Institute for Policy Research 2002-2003 • Northwestern University

Year in Review



Message from the Director

As I write this message, I am struck by how much the Institute for Policy Research (IPR) has—and has not changed—since its beginnings 35 years ago. Established as the Center for Urban Affairs in 1968 on the heels of a tumultuous era, IPR's early activities reflected the national concerns of the times and their explosive urban problems. In the intervening years, our name has changed, our faculty has grown, and our research emphases have broadened, but our commitment to the highest standards of academic excellence has not. Thanks to our interdisciplinary focus and our steadfast commitment to excellence, our faculty have continued to combine policy relevance with significant contributions in many academic fields—from economics to sociology and psychology, from political science to law and education.

Faculty: Currently, IPR faculty fellows and associates are working on 73 externally funded research projects in one of our eight broadly defined areas (see p. 4). Our commitment to excellence is mirrored by the accolades they receive. Since 2002, for example, we have three faculty who received Fulbrights, five named to chairs, and two members inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. This is in addition to our faculty's awards for their research, books, and papers (see p. 29). Given their widely regarded expertise, they are also often invited to serve on public committees and task forces, such as the task force for Chicago public schools, the National Research Council's committee on illegal drug use, and the U.S. Department of Education's Research Advisory Committee on Title I, the centerpiece of the Bush administration's "No Child Left Behind" legislation.

In addition to being excellent researchers, they are also teachers who pass on their knowledge and experience. Nearly 140 graduate and undergraduate students assist them in their research and teaching activities, including the undergraduates who were employed last summer in our Undergraduate Research Assistant Program, running every summer since 1998.

Funding: Originally founded in 1968 with a generous three-year grant from the Ford Foundation, IPR research is now supported by Northwestern University, local and national foundations, and governmental agencies as well as bequests and gifts. Our faculty have been awarded a record number of grants over the past five years. In particular, we have seen an increase in the number of federally funded research grants from sources such as the U.S. Department of Education and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. Simultaneously, faculty have sought and been awarded grants from nonfederal sources such as the MacArthur Foundation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (see p. 63). This funding is vital to our ability to conduct research and disseminate findings for significant impact on policy issues.

Research: Two major IPR projects on the effects of welfare reform have garnered local and national attention in media and policymaking circles. The Illinois Families Study and the Three-City Study have helped policymakers and the public to understand how welfare reform affects the lives of families and children.



Fay Lomax Cook, Director

Message from the Director



Another nationally recognized IPR project has tracked the effects of the Gautreaux Program, the court-ordered public housing desegregation effort that provided vouchers and housing location assistance to help 7,100 families move from Chicago's public housing projects to private housing in city and suburban neighborhoods.

Locally, IPR's evaluation of the nation's largest experiment in community policing has drawn international attention as well. IPR faculty recently released their seventh report describing the effects of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy program, or CAPS.

Pressing national concerns such as immigration, the work effects of tax and transfer programs, children's access to health care, separated and divorced fathers' involvement with their children, Social Security, and job training are other important issues that IPR scholars are studying.

Dissemination: Beyond its core mission to conduct and support social science research on significant public policy issues, IPR also seeks to disseminate the findings as widely as possible locally, regionally, and nationally. By August 2003, we will have held 28 talks in our colloquia series, sponsored or co-sponsored several public policy lectures, and held three major conferences on welfare to work, state fiscal crises, and healthcare and the underserved (the latter two taking place in Washington, D.C.). Our faculty will have briefed the Chicago Mayor's Office on several policy issues, including welfare reform and the transition from high school to college or the job market. They have also briefed Congress on a range of issues including special education, welfare reform, and welfare and marriage.

Since our establishment in 1968, many faculty and students have come and gone, but through the years a constant has been that the faculty and students at IPR have shared a sense of energy and community, which enhances the way we do our research as well as our well-being and mutual respect. Our sense of community derives in part from what we study and in part from our commitment to collegiality and openness and from our shared opportunities to enrich and be enriched by faculty and perspectives from other disciplines.

Fay Lomax Cook

Hay Lomey Cook

Director

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The mission of the Institute for Policy Research (IPR) is to stimulate and support excellent social science research on significant public policy issues and to disseminate the findings widely—to students, scholars, policymakers, and the public at large.

IPR faculty are committed and well-positioned to apply their interdisciplinary research capabilities to many emergent policy issues that relate to the economic and social wellbeing of the United States. These include implementing welfare reform in a way that strengthens families and promotes positive child development; increasing citizen participation in our communities; reforming our educational system; defining the appropriate roles of federal, state, and local governments; understanding the causes of increasing income disparity between classes and races and developing policies to offset those differences; involving communities in innovative responses to combat crime, improve their health, and strengthen their economic base; and understanding the impact of the nation's racial and ethnic diversity.

Research Programs

Research at the Institute takes place within the following six program areas and two working groups:

- Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies
- Poverty, Race, and Inequality
- Community Development
- Law and Justice Studies
- Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy
- Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations
- Health Policy Working Group
- Urban Policy Working Group

>> Fellows and Funding

The Institute's 32 interdisciplinary faculty fellows and 45 faculty associates represent 16 departments in eight of the University's nine schools. They collaborate with research associates, visiting scholars, graduate students, and undergraduates on research projects, and participate in colloquia, conferences, and workshops. Support for these activities comes from the University, grants from local and national foundations, government agencies and corporations, and gifts.

Dissemination

IPR disseminates its faculty research through a newsletter, policy briefs, working papers, its Web site, www.northwestern.edu/ipr, and a noontime colloquia series. We also organize special events, including conferences, workshops, and lectures.

Student Training

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

Undergraduate students participate in IPR research, giving them experience in the conceptualization and conduct of policy-relevant social science research. Following a week-long summer program in statistical computing, they work throughout the year on projects, from setting up databases to creating protocols for obtaining medical records.

IPR faculty are committed and well-positioned to apply their interdisciplinary research capabilities to many emergent policy issues that relate to the economic and social well-being of the United States.

Highlights 2002

Mayor's Briefings

The latest findings of IPR faculty make their way to the top level of local policymaking in briefings held with the City of Chicago's Mayor's Office.

In the first Mayor's Briefing, held in September 2002, Professor James Rosenbaum presented his findings on the disparity between the huge majority of students who plan on going to college (95%) and the fraction who eventually receive degrees (below 50%). Rosenbaum advocated giving high school students more practical career information by focusing on jobs available without a college education, and on teachers who can help them to get those jobs.



IPR Faculty Fellow Lindsay Chase-Lansdale conducts a briefing for the Chicago Mayor's Office on her Three-City Study, October 2002.

In the second briefing, Professor *Dan Lewis*, head of the Illinois Families Study, drew attention to the increase in individuals who are neither working nor receiving welfare benefits. Lewis also highlighted the divergent trends in health insurance, with more uninsured adults but increasing rates of coverage for children.

Professor Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, director of the Three-City Study, presented evidence on the behavioral troubles of children in welfare families. She suggested that the Mayor's Office use academic supports, after-school programs, and mental health services to address these problems.

Chicago Research Data Center

A National Science Foundation grant is helping IPR to offer qualified researchers access to a rich set of confidential Census Bureau data.

The Chicago Research Data Center (CRDC), housed at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, provides longitudinal microdata on businesses, households, and individuals. "The center paves the way for new explorations of countless subjects, from the effects of neighborhoods on family well-being to the relationship between medical expenditures and health," said IPR Director Fay Lomax Cook. "For the first time, researchers will be able to delve into key data that until now haven't been available in the Chicago area."



Gale Boyd, CRDC Board Chair



It is expected that the data might yield insights into:

- energy, the environment, and economic activity;
- changes in the structure of the U.S. and the Chicago economy;
- technological and organizational change;
- jobs, unemployment, and work retraining;
- crime, health, and child care; and
- immigration.

IPR and Northwestern are partnering with the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the Federal Reserve Bank, and Argonne National Laboratory.



(From left) Debra Strong, Researcher at Mathematica Policy Research, delivers her presentation while Julie Kerksick, Executive Director of the New Hope Project, and IPR Faculty Fellow Greg Duncan look on. AmeriCorps*VISTA Welfare-to-Work Conference, July 2002.

VISTA Conference

As Congress considered welfare reform reauthorization and the Citizen Service Act last summer, AmeriCorps* VISTA and IPR convened a conference to discuss the challenges of moving people from welfare to work.

A broad spectrum of academics, government and agency officials, and 100 VISTA volunteers and supervisors gathered on Northwestern's campus to sift through promising approaches to escaping poverty. They also discussed how to measure program outcomes more effectively.

Government representatives called welfare reform an unparalleled success story. VISTA volunteers were less optimistic, reporting on the daily struggles of welfare recipients and expressing concern over the lack of support services for clients who lack life and job skills.

The exchange provided volunteers with the latest data on caseloads and programs and gave the researchers a view of how current efforts are playing out in the field.



Schakowsky Lecture

U.S. Representative Jan Schakowsky, Illinois' ninth district representative, presented a lecture on "Why Citizen Activism Matters: The View from Washington" on May 29, 2002, as part of IPR's Distinguished Public Policy Lecture series. Before an audience of about 100 faculty, students, and community members, Schakowsky lamented the lack of interest in public policy among U.S. citizens and offered suggestions on how politicians can help increase citizens' political participation. Citing evidence of citizen apathy, Schakowsky pointed out that one-third of U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote are not registered. Among 19 and 24 year olds, nearly 95% are not registered voters. Furthermore, 36% of African Americans, 69% of persons with disabilities, and 66% of Hispanics also are not registered to vote. "Unless there is an intense effort to increase political participation, the numbers will only get worse," Schakowsky warned.



U.S. Representative Jan Schakowsky

Haskins-Primus Debate

A basic schism in the national welfare dialog came into focus again in November, when a former Bush administration adviser and a leading scholar squared off over the 1996 reforms in an IPR co-sponsored debate. Unlike many policy forums, this one aimed explicitly to engage undergraduates in thinking about social issues.

Ron Haskins, a White House policy adviser until late 2002, praised the new welfare laws for pushing people off welfare, into work and—he argued—out of poverty. Wendell Primus, director of income security at the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), said the reforms made life more difficult for many families and led to a drop in disposable income for the bottom quintile.



(From left) Wendell Primus, a former chief economist for the House Ways and Means Committee, and IPR Faculty Fellows Kathryn Edin, Greg Duncan, and Dan Lewis take part in a post-election panel discussion on welfare reform, November 2002.

The debate inaugurated the Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality, a brainchild of Northwestern University students Laurie Jaeckel and Dale Vieregge. A panel of IPR faculty fellows joined Haskins and Primus afterward to give the audience a chance to interact and ask questions.





A graffiti-covered wall in Cabrini Green



Alexander Polikoff shares insights about his work on the Gautreaux case.

Chicago Public Housing

The second event in the Inaugural Undergraduate Series was on "The Changing Face of Public Housing: Lessons From **Chicago**" in February. It covered the topic from a variety of viewpoints, including those of academics, students, activists, and residents. IPR was one of the event's cosponsors.

Dr. Susan Popkin, Senior Research Associate at The Urban Institute in Washington D.C., kicked off the event with her keynote lecture on the residents of Hope VI, the plan adopted by HUD to eradicate severely distressed public housing through improvements in facilities, management, and social and community services.

The lead lawyer in the original Gautreaux housing suit, **Alexander Polikoff**, spoke about his experiences and gave a historical overview in "Waiting for Gautreaux: Reflections and Conundrums about Chicago's Long-Running Public Housing Desegregation Case." Polikoff is Senior Staff Counsel at Business and Professional People for the Public Interest.

IPR faculty fellows James Rosenbaum and Kathryn Edin presented results from their ongoing studies of Chicago's housing mobility programs in "Crossing the Color and Class Lines: From Public Housing to White Suburbia." They spoke of the challenges that low-income public housing residents face in moving out of decaying, crime-ridden projects into low- and middle-income communities.

The panel "Voices from Within: From Allocating and Administering to Advocating and Living" reunited Chicago public housing administrators, residents, activists, and philanthropists to debate life in and around Chicago's public housing projects.

The series ended with a day-long student tour of several of Chicago's most notorious public housing sites, including Cabrini Green, Robert Lathrop Homes, and Stateway Gardens. About 30 students took part, hearing first-hand from residents, activists, and social service providers about their daily experiences working and living in the heart of Chicago public housing. IPR faculty fellow Dan Lewis provided insight from his studies of these and other low-income, public housing communities.

This interdisciplinary program combines the interests of IPR faculty who study the ways in which social programs, policies, and contexts affect the lives of families and children, from birth to young adulthood. Drawn from the fields of human development and social policy, economics, law, psychology, and sociology, many faculty share common interests with scholars in IPR's Poverty, Race, and Inequality Program—particularly in studying the impact of public policies on families for some of the poorest members of American society.

IPR research in this area includes:

- school reform and job training,
- the role of marriage and fathers in poor families, and
- the effects of welfare reform on children, adolescents, and their parents.

Overview of Activities

Social psychologist Thomas Cook and his research team have completed their synthesis of large-scale data on the Comer School Reform Programs in Chicago, Detroit, and Prince George's County, Maryland. Designed by Dr. James Comer, these programs advocate that parents, school administrators, and a support team dealing with psychological and welfare issues should work together to determine each school's academic and social goals. Cook and his team have examined the programs' cumulative success both in implementation and in positive influence on school climate and student performance. A book in preparation with IPR graduate research assistant Monique Payne will describe the findings across all the sites and critique the assumptions behind the concept of decentralization as a route to school reform and the assumptions behind the forms of evaluation most often used in research on whole school reform. A follow-up project, funded by the Spencer Foundation and the Department of Education, is currently testing whether improvements in school climate, test scores, and behavior found in the Comer elementary schools in Chicago were maintained in high school. Beyond grades, testing, and drop-out rates, the researchers will look at contextual data covering, for instance, social processes in the students' neighborhoods, and individual student involvement with the juvenile justice system.

An examination of social contexts and developmental outcomes has built on Cook's previous research on how the social contexts in which children live—families, schools, neighborhoods, and peer groups—combine to influence developmental outcomes. Results from a study of middle-class neighborhoods in Prince George's County, Maryland, show that these four social contexts are related to a wide range of developmental outcomes, including school performance, social behavior, and mental health. Cook has extended this analysis by supplementing the Prince George's data with longitudinal data collected from three cohorts in 20 Chicago schools (grades five to eight). The study describes how the links between schools and neighborhoods singly and jointly affect these 10 to 14 year olds, some of whom live in areas with poverty rates greater than 50%. Interestingly, the results show that the cumulative effect of these four social contexts for a child is as important to a child's development as his or her IQ.



Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Chair





James Rosenbaum addresses the Department of Education and U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Job training, for both those leaving high school and for displaced workers, is an interest of James Rosenbaum, a professor of education and social policy. A new project, Employers' Interactions with Community Colleges and Proprietary Schools, explores how employers get information about community college programs, how they decide whether these programs meet their needs, and whether they influence curricula. In Employers and **Community Colleges**, he examines how employers view community colleges, and which programs help students ensure that college pays off with higher earnings.

Rosenbaum's research has led him to explore how high schools prepare students for employment. College may not be for all, he argues, and high schools should better prepare students who are not college-bound for life in the workforce, making it clear that high school success does indeed matter to employers. Schools should also create more concrete links to employers while students are still in high school, he argues, and his research is analyzing experiments that use these school-to-work arrangements to improve the motivation of work-bound students.

Economist Christopher Taber continues his work in developing and implementing econometric models of skill formation including schooling, job training, and other forms of human capital investment. His recent research includes studies of Catholic schooling, wage growth among low-wage workers, and general equilibrium models of the labor market.

Education and social policy professor James Spillane is writing a book on **Distributed Leadership.** Building on theories of distributed cognition, the book will recap the results of a four-year project to reveal and analyze how educational leaders think and act to improve instruction in their school. He and his team are exploring the distribution of leadership among formal and informal leaders, the process by which teachers attribute power and influence to leaders, and the transfer and distribution of knowledge within the school organization. In March 2003, he conducted a series of lectures on the topic in New Zealand, as part of the Fulbright Distinguished American Scholar Program.

The accuracy of the 2000 Census is a focus of statistics professor *Bruce Spencer's* work. Spencer worked with the Census Bureau to estimate the amount of error in the 2000 Census and in the estimates of net undercount. He also provided advice on how to use statistical decision in the form of loss function analysis to evaluate whether adjustment for undercount would improve accuracy. This project is an extension of his general focus on the accuracy of empirical research in public policy. A recent project, for example, identified sources of uncertainty in the current randomized experiment to evaluate Head Start. Spencer is making progress on quantifying the bias from noncooperation in social experiments when a standard assumption ("SUTVA") does not apply.



Sociologist Melissa Herman is comparing the developmental outcomes of multiracial youth who identify different racial categories on surveys allowing respondents to check off more than one versus those that force a single choice.

Emma Adam, assistant professor of education and social policy, continues her research on the stress, health, and well-being of parents and their children. In her Parenting Stress study, she assesses the relationship between stress and mothers' personal relationships, work, and home life. In the Psychological Stress in the Working Family Study, she explores factors that increase or decrease stress hormone levels in children and parents as they go about their everyday lives.

In Couple Dynamics and Father Involvement—a substudy of Princeton University's Fragile Families study—sociologists Kathryn Edin and Paula England, with economist Greg Duncan, developmental psychologist Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, and a team of graduate students, are interviewing 75 low-income married and unmarried couples over four years to gain insight into why some couples with very young children break up while others remain together, and why some fathers remain actively involved with their families. The study also assesses how couple dynamics and parenting styles affect the child's development.

Edin and her colleagues found that the poor, like many others, believe in marriage, and believe it should be for life. But they also seem



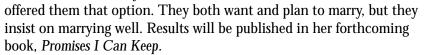
Kathryn Edin makes a point to undergraduates about her study of Gautreaux families.

to envision at least one aspect of a "June-and-Ward-Cleaver" marriage—a certain level of financial stability, often evoked in working-class visions of owning a home and stable jobs. Today, though, low-income couples crave this financial stability before getting married. Plus, the women themselves want to achieve their own financial independence before marrying. They reason that this way they will retain some decision-making power in the relationship. And if the marriage fails, their earnings will shield them from financial destitution.

Sociologist Timothy Nelson is taking the lead in a related study in which 510 low-income fathers who no longer live with their families were interviewed. It explores how the local labor market, the child support system, and other factors affect their economic and emotional involvement with their children. The results of this study are currently being analyzed.



In **The Social Role of Children and Marriage**, Edin challenges the conventional wisdom regarding both marriage and childbearing among low-income adults. Poor women, Edin finds, are well aware that getting married first and having children second is the proper order of events in the abstract, but they believe that their life circumstances have not





The social and cognitive development of children affected by welfare reform are a specific concern of policymakers, given the importance of early development to later success in life. In Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, codirected by developmental psychologist Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, the researchers interviewed and directly assessed approximately 2,400 families in 1999 and again in 2001. The study attracted national attention, following the publication of the most recent results in a March 2003 issue of Science. Most strikingly, the study suggests that—at least in the short run and during good economic times—children in low-income families are neither harmed nor helped, on average, when their mothers leave welfare or move into the workforce.

For adolescents, the study pointed to improved teen mental health when a mother entered the workforce. Adolescents whose mothers began working—whether full- or part-time, short- or long-term—reported declines in psychological distress, especially anxiety. In addition, they

found modestly enhanced cognitive achievement and less drug and alcohol use among teenagers when their mothers left the welfare rolls.

Greg Duncan and fellow researchers at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), however, found more troublesome teen outcomes in their Next Generation study, a random-assignment evaluation of 16 welfare-to-work programs. Adolescents in families affected by reform did worse in school, repeated grades more often, and used more special educational services than control group youth. Teen childbearing, however, was not affected. Adolescents with younger siblings had the most trouble, perhaps because they were also more likely to provide care for their siblings.

In their six-year **Illinois Families Study**, social policy expert *Dan Lewis* and colleagues are studying former welfare recipients and the larger implications for welfare reform. During the first three years of the study, they found that welfare caseloads decreased dramatically while percentages of respondents working remained steady. A soon-to-be-released report will take a closer look at work supports for families leaving welfare and at respondents who are neither working nor receiving welfare. The third-year report to the Illinois General Assembly is designed to help Illinois policymakers assess the value of and prioritize services for families affected by welfare reform.

Poverty, Race, and Inequality

Providing earned income tax credits, limiting welfare benefits, distributing public housing vouchers—these are just a few examples of recent local, state, and national legislation that policymakers have passed. Will such efforts help break the ongoing cycle of poverty, discrimination, and exclusion that engulfs welfare recipients, the working poor, and their families? To this end, IPR researchers have cast a wide net of research that is examining a variety of topics such as:

- the effects of poverty and welfare reform,
- public housing and the Gautreaux program,
- measurements of the spending patterns of low-income families,
- patterns of self-employment among immigrants, and
- whether lower welfare benefits in another state induce families to move.

Overview of Activities

Greg Duncan, economist and chair of IPR's Poverty, Race, and Inequality research program, has produced a body of work showing the effects that poverty and welfare reform can have on children from the womb through the adolescent years. In Welfare Reform and Beyond: The Future of the Safety Net, he discusses how welfare reform experiments can help young children progress academically by programs that both promote returning to work and support it financially. Unless reforms enable welfare recipients to achieve higher family incomes, children appear to be no better off. This suggests that states should continue with their efforts to support work financially through child care assistance and tax credits. Duncan's work and that of other IPR colleagues has attracted the attention of policymakers. Despite the fact that only half as many families receive welfare now compared with seven years ago, the Bush administration's current proposal for welfare funding would keep it at the same level as in the past.

One of the most significant housing experiments of the last two decades is the Gautreaux Program. In 1966, Dorothy Gautreaux sued the Chicago Housing Authority and HUD in the nation's first public housing desegregation lawsuit. Under court order to remedy racial segregation in 1973, HUD agreed to provide vouchers, mobility counseling, and housing location assistance to help 7,100 families move from Chicago's public housing projects to private housing in city and suburban neighborhoods.

Sociologist James Rosenbaum has been tracking the Gautreaux Program since its inception. His early research found that those who moved to the suburbs found better jobs and their children had better college prospects. However, little was known about whether these results would persist, or whether the families would prefer to return to more racially segregated neighborhoods. Rosenbaum's most recent report, with Greg Duncan, is one of the first to analyze the long-term success of this program. Based on 15 years of data, the researchers found that most Gautreaux families placed in the sub**urbs continue to reside in them** and are enjoying much higher levels of income and less neighborhood crime compared with their original neighborhoods.



Greg Duncan, Chair



Social policy expert Dan Lewis and urban sociologist Mary Pattillo have released the results of their two-year comparative study of reactions by Chicago residents to families using housing vouchers to move from public housing into city and suburban neighborhoods. They found that though there was no organized resistance to these low-income "voucher movers," property owners, black and white, did react strongly to the idea of HUD's Section 8 certificate and voucher program. Noted one city official in Calumet City, Ill., "Our resistance to Section 8 revolves around a desire to maintain the economic vitality of the area, maintain property values, having the funding to provide appropriate city services and protecting the investments of constituents who have a vested interest in the community." Most of the families who moved went to predominantly black neighborhoods, where they felt more comfortable, perpetuating Chicago's high level of residential racial segregation.



Kurt Miller with the Service Connectors Program leads Northwestern students on a tour of Chicago public housing in February 2002.

Pattillo is writing a book about **gentrification and public** housing construction in a South Side Chicago neighborhood that has been predominantly African-American since the 1950s. These residents are faced with contradictory development pressures as their community tries to transform itself from low- to mixed-income. The growth strategies encompass 240 units of new courtmandated public housing at the same time developers and individuals are rehabilitating existing structures and constructing new market-rate townhomes, single-family homes, and condominiums. Her book will deal with the effects of these conflicting trends as residents try to build community.

Economist Joseph Ferrie is examining black economic mobility from a historical perspective, looking at the economic progress of blacks in the first decades after Emancipation, using data on more than 30,000 native-born males linked from the 1870 and 1880 population censuses. In another historical study, Ferrie is examining the extent to which mortality rates increased in the nineteenth century as urbanization and industrialization expanded. He also hopes to provide the first estimate of infant and maternal mortality rates in the United States in this era.

The presence of immigrant-owned businesses in low-income neighborhoods has sparked heated controversy. In The Effect of Immigration on Native Self-Employment, economist Bruce Meyer and Robert Fairlie of the University of California-Santa Cruz look at how immigration has affected native-born business owners. Anecdotal evidence suggests that immigrants, especially Asians, displace native business owners. Using 1980 and 1990 data, Meyer and Fairlie find mixed evidence of the effects of immigration on native white self-employment. Their earlier work found no effects on African American business owners.

Poverty, Race, and Inequality



How to measure well-being has been a policy concern since the first poverty guidelines were issued by the federal government in the 1960s. Meyer with James Sullivan of the University of Notre Dame, in Measuring the Well-Being of the Poor Using Income and Consumption, is testing whether consumption rather than income provides a better measure of material



well-being. Consumption data, they argue, offers the advantages of being a more direct measure of well-being and less subject to underreporting bias.

Another enduring concern of policymakers is whether social welfare programs create disincentives to work. In a project with Bradley Heim of Duke University, Meyer is examining current methods of assessing the work effects of tax and transfer programs and is developing new methods to examine the effects of welfare programs and tax incentives for the poor on hours worked. Another unintended consequence of poverty policies might be to encourage families to move to states with more generous benefits. This topic takes on added importance under welfare reform because states now have the flexibility to design their own programs. Using what Meyer argues are improved methods of study, he finds that there is some welfare-induced migration, but much less than what has been found in past research.

Sociologist Kathryn Edin is examining material hardship, coping strategies, social networks, and parenting practices in the ethnographic component of the project on devolution and urban change, a part of a larger study of welfare reform by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC). In addition to a sample of families affected by welfare reform, she is also collecting data on how nonprofit social service agencies and local businesses are affected by reform.

In her project, **Regulation and Unemployment**, economist *Luojia Hu* is developing a method for estimating the probability of leaving unemployment using repeated crosssectional data on uncompleted unemployment spells. She is applying this method to the Spanish labor market, which has the highest unemployment of all the OECD countries and is one of the most regulated labor markets among them. Using data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey, Hu is studying several issues related to unemployment before and after the introduction of temporary contracts in the mid-1980s that were put in place to fight Spain's high and persistent unemployment. She is investigating the change in the duration and distribution of unemployment—in particular looking at whether these contracts increased or decreased the duration dependence for the unemployed and whether the increase of the employment chances of some occur at the expense of others.

Community Development



John McKnight, Co-Director



John Kretzmann, Co-Director

From the poorest neighborhoods in Chicago to far-flung communities in Australia and Scotland, IPR's Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) Institute is teaching residents how to find and use local resources to rejuvenate their economies, strengthen public and private investments in community—and ultimately rebuild civil society. ABCD is also providing research and information on a current hot topic in Washington, D.C.: How faithbased organizations can help communities deal with problems such as addiction, youth violence, and failing public schools.

Co-directed by John McKnight and John Kretzmann, ABCD is presenting convincing evidence that when communities focus on their assets rather than their needs, they can often:

- create new business opportunities,
- improve local health and service delivery,
- revitalize their housing supply,
- strengthen their infrastructure,
- incorporate marginalized citizens into productive community life, and
- increase their community's visibility.

Overview of Activities

Ever-changing communication technology is empowering lower **income communities** as they confront issues such as health care, substance-abuse prevention and treatment, public safety, job training, and economic development. Launched in 1999, the research project is examining the network of relationships and the leadership and problem-solving capacities of community-based organizations in Chicago's urban neighborhoods. Communication studies professors James Ettema and Paul Arntson are seeking ways to facilitate the work of these organizations by applying communication technology and expertise in knowledge management.

In Chicago's Austin neighborhood, ABCD researchers are working with community groups to explore the range of citizencentered initiatives undertaken by local associations. From the results of this work, ABCD is developing a typology of the social and economic benefits provided by local associations, comparing them to those offered by agencies and institutions.

Community Development



The Neighborhood Circle provides technical assistance to citizen associations at several sites around the nation committed to organizing their communities around ABCD principles. The participating groups are exploring ways to mobilize individuals, associations, institutions, land and physical assets, and the economy, while maintaining a citizen-centered focus.

As part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' initiative Healthy People 2010, ABCD is working with public health departments in Indianapolis and Freeport, Ill., to prompt community associations to promote better health in their neighborhoods.

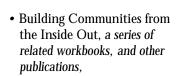
ABCD is working with Public Allies Chicago to develop a speakers and training bureau that will increase the organization's efforts to provide professional development for its alumni. ABCD is also helping a growing network of young people to develop and sharpen their skills for asset-based community development work. As part of the Balanced and Restorative Justice movement, ABCD faculty members are assisting the Child Protection Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County with restoring peace in communities. They are accomplishing this by holding youthful offenders accountable while, at the same time, recognizing them as valuable community assets. Other participants include public schools, police districts, and community groups.

ABCD also supports and advises an independent nationwide group of individuals called the ABCD Religious Network who believe faith-based organizations play a key role in community development. A new workbook, Asset-Based Strategies for Faith Communities (2002), is related to ABCDRN's efforts.

ABCD continues to spread regionally and internationally. Several ABCD national practitioners have launched local networks for training and technical support in California, Georgia, South Carolina, and Minnesota. The institute also has ongoing initiatives in Canada and outreach in countries such as Brazil, Holland, Russia, and South Africa.

ABCD Working Tools

ABCD provides a wide range of tools to help communities to develop their asset-based strengths:





- a training program on videotape,
- · access to a national faculty of 30 practitioners and trainers,
- · Web-based communication and dissemination tools (the ABCD Web site and a listsery discussion group),
- an extensive network of local, national, and international community builders.

Building the Mercado Central: Asset-Based Development and Ethnic Entrepreneurship (forthcoming, 2003)

Thousands of cities and towns across the country have growing populations of immigrants from all over the globe. Many of these communities face the challenge of building bridges between long-term residents and newcomers that both enable the newcomers to become a part of the larger community and to maintain and share their rich cultural traditions. Building the Mercado Central is the story of a Latino community in Minneapolis that believed in its own capacity to transform its collective vision of home and neighborhood into reality. The resulting retail business cooperative and incubator reflects the Latino tradition of a centrally located public marketplace that provides opportunities for meeting and civic engagement, economic activity and local entrepreneurship, and cultural expression through the arts and dance.

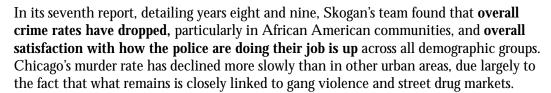
Law and Justice Studies

Do lawyers' political views influence which cases and clients they accept? Will the paperless squad car help local police fight crime more effectively? Why has social disorder worsened in Chicago's Latino neighborhoods? Are juveniles in the justice system more at risk for developing HIV and AIDS? Bringing together faculty from the law school and social science departments, IPR's Law and Justice Program is seeking answers to these and other questions. Topics currently addressed by the group include:

- community policing,
- the role of technology in law enforcement,
- the social structure of the legal profession, and
- African American participation in the legal system.



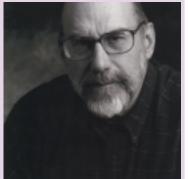
Since 1993, a research team directed by IPR political scientist Wesley Skogan has been evaluating the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy program (CAPS), the nation's largest experiment in community policing. CAPS involves the creation of turf-oriented teams of police officers with long-term beat assignments, extensive community involvement and empowerment, and integration with improved city services. It encourages neighborhood problem-solving by police and residents.



Another dark cloud in this picture is the lack of improvement in the city's Latino neighborhoods. As the report noted, "Especially for Spanish-speakers, levels of social disorder and physical decay appeared substantially higher in 2001 than in 1994. The success of this aspect of CAPS depended on who you were and where you lived." This summer Skogan will conduct an intensive field study of two Chicago Latino neighborhoods to investigate the reasons behind this decline.

New to the report is its description of the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) accountability process, Chicago's version of New York's well-known "CompStat" program. This initiative focuses resources on resolving chronic crime and disorder problems. Under the plan, each of the 25 police districts is held responsible for identifying local priorities, planning strategies to address them, and then executing their plans effectively. Coupled with new information systems, this "intelligence-driven policing" promises to deliver more effective responses to the city's most pressing problems.

Skogan has a forthcoming book, Community Policing: Does It Work?, detailing experts' often conflicting assessments on the subject. It will be published by Wadsworth this year.



John Heinz, Chair





Project CLEAR (Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting), a partnership between the CPD and Oracle Corporation, is developing a state-of-the-art integrated criminal justice information system. Launched in 2002, the system is a natural progression of the CPD's ongoing quest to use the latest technology to "police smarter." Through this intelligent use of technology, CLEAR will "take CAPS to the next level," as the Chicago police superintendent puts it. Information from the various modules of the CLEAR enterprise system resides in the CPD's Data Warehouse, a queriable repository that holds information on more than 4.5 million arrestees dating back 12 years, with data on an additional 400 arrestees being entered on a daily basis. CPD management anticipates that CLEAR will have a substantial impact on the department, and ultimately on the community.

One of CLEAR's major goals is the integration of other criminal justice agencies and jurisdictions with the Chicago Police Department. Currently, the CPD has trained approximately 70 jurisdictions outside of Chicago, including some federal agencies, to enter data such as fingerprints, mug shots, and arrest reports into a repository that is connected to the CPD's Data Warehouse. This integration should help reduce crime, eliminate criminal justice bottlenecks, increase accountability between criminal justice agencies, and provide a comprehensive picture of offender activity.

This fall, IPR research associate Susan Hartnett, the lead researcher on Project CLEAR, will be conducting a **telephone survey** of all the participating jurisdictions. The survey will ask for information on costs, data entry, any encountered obstacles and feedback on the use of the Data Warehouse. The results will be published in December.

In an article that appeared in Law & Society Review in 2002, law professor John Heinz and two coauthors from other universities published the first findings from a study of Lawyers for Conservative Causes. The research gathered data on 1,300 lawyers affiliated with 81 organizations who had advocated conservative positions on a selected set of recent public policy issues. The article systematically examined networks of interrelationships among 54 lawyers, each of whom was active in three or more of those organizations. It concluded that the lawyers were broadly divided into two separate camps—economic conservatives and social conservatives. Lawyers active in one of these camps were very seldom active in the other. Economic conservatives were opposed to government regulation in areas such

Launched in 2002, **Project CLEAR** is a natural progression of the CPD's ongoing quest to use the latest technology to "police smarter."



as employment discrimination, the minimum wage, and environmental pollution. Their networks of interrelationships were further subdivided into representatives of the interests of major corporations and advocates of more consistently libertarian positions. Social conservatives favored government intervention to promote social order and "family values" with respect to such issues as pornography, abortion, and school prayer. These lawyers were further subdivided into a network composed primarily of Catholics and another composed primarily of Evangelicals. A relatively small number of lawyers affiliated with "umbrella" organizations such as the Heritage Foundation and the Federalist Society bridged these constituencies. Lawyers serving business interests were usually located in the District of Columbia; those active in socially conservative causes were mostly from the South, West, and Midwest. Thus, they were separated by both ideological and geographic distance. Heinz is also writing a book that will follow his 1982 book Chicago Lawyers: The Social Structure of the Bar.

The Northwestern Juvenile Project is the first large-scale panel study of health and psychiatric disorders among juveniles in the justice system to date. Social psychologist Linda Teplin and her researchers are following 1,829 youth, ages 10-17. Among the findings to date: 56 subjects (3 percent) died as of January 2003, all but 10 from gunshot wounds. Two-thirds of the youth in the sample have one or more psychiatric disorders. Almost 50 percent are abusing or are dependent upon drugs. Nearly 80 percent are sexually active and engage in some HIV/AIDS risk behavior, and the rates of disorder are much higher than in the general population. The Northwestern Victimization Project, also headed by Teplin, has completed data collection for its five-year study of criminal victimization patterns among 1,007 severely mentally ill community residents.



Richard Brooks discusses his work on sentencing in judges' election years between 1870 and 1930 at an IPR colloquium.

Sociologist Devah Pager is spending the 2002-03 academic year in Paris on a Fulbright grant where she is conducting research on changes in criminal justice interventions in France and their relationship to immigration and ethnic conflict. In recent years, France has intensified its crime control measures in response to a perceived increase in social disorder associated with immigrant neighborhoods. As a result, France's foreign and immigrant residents make up nearly 30% of the French prison population, while accounting for only 7% of the overall population. By conducting a systematic analysis of the social correlates of crime policy in France, she hopes to untangle the complex relationships among immigrant status, national origin, and economic standing as they relate to trends in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Research has shown that African Americans are more likely than whites to be sentenced to death and executed. But law professor Richard Brooks has unexpectedly found that historically a person is 15% more likely to receive the **death penalty in a judge's election year**. Brooks, who joined IPR as a faculty fellow in 2002, believes his results make a persuasive case that decisions about life and death are responsive to politics. The uneasy relationship between judicial elections and capital punishment will be a forthcoming article and is based on data collected on Chicago murders from 1870 to 1930.

Law and Justice Studies





Brooks is also writing a book that focuses on African American participation in the legal system, particularly their perceptions of fairness. A key finding so far is that better-off African Americans are more distrustful of the legal system than poor blacks, a situation he attributes to "relative deprivation."

Albert Yoon, assistant professor of law, is writing a book on tort reform, incorporating his published research on the **impact of malpractice** damage caps in Alabama with new work on malpractice arbitration laws and offer-of-settlement rules in automotive insurance disputes. He is currently engaged in research looking at the effect of offer-of-settlement rules and no-fault insurance.

Moving beyond his current work on torts, Yoon is conducting research on two projects one on juvenile sentencing and another on the emergence of nonresident voting as a force in local elections. Yoon is examining the changes in sentencing that followed New York State's switch to a nondiscretionary waiver process (one that doesn't allow prosecutors to decide when to waive cases from juvenile into adult criminal courts). Yoon's voting study targets laws in Colorado and elsewhere that allow nonresidents to vote in elections for municipalities and other local taxing districts where they own property.

Dorothy Roberts, a law professor, received a Fulbright to continue her study in Trinidad for the academic year 2002-03 on gender, race, and class in legal issues concerning reproduction and motherhood. In addition to teaching feminist perspectives on masculinity at the Centre for Gender and Development Studies at University of West Indies, she will help to develop a research initiative on gender, sexuality, and HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago and do research on family planning and development discourse.

Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy

This broad multidisciplinary program looks at the ways in which political and institutional dynamics shape and constrain national policymaking in the United States and in comparison with other advanced industrial societies.



- considering the dynamics of public opinion and political communication and the impact of public opinion on policymaking,
- looking at the reasons why institutions such as the welfare state are fundamentally different in the United States than in other countries.
- examining the ways in which social and economic divisions in American society influence political life.
- studying the structure, system, and ramifications of information technology.

Chair Peter Swenson plans to launch a series of briefings by innovative public policymakers to talk about their role in the political process, how they work with academics in developing ideas, and how academics might better design their research and advocacy for political efficacy.

Overview of Activities

A 2002 Chicago Council of Foreign Relations report, widely circulated in Washington, showed Americans overwhelmingly rejected a "go-it-alone" foreign policy, and strongly supported U.S. use of military force only with U.N. approval. Based on a survey of 3,200 Americans last June, the Worldviews 2002 report, co-authored by Benjamin Page, depicted a public newly engaged in foreign policy issues following the Sept. 11 attacks, and firmly behind the war on terrorism. But it also found the public at odds with the Bush administration on its handling of Iraq, China, trade policy, global warming, the Middle East peace process, immigration, nuclear proliferation, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

IPR Director Fay Lomax Cook and colleagues are using the case of Social Security to examine how policy elites, including the mass media, invoke public opinion, and how they use public opinion data to make claims about what the public thinks. They find, for example, that many of the claims about the public's lack of confidence in Social Security rest on weak polling data that have been challenged by subsequent polls. The work suggests that if policy elites intentionally or inadvertently misreport and misrepresent what the public thinks, the type of public responsiveness on which American democracy is based suffers.

Cook is also working with University of Minnesota political scientist Lawrence Jacobs and IPR Graduate Fellow Dukhong Kim to study the effects of Social Security's dissemination of information on the public. They are using a large attitudinal survey on statements sent out by the agency. To date, they have found that those who have received the statements are more knowledgeable and confident about Social Security than those who have not. This finding suggests that the quantity and quality of governmental information disseminated to citizens can make a difference.



Peter Swenson, Chair

Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy



In another project, Cook is continuing her work on deliberative democracy. Although civic deliberation is receiving growing attention from scholars and other political observers, relatively little is known about the extent and nature of public deliberation. Together with Jacobs and Michael Delli Carpini of Pew Trusts, she has launched the first national survey to examine the extent, nature, and impact of civic deliberation. The survey addresses questions such as: How many and what kinds of citizens are actually engaging in civic deliberations—and is it face-to-face in public or on the Internet? What impact, if any, do citizen forums have on participants' civic interest, knowledge, and engagement?

Using a newly available dataset on wage-setting institutions over the postwar period for 16 countries, Michael Wallerstein is collaborating on a study that looks at the joint determination of wage-setting institutions and unemployment in OECD countries. He also is investigating the impact of targeting and income inequality on political support for welfare policies in advanced industrial societies. Nearly all existing models of redistributive politics focus on societies where citizens differ in terms of their income but are otherwise homogeneous. Yet in many countries, including the United States, divisions along racial, ethnic, religious, or linguistic lines are as salient as divisions along income lines in structuring political conflict. Wallerstein also is developing a theoretical framework in which the impact of racial or other cleavages on the politics of redistribution can be investigated.

Eagly is exploring such questions as why women are more favorable toward "compassionate" policies such as welfare spending than men...

Alice Eagly is examining the "gender gap" in social and political attitudes. She is exploring such questions as why women are more favorable toward "compassionate" policies such as welfare spending than are men, whether these attitudinal differences are stable across time and other demographic variables, and what values and other factors may underlie these attitudinal differences. Eagly is currently writing a book on the impact of gender on leadership. She has completed a meta-analysis on the leadership styles of women and is beginning a new meta-analysis on stereotypes of leaders that focuses on the extent to which leadership roles are perceived in feminine or masculine terms.

Susan Thistle is completing a book that traces the dismantling of support for women's household work, the economic and political disruptions accompanying their move into the labor force, and the intersection of this process with sectoral shifts in the wage economy. The book, tentatively titled From Marriage to the Market: The Transformation of Women's Lives in the Late 20th Century United States, looks at variations in this process among white and African American women and considers the implications of women's emergence into the labor force for the realization of new social policy.

Jennifer Light has included in her forthcoming book From Warfare to Welfare research she has been conducting on the history of efforts to apply technological tools to address a range of problems in American cities. She examines the reasons for past successes and failures and suggests lessons that may improve the effectiveness of current tools. Light has published several articles on the inequality issue, ranging from the digital divide to the relationship between telecommuting and workplace accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act. In these studies, she is concerned with how to increase the

Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy



chance that new technologies will offer opportunities to close social gaps, or at a minimum not enlarge existing ones.

Shane Greenstein is studying the geographic spread of the commercial Internet, looking at both the provision of services and how commercial firms put it to use. Several of his projects are investigating the commercial Internet Service Provider (ISP) market, the leading suppliers of Internet access in the country. Among them is the first statistical study of the development of information infrastructure. A second set of studies provides the first census of the dispersion of Internet technology to commercial establishments in the United States.



The current regulatory system that determines how telecommunications carriers must compensate one another when they interconnect and exchange traffic is a crazy patchwork of regulations that treat the same types of economic transactions in very different ways depending upon factors that make no essential economic difference. This creates distortions and inefficiencies by treating what are essentially similar transactions in such disparate ways. William Rogerson is trying to determine if this patchwork of telecommunications regulations can be replaced by a single unified regime explicitly designed to promote efficiency and competition, and minimize the need for regulatory intervention as competition continues to develop.

Dennis Chong is writing a book that traces the growth of community involvement in land-use decisions and environmental issues in towns and counties across the United States. It focuses on the political process behind hundreds of ballot measures that have been passed in recent years to protect open space from future commercial development.

Kathleen Thelen, on leave at the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin, is completing a book that explains the origins of vocational training systems for blue-collar workers in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan, and analyzes the evolution of these systems in response to changes in the political and market contexts. She is also writing about the impact of globalization on contemporary labor relations in developed democracies.

Jeff Manza is finishing a book entitled Locking Up the Vote: Felon Disfranchisement and American Politics, while on leave at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, Calif. It will be published by Oxford University Press. Manza is also continuing work on a comparative study of social change and voting behavior in Western Europe and North America, and has launched a new project that examines how changes in public opinion have influenced patterns of welfare state spending crossnationally.

Ann Orloff's research focuses on the relationship of states and gender relations, particularly in systems of social provision. She is writing a book on gender in the transformation of welfare in the contemporary United States called Farewell to Maternalism, and is co-editing a book, Remaking Modernity: Politics, Processes and History in Sociology, which explores the fate of recent initiatives to "historicize" sociology.



hilanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations

The rapidly growing and evolving nonprofit sector is prominent in such major service industries as hospitals, nursing homes, higher education, and museums, often competing with for-profit and government organizations. This competition is a key research focus of this program and its chair, economist Burton Weisbrod.

Weisbrod is directing and coordinating faculty, graduate, and undergraduate students in a series of studies on:

- performance measurement and rewards,
- accountability,
- behavior of varied institutional forms, and in particular,
- measuring the performance of both religious and secular nonprofit organizations compared with their for-profit and governmental counterparts

Overview of Activities

Reward Structures in the Hospital and Hospice Industries: Do nonprofits establish incentives that cause their managers and other workers to behave differently than those in governmental or for-profit organizations? Weisbrod, in conjunction with graduate fellow Burcay Erus, draws on base-salary and performance-based bonus compensation data covering more than 50 job types in 1,100 hospitals nationwide. In examining compensation patterns for CEOs and senior executives, as well as managerial and technical workers, they have found, in two forthcoming papers, sizeable differences across institutional forms at the top and senior management levels, but no systematic differences down the job ladder.

In the study, **Do Nonprofits Enter Unprofitable Markets?**, *Jeff Ballou* asks whether the coexistence of multiple organization forms in the same industry can be explained by the tendency of different organizational forms to enter different markets. In particular, he examines whether nonprofits enter markets that are likely to be unprofitable for entry by a for-profit firm. Data from nursing homes in rural markets across the United States reveal that, while governmental nursing homes do tend to enter unprofitable markets as predicted, the markets that nonprofits enter are no more likely to be unprofitable than those entered by for-profit nursing homes. One important implication for these results is that it is unlikely that the nonprofits represented in the data enjoy any substantial cost advantage over for-profits.

In **mixed market competition**, organizations of various institutional forms—for-profit, nonprofit, governmental—are engaged in direct competition. What is the impact of nonprofit or governmental entry on for-profit incumbents? Using data from the long-term care industry in Wisconsin, Ballou seeks to determine whether a governmental/nonprofit presence in a given industry enhances welfare not only directly—through governmental/ nonprofit outputs—but also indirectly, by inducing for-profit rivals to modify their behavior.



Burton Weisbrod. Chair



Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations



The increasing prominence of fundraising in academia has generated new interest in understanding how different revenue markets are interrelated. Ballou and Weisbrod are investigating the extent to which crowd-out effects exist in higher education across multiple revenue markets (government grants and appropriations, private donations, tuition, and other sources of revenue). This analysis endeavors to explain which revenue sources are most closely linked and which links persist over time. It studies whether tuition increases or increases in government support have a larger effect on levels of private giving. Do crowd-out effects resulting from tuition increases persist longer than those resulting from an increase in ancillary activity? The paper is part of a larger study on the commercialization of higher education.

Many traditional tasks of government—providing for defense, educating children, rehabilitating prisoners—are now outsourced to for-profit and nonprofit firms. For-profit prisons, for example, now exist in more than half the states. President Bush recently suggested that faith-based institutions might provide some of these social services. Yet monitoring the relationships between the government and its contractors is difficult to do reliably. Weisbrod and Erus are examining rewards and penalties in the contracts between government agencies and their private contractors. By examining these incentives, particularly at privately managed jails, they hope to provide fresh insight on the changes in the historical division of responsibility between the for-profit and governmental sectors.

Another industry characterized by multiple ownership forms is that of fitness centers, where **private firms compete with nonprofit organizations** such as the YMCA. Weisbrod and Medill School of Journalism Professor Craig LaMay have begun a study focusing on the differences in outputs and managerial and employee compensation and incentives. They will also look at how the provision of services to low-income clients differs among institutional forms. A significant issue is assessing the frequent claim made by private fitness centers that they are victims of unfair competition from tax-exempt organizations.

Under Weisbrod's direction, several Northwestern undergraduate students have studied the **behavior of nonprofit organizations** in specific industries. One project is analyzing data for all hospitals in California over a 20-year period to determine whether the provision of "collective goods" such as research, education, and charity care differs systematically between for-profit, nonprofit, and public hospitals, as well as between church-related and other nonprofits. A second, related project is investigating how for-profit, nonprofit, and governmental hospitals use autopsies in research and medical education. NU senior Sina Foroohar is assisting with research on the nonprofit symphony orchestra sector, focusing on the association between orchestras' revenue sources and the music they perform.

The Chicago Area Nonprofits Seminar continues to bring together faculty and students from Northwestern and other Chicago-area universities to share research and develop collaborative projects.

Health Policy Working Group

In its first full year of operation, the Health Policy Working Group has been tackling some of the enormous issues that face Medicare and Medicaid, two of the nation's three largest social welfare programs. Directed by economist Bruce Meyer, the group is focusing its research on the following issues:

- the health care safety net and the uninsured,
- public health insurance and child well-being,
- mental health benefits,
- methods for measuring health, and
- social isolation, loneliness, and health.

Overview of Activities

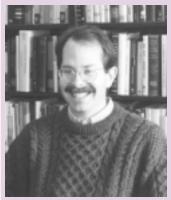
Economists Anthony Lo Sasso and Meyer are studying how the structure and characteristics of the health care safety net affect employees' decisions to accept employer-sponsored family health insurance coverage. Their new measures of the hospital and clinic safety net will enable researchers to better determine the implications for both Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

Recent Medicaid expansions and the SCHIP seemed to have improved children's access to health care and, consequently, might have made them healthier. Meyer, Lo Sasso, and graduate student Elizabeth Clark-Kauffman are documenting the effects of these health coverage expansions on children's receipt of care and health. Another issue is whether safety-net health centers and hospitals have a discernible impact on these outcomes. Lo Sasso's results suggest that SCHIP adoption was low, and a portion of the expanded public enrollment came from the ranks of the privately insured.

Lo Sasso also is studying the effects of increased mental health coverage at a large U.S. corporation. Early results from this study suggest that expanding benefits led more employees to seek treatment for mental illness. Another project investigates the impact that caring for elderly parents has on their adult children's work. The findings show that work times can be severely affected.

A mere prick of the finger is all it takes to set anthropologist *Thomas McDade's* field-friendly methods for collecting whole blood samples into motion. McDade analyzes the samples for markers of stress, immune function, and cardiovascular disease. He has applied these methods to study the mental and physical health consequences of rapid culture change for Samoan youth, and is now extending this work to an indigenous population in Bolivia.

McDade is also collaborating with colleagues at the University of Chicago to investigate the social, psychological, and health correlates of social isolation in a five-year study of approximately 200 Chicagoans, 50 to 64 years old. The Laboratory for Human Biology Research at Northwestern, which McDade directs, will measure blood samples for markers of immune function and cardiovascular disease risk to examine the biological impact of social processes associated with aging.



Bruce Meyer, Chair

Urban Policy Working Group

Over the last generation, city life has been transformed by the forces of globalization, immigration, and technology, leaving in their wake many of the nation's most pressing social problems. IPR's one-year-old Urban Policy Working Group is dedicated to exposing the problems that might pinpoint which urban policies could potentially alleviate some of these conditions.

In particular, the Urban Policy Working Group, co-chaired by IPR Faculty Fellows Dan Lewis and Therese McGuire, is targeting:

- education,
- poverty, and
- tax policy.



IPR faculty held mayoral policy briefings this fall for Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's office. James Rosenbaum briefed school and workforce officials on options for high school students transitioning to work, and Lewis and Lindsay Chase-Lansdale offered their latest findings on the effects of welfare reform on families and children.

Sociologist Mary Pattillo is writing a book that traces the **conflicting developmental** trends facing some South Side Chicago residents. How do they reconcile 240 units of new court-mandated public housing with new and refurbished "market-value" housing into a cohesive community? The book will focus on the interests and actions of the key parties involved.

Law professor Richard Brooks is exploring the role of the black church in urban commu**nity development**, particularly in providing housing, developing commercial enterprises, and reducing crime in poor neighborhoods. Although Brooks argues that the church can play a vital role in urban revitalization, he cautions against expansive faith-based government programs without more investigation.

IPR will be co-hosting a conference on the "State Fiscal Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions" in April in Washington, D.C. Organized by McGuire and Eugene Steuerle of The Urban Institute, the conference will discuss the performance of state revenues over the business cycle, rainy-day funds, and the implications for local governments.

In addition, many of IPR's faculty work on projects that are closely tied to urban policy in areas such as education, policing, housing, welfare reform, community development, and philanthropy.



Dan Lewis, Co-Chair



Therese McGuire, Co-Chair

Faculty Awards & Honors 2002

Richard Brooks was appointed the John M. Olin Junior Faculty Fellow by Northwestern University's School of Law.

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale was appointed Chair of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Child Development, the first academic ever to hold this position.

Thomas Cook was appointed to the U.S. Department of Education's Advisory Committee on Title I, the centerpiece of the Bush administration's "No Child Left Behind" legislation and to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's research network on Social Connections, Biology and Health. Cook was also appointed to a Presidential Commission on Social Science Research in the Max Planck Society in Germany and was named the John Evans Professor of Sociology at Northwestern.

Katherine Kaufer Christoffel won the Abraham Lincoln Award from the Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence. She is the first M.D. to receive the award.

Shari Seidman Diamond was named the Howard J. Trienens Professor at Northwestern's School of Law.

Greg Duncan was named as the Edwina S. Tarry Professor in Northwestern's School of Education and Social Policy. He was also recognized as a Highly Cited Researcher by the Institute for Scientific Information.

Alice Eagly became Chair of the Executive Committee of the Society of Experimental Social Psychology.

Paul Hirsch was elected to the board of the Economic Sociology Division of the American Sociological Association.

Jennifer Light was appointed a Fellow at the Center for Business and Government at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. She was also appointed a faculty affiliate at the National Center for Digital Government Research and Practice and named to the Young Faculty Leaders Forum at Harvard.

Dan Lewis received the Northwestern teaching award, Faculty Honor Roll, given by the Student Government Association.

Charles Manski was named as an International Fellow at the Institute for Fiscal Studies in London. He gave the keynote lecture at the annual meeting of the European Society of Population Economics.

Jeff Manza was named a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, Calif., and was also appointed to the Board of Overseers for the General Social Survey.

Nancy MacLean was appointed the Wayne V. Jones Research Associate Professor of History.

Thomas McDade received a National Science Foundation CAREER Award for his research project "Acculturation, health, and the ecology of immune function: Integrated research and

Faculty Awards & Honors 2002



education in human biology." It is only the second time such an award has been given by the National Science Foundation's Physical Anthropology Program.

Robert Nelson was named the MacCrate Research Chair in the Legal Profession, American Bar Foundation. He is also serving as an elected member of the Board of Overseers, General Social Survey.

Ann Orloff received a visiting professorship from the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute in Florence, Italy.

Devah Pager was awarded a Fulbright Grant for study in Paris on how the French criminal justice system is responding to an influx of immigrants from developing countries. In May 2002, she won the Genevieve Gorst Herfurth Award for an outstanding scholarly contribution to the social sciences. In November 2002, another paper was named a TESS/NSF Special Competition winner.

Dorothy Roberts received a Fulbright Fellowship to teach and do research on gender, sexuality, and HIV/AIDS law and policy at the Centre for Gender and Development Studies, University of the West Indies, Trinidad-Tobago. She was also named the Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law at Northwestern.

Wesley Skogan is the Chair of the National Research Council Panel on Police Policies and Practices.

Bruce Spencer was appointed to the National Academy of Science's Panel on Formula Allocations.

James Spillane accepted a grant as part of the Fulbright Distinguished American Scholar Program. It permitted him to conduct a two-week tour in New Zealand to lecture on his work in distributed leadership.

Linda Teplin was appointed the Owen L. Coon Professor of Psychiatry.

Kathleen Thelen became a Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin. Thelen was also appointed to a Presidential Commission on Social Science Research in the Max Planck Society in Germany, elected Chair of the Executive Board of the Council for European Studies, and elected to the Executive Committee of the Comparative Politics Section of the American Political Science Association.

Brian Uzzi won the American Sociological Association's W. Richard Scott best paper prize in organization theory in 2002.

Marc Ventresca received the best paper award at the 2002 University of California-Davis Conference on Qualitative Methods.

Burton Weisbrod is Chair of the Social Science Research Council's Committee on Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector and continued to serve on the National Research Council's Panel on the Measurement of Nonmarket Activity.



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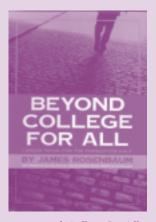
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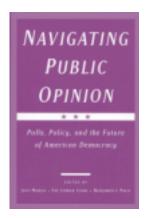
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In For Better and For Worse: Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children and Families, editors Greg J. Duncan and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale along with other distinguished experts examine the evidence and evaluate whether welfare reform has met one of its chief goals-improving the well-being of the nation's poor children.





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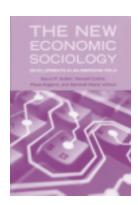
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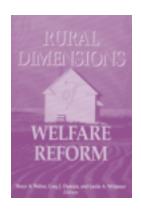
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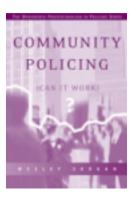
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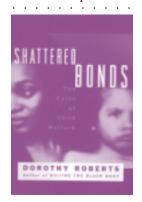
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Wesley Skogan's forthcoming book-"Community Policing: How Does It Work?"details experts' often conflicting assessments on the subject. The chapters, which were originally written for this book. cover many aspects of community policing from management to implementation and public perception (June 2003, Wadsworth).

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Welfare Reform and Families in the Child Welfare System by Morgan B. Ward Doran and Dorothy E. Roberts (WP-02-08)

Educational Policy

The Black-White-Other Test Score Gap: Academic Achievement among Mixed Race **Adolescents** by Melissa R. Herman (WP-02-31)

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"The Importance of Transitional Benefits: Who Loses Medicaid and Food Stamps, and What Does It Mean for Staying Off Welfare?" Bong Joo Lee, Dan A. Lewis, and Amy Bush Stevens. Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 1, December 2001.

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Colloquia 2002-2003

Winter 2002	
January 7, 2002	Paula England, Professor of Sociology, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "Why Are Some Academic Fields Tipping Toward Female?"
January 14, 2002	Heather Hill, Research Scientist, School of Education, University of Michigan: "Implementation Networks: Adult Resources for Learning Policy"
January 21, 2002	Dorothy Roberts, Professor of Law, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "Why Race Matters: Measuring the Harm of Racial Disparity in the Child Welfare System"
January 28, 2002	Barton Hirsch, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Programs, Relationships, and Gender in Youth Development Organizations"
February 4, 2002	Jennifer Light, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "From Warfare to Welfare: "The Effects of Military R&D on American City Management"
February 11, 2002	Hilary Hoynes, Associate Professor of Economics, University of California-Davis: "The Impact of Welfare Reform on Living Arrangements"
February 18, 2002	Greg Duncan, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, Director, Joint Center for Poverty Research, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "Early or Late? Optimal Timing of Human Capital Investments"
February 25, 2002	Joseph Ferrie, Fitzgerald Professor of Economic History, and IPR Faculty Fellow and Jason Long, Doctoral Student, Department of Economics: "Economic Mobility in the U.S. and U.K., 1850-80: Micro-Level Evidence on Geographic and Occupational Change within and across Generations"
Spring 2002 March 4, 2002	Timothy Nelson, Research Assistant Professor, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Unplanned but Not Accidental: Low-Income, Non- Custodial Fathers' Participation in Childbearing Decisions"
March 11, 2002	Dennis Chong, MacArthur Professor of Political Science, and IPR Faculty Fellow; Yael Wolinsky, Department of Political Science, and Center for International and Comparative Studies: "Open Space Referendums: Managing Community Growth and Preservation through the Ballot Box"
April 15, 2002	Melissa Herman, Visiting Assistant Professor, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "The Black-White-Other Test Score Gap: Effects of Multiracial Status on Achievement Outcomes"



April 22, 2002	James Rosenbaum, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Fellow; Regina Deil-Amen, Project Coordi- nator, IPR College-to-Career Project: "Reducing Unnecessary Hurdles for Low-Income Students: Structuring Out Cultural Capital Requirements at Low-Status Colleges"
April 29, 2002	Richard Sobel, Political Scientist, Harvard University, and Senior Research Associate, Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut: "The Impact of Public Opinion on U.S. Foreign Policy Since Vietnam: Containing the Colossus"
May 6, 2002	Marc Ventresca, Assistant Professor of Management and Organizations, Kellogg Graduate School of Management, and IPR Faculty Associate: "How Competitive Fields Get Structured: Evidence from the U.S. Higher Education Consulting Industry, 1975-2000"
May 13, 2002	Albert Yoon, Assistant Professor of Law, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Medical Gatekeepers: The Effect of Mandatory Arbitration on Medical Malpractice Litigation: Examining the Effect of Mandatory Screening Panels in Nevada on Litigants and the Judicial System"
May 20, 2002	Mary Pattillo, Associate Professor of Sociology, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "Relocation, Dislocation, and Revitalization in Black Chicago"
June 3, 2002	Therese McGuire, Visiting Professor, Kellogg Graduate School of Management, and IPR Visiting Faculty Fellow: "Tax Incentives and the City: Can Tax Breaks Be Efficient?"
Fall 2002 October 7, 2002	Jane Holl, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Welfare Reform and Health Insurance: What Happens to Parents?"
October 14, 2002	John Hagan, MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Gender, Affect, and Activism in Legal Practice"
October 21, 2002	Fay Lomax Cook, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Director: "Trusting What You Know: Information, Knowledge, and Confidence in Social Security"
October 28, 2002	Emma Adam, Assistant Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Getting Under the Skin: Biological Measurement of Stress in the Everyday Life of Families"
November 4, 2002	Alexander Polikoff, Senior Staff Counsel, Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, and IPR Visiting Scholar: "Waiting for Gautreaux: Reflections and Conundrums about Chicago's Long- Running Public Housing Desegregation Case"

Colloquia 2002-2003



November 11, 2002	Michael Herron, Assistant Professor of Political Science, and IPR Faculty Associate: "Government Redistribution in the Shadow of Legislative Elections: A Study of the Illinois Member Initiative Grants Program"
November 18, 2002	Benjamin I. Page, Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making, and IPR Faculty Associate: "'Go It Alone' Won't Go with the Public: Support for Cooperative Internationalism in U.S. Foreign Policy"
December 2, 2002	Samuel J. Meisels, President, Erikson Institute: "Policy Issues in Assessing Young Children"
Winter 2003	
January 13, 2003	Greg Duncan, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "Do Black Peers Influence White Students' Attitudes and Behaviors?"
January 15, 2003	Ernie Stringer, Senior Lecturer, Curtin University, Australia: "Community-Based Action Research: Using University Research Capacities to Serve the Community"
February 3, 2003	Kathryn Edin, Associate Professor of Sociology, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "What Every Conservative (and a Lot of Liberals) Wants to Know: Why Poor Single Mothers Don't Marry and Why They Have Children They Can't Afford"
February 10, 2003	Bhash Mazumder, CRDC Executive Director; Gale Boyd, CRDC Board Chair; and Lynn Riggs, CRDC Administrator: "Chicago Research Data Center Briefing"
February 17, 2003	Dan A. Lewis, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "The Making of the Third Ghetto: How Welfare Reform and Housing Reform Affect Chicagoans"
February 24, 2003	Anthony Lo Sasso, Research Associate Professor, and IPR Faculty Associate: "The Effect of the State Children's Health Insurance Program on Health Insurance Coverage"
March 3, 2003	Richard Brooks, Assistant Professor of Law, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "Life Terms or Death Sentences? The Uneasy Relationship Between Judicial Elections and Capital Punishment"
March 10, 2003	John Heinz, Professor of Law, and IPR Faculty Fellow: "The Political Values of Chicago Lawyers, 1975 and 1995"



New Faculty

Law professor Richard Brooks analyses of the death penalty ties race and politics to sentencing, adding evidence of bias against African Ameri-



cans and suggesting that judicial election campaigns increase the rate of capital punishment.

Sociologist Devah Pager is researching how the criminal justice system increases social inequality, focusing on how "the mark of a criminal record" limits later job



opportunities for young ex-offenders. She is currently studying the relationship between immigrants and the criminal justice system in France.

Faculty Fellows

Albert Yoon, Law

Richard Brooks. Law P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Education and Social Policy Dennis Chong, Political Science (on leave) Fay Lomax Cook, Education and Social Policy Thomas D. Cook, Sociology Greg J. Duncan, Education and Social Policy Alice Eagly, Psychology Kathryn Edin, Sociology Paula England, Sociology John P. Heinz, Law Susan Herbst, Political Science/Communication Studies Melissa Herman, Sociology Luojia Hu, Economics Dan A. Lewis, Education and Social Policy Jennifer Light, Communication Studies Charles Manski, Economics Jeff Manza, Sociology (on leave) Therese McGuire, Management and Strategy, Kellogg John L. McKnight, Communication Studies Bruce D. Meyer, Economics Ann Orloff, Sociology (on leave) Devah Pager, Sociology (on leave) Mary Pattillo, African-American Studies/Sociology (on leave) Dorothy Roberts, Law (on leave) James Rosenbaum, Education and Social Policy Wesley G. Skogan, Political Science Bruce Spencer, Statistics James Spillane, Education and Social Policy (on leave) Peter Swenson, Political Science Christopher Taber, Economics Burton A. Weisbrod, Economics



Faculty Associates

Emma Adam, Education and Social Policy Paul Arntson, Communication Studies Jeffrey Ballou, Research Assistant Professor Henry Binford, History Jenifer Cartland, Medicine Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, Pediatrics David Dana, Law Shari Seidman Diamond. Law Jack Doppelt, Journalism Wendy Espeland, Sociology James Ettema, Communication Studies Joseph Ferrie, Economics H. Paul Friesema, Political Science Tracey George, Law (on leave) Kimberly Gray, Civil Engineering Shane Greenstein, Management and Strategy, Kellogg John Hagan, Sociology Carol Heimer, Sociology Michael Herron. Political Science Barton Hirsch, Education and Social Policy Paul Hirsch, Management and Organizations, Kellogg Jane Holl. Medicine John Kretzmann, Research Associate Professor Craig LaMay, Journalism Donna Leff, Journalism Anthony Lo Sasso, Research Associate Professor Nancy MacLean, History Thomas McDade, Anthropology Peter Miller, Communication Studies Robert Nelson, Sociology Timothy Nelson, Research Assistant Professor Benjamin Page, Political Science Robert Porter, Economics David Protess, Journalism Deborah Puntenney, Research Assistant Professor William Rogerson, Economics Leonard Rubinowitz. Law

Allan Schnaiberg, Sociology

Linda Teplin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Kathleen Thelen, Political Science (on leave)

Brian Uzzi, Management and Organizations, Kellogg Marc Ventresca, Management and Organizations, Kellogg

Michael Wallerstein, Political Science

Carl Smith, English

Susan Thistle, Sociology

New Faculty

Therese McGuire. a specialist in decentralization and regional development, is organizing a series of conferences on state fiscal crises and investigating local spending



authority in Spain. McGuire is a professor at the Kellogg School of Management and is co-editor of the National Tax Journal.

Albert Yoon plans to write a book on tort reform incorporating research on medical malpractice damage caps in Alabama and mandatory arbitration laws in medical malpractice disputes



in Nevada. Yoon is an assistant professor of law.

Research Associates

Susan Hartnett, Project CLEAR Brenda J. Lohman, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study Ithai Lurie, Workplace Mental Health Benefits & Selective Contracting Study Monica McManus, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study Laura Pittman, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study (until July 2002)

Visiting Scholars

Harold Baron, Community Economic Development Consultant Alexander Polikoff, Business and Professional People for the Public Interest

Postdoctoral Fellow

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

Project Coordinators

Laura Amsden, Illinois Families Study Jason Bennis, Project CLEAR Karen Burke, Gautreaux II Study Ilana Cohen, JCPR Sarah Dobrowolski, ABCD Institute Renee Erline, Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study Rechelle Paranal, Couple Dynamics and Father Involvement Study Jennifer Pashup, Gautreaux II Study Lynn Steiner, Community Policing Evaluation Amy Bush Stevens, Child Well-Being Project Cheryl Ward, Transformation and Community Inclusion Project Gretchen Wright, Couple Dynamics and Father Involvement Study

Research Assistants

Graduate Research Assistants

Tennille Allen, Sociology

Lisa Altenbernd, Human Development and Social Policy

Helge Braun, Economics

Irene Carvalho, Human Development and Social Policy

Elizabeth Clark-Kauffman, Human Development and Social

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Bruce Clayton, Sociology

Adeline Delavande, Economics

Burcay Erus, Economics

Maria Libertad Gonzalez, Economics

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Paul Hirschfield, Sociology

Steve Hoffman, Sociology

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Micere Keels, Human Development and Social Policy

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Lindsay Moore, Human Development and Social Policy

Raymond Muhammad, Sociology

Monique Payne, Sociology

Ann Person, Human Development and Social Policy

Mary Richardson, Sociology

Brandon Rottinghaus, Political Science

Vandna Sinha, Human Development and Social Policy

Maxim Sinitsyn, Economics

Emily Snell, Human Development and Social Policy

Amber Stitziel Pareja, Human Development and Social Policy

Joerg Stoye, Economics

Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal, Human Development and Social Policy

Bessie Wilkerson, Human Development and Social Policy

Manyee Wong, Human Development and Social Policy

Nathan Wright, Sociology

Yuxiao Wu, Sociology

>> Summer Undergraduate **Research Assistants**

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Dara Chevlin

Christina Chiu

Matthew Defour

Edward Dunn

David Edelstein

Emmy Hong

LaSandra Houston

Laurie Jaeckel

Jennifer Johnson

Tom Kelly

David Lang

David Novod

Brian Park

Amy Proger

Nirupama Putcha

Komala Ramachandra

Scott Richman

Dan Schulman

Nicolas Schumann

Robyn Sneeringer

Thomas Sternweis

Jora Stixrud

Asha Thimmapaya

Dale Vieregge

Joseph Wang

Sheri Wong

Michael Yanovsky



Laurie Jaeckel and Dale Vieregge, summer undergraduate research assistants and organizers of the Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality



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Director

Fay Lomax Cook, Professor of Human Development and Social Policy, School of **Education and Social Policy**

Associate Director

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Director of Community Studies

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(From left) Peter Swenson, Greg Duncan, Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, and Fay Lomax Cook present their recently published books at an informal IPR reading.



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

- the Web
- newsletters and brochures
- published reports and papers
- conferences, lectures, and committees
- · colloquia, and
- press.

Overview

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

Currently, IPR produces a **newsletter and brochure**. The newsletter, which is in its 24th year, covers the latest in faculty research and findings, recent lectures on topical subjects, and other news of interest to the IPR community. The Institute also publishes a yearly overview of its activities and faculty research, which discusses some of the most significant findings and events that took place during the year.

Given that faculty research can sometimes take years before it appears in academic journals and books, the Institute seeks to disseminate research results in advanced stages by publishing a series of working papers. The series booklet appears twice a year, in the fall and the spring, and includes abstracts of the most recent working papers as well as a list of the most recent publications. Many of the working papers can be downloaded directly from IPR's Web site or they can be ordered from IPR for a fee.

On Mondays at noon from September to June, IPR holds its weekly colloquia series. During the one-hour event, invited speakers talk about their latest research and findings and answer questions. In addition to IPR faculty, outside faculty and guests are invited to speak. The colloquia are open to the general public, and the schedule is posted on IPR's Web site.

IPR faculty also are frequently found at the podium sharing their expertise by delivering **briefings** and lectures to various public and academic organizations and governmental bodies. Faculty also organize and speak at conferences throughout the year and around the world. Each year, IPR holds its Distinguished Public Policy Lecture on a particular theme and publishes the lecture. Past speakers have included former Illinois Senator Paul Simon and Dr. Donna Shalala, former Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Recognized as among the top researchers in their respective fields, IPR faculty are often called upon by national and international media organizations to share their expertise and insights on their findings and current news topics.

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

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