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Associates, affiliates, staff, and friends gathered on June 3 for the PRC annual party to mark the end of the academic year. See page 11 to find out more about the celebration.

The Middle History of the PRC: 1980 to 1990

By Robert T. Michael

In the previous newsletter, **Don Bogue** described what he called the “early history of the PRC,” which, he says, was founded in 1958 by five demographers of the Sociology Department. In characteristically self-effacing manner, Don neglected to mention that of that “founding quintet” four become presidents of the Population Association of America, including himself in 1963. He also served as the first editor of the PAA’s journal, *Demography*. Surely, Don holds the record, as well as a tender spot in the hearts of all PRC research associates, for his remarkable continued engagement with this Center for over 50 years. He continues today to be one of the most consistent participants in the weekly Demography Workshop.

Don discussed the PRC up to about the end of the 1970s. What we might call the “middle history of the PRC” began when economists entered the scene with an NICHD center grant beginning July 1980. That first endeavor involved four Chicago

economists, **Gary Becker, Jim Heckman, Ed Lazear**, and a newly arrived **Bob Michael** and included as well three others, **Reuben Gronau** from Hebrew University, **Tom MaCurdy** of Stanford, and **Bob Willis** from Stony Brook. All had worked together for several years through the National Bureau of Economic Research, but never on a single research program. That core NICHD funding that got the group underway at NORC was what NICHD termed a “P-50 Specialized Population Research Center.” It supported a set of specific research projects and underwrote their infrastructure. That three-year award to the newly created Economics Research Center at NORC was descriptively titled “Economic Analysis of the Family and Demographic Change.”

Emphasizing the unprecedented changes in family behavior in the U.S. in the thirty-five years post-World War II – the baby boom of the fifties, the four-fold increase in the number of single-person households, the tripling

of married women’s labor force participation rates from 1950 to 1975, the rapid growth of earnings especially for women, the decade doubling of divorce rates beginning in the mid-sixties, and the doubling of the percent of young children who lived with only their mother – the team sought “to understand better the U.S. demographic behavior in the post-war era and the changes taking place in the American family” using the tools of economic theory, statistical methods and high-quality (often, NORC’s) data sets. Becker focused on the family – on marriage and divorce and investments in children. Gronau studied job skills looking particularly at gender differences. Heckman and MaCurdy studied family labor supply, building dynamic life cycle models and looking at the effects of one spouse’s labor supply on the labor supplied by the other. Lazear and Michael began their investigation of the allocation of family resources among members within the family, while Willis studied, at the household level, connections between economic growth, mortality and fertility. Those who write proposals to NICHD today may be amused to know that at the time there was no limitation on length, so the group offered a weighty 158 pages of

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single spaced proposal with plenty of mathematics.

Among the notable products from that research effort included the completion of Becker’s *A Treatise on the Family* and his new work on altruism, Heckman wrote several influential papers on labor force dynamics and life-cycle models of family labor supply and MaCurdy drafted his dynamic analysis of married women’s hours of work, Lazear and Michael drafted their work that later resulted in *The Allocation of Income Within the Household*, and Willis drafted his work on overlapping generations models of intergenerational transfers.

Anticipating a pattern that has continued over the years, these relatively senior scholars worked with several Chicago graduate students who coauthored one or another of the papers – **Nigel Tomes**, **Chris Flinn**, **Richard Robb**, and **Tom Mroz** were included by the end of that first, three-year P-50 center grant.

The early eighties was a most exciting time, intellectually, with a confluence of strong micro-economic theory and two intertwined developments that matured at NORC. One was the collection of large-scale, nationally representative longitudinal data sets including the NLSY begun in 1979 and High School & Beyond begun in 1980. These began NORC’s now-highly prized capability in designing and capturing complex data while encouraging respondents in exceptionally high retention rates across years. The other was the companion statistical modeling by Heckman and **Burt Singer** who pioneered the development of event history analysis that required longitudinal data and exploited its potential. With NLSY and HS&B data talked about in the halls and Heckman and Singer offering summer institutes teaching how to do hazard modeling, it was an exceptionally rewarding and productive time for the Population Research Center.

Those were exciting times in other ways, as well. One important related development was the establishment in

1983 of the *Journal of Labor Economics*, funded by NORC’s Economics Research Center, published by the University of Chicago Press and edited by PRC research associate Lazear. That year, as well, saw the creation of the Committee on Demographic Training, housed within the University, while the PRC was housed within NORC; the “CDT” oversaw the students, courses, and funding for students and post-docs that came from the Hewlett Foundation and NICHD. The CDT melded the economics and sociology faculty in a coordinated training program. Like the “Pop Center” itself, these several elements of the growing program in demographic research and training – the NLS program of longitudinal data, the widely used hazard modelling of dynamics of demographic behaviors, the journal, JoLE, and its later-created Society of Labor Economics, and the University of Chicago’s demographic training program – have all become influential staples in the academic world.

By the end of that first three-year P-50 center grant, and with the encouragement of NICHD’s outstanding project manager, **V. Jeffrey Evans**, the economists applied for their first P-30 center grant to support that same group of seven, augmented by two additional economists, **Joe Hotz** from Carnegie-Mellon and Tomes from Western Ontario, two sociologists, **Nancy Tuma** from Stanford and **Chris Winship** from Northwestern, and statistician Singer then at Columbia. Over the five years of that first P-30 center grant, 1983-1988, the team worked in four areas: Becker, Tomes, and Willis focused primarily on topics related to what economic and social functions the family performs as an institution. That work stressed the interaction between

the family and other social institutions, including the state, schools, business firms, and churches. A second area dealt with family formation – marriage, divorce, cohabitation, and fertility – and resource allocation within the family.

That work was undertaken primarily by Lazear, Michael, Tuma, and Winship. A third area dealt with family labor supply with research undertaken by Gronau, Hotz, MaCurdy, and Heckman. Reflecting the growing interest in longitudinal data, a final area addressed the methodological issues of dynamic modeling of life cycle decisions and also the new area of event history analysis; this work was done



by Heckman and Singer. While specific names were associated with specific topics, it was a time of considerable collaboration and joint research efforts by the team covering all four research topics. Quite a few of these various studies made use of the new NLSY data and it was during this interval that, with the leadership of those within the Center, that data set was expanded in 1986 to include the survey of the biological children of the women in the NLSY cohort. It was also a time of considerable involvement by graduate students who worked with one or several of the team members. Those graduate students during this time interval included **Tom Coleman**, **Nora Guhl**, **Gail Mosteller**, **Elizabeth Peters**, and many others.

By the time that first P-30, five-year grant was coming to an end, all felt it was time to merge the two strands of research by the sociologists and the economists, so the nature of the enterprise changed pretty dramatically with the PRC’s proposal in 1988. That proposal boasted of some 17 active grants, a four-fold growth over the past five years, including the first two “merit” awards given by NICHD in the social sciences, to Becker and the incoming PRC director, **Doug Massey**. One key decision made at that time that has been followed without exception subsequently, and to good end, was a

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Mail-back participation rate was 72 percent of households

The Census Bureau reported the mail-back participation rate for the 2010 Census to be 72 percent of all households that received forms.

Despite expectations that the 2010 Census might face greater challenges in collecting forms through the mail than in previous decades, the 2010 mail participation rate matched that achieved in 2000. The State of Illinois achieved a 75 percent mail-back rate according to Census records, with the City of Chicago posting a 63 percent mail-back participation rate.¹

Forty-seven million follow-ups and \$1.6 billion saved

Even with such high mail-back participation rates, the Census Bureau employed tens of thousands of workers to conduct nonresponse follow-up work among about 47 million households.² By late-July workers had determined that 52 percent of these 47 million units were vacant, 22 percent had no physical structure or were duplicate addresses, and 26 percent were occupied units.³ High initial mail-back rates, efficient work by door-to-door enumerators, and roughly \$800 million in unused emergency contingency funds, however, led to a savings of \$1.6 billion over what was originally budgeted for the 2010 Census.⁴

¹U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. "Take 10 Map." <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/take10map/#PRate>.

²U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. "Nonresponse Follow-up." http://2010.census.gov/news/pdf/EPK_NRFU_FINAL.pdf; U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. "Number of Temporary 2010 Census Workers Paid by Week and Census Region." <http://2010.census.gov/news/releases/jobs/temp-workers.html>; U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. "2010 Census by the Numbers: Door-to-Door Follow-Up." http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/cb10-fse03.html

³Census Bureau. 2010. "How's the Process of Checking on Vacant and Deleted Addresses Going?" <http://blogs.census.gov/2010census/2010/07/how-the-process-of-checking-on-vacant-and-deleted-addresses-going.html>.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. "\$1.6 billion in 2010 Census Savings Returned." <http://2010.census.gov/news/releases/operations/census-savings-returned.html>.



We're older and more diverse

Census estimates suggest we are in the midst of the "most significant socio-demographic change" in the past 100 years.⁵ As we might expect given the aging of Baby Boomers and recent waves of immigration, we are growing older and more diverse as a nation.

The median age of the population has risen from 35.4 years to 36.8 years since 2000, and in the last decade the number of adults ages 45 years or older has eclipsed the number of persons ages 15 to 44.

The Hispanic population has increased by more than one-third since 2000. Today, roughly 16 percent of the population is Hispanic, compared to 12.5 percent in 2000. While the black population increased by about 10 percent in the past ten years, the number of white, non-Hispanics has increased only by 2 percent since 2000.⁶

The geography of poverty is changing

The 2010 Census will show substantial change in rates of poverty across urban and suburban neighborhoods. While the percentage of Americans living below the poverty line remains much higher in cities than in suburban areas (18.2 percent versus 9.5 percent), poverty rates have been rising at a faster rate in many suburbs. The number of poor persons in the suburbs of the 95 largest metropolitan

⁵Bruce Katz and Judith Rodin. 2010. "An Impending National Transformation." The Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program. http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0509_demographic_s_katz.aspx

⁶U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. "Population Estimates." <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh>.

increased by 25 percent since 2000, compared to a 5.6 percent increase in the primary cities of those metro areas. About half of those in poverty in the suburbs are white, compared to about one-quarter of the poor residing in cities. The characteristics of the urban and suburban poor, however, may be strikingly similar in other respects. For example, the share of working poor persons who are working at least part-time is nearly identical in suburbs (50.8 percent) and primary cities (48.0 percent). The share of poor households that are female-headed families is nearly the same across suburban areas (27.5 percent) and primary cities (29.2 percent).⁷

New data is coming soon for a block group near you

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual survey completed with a sample of the population that has replaced the decennial Census long form questionnaire. ACS data enables scholars, policymakers, and advocates to examine demographic trends such as the aging of the population or the shifting geography of poverty with data updated every few years, rather than with data collected once a decade. Currently, data from the ACS is available across the years 2006 to 2008 for geographic areas with population over 20,000 and for 2009 in areas with population over 65,000. Five-year ACS data from 2005 to 2009 will be available for smaller geographic areas, including the tract and block group level, in December 2010. □

Scott Allard, Associate Professor, School of the Social Service Administration, organized the conference, "Understanding a Dynamic Decade: Population Trends, Public Policy, and the 2010 Census in Chicago," held on February 26, at the SSA. For more Census updates and products, see http://popcenter.uchicago.edu/census_conference/Research-News.shtml.

⁷Elizabeth Kneebone and Emily Garr. 2010. "The Suburbanization of Poverty: Trends in Metropolitan America, 2000 to 2008." The Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program. 2010. "The State of Metropolitan America." http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2010/0509_metro_america.aspx.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY PRC RESEARCH ASSOCIATES AND AFFILIATES

Cacioppo, John T.; Hawkley, L.C.; Thisted, R.A. (2010). Perceived Social Isolation Makes Me Sad: Five-Year Cross-Lagged Analyses of Loneliness and Depressive Symptomology in the Chicago Health, Aging and Social Relations Study. *Psychology and Aging*, 25(2): 453-463. PMID: 20545429

Hawkley, Louise C.; Preacher, Kristopher J.; **Cacioppo, John T.** (2010). Loneliness Impairs Daytime Functioning but not Sleep Duration. *Health Psychology: the official journal of the Division of Health Psychology, American Psychological Association*, 29(2): 124-129. doi: 10.1037/a0018646

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Charles, Kerwin Kofi; Luoh, Ming Ching. (2010). Male Incarceration: The Marriage Market and Female Outcomes. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 92(3): 614-627. doi: 10.1162/REST_a_00022

Vela, Monica B.; Kim, Karen E.; **Chin, Marshall H.** (2010). Improving Underrepresented Minority Medical Student Recruitment with Health

Disparities Curriculum. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 25(Supplement 2): 82-85. PMID: 20352498

Peek M.E.; Odoms-Young A.; Quinn, M.T.; Gorawara-Bhat, R.; Wilson, S.C.; **Chin, Marshall H.** (2010). Race and Shared Decision-Making: Perspectives of African-Americans with Diabetes. *Social Science and Medicine*, 71(1): 1-9. PMID: 20409625

Anglewicz, Philip A.; Bignami-Van Assche, Simona; **Clark, Shelley**; Mkandawire, James. (2010). HIV Risk Among Currently Married Couples in Rural Malawi: What Do Spouses Know About Each Other? *AIDS and Behavior*, 14(1): 103-112.

Fogel, Robert W. (2010). Why China is Likely to Achieve Its Growth Objectives in *Investing in Human Capital for Economic Growth in China*. Eds. Liu, Gordon G.; Zhang, Shufang; Zhang, Zongyi. Hackensack: World Scientific Press.

Borjas, George J.; **Grogger, Jeffrey**; Hanson, Gordon H. (2010). Immigration and the Economic Status of African-American Men. *Economica*, 77(306): 255-282. doi:abs/10.1111/j.1468-0335.2009.00803.x

Kim, James S.; **Guryan, Jonathan.** (2010). The Efficacy of a Voluntary Summer Book Reading Intervention for Low-Income Latino Children from Language Minority Families. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 102(1): 20-32. doi:10.1037/a0017270

Heckman, James J.; LaFontaine, Paul A. (2010). The American High School Graduation Rate: Trends and Levels. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 92(2): 244-262. doi:10.1162/rest.2010.12366

Carneiro, Pedro; **Heckman, James J.**; Vytlacil, Edward. (2010). Evaluating Marginal Policy Changes and the Average Effect of Treatment for Individuals at the Margin. *Econometrica*, 78(1): 377-394. doi:10.3982/ECTA7089

Cunha, Flavio; **Heckman, James J.**; Schennach, Susanne M. (2010). Estimating the Technology of Cognitive and Noncognitive Skill Formation. *Econometrica*, 78(3): 883-931. doi: 10.3982/ECTA6551

Gennetian, Lisa A.; **Hill, Heather**; London, Andrew S.; Lopoo, Leonard M. (2010). Maternal Employment and the Health of Low-Income Young Children. *Journal of Health Economics*, 29(3): 353-354. PMID: 20356641

Hurst, Erik; Lusardi, Annamaria; Kennickell, Arthur; Torralba, Francisco. (2010). The Importance of Business Owners in Assessing the Size of Precautionary Savings. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 92(2): 61-69.

Kalil, A.; Crosby, D. (2010). Welfare Leaving and the Health of Young Children in Immigrant and Native Families. *Social J Science Research*, 39: 202-214. doi:10.1016/j.ssresearch.2009.08.002

Kalil, A.; Ziol-Guest, K.; Hawkley, L.; **Cacioppo, J.C.** (2010). Job Insecurity and Change Over Time in Health Among Older Men and Women. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, 65B: 81-90. doi:10.1093/geronb/gbp100

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Michael Davern, New PRC Affiliate and Demography Workshop Co-Chair



The PRC welcomes Michael Davern, NORC Director of Public Health Research, to the Center and to the Demography Workshop, which he will co-chair Spring Quarter with Scott Allard. Davern is highly regarded for his expertise in population health data, data quality, and survey methodology. Davern has previously worked with the State Health Access Data Assistance Center at the University of Minnesota, as a co-director of the Census Bureau Research Data Center also at the University of Minnesota, and as a statistician with the Census Bureau.

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- Kandula, Namratha R.; Tirodkar, Manasi A.; **Lauderdale, Diane S.**; Khurana, Neerja R.; Makoul, Gregory; Baker, David W. (2010). Knowledge Gaps and Misconceptions about Coronary Heart Disease Among U.S. South Asians. *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, 38(4): 439-443. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2009.12.034
- Knutson, Kristen L.; Van Cauter, Eve; Rathouz, Paul J.; DeLeire, Thomas; **Lauderdale, Diane S.** (2010). Short Sleepers in the U.S.A.: Trends in the Prevalence of Short Sleepers in the USA: 1975-2006. *Sleep*, 33(1): 37-47. PMID: 20120619
- Lewis, Ronald W.; Fugl-Meyer, Kerstin S.; Corona, Giovanni; Hayes, Richard D.; **Laumann, Edward O.**; Moreira Jr., Edson, D.; Rellini, Alessandra H.; Segraves, Taylor. (2010). Definitions/Epidemiology/Risk Factors for Sexual Dysfunction. *The Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 7(4pt2): 1598-1607. doi: 10.1111/j.1743-6109.2010.01778.x
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- Malamud, Ofer**. (2010). General Education versus Vocational Training: Evidence from an Economy in Transition. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 92(1): 43-60. doi:10.1162/rest.2009.11339
- Thompson, Emma E.; Haller, Gabe; Pinto, Jayant M.; Sun, Ying; Zelano, Bethanne; Jacob, Suma; **McClintock, Martha K.**; Nicolae, Dan L.; Ober, Carole. (2010). Sequence Variations at the Human Leukocyte Antigenlinked Olfactory Receptor Cluster do not Influence Female Preferences for Male Odors. *Human Immunology*, 48(1): 100-104. doi:10.1016/j.humimm.2009.10.004
- Meltzer, David O.**; Chung, Jeanette W. (2010). U.S Trends in Hospitalization and Generalist Physician Workforce and the Emergence of Hospitalists. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 25(5): 453-459. doi: 10.1007/s11606-010-1276-2
- Meltzer, David O.**; Shaykevich, Shimon A.; Bell, Chaim M.; Kaboli, Peter J.; Auerbach, Andrew D.; Wetterneck, Tosha B.; Arora, Vineet M.; Schnipper, Jeffrey L. (2010). Hospital Readmission in General Medicine Patients: A Prediction Model. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 25(3): 211-219.
- Case, Anne; **Menendez, Alicia**. (2010). Does Money Empower the Elderly: Evidence from the Agincourt Demographic Surveillance Site, South Africa1. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 35(3): 157-164.
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What Can Education Research Learn From Economics?

By Derek Neal

In recent years, the main input of economists to the interdisciplinary field of education research has been to refine statistical methods used to evaluate existing policies and programs. I recently organized a conference hosted by the Milton Friedman Institute entitled "Economic Analysis and Education Policy," which gathered prominent scholars in economics to investigate the broader contributions economists can make to the study of education.

Three papers presented at the conference illustrate clearly how the use of analytical tools common in economics sheds new light on policies that are currently the topic of much debate. **Gadi Barlevy** of the Chicago Fed and Neal argue that current systems linking teacher pay to student performance are flawed, in part, because they are linked to the scales of particular assessments. The task of equating scales among different test forms necessitates the use of common questions across tests, and this practice motivates teachers to divert class time to

coaching students on particular test forms. Barlevy and Neal design an alternative system in which students are

assigned a comparison group according to previous test results, and then ranked within that group based on end-of-year tests. Because only student ranking matters to teacher pay, administrators can employ completely new tests at each date and eliminate opportunities for teachers to inflate their students' scores by coaching them

concerning the answers to specific questions rather than teaching them to master a particular subject.

Douglas Staiger, Dartmouth University, and **Jonah Rockoff**, Columbia University, implement a standard search model widely used in labor economics and data from L.A. and New York schools to examine how existing measures of teacher effectiveness can be used by principals to screen good from bad teachers. While evidence suggests that teacher quality is not discernable at the time of hiring, the authors argue that currently available estimates of teacher performance, while subject to measurement problems, can be used in the first few years after hiring to single out effective teachers. They thus advocate for a non-selective hiring policy paired with high standards for tenure. Such a policy runs counter to current practice, in which principals grant tenure to most teachers hired.

Other researchers studied the optimal design of school systems and the effect of school choice on student outcomes. Does free market competition among schools lead to optimal academic performance by schools and students? Not necessarily, according to **W. Bentley MacLeod** and **Miguel Urquiola**, both of Columbia University. Constructing a model incorporating imperfect information and reputational effects, they show that entry by private schools into the school system is desirable particularly when combined with vouchers. However, vouchers yield the greatest benefits in a regulated system that does not allow voucher schools to practice selective admission. This

restriction forces schools to compete on instructional quality rather than engage in a contest to attract the best students.

Most education research focuses on the evaluation of new policies and pilot projects, and this literature has taught us many lessons about the desirable and less than desirable responses of educators to specific policies. The research presented at this conference points to the need for scholars to engage in more ex ante work that explores how incentive systems and other education policies may be designed to avoid or mitigate adverse behavioral responses by educators. □

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Expansion of the CoA Training Program

The breadth of the University of Chicago's training in demography and aging research expanded this year as 11 "student affiliates" were admitted to the Center for the Demography and Economics of Aging (CoA) specialized training program. The expansion of the program will increase exposure of demographic and aging research among incoming graduate students, will encourage young scholars to pursue careers as demographers and gerontologists, and will increase collaboration between faculty research associates at the CoA, the PRC, and students throughout the campus. Candidates for student affiliate positions must be within their first three years of graduate work at the University of Chicago. Applicants for the 2011-2012 academic year should apply to the Associate Director of Training, Sara Leitsch, by December 15. Student affiliates do not receive financial support offered by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) as the pre-

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NSF's Responsible Conduct of Research Training Requirement

Did you know that the National Science Foundation now requires all post-doctoral fellows, graduates and undergraduates working on NSF-funded grants to complete a substantive course in the responsible conduct of research (RCR)? The RCR training requirement, enacted in January, allows institutions to tailor plans for researchers to obtain RCR certification in accordance with their own needs for research oversight. The training requirement is an implementation of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education and Science Act (America COMPETES).

The University of Chicago provides online RCR certification through Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (at www.citiprogram.org) to researchers of all levels, including faculty. The CITI training is modular, with required and elective sections based on division affiliations and research foci. Modules cover a range of research conduct and ethics-related topics, most followed by an aptitude test. The training averages three hours. Certification must be completed prior to beginning work on a NSF grant.

NORC graduate research assistants currently unaffiliated with the University have been allowed to take the online certification available through the NIH (phrp.nihtraining.com/users/login.php). Starting January 1, 2011, however, all researchers at NORC working on NSF grants will be required to complete the CITI training instead. To encourage more collaboration with University faculty, NORC will more closely mirror University RCR requirements.

In addition to the online training requirement, researchers are expected to complete eight hours of in-person training, based on NIH recommendations posted at NOT-OD-10-019.

The first face-to-face training for post-doctoral fellows and graduate students working on NSF-funded grants was offered April 15 at the Demography Workshop. Titled

"Training in the Responsible and Ethical Conduct of Research: an NSF Requirement," NORC provided 1.3 in-person credit hours of training. The workshop included a presentation by **Chuck Armstrong**, NORC Director of Infrastructure and Systems Operations, on data management and security, and presentations on research in an international context and the latest NSF regulations and requirements.

Student affiliates of the expanded

Center on Aging training program (see page 6) will receive the remaining 6.7 hours of training for this year in: conflict of interest; mentor/mentee responsibilities; collaborative research; peer review; research misconduct; and responsible authorship.

Students are encouraged to work with their PIs or administrators at their University departments to complete the requirement and make sure their certificates are on file. □

New Research Associate Melissa Gilliam



Dr. Gilliam, Associate Professor of Obstetrics / Gynecology and Chief of Family Planning at the University of Chicago Medical Center, focuses on youth and adolescent gynecology and complex gynecological problems in her medical practice. Her research centers on the use of contraceptive and family planning, particularly among individuals at risk for unplanned pregnancies. Gilliam also directs the fellowship in family planning (for more information, see <http://www.chicagofamilyplanning.org>).

Recent Publications:

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The Middle History of the PRC

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“gentleman’s agreement” that with the transition in leadership of the PRC each five year interval, the new leader would be selected from some discipline and unit different from the outgoing Center director, thus promoting a wider engagement in the PRC, preventing it from becoming especially linked to any one discipline or unit of the University. So, with a transition in 1988, economist Michael stepped down and sociologist Massey became the director of the PRC, followed five years later by economist Hotz, then sociologist **Bill Parish**, then Michael again, and now **Kate Cagney** with her training in public health and appointment in the Health Studies Department.

That reconstituted P-30 center that got underway in 1988 had Massey as its director, with three co-directors, Michael, **Marta Tienda**, and Willis. Tienda and Massey had joined the sociology department the previous year, along with **Nancy Landale** and they, as well as Bogue, **Evelyn Kitagawa**, and **Ed Laumann** and Parish were the sociology group that joined about a dozen economists including seven from our campus – Becker, Heckman, Hotz who had moved from Carnegie-Mellon, Michael, **Kevin Murphy**, **Rob Townsend**, and Willis who had moved here from Stony Brook – and Gronau, **Robert Miller** from CMU, and **Yoram Weiss** from Tel Aviv. Additionally the PRC expanded by including an M.D., **Chris Cassell**, and a statistician, **Bruce Spencer**. So the PRC became at that time an interdisciplinary demographic research center, and has remained so to this day. Substantively, the Center continued to work in the four areas previously identified plus three new areas: migration became a focus of research, with special interest in the rapidly growing Hispanic U.S. population from both Mexico and Puerto Rico by Massey, **Nancy Denton**, and Tienda. Mortality, a traditional focus of demographic research became more central to the work of the Center through the

research of Cassell and Spencer. Sexual behavior became a focus as well with an initial contract from NICHD in 1988, with Laumann, Michael and their colleague **John Gagnon** from Stony Brook. The modelling of dynamics of demographic phenomenon expanded considerably during this time, with Heckman and **Jim Walker** looking at the timing and spacing of births, Hotz and Miller modelling life cycle fertility along with Mroz, and Willis and Weiss focusing on marital instability. Walker was first a Ph.D. student and then a Post-Doc, Mroz was a Ph.D. student as well, and **Mark Berger** from Kentucky was a Post-Doc, as was **Dan Black**, also from Kentucky at the time. **Fusun Gonul** was a Hewlett Post-Doc who worked with Berger.

Just a word about sex: it was at an annual meeting of the Directors of NICHD Population Research Centers in December 1986 that NICHD’s leaders urged us social scientists to become involved in research on sexual behavior, especially in collecting useful data about it since the scourge of AIDS was spreading and the conjecture was that it would be the end of the decade (1990!) before either a vaccination or a cure for the disease was found. Based on the theoretical insights of network analysis, Chicago-NORC took up that challenge of studying the adult population and the population center at University of North Carolina took up the challenge of surveying and studying the adolescent population in the U.S. (the “AdHealth” data set). Our efforts, by Gagnon, Laumann, and Michael, resulted in the highly successful and innovative national survey of adult sexual behaviors, the “National Health

and Social Life Survey.” It resulted in several books and quite a few journal articles by our team as well as several fine Ph.D. theses by **Chris Browning**, **Stuart Michaels**, **Tina Morris**, and others. That survey established the previously disputed fact that the U.S. population would respond favourably to a respectful and thorough survey about

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sexual behaviors. That fact and the research undertaken through our PRC has generated several subsequent surveys and much continued work on aspects of sexual behavior both at the University and beyond.

Concluding this part of the PRC’s history at about 1990, it had been an eventful decade! The University’s economists had joined NORC at the start of the eighties with funding from NICHD through a P-50 center that transformed itself into a core-support P-30 center in 1983 and later enlarged to consolidate the sociology and economic research in a thriving center renewed in 1988. The research on family behavior, fertility, labor supply, education, and dynamic models of life cycle behavior had been augmented by research focused on immigration, mortality and sexual behavior. While research on U.S. demographic behavior continued to dominate in our Center, there were several important projects focused on Mexico, Thailand, and China principally by Massey, Tienda, Townsend, and Parish.

In addition to the strong faculty engagement from the departments of economics and sociology, by the end of the decade the policy school had been created (later named the Harris School) and there was growing interest by its faculty in demographic policy issues

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Two Honors for Jens Ludwig: Russell Sage Visiting Scholar and Named to IOM Children, Youth, and Families Board



This academic year, Jens Ludwig, McCormick Foundation Professor of Social Service Administration, Law, and Public Policy, will commute regularly between the Chicago-based Crime Lab and New York City, where he has been appointed Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation. At RSF he will work on a book drawn from data from HUD's Moving to Opportunity residential mobility experiment. The book will examine how neighborhood environments affect the life chances and well-being of low-income families. For more information about the RSF award, see http://www.russellsage.org/scholars/ludwig_jens.

Ludwig has also been invited to serve for the next two years on the Board on Children, Youth, and Families (BCYF) of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) of the National Academies of Sciences. Organized in 1993 and created under the joint aegis of the National Research Council and the IOM, the BCYF addresses a variety of policy-relevant issues related to the health and development by convening experts to weigh in on matters from the perspective of the behavioral, social, and health sciences.

"History" continued from page 8

from gender inequality in the job market to poverty, from education policies such as the GED to immigration and national policies of population growth, and to all manner of policy issues related to sex, from access to fertility control to gay rights. The complementarity of the PRC's faculty's research with the data collected by NORC grew stronger across that decade as well; innovations of statistical methodology to better exploit longitudinal data, led chiefly by Heckman, forged another enduring bond for the PRC and its institutional siblings. In all, the research and training undertaken by PRC research associates helped strengthen the social sciences and social policy and survey research offerings of our parents, the University of Chicago and NORC. It was indeed an exciting time to be at Chicago.

There remains a further installment of history of the PRC, covering the two decades from about 1990 to 2010. If Don Bogue wrote the PRC's early history and I, part one of the middle history, it will ultimately be for you the current research affiliates to write the future of our PRC under the energetic and visionary guidance of our director, Kate Cagney. □

A history of the PRC in the 1990s is planned for the next newsletter.

Bibliography Requirement for NIH Grantees

On October 22, the eRA Commons publication page will be removed and all citations erased as NIH consolidates publications listings into the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) application My Biography. The eRA Commons page will be replaced with a link to My Biography, which is part of the My NCBI online application.

To avoid losing citations already manually entered into eRA Commons, all NIH-funded researchers or their delegates must make sure that their eRA Commons accounts are linked to their My NCBI accounts. Those researchers who haven't already established My NCBI accounts must

go to the NCID Web site (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi>), create an account, and from there link their My NCBI accounts to their eRA Commons accounts prior to the October deadline. For more information, including instructions for linking eRA Commons accounts and using the My Bibliography tool, see <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-10-103.html>. The My Bibliography online portal allows investigators to maintain and manage a list of various types of authored works, from articles to presentations and books.

The new publications policy is part of the NIH Public Access Policy

(<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm>) that ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. The Policy also requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>) upon acceptance for publication. To manage compliance with the policy, see http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/help/br.fcgi?book=helpmyncbi&part=MyNCBI#MyNCBI.Managing_Compliance_to_the_NIH_Pu. □

"Training" continued from page 6

and postdoctoral fellows do through the CoA training grant (3T32AG000243-15S1), but they benefit through actively participating in all program activities.

The training program focuses on basic and applied research in an active research environment; policy-making and analysis; training in the responsible conduct of research; and additional mentorship with University of Chicago faculty. All members of the training program, including affiliates, are required to meet with a mentor selected from faculty CoA and PRC research associates at least once a month to discuss their research. Students and faculty involved with the training program find the mentor relationship beneficial to the development of manuscripts, conference presentations and grant applications.

Affiliates further benefit from the exposure to contemporary demographic research and interdisciplinary debate through the Demography Workshop and the post-mortem discussions that follow each workshop. The post-mortem is a faculty-moderated discussion between pre- and postdoctoral trainees and student affiliates of the ideas and methodologies presented in the Workshop. Starting this quarter, in addition to trainees and student affiliates, any interested University of Chicago student may register for the post-mortem for course credit through the University registrar. □

PRC Welcomes New Affiliate Felicia LeClere



This month Felicia LeClere joined the PRC as a Research Affiliate and NORC's Public Health Research department as Principal Research Scientist. She comes from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), where she was director of two archives, the Data Sharing for Demographic Research (DSDR) and the National Addiction and HIV Data Archive Program (NAHDAP). DSDR is a data archive funded by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institution for Child Health and Human Development and is dedicated to making data for research in population sciences available to user community. NAHDAP is a data archive funded by the National Institute for Drug Abuse and is dedicated to archiving and disseminating data collected using funding from NIDA.

LeClere's research interests include the health of immigrants and the influence of social and physical geography on health disparities. She has published nearly 40 articles and reports on a variety of health-related topics. She is trained as a demographer and worked for the National Health Interview Survey at the National Center for Health Statistics before joining the sociology faculty at the University of Notre Dame.

Early Alert: 2011 Demography Workshop Presenters

The co-chairs for the Demography Workshop in the winter and spring quarters have received confirmations from the following speakers:

January 6—**Kenneth Ferraro**, Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Director, Center on Aging and the Life Course, Purdue University.

February 3—**Kenneth M. Langa**, Professor of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine & Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

February 17—**Kathryn M. Neckerman**, Executive Director, Center for Health and the Social Sciences (CHeSS), University of Chicago

February 24—**Marsha Mailick Seltzer**, Vaughan Bascom and Elizabeth M. Boggs Professor; Director, Waisman Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison

March 10—**Debra Umberson**, Professor of Sociology, University of Texas at Austin

April 21—**Claudia Olivetti**, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Boston University

May 12—**Mark D. Hayward**, Professor of Sociology & Centennial Commission Professor in the Liberal Arts; Director, PRC; Senior Fellow of the Sealy Center on Aging, School of Medicine, University of Texas, Austin

May 19—**David Bloom**, Clarence James Gamble Professor of Economics and Demography; Chair, Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health

June 2—**Kristin F. Butcher**, Professor of Economics, Wellesley College

See Page 12 for the Fall Demography Workshop Schedule. Workshops are held in the Harris School of Public Policy, Room 140C, 1155 East 60th Street, and all interested faculty, students and researchers are invited.

Celebrating a Successful Year, NICHD funding for another Five Years, and a Happy Collaboration between NORC and the Population Research Center

NORC's relationship with the University of Chicago is mutually beneficial in many ways. Joint appointments provide benefits to both University faculty and NORC staff. As witnessed in these photographs from the PRC annual party on June 3, 2010, University faculty play a major role in NORC's leadership as executives, senior fellows, and trustees.



Top Left: Edward O. Laumann (left), NORC Chairman and PRC Research Associate, and Diane Lauderdale (right), NORC Trustee and PRC Research Associate. **Top Right:** Barbara L. Schneider (left), NORC Senior Fellow, and Linda J. Waite (right), Director of the Committee on Demographic Training and NORC Senior Fellow. **Bottom Right:** Robert Michael (left), former NORC CEO, and John H. Thompson (right), NORC President. **Left:** Kate Cagney (left), PRC Director and NORC Senior Fellow, and Mario L. Small (right), NORC Trustee, PRC Advisory Board Representative from the Department of Sociology, and PRC Research Associate.

FALL 2010 Demography Workshop

Thursdays, noon to 1:20 p.m., 1155 East 60th Street, Room 140C. All invited.

- September 30** **Paula England**, Professor of Sociology, Stanford University, presents "Socioeconomic Differences in Birth Control Use and Early, Unintended Births."
- October 7** **Kenneth A. Bollen**, H.R. Immerwahr Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Director, Odum Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, presents "A General Panel Model with Random and Fixed Effects: A Structural Equations Approach."
- October 14** **Melinda Sandler Morrill**, Research Assistant Professor, North Carolina State, Department of Economics, presents "Macroeconomic Conditions and Marital Instability."
- October 21** **Irene Ng**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, National University of Singapore, presents "Multi-stressed Low-Earning Families in Contemporary Policy Context."
- October 28** **Donald J. Bogue**, Emeritus Faculty, University of Chicago, presents "Current Trends in International Migration: What is Driving Them?"
- November 4** **Thomas W. McDade**, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, presents "Toward a New Human Population Biology: The Developmental Origins of Inflammation as Case Study."
- November 11** **Janet Currie**, Professor of Economics, Columbia University, presents "Toxic Releases and Infant Health: Evidence from Plant Closings." This is a joint presentation with the Center for Human Potential and Public Policy.
- November 18** **Patrick Wightman**, Postdoctoral Fellow, Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan.
- November 25** **Thanksgiving**, No Workshop.
- December 2** **Sarah Burgard**, Assistant Professor, Departments of Sociology and Epidemiology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.



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