequality in the 21st Century," University of Kentucky, March 2

**Thomas McDade**

"Socioeconomic Gradients of Early Pubertal Development and Menarche Across Racial/Ethnic Groups: Findings from a Nationally Representative Sample of Adolescent Girls," Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, San Francisco, October 30

**Greg Miller**

"The Psychobiology of Chronic Stress," Keynote, Midwestern Brain, Behavior, and Immunity Conference, Chicago, November 30

**Lincoln Quillian**

Fellow, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, 2012-13

**James Rosenbaum**

"Beyond One-Size-Fits-All Colleges," National Attainment Agenda and Individual Success Conference, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C., April 25

**Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach**

Named Research Associate, National Bureau of Economic Research; "Lifetime Impacts of a Kindergarten Classroom," Keynote, Annual Research Conference, Illinois Education Research Council, June 11

**Wesley G. Skogan**

Member, Crime Indicators Working Group, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012-14; Board of External Overseers, International Victimology Institute Tilburg (EU's INTERVICT), Tilburg University, Netherlands; Appointed Member, Advisory Committee, U.K. Police and Crime Commissioners; Briefings on "Public Housing Transformation and Crime: Making the Case for Responsible Relocation" to John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, to Chicago Housing Authority, to Chicago City Hall, and to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C., Fall 2012

**Bruce Spencer**

Invited Participant, "Discourses on Darfur," Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio, Italy, April 24-26

**Celeste Watkins-Hayes**

Elected Member, Nominations Committee, American Sociological Association, 2012-13



Thomas Cook (left) received the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management's Rossi Award for Lifetime Achievement at its annual meeting on November 9 from Douglas Besharov of the University of Maryland.

# FACULTY IN THE MEDIA—SELECTED MENTIONS

A study by Paul Eastwick of Texas A&M with IPR faculty and psychologists **Eli Finkel** and **Alice Eagly** shows a mismatch between what people say they want in a partner and what they find attractive after meeting one. It was reported on by Fox News and *Cosmopolitan*, among others, over winter 2012.

IPR sociologist **Leslie McCall** explained how American resentment toward the rich waxes and wanes, with resentment surging when the rich are doing well at a time when the average family is struggling, in a January 29 article in *The Washington Post*.

A study published in *Science*, led by IPR economist **Lori Beaman**, examined the impact of an affirmative action law in India that reserves leadership positions for women in village councils. Showing an increase in girls' career aspirations and erasing the education gender gap, the study was also featured in *The Times of India* and *The Globe and Mail* in January.

*The Atlantic*, *Washington Post*, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, and others covered a working paper by IPR labor economist **Kirabo Jackson** showing that incentive-based, college-preparatory programs for minority and low-income students can improve their college-going, graduation, and job rates, February 28.

A March 9 article in *Science* featured an examination by IPR political scientist **James Druckman** and the University of Michigan's Arthur Lupia of the increased use of experiments in political science research since the 1980s.

Citing her research on variables that influence how racial cues are used in categorizing other people, IPR social psychologist **Jennifer Richeson** explained how the brain weighs decisions and forms political beliefs on MSNBC, March 24.

A study released April 17 and led by **Eva Redei**, a psychiatrist, behavioral scientist, and IPR associate, showed how a simple blood test that she and her team developed can distinguish a depressed adolescent from one who is not. *Time*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *Scientific American*, and CNN featured the study.

A National Research Council Committee that included IPR economist **Charles F. Manski** concluded that research to date on the death penalty is fundamentally flawed and should not be used to determine the effect of the death penalty on murder rates. The April report made national headlines in *The Washington Post*, *USA Today*, NPR, and *Science*, among others.

In a May 21 *New York Times* article, IPR Director and education economist **David Figlio** argued that school choice vouchers are an important alternative to public schools for some families and emphasized how they differ from state to state.

In late May, *Science* and *Business Insider* highlighted the work of IPR biological anthropologist **Thomas McDade**, whose study suggested that higher levels of exposure to infectious microbes

early in life might prevent later-life chronic inflammation, associated with diseases of aging, such as heart disease and dementia.

Many top news outlets in June, including *Time* and *U.S. News & World Report*, featured research co-authored by IPR biological anthropologist **Christopher Kuzawa**. It suggested that children of older fathers and grandfathers might inherit longer telomeres, structures at the tips of chromosomes, that could allow for longer life by protecting against aging and disease.

*The New York Times*, *Time*, *U.S. News & World Report*, CBS News, *Chicago Tribune*, and others covered public health expert and IPR associate **Mercedes Carnethon's** June 14 study on how type 2 diabetes, considered a disease of the overweight, could be even deadlier for the normal-weight people who develop it.

A June 24 Bloomberg article featured IPR social demographer **Christine Percheski**, who explained that demographics of married mothers might signify more of a class gap, citing her analysis on how the married female voter has changed over time.

In a *Los Angeles Times* op-ed piece published July 3, higher education economist **Morton Schapiro**, Northwestern University president and professor; and an IPR fellow, and his co-author explained why doomsayers are wrong in saying that America's higher education model is broken.

IPR political scientists **Georgia Kernell** and **Laurel Harbridge** made appearances in several media outlets over the year to weigh in on the 2012 presidential election, including Chicago Tonight and Chicago's WBEZ 91.5.

The PBS program "Need to Know" featured an opinion piece on its website on November 26 authored by IPR sociologist and African American studies scholar **Celeste Watkins-Hayes** explaining how AIDS has become "increasingly a disease of economic inequality."



Celeste Watkins-Hayes

Freakonomics highlighted a working paper co-authored by IPR economist **Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach** showing that access to food stamps in childhood leads to a large reduction in incidences of diabetes, high blood pressure, and obesity in adulthood, November 28.

NBC's "Today" and *U.S. News & World Report* covered a study led by IPR clinical and developmental psychologist **Lauren Wakschlag** on a questionnaire designed to distinguish the typical from more concerning misbehavior of young children, possibly pointing to emerging mental health problems.



# RECENT FACULTY BOOKS

## Faculty Fellows

### Anthony Chen

Chen, Anthony, and Lisa Stulberg. *Beyond Bakke: The Origins and Development of Affirmative Action in College Admissions*. Princeton University Press (under contract).

Chen, Anthony. *The Fifth Freedom: Jobs, Politics, and Civil Rights in the United States, 1941–1972*. Princeton University Press (2009).

### Fay Lomax Cook

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

### James Druckman

Druckman, James, Donald Green, James Kuklinski, and Arthur Lupia, eds. *Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Political Science*. Cambridge University Press (2011). Winner, Best Book Awards from the Experimental Research and Political Psychology Sections, American Political Science Association, 2012.

### Daniel Galvin

Galvin, Daniel. *Rust Belt Democrats: Party Legacies and Adaptive Capacities in Postindustrial America*. Oxford University Press (under contract).

Galvin, Daniel. *Presidential Party Building: Dwight D. Eisenhower to George W. Bush*. Princeton University Press (2010).

### Larry Hedges

Arthur, James, Michael Waring, Robert Coe, and Larry Hedges, eds. *Research Methods and Methodologies in Education*. Sage Publications (2012).

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

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

### Charles F. Manski

Manski, Charles F. *Public Policy in an Uncertain World: Analysis and Decisions*. Cambridge University Press (2013).

National Research Council. *Deterrence and the Death Penalty*. National Academies Press (2012).

### Leslie McCall

McCall, Leslie. *The Undeserving Rich: American Beliefs About Inequality, Opportunity, and Redistribution*. Cambridge University Press (2013).

### Rachel Davis Mersey

Mersey, Rachel Davis. *Can Journalism Be Saved? Rediscovering America's Appetite for News*. Praeger (2010).

### Monica Prasad

Prasad, Monica. *The Land of Too Much: American Abundance and the Paradox of Poverty*. Harvard University Press (2012).

## ***The Land of Too Much: American Abundance and the Paradox of Poverty***

by Monica Prasad, Harvard University Press

IPR sociologist Monica Prasad's latest book, *The Land of Too Much*, centers around three key questions: Why does the United States have more poverty than any other developed country? Why did it experience an attack on state intervention starting in the 1980s, known today as the neoliberal revolution? And why did it recently suffer the greatest economic meltdown in 75 years?

Prasad explores the puzzle of why the United States has the most progressive tax system of the advanced industrial world, yet one of the world's smallest public welfare states. She traces how U.S. economic development grew from a model based on consumption while European states focused on an economic model

driven by exports and investment. Fueled by a tradition of sweeping government interventions, U.S. economic growth and strict financial regulation increased private credit, which became the means for meeting citizens' needs—a stark contrast to the cradle-to-grave social policies of a more protectionist Europe. In turn, the U.S. economic path eventually wound its way to more poverty, the “mortgage Keynesianism” that created the housing bubble, and an anti-tax and anti-regulation sentiment embodied by the recent rise of the Tea Party.



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

### Celeste Watkins-Hayes

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

### Burton Weisbrod

Weisbrod, Burton. *The Perils of Pay for Performance: Not Just "A Few Bad Apples."* Stanford University Press (under contract).

Weisbrod, Burton, Jeffrey Ballou, and Evelyn Asch. *Mission and Money: Understanding the University*. Cambridge University Press (paperback 2010).

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## Faculty Associates

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### Pablo Boczkowski

Boczkowski, Pablo. *News at Work: Imitation in an Age of Information Abundance*. University of Chicago Press (2010).

### Traci Burch

Hochschild, Jennifer, Vesla Weaver, and Traci Burch. *Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America*. Princeton University Press (2012).

### Carolyn Chen

Chen, Carolyn, and Russell Jeung, eds. *Sustaining Faith Traditions: Race, Ethnicity, and Religion Among the Latino and Asian American Second Generation*. NYU Press (2012).

### David Dana

Dana, David, ed. *The Nanotechnology Challenge: Creating Law and Legal Institutions for Uncertain Risks*. Cambridge University Press (2011).

### Daniel Diermeier

Bendor, Jonathan, Daniel Diermeier, David Siegel, and Michael Ting. *A Behavioral Theory of Elections*. Princeton University Press (2011).

Diermeier, Daniel. *Reputation Rules: Strategies for Building Your Company's Most Valuable Asset*. McGraw-Hill (2011).

### Steven Epstein

Wailoo, Keith, Julie Livingston, Steven Epstein, and Robert Aronowitz, eds. *Three Shots at Prevention: The HPV Vaccine and the Politics of Medicine's Simple Solutions*. Johns Hopkins University Press (2010).

### Eli Finkel

Baumeister, Roy, and Eli Finkel, eds. *Advanced Social Psychology: The State of the Science*. Oxford University Press (2010).

### John Hagan

Hagan, John. *Who Are the Criminals? The Politics of Crime Policy from the Age of Roosevelt to the Age of Reagan*. Princeton University Press (2010).

### Eszter Hargittai

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

## Research Methods and Methodologies in Education

Edited by James Arthur, Michael Waring, Robert Coe, and Larry Hedges, Sage Publications

Drawing on contributions from leading researchers all over the world, *Research Methods and Methodologies in Education* provides students with the theoretical understanding, practical knowledge, and invaluable skills needed to carry out high-quality, independent research. Co-edited by IPR education researcher and statistician Larry Hedges, the book emphasizes methodology and highlights key research tools and methods, providing an important foundation for educational research.

The chapters cover the full range of methods and methodologies, including Internet research, mixed-methods research, and the various modes of ethnographic

research. Not only does the handbook provide the reader with a range of research methods with their associated costs and benefits, but it also draws attention to the need for careful and systematic planning at all stages of the inquiry, and it cautions against employing any method without first evaluating its appropriateness to the questions being investigated. This book should prove valuable to both current students and other postgraduates who are undertaking research in education.



**Barton Hirsch**

Hirsch, Barton, Nancy Deutsch, and David DuBois. *After-School Centers and Youth Development: Case Studies of Success and Failure*. Cambridge University Press (2011). Winner, Best Multi-Authored Book Award, Society for Research on Adolescence, 2012.

**Dan Lewis**

Lewis, Dan. *Gaining Ground in Illinois: Welfare Reform and Person-Centered Policy Analysis*. Northern Illinois University Press (2010).

**Jennifer Light**

Light, Jennifer. *The Nature of Cities: Ecological Visions and the American Urban Professions, 1920–1960*. Johns Hopkins University Press (2009).

**John McKnight**

McKnight, John, and Peter Block. *The Abundant Community: Awakening the Power of Families and Neighborhoods*. Berrett-Koehler Publishers (2010).

**Robert Nelson**

Heckman, James, Robert Nelson, and Lee Cabatingan, eds. *Global Perspectives on the Rule of Law*. Routledge-Cavendish (2010).

**Benjamin Page**

Page, Benjamin, and Tao Xie. *Living with the Dragon: How the American Public Views the Rise of China*. Columbia University Press (2010).

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

**Andrew Roberts**

Roberts, Andrew. *The Quality of Democracy in Eastern Europe: Public Preferences and Policy Reforms*. Cambridge University Press (2009).

**Carl Smith**

Smith, Carl. *City Water, City Life: Water and the Infrastructure of Ideas in Urbanizing Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago*. University of Chicago Press (2013).

**James Spillane**

Spillane, James, and Amy Franz Coldren. *Diagnosis and Design for School Improvement: Using a Distributed Perspective to Lead and Manage Change*. Teachers College Press (2011).

**Seth Stein**

Stein, Seth. *Disaster Deferred: A New View of Earthquake Hazards in the New Madrid Seismic Zone*. Columbia University Press (2010).

**Ellen Wartella**

Wartella, Ellen, Alice Lichtenstein, Ann Yaktine, and Romy Nathan, eds. *Front of Package Nutrition Rating Systems and Symbols: Promoting Healthier Choices*. National Academies Press (2011).

Wartella, Ellen, Alice Lichtenstein, and Caitlin Boone, eds. *Front of Package Nutrition Rating Systems and Symbols: Phase I Report*. National Academies Press (2010).

**Teresa Woodruff**

Woodruff, Teresa, Laurie Zoloth, Lisa Campo-Engelstein, and Sarah Rodriguez, eds. *Oncofertility: Ethical, Legal, Social, and Medical Perspectives*. Springer (2010).

**Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America**

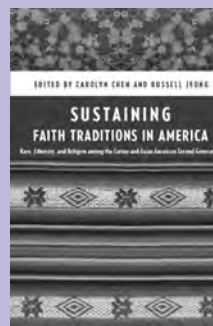
by Jennifer Hochschild, Vesla Weaver, and Traci Burch  
Princeton University Press



Throughout history, scholars have struggled to provide a single, overarching definition of race and ethnicity, but with globalization and immigration trends, the issue has grown increasingly difficult. In *Creating a New Racial Order*, political scientist and IPR associate Traci Burch and her co-authors, Harvard's Jennifer Hochschild and Yale's Vesla Weaver, examine the changing nature of race in the United States to provide a framework that will help Americans navigate this growing heterogeneity.

**Sustaining Faith Traditions: Race, Ethnicity, and Religion Among the Latino and Asian American Second Generation**

Edited by Carolyn Chen and Russell Jeung  
New York University Press



Fifty years ago, social theorist Will Herberg proposed that, over time, race would become less instrumental in the way U.S. immigrants defined themselves and that religion would come to form the basis of social identity. In *Sustaining Faith Traditions*, sociologist and IPR associate Carolyn Chen and her co-editor provide a new theory of identity formation that considers race, religion, and ethnicity simultaneously. They contend that religion does not eclipse race, but rather highlights and builds upon it.

# PUBLISHED ARTICLES AND CHAPTERS

## Emma Adam

Adam, E. 2012. Emotion-control transactions occur over multiple time scales in development: Implications for research on emotion and the development of emotional disorders. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development* 77(2): 17–27.

Aschbacher, K., E. Adam, L. Crofford, et al. 2012. Linking disease symptoms and subtypes with personalized systems-based phenotypes: A proof of concept study. *Brain, Behavior, and Immunity* 26(7): 1047–56.

Gunnar, M., and E. Adam. 2012. The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical system and emotion: Current wisdom and future directions. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development* 77(2): 109–19.

Hoyt, L., L. Chase-Lansdale, T. McDade, and E. Adam. 2012. Positive youth, healthy adults: Does positive well-being in adolescence predict better perceived health and fewer risky health behaviors in young adulthood? *Journal of Adolescent Health* 50(1): 66–73.

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### Bruce Spencer

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### Celeste Watkins-Hayes

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Skogan, W. G. 2012. Assessing asymmetry: The life course of a research project. *Policing and Society* 22(3): 270–79 (p. 276).

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## Poverty, Race, and Inequality

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**Do Job Networks Disadvantage Women? Evidence from a Recruitment Experiment in Malawi** by Lori Beaman, Niall Keleher, and Jeremy Magruder (WP-12-19)

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## Social Disparities and Health

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**'Dying From' to 'Living With': Framing Institutions and the Coping Processes of African American Women Living with HIV/AIDS** by Celeste Watkins-Hayes, LaShawnDa Pittman-Gay, and Jean Beaman (WP-12-01)

**Epigenetic Embodiment of Health and Disease: A Framework for Nutritional Intervention** by Christopher Kuzawa and Zaneta Thayer (WP-12-15)

**Long-Run Impacts of Childhood Access to the Safety Net** by Hilary Hoynes, Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, and Douglas Almond (WP-12-17)

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## Education Policy

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**Experimental Evidence on the Effect of Childhood Investments on Postsecondary Attainment and Degree Completion** by Susan Dynarski, Joshua Hyman, and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach (WP-12-03)

**Adequate (or Adipose?) Yearly Progress: Assessing the Effect of "No Child Left Behind" on Children's Obesity** by Patricia Anderson, Kristin Butcher, and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach (WP-12-04)

**Is Being in School Better? The Impact of School on Children's BMI When Starting Is Endogenous** by Patricia Anderson, Kristin Butcher, Elizabeth Cascio, and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach (WP-12-05)

**Do High School Teachers Really Matter?** by Kirabo Jackson (WP-12-09)

**Educational "Goodwill": Measuring the Intangible Assets at Highly Selective Private Colleges and Universities** by Peter Nurnberg, Morton Schapiro, and David Zimmerman (WP-12-11)

**Do College-Prep Programs Improve Long-Term Outcomes?** by Kirabo Jackson (WP-12-12)

**Non-Cognitive Ability, Test Scores, and Teacher Quality: Evidence from 9th Grade Teachers in North Carolina** by Kirabo Jackson (WP-12-18)

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## Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy

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**Identification of Preferences and Evaluation of Income Tax Policy** by Charles F. Manski (WP-12-02)

**Is Public Opinion Stable? Resolving the Micro-Macro Disconnect in Studies of Public Opinion** by James Druckman and Thomas Leeper (WP-12-06)

**A Source of Bias in Public Opinion Stability** by James Druckman, Jordan Fein, and Thomas Leeper (WP-12-07)

**Studying Discrimination: Fundamental Challenges and Recent Progress** by Kerwin Kofi Charles and Jonathan Guryan (WP-12-08)

**Motivating Action on Energy in the U.S.** by Toby Bolsen, James Druckman, and Fay Lomax Cook (WP-12-10)

**Political Dynamics of Framing** by Samara Klar, Joshua Robison, and James Druckman (WP-12-13)

**How Elite Polarization Affects Public Opinion Formation** by James Druckman, Erik Peterson, and Rune Slothuus (WP-12-14)

**Choosing Size of Government Under Ambiguity: Infrastructure Spending and Income Taxation** by Charles F. Manski (WP-12-16)

# COLLOQUIA AND EVENTS

## IPR Fay Lomax Cook Monday Colloquia

January 9, "School Accountability and Family Sorting" by David Figlio, Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy and of Economics, and IPR Associate Director and Fellow

January 23, "Resilience in the Rust Belt: Michigan Democrats and the UAW" by Daniel Galvin, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Fellow

February 6, "How Socioeconomic Contexts Influence Identity and Motivation for Youth" by Mesmin Destin, Assistant Professor of Education and Social Policy and Psychology and IPR Associate

February 13, "Social Suffering, Emotional Distress, and Diabetes Self-Care Among Mexicans in the United States" by Rebecca Seligman, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and IPR Fellow

March 5, "Mental Health Needs and Outcomes of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: Implications for Public Health Policy" by Linda Teplin, Owen L. Coon Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and IPR Associate

April 2, "Improving the Generalizability of Education Field Experiments" by Larry Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy and IPR Fellow

April 9, "Sexual Health as Buzzword: Competing Stakes and Proliferating Agendas" by Steven Epstein, John C. Shaffer Professor in the Humanities, Professor of Sociology, and IPR Associate

April 16, "Why Don't Women Get Job Referrals? Evidence from a Recruitment Experiment in Malawi" by Lori Beaman, Assistant Professor of Economics and IPR Fellow

April 23, "Educational 'Goodwill': Measuring the Intangible Assets at Highly Selective Private Colleges and Universities" by Morton Schapiro, University President, Professor (Economics, Kellogg, SESP), and IPR Fellow

May 7, "Fatherhood and Testosterone in the Philippines: Policy Implications of the Human Strategy of Cooperative Child Rearing" by Christopher Kuzawa, Associate Professor of Anthropology and IPR Fellow

May 21, "Spatial Thinking and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education: When, Why, and How" by David Uttal, Professor of Psychology and Education and Director of Cognitive Psychology

October 15, "On the Precipice of a 'Majority-Minority' America: How the Shifting Racial Landscape of the United States Affects White Americans' Racial Attitudes and Political Ideologies" by Jennifer Richeson, Professor of Psychology and IPR Fellow

October 22, "Big Bad Racists, Subtle Prejudice, and Minority Victims: An Agent-Based Model of the Dynamics of Racial Inequality" by Quincy Thomas Stewart, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Fellow

October 29, "The Biological Residue of Childhood Adversity" by Greg Miller, Professor of Psychology and IPR Fellow



David Futransky of Evanston Township High School asks participants to think about next steps at a workshop, organized by IPR, on fostering closer collaboration between high schools and universities. The participants aim to consider ways of encouraging more disadvantaged students to enroll in selective four-year colleges and universities.

November 5, "The Effect of Poor Neonatal Health on Cognitive Development" by David Figlio, Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy and of Economics, and IPR Director and Fellow

November 12, "Reflections on the 2012 Election" by Daniel Galvin, Assistant Professor of Political Science and IPR Fellow; Monica Prasad, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Fellow; and Benjamin Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making and IPR Associate; Moderated by James Druckman, Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science, and IPR Associate Director and Fellow

November 26, "The Perils of Pay for Performance—or Just 'A Few Bad Apples?'" by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics and IPR Fellow

December 3, "Health and Mental Health in Schools" by Randall Reback, Associate Professor of Economics, Barnard College, and IPR Visiting Scholar

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## C2S Colloquia and Events

January 30, "Internalizing Neighborhood Disorder" by Kathleen Cagney, Associate Professor of Sociology and Health Studies, and Director, Population Research Center, University of Chicago

February 20, "Triangulating Theory, Measurement Science, and Neuroscience to Elucidate the Boundaries of Developmental Psychopathology" by Lauren Wakschlag, Professor of Medical Social Sciences, Vice Chair for Scientific and Faculty Development, and IPR Fellow

May 14, "Moving Along the Translational Spectrum to Address Health Disparities in LGBT Youth" by Brian Mustanski, Associate Professor of Medical Social Sciences, IPR Associate, and Director of IMPACT LGBT Health and Development Program

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## Q-Center Colloquia

January 26, "Calibrated Bayes, Models, and the Role of Randomization in Surveys and Experiments" by Roderick Little, Associate Director for Research and Methodology, and Chief Scientist, U.S. Census Bureau; Richard D. Remington Collegiate Professor of Biostatistics, University of Michigan (on leave)

February 14, "The Hidden Role of the Propensity Score" by Ben Hansen, Associate Professor of Statistics, University of Michigan

April 24, "Empirical Testing of Excess Significance Bias" by John Ioannidis, C.F. Rehnberg Professor in Disease Prevention, Director of the Stanford Prevention Research Center, and Professor of Medicine, Health Research and Policy, and Statistics, Stanford University

May 8, "Does Going to School Make You Smarter? New Methodology and New Estimates" by Christopher Winship, Diker-Tishman Professor of Sociology, Harvard University

June 5, "The Multiphase Optimization Strategy (MOST) for Engineering Better Behavioral Interventions" by Linda Collins, Professor of Human Development and Family Studies and of Statistics, and Director of the Methodology Center, Penn State

November 20, "Assessing the Generalizability of Randomized Trials in Public Health and Education Research" by Elizabeth Stuart, Associate Professor of Mental Health and Biostatistics, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University

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## Seminars on Performance Measurement

April 4, "Improving College Performance and Retention the Easy Way: Unpacking the ACT Exam" by Devin Pope, Assistant Professor of Behavioral Science and Robert King Steel Fellow, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago

April 18, "Challenges to Regulatory Decentralization: Lessons from State Health Technology Regulation" by Jill Horwitz, Professor of Law, Health Management, and Policy, University of Michigan

April 25, "Restoring Fiscal Democracy: Can the Budget Squeeze Give Us Another Shot at Greatness?" by Eugene Steuerle, Institute Fellow and Richard B. Fisher Chair, The Urban Institute

May 2, "Subjective Performance Evaluation in the Public Sector: Evidence From School Inspections" by Iftikhar Hussain, Assistant Professor of Economics, Sussex University; Research Economist, Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science

November 27, "Effects of the Price of Giving: Evidence from an Online Crowd-Funding Platform" by Jonathan Meer, Assistant Professor of Economics, Texas A&M University

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## Joint Economics/IPR Seminar Series

April 5, "The Effects of Extended Unemployment Insurance Over the Business Cycle on Employment and Earnings" by Till Marco von Wachter, Associate Professor of Economics, Columbia University

April 19, "The Long-Term Impacts of Teachers: Teacher Value-Added and Student Outcomes in Adulthood" by Jonah Rockoff, Sidney Taurel Associate Professor of Business, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University

May 7, "Income, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and Infant Health" by Hilary Hoynes, Professor of Economics, University of California, Davis



May 31, "Teacher Quality Policy When Supply Matters" by Jesse Rothstein, Associate Professor of Public Policy and Economics, University of California, Berkeley

October 11, "Limited Life Expectancy, Human Capital, and Health Investments" by Emily Oster, Associate Professor of Economics, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago

October 18, "Valuing the Vote: The Redistribution of Voting Rights and State Funds Following the Voting Rights Act of 1965" by Ebonya Washington, Henry Kohn Associate Professor of Economics, Yale University

October 25, "The Effect of Pollution on Labor Supply: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in Mexico City" by Rema Hanna, Associate Professor of Public Policy, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

November 8, "School Choice and Educational Mobility: Lessons from Secondary School Applications in Ghana" by Kehinde Ajayi, Assistant Professor of Economics, Boston University

November 29, "This Is Only a Test? Long-Run Impacts of Prenatal Exposure to Radioactive Fallout from Nuclear Weapons Testing" by Kjell Salvanes, Professor of Economics, NHH (The Norwegian School of Economics), Norway

**IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture**

October 8, "A Conversation with Alan Krueger" by Alan Krueger, Chair of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Bendheim Professor of Economics and Public Affairs at Princeton University (on leave)

**IPR Policy Research Briefings**

April 30, Chicago, "Examining the Power of Place—Housing, Desegregation, and Opportunity" by Lincoln Quillian, Professor of Sociology and IPR Fellow; Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science and IPR Fellow; Susan Popkin, Senior Fellow, Metropolitan Housing and Communities Policy Center, The Urban Institute; and Stefanie DeLuca, Associate Professor of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University

December 7, Washington, D.C., "Taxing the Wealthy: What Does the Research Show?" by William Gale, Director of the Retirement Security Project, Arjay and Frances Miller Chair in Federal Economic Policy, and Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, and Co-Director, Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center; Charles Varner, Sociology, Princeton University, and Fellow, Center for the Study of Poverty and Inequality, Stanford University; and Monica Prasad, Associate Professor of Sociology and IPR Fellow

**Conferences, Workshops, Other Events**

May 4, Klopsteg Lecture: "Merchants of Doubt: How a Handful of Scientists Obscured the Truth on Issues from Tobacco Smoke to Global Warming" by Naomi Oreskes, Professor of History and Science Studies, University of California, San Diego, co-sponsored with the Science in Human Culture Program

May 11, Chicago Area Political and Social Behavior (CAB) Workshop, organized by James Druckman, Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science and IPR Fellow

June 21–22, Paris, "Joint Workshop on Inequalities, Neighborhoods, and Institutions in the United States and France," co-sponsored by IPR and the Observatoire Sociologique du Changement at Sciences Po, organized by Lincoln Quillian, Professor of Sociology and IPR Fellow; Marco Oberti, Professor of Sociology, OSC/Sciences Po; and David Figlio, Orrington Lunt Professor of Education and Social Policy and of Economics and IPR Director and Fellow



Harvard's Jennifer Hochschild presents her research on public opinion and DNA collection at the 2012 CAB workshop.

August 3, "Dealing with Missing Data" by Donald Rubin, John L. Loeb Professor of Statistics, Harvard University, co-sponsored with Northwestern's Department of Statistics and the School of Education and Social Policy, organized by Bernard Black, Nicholas D. Chabreja Professor of Law and of Finance and IPR Associate

October 26, "The Unheavenly Chorus: Unequal Political Voice and the Broken Promise of American Democracy" by Kay Lehman Schlozman, Moakley Professor of Political Science, Boston College; and Sidney Verba, Pforzheimer University Professor Emeritus and Research Professor of Government, Harvard University, co-sponsored with the Department of Political Science

# IPR COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARS AND STAFF

## Faculty Fellows

**Emma Adam**, Human Development and Social Policy

**Lori Beaman**, Economics

**Lindsay Chase-Lansdale**, Human Development and Social Policy

**Anthony Chen**, Sociology

**Edith Chen**, Psychology

**Fay Lomax Cook**, Human Development and Social Policy (on leave)

**Thomas D. Cook**, Sociology/Psychology/Education and Social Policy (on leave)

**James Druckman**, Political Science

**Alice Eagly**, Psychology

**David Figlio**, Education and Social Policy/Economics

**Jeremy Freese**, Sociology

**Daniel Galvin**, Political Science

**Jonathan Guryan**, Human Development and Social Policy

**Laurel Harbridge**, Political Science

**Larry Hedges**, Education and Social Policy/Statistics

**Kirabo Jackson**, Human Development and Social Policy

**Georgia Kernell**, Political Science

**Christopher Kuzawa**, Anthropology

**Charles F. Manski**, Economics

**Leslie McCall**, Sociology

**Thomas McDade**, Anthropology

**Rachel Davis Mersey**, Journalism

**Greg Miller**, Psychology

**Christine Percheski**, Sociology

**Monica Prasad**, Sociology

**Lincoln Quillian**, Sociology (on leave)

**Jennifer Richeson**, Psychology/African American Studies

**James Rosenbaum**, Education and Social Policy/Sociology

**Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach**, Human Development and Social Policy

**Morton Schapiro**, University President; Economics, Kellogg, and Education and Social Policy

**Rebecca Seligman**, Anthropology

**Wesley G. Skogan**, Political Science

**Bruce Spencer**, Statistics

**Quincy Thomas Stewart**, Sociology

**Lauren Wakschlag**, Medical Social Sciences

**Celeste Watkins-Hayes**, Sociology/African American Studies

**Burton Weisbrod**, Economics

## Faculty Associates

**Henry Binford**, History

**Bernard Black**, Law

**Pablo Boczkowski**, Communication Studies

**Ann Borders**, Medical Social Sciences

**Traci Burch**, Political Science

**Mercedes Carnethon**, Preventive Medicine

**Héctor Carrillo**, Sociology (on leave)

**Jenifer Cartland**, Pediatrics

**David Cella**, Medical Social Sciences

**Carolyn Chen**, Sociology/Asian American Studies

**Joan Chiao**, Psychology

**Jeannette Colyvas**, Human Development and Social Policy/  
Learning Sciences

**Leemore Dafny**, Management and Strategy (on leave)

**David Dana**, Law

**Martha Daviglus**, Preventive Medicine

**Mesmin Destin**, Human Development and Social Policy/  
Psychology

**Shari Seidman Diamond**, Law

**Daniel Diermeier**, Managerial Economics and Decision Sciences

**Jack Doppelt**, Journalism

**David Dranove**, Management and Strategy

**Steven Epstein**, Sociology (on leave)

**James Ettema**, Communication Studies

Joseph Ferrie, Economics  
 Eli Finkel, Psychology  
 William Funk, Anthropology  
 Craig Garfield, Pediatrics  
 Loren Ghiglione, Journalism  
 Philip Greenland, Preventive Medicine  
 Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy  
 John Hagan, Sociology  
 Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies  
 Barton Hirsch, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations  
 Jane Holl, Pediatrics  
 Simone Ispa-Landa, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Seema Jayachandran, Economics  
 Cynthia Kinnan, Economics  
 John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor  
 Yanna Krupnikov, Political Science  
 Craig LaMay, Journalism  
 Carol Lee, Education and Social Policy/Learning Sciences  
 Donna Leff, Journalism  
 Dan Lewis, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Jennifer Light, Communication Studies/Sociology  
 Jelani Mandara, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Sarah Mangelsdorf, Psychology and Dean of WCAS  
 Maryann Mason, Pediatrics  
 Michael Mazzeo, Management and Strategy  
 Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy  
 Brian Mustanski, Medical Social Sciences  
 Robert Nelson, Sociology  
 Daniel O’Keefe, Communication Studies  
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 Ann Orloff, Sociology  
 Benjamin Page, Political Science  
 Mary Pattillo, Sociology/African American Studies  
 Frank Penedo, Medical Social Sciences  
 Penelope Peterson, Human Development and Social Policy,  
 Learning Sciences, and Dean of SESP

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 Yi Qian, Marketing  
 Eva Redei, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences  
 Rachel Beatty Riedl, Political Science  
 Lauren Rivera, Management and Organizations  
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 William Rogerson, Economics  
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 Aaron Shaw, Communication Studies  
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 Karrie Ann Snyder, Sociology  
 James Spillane, Education and Social Policy/Learning Sciences  
 Seth Stein, Earth and Planetary Sciences  
 Elizabeth Sweet, Medical Social Sciences  
 Linda Teplin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences  
 Susan Thistle, Sociology  
 Brian Uzzi, Management and Organizations  
 Ellen Wartella, Communication Studies  
 Sandra Waxman, Psychology  
 Charles Whitaker, Journalism  
 Teresa Woodruff, Obstetrics and Gynecology

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**Adjunct Faculty**

Dennis Chong, University of Southern California  
 Greg Duncan, University of California, Irvine  
 Michelle Reininger, Stanford University

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**Faculty Emeriti**

John Heinz, Law  
 John McKnight, Communication Studies  
 Peter Miller, Communication Studies

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## Executive Committee

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**Emma Adam**, Human Development and Social Policy  
**James Druckman**, Political Science  
**David Figlio**, Education and Social Policy/Economics  
**Jonathan Guryan**, Human Development and Social Policy  
**Leslie McCall**, Sociology  
**Thomas McDade**, Anthropology  
**Bruce Spencer**, Statistics  
**Celeste Watkins-Hayes**, Sociology/African American Studies

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## Administration

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**David Figlio**, Director  
**James Druckman**, Associate Director  
**Eric Betzold**, Business Administrator  
**Patricia Reese**, Director of Communications  
**Kenneth Mease**, Research Coordinator

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## Administrative Staff

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**Leslie Bailey**, Auxiliary Webmaster\*  
**Arlene Dattels**, Accounting Assistant  
**Ellen Dunleavy**, Office Assistant  
**Lena Henderson**, Finance and Administration Coordinator  
**Cynthia Kendall**, Assistant to the Director  
**Audrey McLain**, Assistant Editor  
**Beverly Zack**, Program Assistant

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## Research Staff

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**Kennan Cepa**, College-to-Careers Project  
**Zena Ellison**, Improving the Generalizability of Findings from Education Evaluations  
**Patricia Ferguson**, Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research (Q-Center)  
**Lauren Foley**, Social Perception and Communication Lab  
**Allison Frost**, Cells to Society (C2S):The Center on Social Disparities and Health

**Robin Hayen**, Foundations of Health Research Center  
**Patricia Lasley**, Cells to Society (C2S):The Center on Social Disparities and Health\*  
**Adam Leigh**, Foundations of Health Research Center  
**Valerie Lyne**, Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education  
**Rebecca Weiland**, Foundations of Health Research Center

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## Research Associates

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**Evelyn Asch**, Prizes' Impact on Minority Students' Entry into Biomedical Research Careers  
**Ashley Cureton**, Chicago Truancy Project  
**Megan Ferrier**, Chicago Truancy Project\*  
**Amanda Hoffman**, Sexual Fluidity Among Heterosexually Identified Men\*  
**Paki Reid-Brossard**, Designing Evaluation Studies Project  
**Teresa Eckrich Sommer**, Two-Generation Education Project

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## Visiting Scholars

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**Rob Greenwald**, Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness  
**Krzysztof Karbownik**, Uppsala University (Sweden)  
**Michael Neblo**, Ohio State University  
**Randall Reback**, Barnard College  
**Martin Van Craen**, Hasselt University (Belgium)

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## Postdoctoral Fellows

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**Martyna Citkowicz**, IES Postdoctoral Training Grant; Adviser: Larry Hedges  
**Katherine Ehrlich**, Biological Embedding of Early-Life SES; Advisers: Emma Adam and Greg Miller  
**Terri Sabol**, Two-Generation Education Project; Adviser: Lindsay Chase-Lansdale  
**Travis St. Clair**, Improving Quasi-Experimental Design; Adviser: Thomas D. Cook

\* No longer with the Institute



**Graduate Research Assistants**

Rayane Alamuddin, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Kendra Alexander, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Elisabeth Anderson, Sociology  
 Lauren Bauer, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Kelly Iwanaga Becker, Sociology  
 Derek Burk, Sociology  
 Sarah Cannon, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Fiona Chin, Sociology  
 Katie Dahlke, Human Development and Social Policy  
 D.J. Flynn, Political Science  
 Dawna Goens, Sociology  
 Kelly Hallberg, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Cari Lynn Hennessy, Political Science  
 Travis Howe, Economics  
 Lindsay Till Hoyt, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Aanchal Jain, Economics  
 Stuart Jenkins, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Samara Klar, Political Science  
 Arend Kuyper, Statistics  
 Ijun Lai, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Sheena Lewis, Technology and Social Behavior  
 Christina LiCalsi Labelle, Human Development & Social Policy  
 Heather Madonia, Political Science  
 Ryan Marsh, Economics  
 Alka Menon, Sociology  
 Rachel Moskowitz, Political Science  
 Kevin Mullinix, Political Science  
 Claudia Persico, Human Development and Social Policy  
 James Pustejovsky, Statistics  
 Joshua Robison, Political Science  
 David Rodina, Economics  
 Diana Rodriguez-Franco, Sociology  
 Zachary Seeskin, Statistics  
 Matthew Shirrell, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Mara Suttman-Lea, Political Science

Yang (Tanya) Tang, Statistics  
 Mary Clair Turner, Human Development and Social Policy  
 Mary Zaki, Economics  
 Claudia Zapata, Human Development and Social Policy

**Summer Undergraduate Research Assistants**

Madeline Aden, Social Policy  
 Caitlin Ahearn, Social Policy  
 Diana Balitaan, Social Policy  
 Sydney Black, Psychology  
 Katherine Cassara, Psychology  
 Ben Chanzit, Engineering  
 Jermaine Dictado, Psychology  
 Katie Flanagan, English  
 Alexandria Frendenall, Political Science  
 Lauren Izaak, Political Science/History  
 Chentian Jiang, Economics  
 Grant Johnson, Economics  
 Sasha Jones, Anthropology  
 Kaitlin Keller, Communication Sciences and Disorders  
 Do Yoon (William) Kim, Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences  
 Lauren De Paula, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences  
 Elizabeth Lehman, Mathematical Methods in the Social Sciences  
 Barrett Leider, Political Science/Sociology  
 Ariel Maschke, Communication Studies  
 Thomas Meyer, Journalism/Political Science  
 Christine Mulhern, Economics  
 Michael Naccache, Economics/Mathematics  
 Svyat Nakonechny, Sociology  
 Patrick Peters, Economics  
 Morgan Purrier, Social Policy/Linguistics  
 Catherine Rolfe, Sociology  
 Danielle Rosenberg, Psychology  
 Vernon Smith, Sociology  
 Karly Vercauteren, Economics/Mathematics  
 Tiffany Wu, Education and Social Policy  
 Dennis Zhan, Economics/Mathematics

# FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS

## Foundations and Organizations

### American Institute of Bisexuality

Sexual Fluidity Among Heterosexually Identified Men:  
Bisexual Behavior and Health Outcomes, Héctor Carrillo  
Exploring Partner Intimacy and Sexual Identity Shifts,  
Héctor Carrillo

### Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Secondary and Postsecondary Pathways to Labor Market  
Success: A Research Program to Improve Policy/Practice,  
David Figlio

### John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

How Housing Matters for Families and Children: A Research  
Network, Thomas D. Cook  
The Effects of Housing Instability on Children's Educational  
Outcomes, David Figlio  
Crime Lab, Jonathan Guryan  
Police Reform in 21st Century Chicago, Wesley G. Skogan

### Joyce Foundation

Police Reform in 21st Century Chicago, Wesley G. Skogan

### Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Health, Hardship, and Renewal: Economic Survival Strategies  
Among Women Living with HIV/AIDS,  
Celeste Watkins-Hayes

### Russell Sage Foundation

Affluent Americans and the Common Good,  
Benjamin Page  
Public Views About Inequality, Opportunity, and  
Redistribution: Evidence from Media Coverage and  
Experimental Inquiry, Leslie McCall and Jennifer Richeson  
Understanding Food Insecurity During the Great Recession,  
Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach  
Separating the Screening, Signaling, and Sunk-Cost Effects of  
Price, Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach

### S.D. Bechtel, Jr. Foundation

The University Voter Registration Initiative, Dan Lewis

### Smith Richardson Foundation

The Effect of Individual High School Teachers on Student  
Achievement, Dropout, Aspirations, Absences, and  
Delinquent Behavior, Kirabo Jackson

### Spencer Foundation

How Important Is the Match Between Teachers and Schools  
in Determining Student Achievement, and Why Do  
Certain Teachers Perform Better at Certain Schools?  
Kirabo Jackson  
Comparative Analysis of the Community Effects of Promise  
Programs, Lincoln Quillian  
High School Procedures for Creating College for All,  
James Rosenbaum

### W.K. Kellogg Foundation

CareerAdvance®: A Dual-Generation Program's Effects on  
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Participants prepare questions for panelists at an IPR policy research briefing on Capitol Hill.

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*Kenneth Mease, IPR Research Coordinator, compiled this index.*



At an IPR policy research briefing in Chicago on April 30, four national experts discuss their research on how housing policies have affected rates of segregation, poverty, and crime in Chicago and other cities—and how the policies have fared in improving the lives of poor families. They are, from left: Then-IPR law professor and moderator Dorothy Roberts, IPR sociologist Lincoln Quillian, Susan Popkin of the Urban Institute, IPR political scientist Wesley G. Skogan, and Johns Hopkins sociologist Stefanie DeLuca (see pp. 52-53).

**About the cover photos:**

Top: Alan Krueger (left), chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and IPR Director David Figlio talk on stage following the Institute's 2012 Distinguished Public Policy Lecture. Bottom, from left: IPR social psychologist Thomas D. Cook (left) and Stanford professor John Ioannidis meet after an IPR colloquium to discuss the latter's new approach in testing for excess significance in many different domains; Sarah Mangelsdorf (left), Weinberg College dean, developmental psychologist, and IPR associate, chats with IPR clinical and developmental psychologist Lauren Wakschlag about a new model to diagnose disruptive behavior in children; IPR sociologist Anthony Chen (center) participates in a workshop with Jeffery Mangram of Syracuse University (left) and Alcorn State University President M. Christopher Brown on ways for rigorous high schools and universities to work together to increase minority student enrollment and graduation rates at selective four-year colleges.

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