

CenterPiece

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The Cover

Duncan, G. J. and Chase-Lansdale, P. L. (eds.).
For Better and For Worse: Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children and Families.
Russell Sage Foundation, 2001.

The 1996 welfare reform bill marked the beginning of a new era in public assistance. Although the new law has reduced welfare rolls, falling caseloads do not necessarily mean a better standard of living for families. 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 and a roster of 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.

Greg Duncan is professor of economics in the School of Education and Social Policy and a faculty fellow at

the Institute for Policy Research.

P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale is professor of developmental psychology in the School of Education and Social Policy and a faculty fellow at the Institute for Policy Research.

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For Better
and
For Worse

Welfare Reform and the Well-Being
of Children and Families

GREG J. DUNCAN AND P. LINDSAY CHASE-LANSDALE, editors

Centers of excellence

University research centers embody Northwestern University's exciting interdisciplinary culture and provide a forum for faculty and students from different departments and schools to interact and conduct multidisciplinary research. *CenterPiece* highlights the achievements of these centers of excellence and their members. The centers, which report to vice president for research, Lydia Villa-Komaroff, are engaged in research in the basic sciences, business, engineering, humanities, industry, social sciences, and transportation. Center members discover and disseminate new knowledge; their reach is worldwide.

Program of African Studies

The first center of its kind in the United States, the Program of African Studies (PAS) was established in 1948. PAS houses the Program on International Cooperation in Africa, which supports the study of Africanist issues through the social sciences. The PAS Institute for Advanced Study and Research in the African Humanities supports new scholarship in the arts and humanities. The Program also houses the Institute for Diaspora Studies and the Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought in Africa. PAS faculty and student research benefits from the resources of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies, the largest separate Africana collection in the world. The interim director of PAS is David Schoenbrun. Web site www.northwestern.edu/african-studies/.

Center for Applied Psychological and Family Studies

The Center for Applied Psychological and Family Studies (CAPFS) was created in 2001 with a mission to enhance the biopsychosocial health and well-being of individuals, families, and larger systems. The Center pursues this mission by training mental health professionals and conducting research designed to improve mental health services.

A joint venture of Northwestern University and the Family Institute—an independent, non-profit institution affiliated with Northwestern—the Center is operated by and housed in the Family

Institute headquarters facility on the University's Evanston campus. William M. Pinsof is director of the Center. E-mail family-institute@northwestern.edu.

Institute for Bioengineering and Nanoscience in Advanced Medicine

The Institute for Bioengineering and Nanoscience in Advanced Medicine (IBNAM) was established in fall 2000. The Institute's mission is to explore the frontiers of biomedical research, including the areas of bioengineering, nanoscience, and nanotechnology. IBNAM operates in partnership with The Feinberg School of Medicine, McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science, and Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences. To initiate the Institute's activities, a "Research Incubator Program" was created which is seeding innovative, interdisciplinary work of teams of two or three faculty and research staff members for one to three year project periods. IBNAM's director is Samuel I. Stupp. Web site www.ibnam.northwestern.edu.

Center for Catalysis and Surface Science

Northwestern is one of the world's leading research and educational centers for the study of the science and engineering of catalysis and the chemistry and physics of atomic and molecular processes at solid surfaces. The Center for Catalysis and Surface Science promotes interaction and collaborative research among faculty and students in both heterogeneous and homogeneous catalysis and in related surface science. The Center houses the Institute for Environmental Catalysis—a multidisciplinary institute for research, training, and outreach in the field of environmental catalysis—established by the National Science Foundation and Department of Energy in 1998. Scientists and engineers from Northwestern, national laboratories, and industrial research laboratories seek to understand and develop catalytic processes in both engineered and natural systems that can reduce human impact on the environment. A particular focus of the research is the science of catalytic oxidation. Peter C. Stair is director of the Center. Web site www.northwestern.edu/catalysis/.

DND Synchrotron Research Center

The DND (DuPont-Northwestern-Dow) Synchrotron Research Center supports Northwestern users of the DND-Collaborative Access Team (CAT) facilities for performing X-ray research in the areas of materials science and engineering, biology, physics, and chemistry. Located at the Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, DND-CAT—a collaboration among the DuPont Company, Northwestern University, and The Dow Chemical Company—emphasizes both academic and industrial scientific projects. DND-CAT has formulated a broad research program which takes advantage of third generation synchrotron radiation sources and has facilities for X-ray absorption fine structure analysis, high resolution powder diffraction, X-ray tomographic imaging, macromolecular crystallography, surface science, high energy scattering, and polymer science and scattering. A search for a new director is underway. Web site www.dnd.aps.anl.gov.

Center for Functional Genomics

The application of mutagenesis and screening to identify genes involved in complex behaviors was pioneered at Northwestern University with the identification of Clock, a mutation which altered daily, or circadian, cycles in behavior in mice. Recognizing the need for mouse mutations to understand gene function, the National Institutes of Health established three mutagenesis and screening facilities nationwide to produce new mutants with alterations in the nervous system and behavior. The Center for Functional Genomics, established in 2001, is host to one of these three facilities with its Neurogenomics Project. Studies from the project may provide new insights into the genes involved in vision, hearing, biological rhythms and sleep, learning and memory, emotion and affect, and the responses to drugs of abuse and stress. The Center director is Joseph S. Takahashi. Web site www.genome.northwestern.edu.

Materials Research Center

One of the first research centers of its kind, the Materials Research Center (MRC) was established in 1959 and presently includes more than 40 faculty members. Part of a nation-wide network of Materials Research Science and Engineering Centers sponsored by the National Science Foundation, MRC has a special mission to foster collaborative interdisciplinary research and education in the fundamental science and engineering of materials. The Center's current interdisciplinary groups conduct research in the following areas: nanostructured materials for chemical and biological sensors; complex oxides for photonics; molecular mechanisms of environmentally benign polymer processing; and polyelectrolyte nanocomposites and structures. The Center offers research opportunities and training for undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows, including the Research Experience for Undergraduates program, Materials Research Internships for Minorities, and Research Experiences for Science Teachers. In addition, MRC has developed educational modules that can be incorporated into existing secondary education curricula to increase the science literacy of high school students. MRC's director is Robert P. H. Chang. Web site www.mrcemis.ms.northwestern.edu.

Materials Research Institute

The Materials Research Institute was established to offer assistance with proposal requirements such as education components, outreach/dissemination, partnerships with industry, and national and international collaborations, thereby permitting investigators to focus on core scientific content. It has been especially influential in the areas of education and outreach with the Materials World Module program. This program develops and provides inquiry-based educational modules to supplement existing science and mathematics curricula in middle schools and high schools. The director of the Institute is Robert P. H. Chang.

Center for Mathematical Studies in Economics and Management Science

The Center for Mathematical Studies in Economics and Management Science was

established in 1971 to bring together economists, managerial economists, mathematicians, and other social scientists who use mathematical methods and models in their work. The mission of the Center is to encourage and facilitate the research and professional development of faculty members and students and to provide a link between the Northwestern community and the international professional community. The Center is one of the top institutions of its kind in the world, and it has become a model for centers established at other universities. Stanley Reiter is the Center director. Web site www.kellogg.northwestern.edu/research/math/.

Institute for Nanotechnology

The Institute for Nanotechnology, comprised of three interdisciplinary centers—the Center for Nanofabrication and Molecular Self-Assembly; the Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center; and the Center for Transportation Nanotechnology—is the umbrella organization for nanotechnology related research efforts at Northwestern. Faculty members associated with the Institute are recognized leaders in interdisciplinary nanosciences. Their cutting-edge research on the manipulation of matter on the nanometer and subnanometer scales expands a field of knowledge expected to lead to innovation in such diverse areas as health, electronics, transportation, the environment, and national security.

The state-of-the-art nanofabrication facility currently under construction on the Evanston campus will house the Institute. It is the first federally funded facility of its kind in the United States and will provide specialty laboratories and instrumentation necessary to manipulate and move molecules with precision. The Institute's director is Chad A. Mirkin. Web site www.nanotechnology.northwestern.edu/.

Institute for Neuroscience

The Northwestern University Institute for Neuroscience (NUIN) was formed in 1989 to coordinate University-wide faculty efforts in fundamental and clinical neuroscience and to integrate and enhance neuroscience graduate teaching and research in departments on the Evanston campus, The Feinberg School of Medicine, and affiliated institutions—including Evanston Northwestern

Healthcare Research Institute, Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, and Children's Memorial Institute for Education and Research. More than 100 faculty members from both the Evanston and Chicago campuses participate in NUIN. Collaborative areas of research include circadian rhythms, functional genomics and neurodevelopment, cellular and system neurobiology, visual and auditory sciences, stem cells, neurodegenerative diseases, and depressive disorders. NUIN's director is Enrico Mugnaini. Web site www.northwestern.edu/nuin/.

Institute for Policy Research

The Institute for Policy Research (IPR) was established in 1968. Its mission is to stimulate and support interdisciplinary social science research on significant public policy issues and to disseminate the findings widely. These issues include reforming the nation's educational system; implementing welfare reform to strengthen families and promote positive child development; increasing citizen participation in communities; defining the appropriate roles of federal, state, and local governments; understanding the causes of increasing income disparity between classes and races; involving communities in innovative responses to combat crime, improve health, and strengthen their economic bases; and understanding the impact of the nation's racial and ethnic diversity.

Also affiliated with and located within IPR are the Northwestern University/University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research and the Asset Based Community Development Institute. Fay Lomax Cook is the director of IPR. Web site www.northwestern.edu/ipr/.

Center for Public Safety

Established in 1936 as the Traffic Institute to offer university-level education and research in traffic safety, the Center for Public Safety has expanded to become an international center serving professionals in highway safety, criminal justice, and transportation engineering. Local, county, state and federal government agencies, as well as agencies from foreign countries are served through programs of specialized training, continuing education, research and development, publications, and direct assistance. The Center also administers

the Traffic Safety School, which includes a major research and evaluation component. The Center is directed by Alexander Weiss. Web site www.northwestern.edu/nucps/.

Center for Reproductive Science

Established in 1987 in recognition of Northwestern's strength in reproductive biology, the Center for Reproductive Science (CRS) coordinates the research and training efforts of about 32 faculty representing a wide range of medical and academic departments on the Evanston campus, at The Feinberg School of Medicine, and at Children's Memorial Hospital. The Center has dual missions: to enhance research in reproductive biology and its applications to human welfare; to optimize the training of future research and teaching scientists in the broad area of reproductive biology. In both its research and training missions, the Center facilitates interactions between basic and clinical scientists through interdisciplinary research grants, research facilities, research symposia, and student training programs. The Center's director is Neena B. Schwartz. Web site www.northwestern.edu/center-for-reproductive-science/.

Center for Sleep and Circadian Biology

Northwestern was one of four sites of the national Science and Technology Center for Biological Timing funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) in

1990. In 1994, the Northwestern University Center for Circadian Biology and Medicine was established to expand the NSF Center's program activities and research agenda by integrating both basic and clinical research on circadian rhythms into a unified program and creating an environment that fosters collaborations among researchers from different disciplines who have an interest in the study of circadian rhythms. The Center was recently renamed the Center for Sleep and Circadian Biology (CSCB) to reflect increased interest in sleep research by Center members. CSCB organizes lectures regarding biological rhythms and sleep and brings together investigators with mutual research interests from other institutions. Fred W. Turek is CSCB's director. Web site www.northwestern.edu/ccbm/.

Center for Technology Innovation Management

Northwestern's Center for Technology Innovation Management (CTIM) is a new University-wide institute, established with National Science Foundation support as one of its industry-university research centers. Launched with the encouragement and support of Management of Accelerated Technology Innovation (MATI), a 15-firm industrial consortium, the Center's project portfolio is closely linked to and supportive of MATI's leading position in roadmapping, futures, portfolio management, and technology ecology activities. CTIM's portfolio, however, has been expanded to

include projects in advanced manufacturing; advanced perspectives on information and knowledge processes and structures; supply chains of the future; and issues of technology, manufacturing, and infrastructure security. It is involved in international programs with the University of Cambridge in England, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, National University of Singapore, and Zhejiang University in China. The Center's director is Michael Radnor.

Transportation Center

The Transportation Center is dedicated to the long-term improvement of domestic and international transportation and distribution systems. Since its inception in 1954, the Center's mission has been to make substantive and enduring contributions to the movement of materials, people, energy, and information through its comprehensive research agenda, graduate-level degree programs, executive education programs, and outreach activities. The strength of the Center lies in the quality and productivity of its faculty, its focus on scholarly research, its analytic and policy orientations, and its responsiveness to the problems of industry.

The largest non-government collection of transportation publications in the country is housed in the Transportation Library, a nationally recognized resource. Robert Gallamore is the Center director. Web site www.nutc.northwestern.edu.

Science meets industry

Recent research findings in the field of shift work and circadian rhythms offer new ways to think about old problems of managing work/rest cycles in transportation and promise improvements in both productivity and safety

Managing Fatigue in Transportation, an interdisciplinary conference sponsored jointly by the Transportation Center, the Center for Sleep and Circadian Biology, and the Center for Public Safety, is

expected to break new ground in the area of fatigue and transportation safety, and will present findings from the latest research on the biology of fatigue and sleep.

Conference topics include risk management approaches to safety issues; modal strategies and economic trade-offs; development and implementation of fatigue management programs; and communication methods to chief

executive officers, labor leaders, and regulators.

The conference will be held at Northwestern University on June 25 and 26, 2002, at the Owen L. Coon Forum, located in Leverone Hall, Kellogg School of Management in Evanston.

For online registration and more information see www.nutc.northwestern.edu/fatigue or contact the Center for Public Safety at 847/491-7245.

Institute for Policy Research uncovers “better and worse” aspects of welfare reform

In the past five years, three million poor people have been trimmed from the nation's welfare rolls. Under guidelines mandated by Congress, states have promoted work in exchange for time-limited cash assistance and, in some states, child care subsidies and health insurance.

But how have these poor families—and especially children—fared since 1996, when former president Bill Clinton signed the landmark reform legislation that marked the beginning of a new era in public assistance? More than a dozen scholars at Northwestern's Institute for Policy Research (IPR) are exploring the effects of poverty on families and children in a variety of studies designed to provide answers to that question.

Some early evidence is reported in a new book pointedly titled *For Better and For Worse: Welfare Reform and the Well-Being of Children and Families* (2002), edited by two Northwestern experts on poverty and children, economist Greg Duncan and developmental psychologist P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale.

“Most of the focus of welfare reform...is on adult behavior and not on children,” Duncan and Chase-Lansdale point out in their book. “We have lost sight of the health and development of children in the wake of the success in cutting welfare caseloads in half.”

Their message appears to be resonating in Washington, where Congress must decide by late summer whether to reauthorize the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation

Act (see insert). A key goal of the Bush administration's renewal proposal is to strengthen family and child well-being by continuing supports for child care, health insurance, and income supplements through the Earned Income Tax Credit, as well as by enforcing child support payments.

Duncan applauds this emphasis, observing that “it is gratifying to see that child well-being is now named as an explicit goal for reauthorization.”

IPR and the Joint Center for Poverty Research

The Joint Center for Poverty Research (JCPR), established in 1996 with a five-year, \$7.5 million award from the Department of Health and Human Services, is housed at IPR and at The University of Chicago's Harris School of Public Policy. The Center's most important activity is promoting high-quality research on significant topics related to persistent poverty and policy; most IPR faculty whose research interests include welfare reform are affiliated with JCPR.

Spearheading the Center's broad range of activities is IPR's Duncan, who has directed JCPR for the past two years and served as deputy director for the three years prior. He and his staff have organized more than two dozen conferences, conducted numerous congressional and local briefings, and created a Web site (www.jcpr.org) that receives 34,000 visits per month. JCPR also disseminates its research through bimonthly newsletters, policy briefs, online books, seminars, and workshops. According to IPR Director

Fay Lomax Cook, “JCPR has been instrumental in keeping policy-makers informed about the effects of welfare reform and how the many state and local programs designed to reduce the welfare rolls are—or are not—working.”

The Three-City Study

Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, one of the nation's most comprehensive studies of welfare reform, is exploring the consequences of the reforms for the well-being of children and families in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio. Chase-Lansdale is one of

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act

With the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act in 1996, Congress abolished the decades-old Aid to Families with Dependent Children and substituted block grants to states in a program known as TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families). It tied two significant strings to TANF disbursements: a 60-month time limit on cash assistance and a two-year time limit to get a job or enter an educational or training program.

Within those guidelines, states have discretion to set eligibility rules. As a result, there has been a proliferation of widely varying programs among the 50 states.

six co-investigators from five universities conducting this \$20-million dollar research project. Her study is the first to use in-depth measures to determine how children in sanctioned families are faring under welfare reform.

Early results, released in a February 2002 policy brief, are not encouraging. The study found that children in families either on welfare or transitioning off welfare since reforms were implemented are at high risk for poor cognitive development and problem behavior. Among the most vulnerable groups for emotional and behavioral problems are preschoolers in families whose benefits were reduced or eliminated for failure to follow the stricter welfare program rules.

Adolescents, too, are at risk. The study reported that two out of every five adolescents in welfare families had emotional and behavioral problems serious enough to require intervention and treatment. The study could not conclude definitively that welfare reform caused these problems, but it has identified seriously vulnerable groups of children who are in trouble now and require immediate attention.

The Illinois Families Study

The Illinois Families Study, directed by Dan A. Lewis, professor of human development and social policy, is another extensive study of welfare reform. Lewis heads a consortium of researchers from five Illinois universities conducting the research project. Of particular interest to scholars is the state's "moderate" approach to welfare reform that includes earnings disregards, child care subsidies, and a "stopped clock option," in which

the 60-month federally mandated lifetime limit for welfare payments is suspended during periods of employment.

The study is tracking more than 1,100 state welfare recipients in Cook County and eight counties downstate over a six-year period. Just-released findings from the second series of interviews indicate that families were "doing slightly better" in 2001 than in 1999-2000.

The researchers found that a significant reduction in welfare benefits was not matched by a rise in material hardship, though, for many recipients, paying for housing and lack of health insurance posed significant problems. In fact, even among those off welfare and working, 45% experienced some hardship in 2001. The researchers also report a "troubling increase" in the proportion of families neither working nor receiving welfare, amounting to about 25% of their respondents.

The New Hope Experiment

Duncan and a team of IPR graduate fellows have been evaluating the effects on family functioning and child well-being of an innovative anti-poverty experiment in Milwaukee that provided generous supports in exchange for 30 or more hours of



*Dan A. Lewis, Greg J. Duncan and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
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work per week. Poor families were guaranteed access to a job, a wage supplement, and subsidies for health insurance and child care. Based on two years of results, teachers reported that boys had higher academic achievement and less problematic social behavior than a control group.

According to Duncan and Chase-Lansdale, "the favorable impacts of the generous work supports on children's achievement are the most persuasive and hopeful evidence about child well-being" reported in their book.

Duncan and his students are also partners in a collaborative effort comparing New Hope's impact on child well-being with

that of 15 other experimental programs.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a key component of the support for low-income people; two-thirds of the dollars go to single parents. Economist Bruce Meyer, co-editor of *Making Work Pay: The Earned Income Tax Credit and Its Impact on American Families* (2001), has demonstrated the significant role played by the EITC in the increase in work among single-parent families. His research has been credited with helping persuade the federal government not to cut, but rather to expand slightly, the EITC for married couples in the 2001 Tax Relief Act. His work was cited by former president Clinton in his proposals to expand the credit before the 2000 campaign and by candidate Al Gore in his campaign proposals. Much of the research in *Making Work Pay* was featured at two JCPR conferences organized by Meyer in 1999.

Child Welfare

Law professor Dorothy Roberts has demonstrated how the difficulties experienced by public assistance recipients when they must combine work and parenting are compounded when they are also involved in the child welfare system. In work with IPR graduate fellow Morgan Ward Doran, Roberts found these “dual-system” parents were confronted with two distinct sets of often-competing rules, expectations, and time-consuming requirements aimed at modifying their behavior but, in fact, making it more difficult to meet either program’s expectations. Roberts’ recent book, *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child*

Welfare (2001), demonstrates the racial disparity in foster care and the consequences for black family survival.

Focus on Fathers

In her prior research, sociologist Kathryn Edin elucidated both the difficulties working and welfare-reliant single mothers face in making ends meet and the various strategies they employ in formal and informal labor markets to keep their families going.

Edin currently directs five research projects, including two that focus on the often-overlooked role of fathers in poor families. Her ethnographic study of couple dynamics and father involvement is following 75 married and unmarried low-income couples. She hopes to learn what happens during the first few years of parenthood that causes so many of these couples to break up and fathers to disengage from their fatherhood role.

Another Edin study, with sociologist Timothy Nelson, is interviewing 510 non-custodial black, white, and Latino fathers in three cities. They seek to understand the effects of strong and weak labor markets and child support systems on fathers’ economic and emotional involvement with their children.

Collaborative Research

These scholars—together with IPR sociologists Paula England, Mary Pattillo, and James Rosenbaum; psychologist Thomas Cook; economists Joseph Altonji and Christopher Taber; and statistics professor Bruce Spencer—have also created a large body of interdisciplinary research on other aspects of poverty, including race, unemployment, public housing,

education, and neighborhood effects. Their collaborative efforts have brought a steady stream of new grants to IPR and produced substantial research findings that have informed policy decisions at all levels of government.

Child Development

In three co-edited books that preceded *For Better and For Worse*, Duncan has helped shed light on how young children develop. *Consequences of Growing Up Poor* (1997) and *Neighborhood Poverty: Context and Consequences for Children* (1997), suggested that both family economic deprivation and neighborhood conditions can compromise children’s intellectual and emotional development. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood* (2000) concluded that the window for brain development is not limited to infancy. It opens well before birth and continues throughout life, influenced by both nature and nurture, especially by nurturing adults.

With this kind of evidence, Duncan and Chase-Lansdale reject the one-size-fits-all approach to welfare reform. In the closing chapter of *For Better and For Worse*, they argue that reforms simultaneously help some children and hurt others. Thus they recommend that “only a collection of diverse programs, addressing the equally diverse needs of children of different ages and in different family circumstances, can determine whether welfare reform will accomplish its lofty goals.” 🐾

—Audrey Chambers, senior editor of publications for the Institute for Policy Research.

On the Book Shelf

Recent titles by University research center members

Program of African Studies

John Hunwick was awarded the African Studies Association Text Prize for *Timbuktu and the Songhay Empire: Al-Sa`di's Ta`rikh al-Sudan Down to 1613 and Other Contemporary Documents* (E. J. Brill, 1999), an annotated translation of one of the most important sources of West African Sudanic history.

Karen Tranberg Hansen is one of two recipients of the 2001 Anthony Leeds Prize of the Society for Urban Anthropology. The Leeds Prize committee recognized Hansen for her book *Salaula: The World of Secondhand Clothing and Zambia* (University of Chicago Press, 2000).

Institute for Policy Research

Hagan, J. *Northern Passage: American Vietnam War Resisters in Canada*. Harvard University Press, 2001.

Klinenberg, E., Rasmussen, B. B., and Mexica, I. J. (eds.). *The Making and Unmaking of Whiteness*. Duke University Press, 2001.

Meyer, B. and Holtz-Eakin, D. (eds.). *Making Work Pay: The Earned Income Tax Credit and Its Impact on American Families*. Russell Sage Foundation, 2001.

Roberts, D. *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare*. Basic Books, 2001.

Rosenbaum, J. *Beyond College for All: Career Paths for the Forgotten Half*. Russell Sage Foundation, 2002.

Shadish, W., Cook, T. D., and Campbell, D. *Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Generalized Causal Inference*. Houghton-Mifflin, 2001.

Center for Public Safety

Northwestern University Center for Public Safety has published a new revised edition of its renowned traffic accident investigation manual. *Traffic Collision Investigation* by Kenneth S. Baker. The first edition was written in 1940 as a compilation of materials from instructors at the Center (then known as the Traffic Institute).

Center for Sleep and Circadian Biology

Takahashi, J. S., Turek, F. W., and Moore, R. Y. *Handbook of Behavioral Neurobiology, Vol. 12: Circadian Clocks*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2001. 🐞

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