



Institute for Policy Research
Northwestern University



at 40

A look back through history from 1968–69 to 2008–09 at the Institute's faculty, research, and accomplishments, including a conference on inequality to mark IPR's 40th anniversary

A look back...

Images from the 1960s of a nation divided over war, race, and inequality continue to haunt us today—the marches, sit-ins, and bloodied protestors, the neighborhoods sent up in flames.

The heartbreak and fury of 1968 especially linger—with replays of the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Bobby Kennedy and of the Army jeeps and police facing down thousands of war protestors at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

That same year, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, in what is commonly known as the Kerner Report, concluded: “Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.”

Not coincidentally, 1968 also was the year that Northwestern University opened the doors of its Center for Urban Affairs—now the Institute for Policy Research (IPR). For the first time, researchers from a number of disciplines came together under one roof at Northwestern to understand the real-world sources and consequences of urban poverty and problems. IPR grew out of a faculty working group on metropolitan studies, led by Raymond Mack, a sociologist best known for his groundbreaking work on race, who would become the Center’s first director. The Center was founded, Mack recalls, because “we needed to be addressing urban problems and expediting teaching, research, and action on those issues, something not easily done within a departmental framework.”

The Center took flight almost immediately, thanks to a sizeable Ford Foundation grant. Ford selected Northwestern as one of more than a dozen university sites nationwide to receive a grant for studying urban problems. The grant allowed the Center to expand its interdisciplinary faculty from three to 12 and to support graduate student fellows.

With Chicago as its laboratory, the Center’s first studies concentrated on improving the quality of urban life. Its early research projects focused on high school dropouts, redlining, determinants of urban health, environmental concerns, delivery of city services, and migrants’ labor market experiences. These initial studies planted the seeds for some of the major, and often intertwining, themes that have defined IPR throughout its four decades—racism, poverty, criminal justice reform, public housing, and education.

The following timeline traces some of the Institute’s major studies and research projects over the years, showing how they fit within the larger picture of social change and historic events that unfolded in the United States—and abroad—between 1968–69 and 2008–09. (See last page for IPR photo captions.)

IPR is founded as the Center for Urban Affairs at Northwestern University.



April 4, 1968
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is shot and killed in Memphis



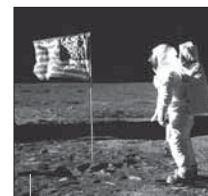
April 11, 1968
Johnson signs the 1968 Civil Rights Act (Fair Housing Act)



June 5, 1968
Robert F. Kennedy Jr. is assassinated in Los Angeles



Aug. 26, 1968
Riots break out at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago



July 20, 1969
NASA's Apollo 11 astronauts are first to walk on moon

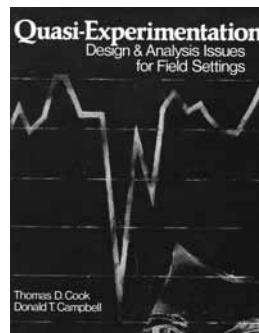
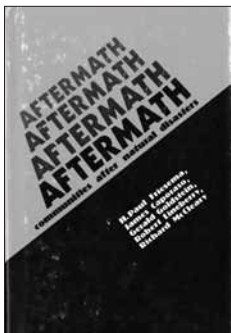
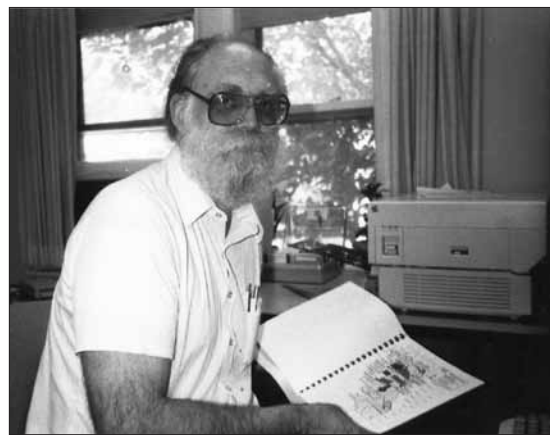


Aug. 15, 1969
500,000 people attend the Woodstock music festival

1968-69



1971 Louis Masotti (political science) becomes director. **1972** John McKnight (communication studies) and Andrew Gordon (sociology) help to uncover redlining practices in Chicago, paving the way for passage of the Community Reinvestment and Home Mortgage Disclosure acts. **1973** The Center's Urban-Suburban Investment Study Group expands research on access to housing and investment capital. **1975** The Center receives the first of several major grants to study reactions to crime. Faculty include political scientists Herbert Jacob, Robert Lineberry, and Wesley G. Skogan; Margaret Gordon (journalism); and Albert Hunter (sociology). It is the first major crime study to examine victims and their behavioral and psychological reactions to crime and uses previously unavailable data sets. **1977** Margaret Gordon and research associate Stephanie Riger begin analysis of women's attitudes toward rape and their adaptive behaviors, eventually writing *The Female Fear: The Social Cost of Rape*. McKnight leads a study of urban determinants of health—the case of epilepsy—with several Center faculty, later identifying relaxation as a nonmedical way to reduce seizures. **1978** Lineberry and Jacob start analysis of 30 years of economic, criminal, governmental, and demographic data to assess the effects of government programs on crime rates. **1979** *Quasi-Experimentation: Design and Analysis Issues for Field Settings*, “the bible” of causal research methodology, by psychologists Thomas D. Cook and Donald T. Campbell, appears. *Aftermath: Communities After Natural Disasters*, by H. Paul Friesema (political science), Lineberry, and others, identifies the effects of natural disasters on communities.



1972
Nixon signs law to create Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

1973
Supreme Court legalizes abortion in Roe v. Wade

1973
OPEC stages oil embargo

1974
Nixon resigns after Watergate scandal

1975
Ford ends combat in Vietnam; U.S. troops evacuate Saigon

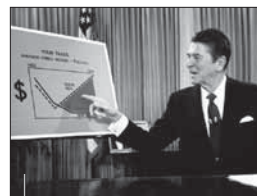
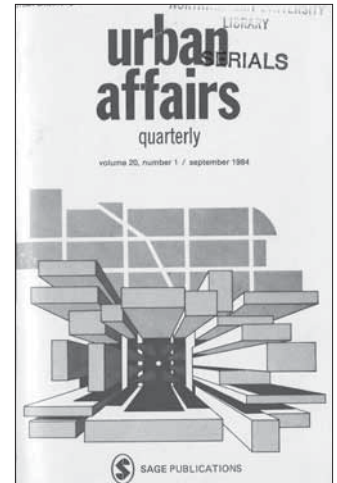
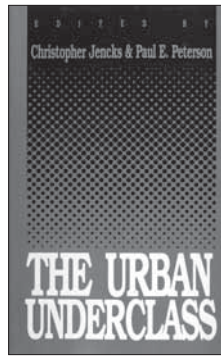
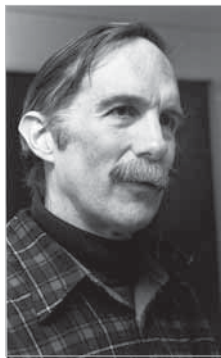
1979
Partial core meltdown at Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania

1979
First commercial cell-phone network is launched

1970s

1980 Margaret Gordon (journalism) becomes director. Following Louis Masotti (political science), Robert Lineberry (political science) and Albert Hunter (sociology) take over as editors of *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, the leading public affairs journal of the day, housed at the Center since 1973. Marcus Alexis (economics) is appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Center for Urban Affairs (CUA) becomes the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research (CUAPR). **1981** Leonard Rubinowitz (law) and James Rosenbaum (education and social policy) start collaboration on studying the effects of *Gautreaux*, the 1976 Supreme Court decision ordering desegregation of Chicago public housing. **1982** *Chicago Lawyers: The Social Structure of the Bar*, co-authored by John Heinz (law), sets the standard for careful methodological analysis of the profession. The Center launches its faculty working paper series. Masotti heads a project to unravel the process of urban development in seven U.S. cities.

1983 Evaluation of Chicago's Community Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) begins, led by Wesley G. Skogan (political science). Spanning two decades, this groundbreaking study will produce four books and nearly 100 working papers, journal articles, and reports, including Skogan's 2006 book *Police and Community in Chicago: A Tale of Three Cities*. Christopher Jencks (sociology) and Fay Lomax Cook (education and social policy) lead a collaborative effort by four area universities to measure economic hardship in Chicago. Researchers conclude that income distribution became more unequal during the Reagan-era recession of the 1980s.



1980
U.S. boycotts Olympic Games in Moscow

1981
Sandra Day O'Connor is sworn in as first woman Supreme Court Justice

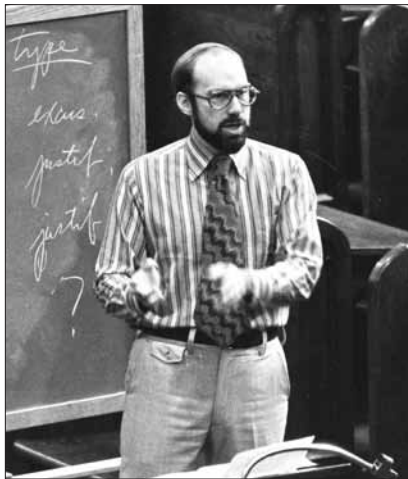
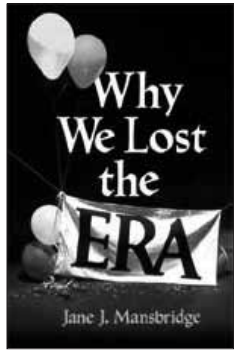
1981
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture tries to classify ketchup as a school-lunch vegetable

1982
Reagan Revolution begins scaling back U.S. welfare programs

1982
Gabriel García Márquez wins Nobel Prize for Literature

1984
Apple introduces first Macintosh computer

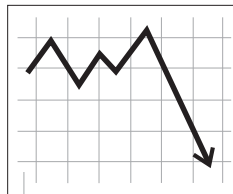
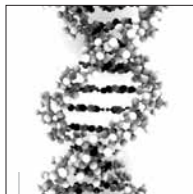
1980s



1984 Center faculty hold eight forums exploring the economic, social, and political consequences for Chicago in its bid to host the 1992 World's Fair. Linda Teplin (psychology) and Dan A. Lewis (education and social policy) work on projects that look at treatment of the mentally ill in county jails and state mental institutions, respectively.

1985 Several IPR faculty, including Dwight Conquergood (performance studies) and Jane Mansbridge (political science) begin work on the Albany Park Project. Part of a seven-city study, it seeks to understand the complex relationships between established residents and new immigrants and coincides with Conquergood's work on street gangs. Five years of scholarship on the ultimate failure of U.S. states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment culminates in the book *Why We Lost the ERA* by Mansbridge.

1987 Andrew Gordon (sociology) and Robert LeBailly (journalism) design a state-of-the-art computerized mapping system for use in tracking crime in Chicago. **1988** Jencks and research associate Susan Mayer review dozens of studies on the effects of poor neighborhoods and schools on individuals' behavior, finding a scarcity of research and a lack of convincing evidence for important effects. **1989** IPR hosts "The Truly Disadvantaged," a national conference that addresses the problems confronting America's inner-city minorities and the arguments advanced in William J. Wilson's landmark book of the same name. The resulting volume, *The Urban Underclass*, co-edited by Jencks, seeks to dispel myths about the poor and underlines the persistence—and paradox—of poverty in a wealthy nation.



1984
Geraldine Ferraro is first woman vice presidential candidate

1986
Nancy tells kids "Just Say No" and Ronald stiffens sentencing during the "War on Drugs"

1987
U.S. Dept. of Energy proposes Human Genome Project

1987
U.S. stock market drops 22 percent on Black Monday, Oct. 19

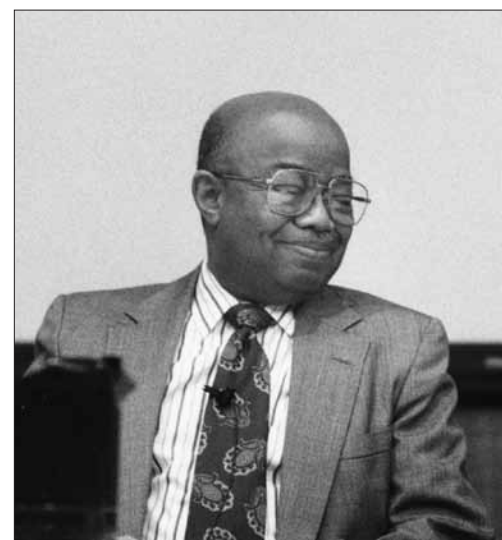
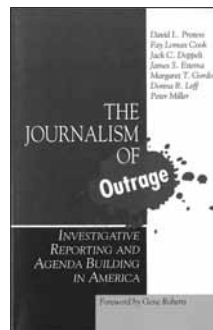
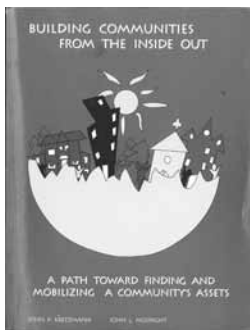
1989
Student protesters shot in China's Tiananmen Square

1989
Berlin Wall falls, heralding the end of the Cold War

1991 Burton Weisbrod (economics) is recruited from the University of Wisconsin–Madison to become director. *The Journalism of Outrage: Investigative Reporting and Agenda Building in America*, by David Protes (journalism) and other IPR faculty, examines agenda setting and investigative reporting techniques. **1992** *Support for the American Welfare State: The Views of Congress*, co-written by Fay Lomax Cook (education and social policy), provides a new understanding of public opinion about social welfare programs. **1993** IPR celebrates its 25th anniversary. Alice Eagly (psychology) co-authors *The Psychology of Attitudes*. **1994** Donna Shalala, then-Secretary of Health and Human Services, gives IPR's first Distinguished Public Policy Lecture.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development launches the random-assignment Moving to Opportunity program in five U.S. cities, based on results of the Center's *Gautreaux* studies. **1995** The Asset-Based Community Development Institute, launched by John McKnight (communication studies) and John Kretzmann, formalizes the decades-long work of IPR's community development initiative, including its popular publication *Building Communities from the Inside Out*. Kathryn Edin (sociology) launches the first of several projects on unmarried couples and childbearing with a study of low-income, noncustodial fathers.

Thomas D. Cook (psychology) begins a cross-sectional, four-year evaluation of 10,000 middle school students in Comer schools, first in Chicago and later expanding to other U.S. cities. Charles Payne (African American studies) authors *I've Got the Light of Freedom*:



1990

First Gulf War begins in Kuwait; U.S. starts Operation Desert Storm

1991

U.S. homicide rate reaches all-time high

1991

Tim Berners-Lee opens his innovative World Wide Web to the public

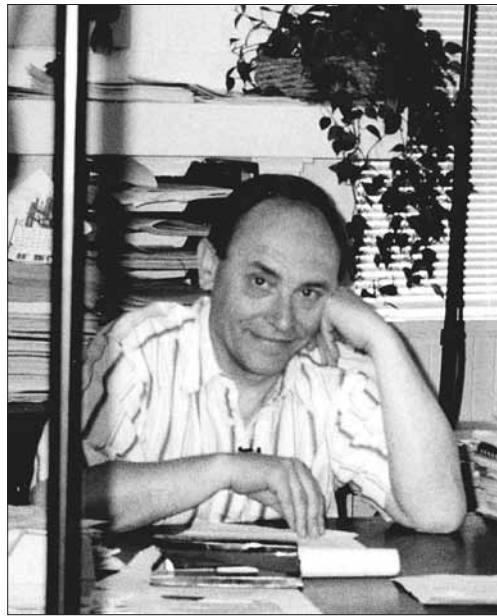
1993

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) ratified

1994

Republican Party proposes "Contract with America," wins control of Congress

1990s



The Organizing Tradition and the Mississippi Freedom Struggle, a grassroots history of the early civil rights movement in the South. **1996** Fay Lomax Cook becomes director. The Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research (CUAPR) becomes the Institute for Policy Research (IPR)—the same year the Department of Health and Human Services awards \$6 million to establish the Joint Center for Poverty Research, a joint effort between IPR, which housed the center, and the University of Chicago's Harris School. It is led by two IPR faculty, first Rebecca Blank (economics) and then Greg Duncan (education and social policy), with University of Chicago's Susan Mayer. **1997** Blank's book *It Takes a Nation: A New Agenda for Fighting Poverty* dissects social trends and antipoverty programs, challenging Americans to adopt a new national anti-poverty agenda. The book *Consequences of Growing Up Poor*, co-edited by Duncan, examines how economic deprivation puts children at risk. **1998** IPR launches its summer undergraduate research assistants program. *To Profit or Not to Profit: The Commercial Transformation of the Non-profit Sector*, edited by Weisbrod, heralds the move of nonprofits toward more commercially profitable activities and private-firm behaviors. **1999** First proposed by then-state Sen. Barack Obama, the Illinois Families Study, a university consortium led by Dan A. Lewis (education and social policy), begins tracking 1,500 families as they move from welfare to work. *Black Picket Fences: Privilege and Peril Among the Black Middle Class* by Mary Pattillo (sociology/African American studies) is one of the first scholarly works to analyze the black middle-class experience.



1995
Microsoft introduces new operating system, Windows 95

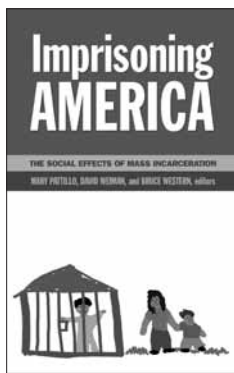
1996
First mammal cloned in Scotland; Dolly becomes world's most famous sheep

1996
Clinton signs welfare reform, replacing AFDC with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

1999
10,000 protest WTO meeting in Seattle; police push back with pepper spray

1999
15 die in Columbine (Colo.) High School shooting

2000 An IPR conference results in the 2002 volume *Polls, Policy, and the Future of American Democracy*, edited by Fay Lomax Cook (education and social policy), Jeff Manza (sociology), and Benjamin Page (political science). **2001** IPR's conference on mass incarceration and families later produces the 2004 volume *Imprisoning America: The Social Effects of Mass Incarceration*, co-edited by Mary Pattillo (sociology/African American studies). The National Research Council Committee on Data and Research for Policy on Illegal Drugs, chaired by Charles F. Manski (economics), releases its report warning that evaluation of drug enforcement activities is severely hampered by a lack of reliable data. **2002** The Chicago Research Data Center (CRDC), housed at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, opens—offering access to confidential Census microdata sets; Joseph Altonji (economics) and Bruce Spencer (statistics) shepherd IPR/NU efforts. In *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare*, Dorothy Roberts (law) recounts how the nation's flawed child welfare system consists of state-run programs designed to disrupt, restructure, and police black families. **2003** *Science* publishes the finding from the Three-City Study, co-led by developmental psychologist P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, that welfare reform was not a success in terms of children's development. Therese McGuire (management and strategy) launches the IPR policy briefing series to bring together policy-makers, advocates, and academics. Topics feature faculty research on pressing issues, from state fiscal crises to poverty models and children's achievement. **2004** *How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in*



2000
George W. Bush wins closest election in U.S. history

2000
Vermont becomes first U.S. state to legalize same-sex civil unions

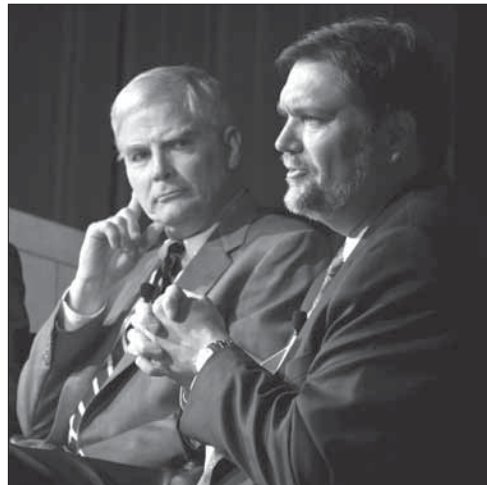
2001
Apple's iPod hits the market

2001
Terrorists attack the Twin Towers in New York, Sept. 11

2002
Bush enacts education reform, signing the No Child Left Behind Act

2003
U.S. Department of Homeland Security is formed

2000s



Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan by Kathleen Thelen (political science) traces the historical development of industrial training. **2005** The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development awards an R21 grant to establish Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health at IPR, led by Chase-Lansdale. Labor economists Altonji and Christopher Taber publish their finding that Catholic high schools substantially increase the probability of graduating and attending college. **2006** Taking advantage of a critical mass of highly regarded research methodologists, IPR launches the Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, or Q-Center, led by Larry Hedges (statistics/education and social policy). *Freedom Is Not Enough: The Opening of the American Workplace* by Nancy MacLean (history) recounts how the quest for better jobs defined three social movements. C2S holds its first biomarker training, led by anthropologists Thomas McDade and Christopher Kuzawa and psychobiologist Emma Adam. Jennifer Richeson (psychology) wins a MacArthur “genius grant” for work on stereotyping and prejudice. **2007** IPR marks the 10th anniversary of welfare reform implementation with two of TANF’s architects, Kennedy School dean David Ellwood and Brookings scholar Ron Haskins. *Through the Labyrinth: The Truth About How Women Become Leaders*, co-authored by Alice Eagly (psychology), examines why women’s paths to power remain difficult. **2008** IPR expands its education policy program, led by David Figlio (education and social policy), building on decades of faculty research.



2003
U.S. invades Iraq, marks beginning of Second Gulf War

2003
Bush signs 10-year, \$350-billion tax cut package

2003
Oprah Winfrey becomes first black woman billionaire

2004
Mark Zuckerberg founds Facebook, contributes to surge in online networking

2005
Hurricane Katrina floods New Orleans and levees break

2005
Kyoto Accord goes into effect without ratification by the U.S.

...and looking forward

Today, IPR's one roof has grown to five, with its 33 core faculty and more than 40 graduate students and postdoctoral fellows spread out among five houses on Northwestern's Evanston campus. The Institute remains a vibrant center of research and teaching on social policy issues, not only because of its continuous commitment to its core mission of excellence in social policy research, but also because of its flexibility in responding to the new challenges of the times.

This is what has led the Institute, for example, to create three new programs within a three-year span, addressing the pressing concerns of education policy, quantitative research methods, and social disparities and health. Its remarkable consistency of vision and cutting-edge research agenda has been ensured by the five directors, who have guided the Institute over the past four decades—through funding booms and busts, through cycles of economic prosperity and social unrest.

IPR has also extended its reach over the years into the nation's—and the world's—premier academic institutions, policymaking think tanks, and contract research firms, thanks to the hundreds of graduate students that it has supported. Many have gone on to productive careers in academia and research, often continuing work on projects undertaken as IPR graduate research fellows.

The Institute's approach has been validated by the support received from some of the nation's premier private foundations and federal agencies, such as the departments of Education and Health and Human Services, National Institute of Justice, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, and the MacArthur, Ford, Spencer, and Searle foundations, among others. The Institute also recognizes that without Northwestern's unwavering support over the years, it would not be where it is today.

Much has changed since IPR was founded—in politics, policymaking, education, public opinion, and research.

Still, inequality remains. "In looking back over the past 40 years, the issue of inequality has been a consistent thread woven throughout IPR faculty research," says Fay Lomax Cook, IPR's current director, explaining why it was selected as the theme of the Institute's 40th anniversary conference, "Dynamics of Inequality in America from 1968 to Today."

"America might have passed the historic milestone of having elected its first African American president, yet the need for nonpartisan, top-notch social science research to examine and address gaps in race, socioeconomic status, education, and gender only continues to grow," Cook says.



The Institute continues its tradition of excellent social science research.



Jan. 2, 2008
Oil prices reach \$100 a barrel for first time in history



March 18, 2008
Barack Obama gives speech on race in Philadelphia



Aug. 17, 2008
Michael Phelps wins eighth gold medal at the Beijing Olympics



Oct. 3, 2008
Congress approves \$700-billion bailout package for global economic crisis



Dec. 31, 2008
Annual rate of home foreclosures and loan defaults climb to new highs



Jan. 20, 2009
Barack Obama is inaugurated as first black U.S. president

2008-09

“Dynamics of Inequality in America from 1968 to Today”

To mark the 40th anniversary of its founding in the 1968–69 academic year, the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University held a two-day conference to examine six of its major research themes: race and inequality; the city and inequality; education and inequality; health and inequality; politics, public opinion, and inequality; and gender and inequality.

The Institute brought together some of the nation’s leading researchers from a variety of disciplines for a conference that examined various aspects of the dynamics of inequality in the United States. While each of the speakers noted that a certain degree of progress has been achieved, they also outlined the challenges that remain. Harvard sociologist Christopher Jencks opened the conference with a wide-ranging review of why the United States has so much more income inequality compared with other advanced Western democracies, concluding that the United States might have passed a “no-return” point, where gross income disparities have permanently altered the American polity for the worse. Brookings economist Rebecca Blank closed the conference with a look at the effects of U.S. income inequality over the past 50 years, showing that rising inequality is occurring primarily due to increased inequality in earnings and that shocks, either catastrophic or economic, can change long-term trends. She more optimistically concluded that the nation can effectuate real change in inequality through well-informed policy choices. (The complete conference agenda follows.)



IPR's five directors reunited: (from l.) Raymond Mack, Burton Weisbrod, Louis Masotti, current director Fay Lomax Cook, and Margaret Gordon.



Rebecca Blank gives the closing keynote lecture



Leslie McCall (l.) moderates a panel with Alice Eagly, who analyzes persistent gender gaps



Lawrence Bobo (l.) and Ronald Angel highlight their research examining racial inequality



Chris Kuzawa (r.), Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, and Thomas McDade assess health disparities



Lincoln Quillian, Wesley Skogan, John Mollenkopf, and Robert Sampson discuss urban inequality

April 16-17, 2009

Snapshots of the Conference

Clockwise from top left:

IPR sociologist and African American studies professor Mary Pattillo questions Harvard professor Robert Sampson during the City and the Dynamics of Inequality Panel. • (From *l.*) IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecturer and Brookings economist Rebecca Blank, IPR Director Fay Lomax

Cook, Harvard political scientist Jane Mansbridge, and IPR social psychologist Thomas D. Cook smile over photos from IPR's 40 years. • Education and social policy professors David Figlio (*l.*) and James Rosenbaum take questions from the audience during the panel on Education and the Dynamics of Inequality. • Princeton political scientist Larry Bartels lectures on "Politics, Public Opinion, and Inequality."

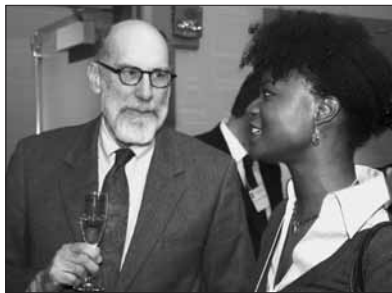
• IPR's four former directors (*l. to r.*)—Louis Masotti, Burton Weisbrod, Margaret Gordon, and Raymond Mack—listen to the opening talk. • Stanford sociologist Paula England (*r.*) answers a question on the kinds of workplace policies women need to achieve real equality during the panel on Gender and the Dynamics of Inequality while Mansbridge listens. • IPR social policy professor Dan A. Lewis (*l.*) moderates the opening keynote lecture by Kennedy School sociologist Christopher Jencks. • (From *l.*) IPR Director Fay

Lomax Cook, Northwestern's Vice President for Research Jay Walsh, Executive Director Howard Silver of the Consortium of Social Science Associations, and IPR Associate Director and political scientist

Wesley G. Skogan discuss conference events. • IPR developmental psychologist P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, director of IPR's Cells to Society Center, presents a thank-you gift to Fay Lomax Cook for her leadership in organizing the conference.

• IPR law professor emeritus Jack Heinz and political scientist Traci Burch share a toast before IPR's 40th anniversary dinner.

• (Middle photo) IPR postdoctoral fellow Teresa Sommer discusses her research with Yale economist Joseph Altonji (*l.*) and James Alexander (*r.*), a past member of IPR's Board of Community Associates.





Thursday, April 16

Welcome: Fay Lomax Cook, Director of the Institute for Policy Research and Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, Northwestern University

Keynote Address: “Economic Inequality: How Much Is Too Much?”

by Christopher “Sandy” Jencks, Malcolm Wiener Professor of Social Policy, Kennedy School, Harvard University • Introduction by Dan A. Lewis, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, Northwestern University

Panel: Race and the Dynamics of Inequality (IPR Panel Organizers: Dorothy Roberts and Mary Pattillo) “The Dynamics of Inequality and Race: Four Decades of IPR Research” by Mary Pattillo, Professor of Sociology and African American Studies and IPR Faculty Associate, Northwestern University • “Assessing the Racial Divide: Inequalities, Identities, and Attitudes Reconfigured” by Lawrence Bobo, W. E. B. Du Bois Professor of the Social Sciences, Harvard University • “Segmented Labor Markets, Segmented Lives: Late-Life Consequences of Lifelong Marginality for the Mexican-Origin Population” by Ronald Angel, Professor of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin

Panel: The City and the Dynamics of Inequality (IPR Panel Organizers: Wesley G. Skogan and Lincoln Quillian) “The Dynamics of Inequality and the City: Forty Years of Research on Crime, Policing, and Communities at IPR” by Wesley G. Skogan, Professor of Political Science and IPR Associate Director, Northwestern University • “Stability and Change in Neighborhood Inequality” by Robert Sampson, Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences, Harvard University • “Urban Inequality from the War on Poverty to Change We Can Believe In” by John Mollenkopf, Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology and Director, Center for Urban Research, City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center

(Friday events listed on next page)

Agenda

Agenda, cont.

Friday, April 17

Panel: Education and the Dynamics of Inequality (IPR Panel Organizers: James Rosenbaum and David Figlio) “Four Decades of IPR Research on the Dynamics of Educational Inequality” by James Rosenbaum, Professor of Education and Social Policy and IPR Faculty Fellow, Northwestern University • “Forty Years to Get Here: Changing Discourse on Urban Schools, 1968–2009” by Charles Payne, Frank P. Hixon Professor, School of Social Service Administration, and Faculty Affiliate, Center for Urban Education Research, University of Chicago • “Changes in Inequality in the Education and Human Capital of American Youth” by Joseph Altonji, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler Professor of Economics, Yale University

Panel: Health and the Dynamics of Inequality (IPR Panel Organizers: P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale and Jennifer Richeson) “The Dynamics of Social Disparities and Health: Why IPR Has Begun a New Research Program” by IPR Faculty Fellows P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy and

Director of IPR's Cells to Society (C2S); and Thomas McDade, Associate Professor of Anthropology and C2S Associate Director, Northwestern University • “Racial/Ethnic Inequality Among Children: Implications for Health Disparities Across the Lifecourse” by Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, Associate Professor of Society, Human Development, and Health, School of Public Health, Harvard University • “Developmental Origins of U.S. Race-Based Disparities in Cardiovascular Health” by Christopher Kuzawa, Associate Professor of Anthropology and IPR Faculty Fellow, Northwestern University

Lecture: “Politics, Public Opinion, and Inequality” by Larry Bartels, Donald Stokes Professor of Public and International Affairs and Director, Center for the Study of Democratic Politics, Princeton University • Benjamin Page (Discussant), Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making and Political Science and IPR Faculty Associate, Northwestern University (IPR Organizers: Benjamin Page and James Druckman)

Panel: Gender and the Dynamics of Inequality (IPR Panel Organizers: Alice Eagly and Leslie McCall) “IPR Research on the Dynamics of Inequality and Gender” by Alice Eagly, James Padilla Chair of Arts and Sciences, Professor of Psychology, and IPR Faculty Fellow, Northwestern University • “Getting to Political Equality: Have Women Made It Yet?” by Jane Mansbridge, Adams Professor of Political Leadership and Democratic Values, Kennedy School, Harvard University • “Gender Inequality: What’s Changing? What’s Not?” by Paula England, Professor of Sociology, Stanford University

Distinguished Public Policy Lecture: “Why Does Inequality Matter, and What Should We Do About It?” by Rebecca Blank, Robert S. Kerr Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution; former Dean, Ford School of Public Policy, and former Co-Director, National Poverty Center, University of Michigan • Introduction by Burton Weisbrod, John Evans Professor of Economics and IPR Faculty Fellow, Northwestern University



(Left) IPR law professor Dorothy Roberts moderates a Q&A session during the panel on race and inequality. (Above) Harvard sociologist Robert Sampson explains his research on crime and neighborhood effects.



University of Chicago sociologist Charles Payne (r.) answers a question about Chicago schools during the panel on education and inequality while Yale economist Joseph Altonji listens.

About the Timeline Photos

IPR historical photos

1968-69

(*Top*) Raymond Mack • (*bottom*) IPR's first house at 2040 Sheridan Road in Evanston

1970s

(*Clockwise from top left*) Louis Masotti • Andrew Gordon • *Quasi-Experimentation: Design and Analysis Issues for Field Settings* by Thomas D. Cook and Donald T. Campbell (Wadsworth, 1979) • Reporters with Raymond Mack (*r.*) • *Aftermath: Communities After Natural Disasters* by H. Paul Friesema, Robert Lineberry, et al. (Sage Publications, 1979) • John McKnight

1980s

(*Clockwise from top left*) Leonard Rubinowitz • (*from l.*) H. Paul Friesema, Dwight Conquergood, Jane Mansbridge, and Albert Hunter in Chicago's Albany Park • *Why We Lost the ERA* by Mansbridge (University of Chicago Press, 1986) • Chicago skyline • Margaret Gordon • Marcus Alexis • John Heinz • *Urban Affairs Quarterly* • Dan A. Lewis (*l.*) and Steve Whitman • Christopher Jencks and his book *The Urban Underclass* (Brookings, 1991, with P. Peterson)

1990s

(*Clockwise from top left*) John McKnight, Romelle Moore of the Chicago Innovations Forum, and John Kretzmann • Charles Payne • Donna Shalala, then-Secretary of Health and Human Services, giving IPR's first Distinguished Public Policy Lecture in 1994 • (*below*) James Rosenbaum at the U.S. Department of Education • Thomas D. Cook • Rebecca Blank • Yale's James Comer with Fay Lomax Cook at his 1997 IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture •

Burton Weisbrod • *Building Communities from the Inside Out* by McKnight and Kretzmann (IPR, 1993) • *The Journalism of Outrage: Investigative Reporting and Agenda Building in America* (Guilford Press, 1991) by IPR faculty David Protess, Fay Lomax Cook, Margaret Gordon, Donna Leff, Jack Doppelt, James Ettema, and Peter Miller

2000s

(*Clockwise from top left*) Dorothy Roberts • Jennifer Richeson • (*below, from l.*) Greg Duncan, Thomas D. Cook, Fay Lomax Cook, and Larry Hedges on Capitol Hill for an IPR policy briefing • James Druckman (*l.*) and Dennis Chong • (*below*) Logo for IPR's Center for Improving Methods for Quantitative Policy Research, or Q-Center • Joseph Altonji • Hedges teaching at the 2008 IES Summer Institute on cluster-randomized trials at Northwestern • Brookings' Ron Haskins and Harvard's David Ellwood at their 2006 IPR Distinguished Public Policy Lecture • Faculty of IPR's Cells to Society (C2S): The Center on Social Disparities and Health at the 2008 Population Association of America meeting; (*from l.*) Alberto Palloni, Thomas McDade, Emma Adam, Greg Duncan, P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, and Jeremy Freese • *Imprisoning America: The Social Effects of Mass Incarceration* edited by Mary Pattillo (Russell Sage Foundation, 2004, with D. Weiman and B. Western) • C2S logo

2008-09

(*Top*) Mary Pattillo and Wesley G. Skogan at an IPR policy briefing • (*bottom*) Sociologist and African American studies assistant professor Celeste Watkins-Hayes

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1970s: Women at supermarket, by M. Visosky; Supreme Court, by D. B. King; Oil derrick, by T. McEffrie; Car phone, by B. Josefowicz

1980s: Red Square in Moscow, by A. Bossi; Ketchup and fries, by R. Terrell; Gabriel García Márquez, courtesy of wikipedia user F3rn4nd0; Geraldine Ferraro, courtesy of Hudson Public Library & Historical Society; DNA, by M. Ströck; Tiananmen Square, by R. Croma; Chicago skyline, by W. Gobetz

1990s: Cop, by T. Hawk; Tim Berners-Lee, by J. Basterra; NAFTA, by A. Covarrubias; Newt Gingrich, courtesy of iowapolitics.com; Windows 95, by S. Anderson; WTO protest, by S. Kaiser; Columbine, courtesy of travellingzenwolf's Flickr

2000s: George W. Bush, by C. Michaud; Civil union, by E. Stern; iPod, by rjcflyer@aol.com; Twin Towers, by B. McKay; Classroom photo, courtesy of woodleywonderworks's Flickr; Oprah Winfrey, by S. Hayford O'Leary; Tree, by B. Katz

2008-09: Gas prices, by L. Fries; Obama speech, by D. Katz/Obama for America; Michael Phelps, by E. Ricardez Luna; Wall Street, by J. Chen; Foreclosure, by A. C.; Obama Inauguration, by T. J.



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