Research & Internships: Take Sanford Worldwide

Also Inside: MOOCs, Data Journalism, Federal Jobs
“Anybody who says they know how it (Obamacare) is going to affect costs is smarter than me, or they’re guessing. This is the kind of stuff that will unfold over the next few years.”


“Instead of casting families as ‘good’ and orphanages as ‘bad,’ what’s needed is a multi-pronged approach to help more than 150 million orphans and tens of millions of street children around the world (for whom) group homes can serve as an important safety net.”


“‘In a few years soda taxes will be routine, much like taxes on tobacco.’”

**KELLY BROWNELL**, dean and professor of public policy, BBC, Oct. 25, 2013

“‘It’s not going to be done in a month. If the (Syrian) civil war keeps going on you’ll need troops to protect the inspectors … The chances of it succeeding — (Obama) should have been more frank about that.’”

**BRUCE JENTLESON**, professor of public policy and political science, speaking on chemical weapons in Syria, WWL-FM, Sept. 11, 2013
FROM THE DEAN’S DESK

My inaugural semester at the Sanford School has immersed me in a dynamic community of scholars, students and alumni. They are engaged in problems ranging from climate change, environmental health, and public education to improving the U.S. political process and understanding the complex dynamics influencing conflicts in Syria and Egypt.

From Durham to DC to Udaipur, I have found a community eager to interact with practitioners and policy makers to create innovative solutions to some of the world’s most important challenges. Our guiding question is, “How can we make a difference?”

One example is Durham Connects. This program (see page 14) sends a nurse to visit newborns and their moms in their homes. The nurse provides basic mother and child check-ups and links parents to the wealth of public and private community resources that can help them navigate the maze of parenting. More extensive—and expensive—home visiting programs use a caseworker model. Durham Connects dramatically reduces cost, and remains effective, by focusing on referrals and early involvement with new parents.

Similarly, Professor William Darity invites us to consider a radical reshaping of the federal government’s economic support systems (see page 12). Rather than spending $740 billion on anti-poverty programs, why not invest those sums into a federal job guarantee program? The new jobs could address the nation’s aging physical infrastructure, among other needs, while also tackling persistent disparities in employment prospects for African Americans.

This spirit of inquiry also extends to ourselves, and to what we think we know best: higher education. Two Sanford professors are experimenting with teaching Massive Open Online Courses, or MOOCs. How does having 9,000 students enrolled in your course on terrorism—many of them citizens of the nations being discussed—change what you present, or how you present it? We cannot predict the future of online education, but it is an exciting frontier and it is important that we test various approaches to the education of much larger audiences.

These are just some of the many new ideas, initiatives, and partnerships incubating here at Sanford. I am delighted to be a part of it.

Kelly Brownell, Dean, Professor of Public Policy, Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience
GLOBAL INEQUALITY
The Research Network on Racial & Ethnic Inequality, directed by Professor William “Sandy” Darity, Jr. has started the Global Inequality Research Initiative (GIRI) with the support of the provost. GIRI will explore international dimensions of group-based disparities. In the first year, research teams will examine parallels and disjunctures between the experiences of dalits and tribals in India and blacks in the United States. The Network also received renewed support for an additional five years (2014-2019) from the National Science Foundation for a mentoring program for junior faculty members in economics, with Darity as principal investigator.

NSF IDEAS LAB
Assistant Professor Anna Gassman-Pines attended the Ideas Lab on “Data-Intensive Research to Foster Transformative Approaches to Teaching and Learning” held by the National Science Foundation Oct. 7-11 in Atlanta, Ga.

THE COLLEGE SPORTS BUSINESS
Visiting Lecturer Clay Johnson produced an interactive documentary “College Sports: #mission-ormoney” that featured Professor Charles Clotfelter. The WRAL-TV film examines the multi-billion dollar industry of college sports, the influence of money and whether reforms are needed to protect the integrity of major academic institutions. It aired on Sept. 24 and was live-streamed on WRALSportsfan.com, with a second screening including interactive polling and Twitter conversations.

KUNIHOLM CHAIR CREATED
The Sanford School Board of Visitors established an endowment for a History and Public Policy Professorship in honor of the school’s founding dean, Bruce Kuniholm. The effort was led by Adam Abram, chair of the BOV, and Joel Fleishman, professor of law and public policy. “It’s a wonderful tribute to Bruce’s legacy as a leader and will continue the wonderful work he has done as a scholar and a teacher to bring together the vital fields of history and public policy,” said Robert Wright, associate dean of development and alumni relations. Funds raised for the endowment will be matched up to $1.25 million by the Strategic Faculty Initiative Challenge of the Duke Endowment.

Gov. Perdue at Duke
Faculty eager to get their research into the hands of policymakers have gotten tips from a high-level source this fall — former North Carolina Gov. Bev Perdue, who is a distinguished visiting fellow at the Sanford School.

“Bill Friday, former president of the UNC system, taught me that if you have a problem, somebody at a university can solve it,” Perdue said at a faculty seminar. She cautioned researchers to be aware of the political realities policymakers face. Some professors were upset that not all of their recommendations were used, she said.

Perdue emphasized the importance of relationships between researchers and policymakers in crafting solutions. When fracking and shale gas became a new, pressing issue during her term as governor, Perdue said, “I got Tim Profeta to teach me.” Profeta, an associate professor of public policy, heads Duke’s Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, which had worked with the legislature before.

When she realized there was no mission statement for public education for the state, Perdue turned to Sanford Professor of Public Policy Helen Ladd for help. Ladd, an education policy expert, met with a team of academics and policymakers for several months to draft a statement and a set of corresponding goals, which were adopted by the State Board of Education in October 2012.

Policymakers need to have the issues laid out very briefly, listing pros and cons of proposed policy solutions, and they need information fast, Perdue said. For policymakers, “data that is two to four years old is historical,” she said. This can be challenging for academics, who often are reluctant to discuss their research before it winds its way through the peer-review process.

Perdue was the state’s first female governor from 2009 to 2012. During her semester at Sanford, Perdue has been affiliated with the Duke Center for Child and Family Policy. She spoke to a DCID group of state officials from China about her efforts as governor to build business relationships between China and North Carolina. She was a guest speaker in classes taught by Jenni Owen, Christina Gibson-Davis, Tony Brown and others.

Perdue, who has a PhD in education administration, also met informally with students to discuss careers in politics.

When talking to students, Perdue encourages them to get involved in public service. Service doesn’t have to mean running for office, it could mean working in public administration, although “no one should go through life without working on a campaign,” she said.
New Members Join Board of Visitors

The Sanford Board of Visitors welcomed eight new members this academic year. They take the place of Paul Brathwaite, Martin W. Morris, Robert J. Pelosky, Jr., John Rice, Jr. and student representatives Jessica Isaacs, Thupten Norbu and Andrei Santalo. Thank you to the departing members for their service. The new members are:

Kenneth M. Jarin AB’72 leads Ballard Spahr’s government relations, regulatory affairs and contracting group. He also serves as the chief labor negotiator for the city of Philadelphia. He has served on numerous advisory, philanthropic and political councils at the state, local and national levels.

Christopher C. Lam AB’98 is a partner in the Charlotte office of Nexsen, Pruet, LLC. He is a former member of the Duke University Board of Trustees and now serves on the Duke Engage Charlotte Steering Committee.

Laurence Pulgram AB’80 is managing partner and head of the IP and Technology Litigation Group at Fenwick & West’s San Francisco office. He has served in many American Bar Association capacities and engages in active pro bono practice around the subjects of copyright, fair use and privacy.

Jill I. Homan MBA/MPP’06 is the co-founder and principal of Javelin 19 Investments, a real estate and investment company in Washington, D.C. She is a member of the Republican National Committee, one of many positions she’s held within the party.

Hardy Vieux AB’93 is a consultant in the Washington, D.C., firm Martin & Gitner. He previously served as a criminal appellate defense counsel in the U.S. Navy’s JAG Corps. He is a former student body president, former president of the Duke Alumni Association and former member of the Duke Board of Trustees.

Matt Barnett PPS’14, student representative, is president of the Public Policy Studies Majors Union. He completed a DukeEngage project in Cape Town, South Africa, and interned last summer in the Florida governor’s Office of Policy and Budget.

Hrachya Topalyan MiDP’14, student representative, spent the summer working in the World Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group, evaluating projects in fragile and conflict states. Prior to coming to Duke, he founded and ran an IT and ICT consulting practice in his native Armenia.

Ryan Smith MTS’04, MPP’14, student representative, is a recipient of Sanford’s Stubbing Scholarship. During his internship with the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, he studied the role of school nurse staffing levels in turning around low-performing schools. He served as campaign finance director during U.S. Rep. David Price’s re-election campaign.

SAFEA MARKS 10 YEARS

The Duke Center for International Development program for State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs (SAFEA) has trained more than 325 Chinese government officials over the last decade. The four-month program for mid- and senior-level officials from various ministries within China’s central government covers topics such as public finance, policy analysis, management, conflict resolution and environmental policy.

CONCUSSIONS & THE NFL

Two ESPN investigative reporters discussed the National Football League’s response to the consequences of players’ head injuries following a screening of the PBS FRONTLINE documentary “League of Denial: The NFL’s Concussion Crisis,” on Oct. 10 at Duke. Philip Bennett, professor of public policy and the film’s managing editor, led the audience discussion along with ESPN reporters Mark Fainaru-Wada and his brother, Steve Fainaru. The film is based on their research and new book of the same name.

“What the authors found was that the NFL, over a long period, denied and covered up evidence that there was a link between head injuries and long-term health effects among players,” Bennett said.

Liz Charles Duke MBA’14 and other students in the Duke Program on Global Policy and Governance listen at the World Health Assembly in Geneva in May.

SUBMITTED PHOTO
Sanford PhD Candidates

MARIA CARNOVALE
Discipline: Economics
Policy Interests: Environment and Transportation Policy

Carnovale received her MA in economics and management of innovation and technology from Università Bocconi, in Milan, Italy, graduating summa cum laude. For the past three years, she conducted a program evaluation of the Cross-over Youth Practice Model while working at the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. She researched the effectiveness of drug court re-entry programming, the re-entry needs of individuals in the Baltimore City Jail and the barriers to higher education for individuals with criminal backgrounds. She also worked as a consultant at the Council of State Governments Justice Center.

ANINA FONTAINE
Discipline: Psychology
Policy Interests: Juvenile Justice

Fontaine received her MA in public policy from Johns Hopkins University in 2009. For the past three years, she conducted a program evaluation of the Cross-over Youth Practice Model while working at the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. She researched the effectiveness of drug court re-entry programming, the re-entry needs of individuals in the Baltimore City Jail and the barriers to higher education for individuals with criminal backgrounds. She also worked as a consultant at the Council of State Governments Justice Center.

BRYAN GROVES
Discipline: Political Science
Policy Interests: American Grand Strategy, U.S. Foreign Policy

Groves is a U.S. Army Major and Special Forces officer and has served in Bosnia, Iraq and Afghanistan. He has a master’s degree from Yale and is now an Army strategist. He has served as an assistant professor at West Point where he taught international relations, terrorism and counterterrorism, and was deputy director of West Point’s Combating Terrorism Center. In 2012 he completed a one-year interagency fellowship at the State Department working on the Iraq transition in the Executive Office of the Near Eastern Affairs Bureau.

MARIA MARTA LAURITO
Discipline: Economics
Policy Interests: Demography, Economics of the Family, Development

Laurito received her MPP from the Sanford School in 2012 with a concentration in population studies. She worked as a research associate with Professors Clotfelter, Ladd and Vigdor, using datasets from the North Carolina Education Research Data Center. Previously, she worked in international development, banking and energy for the International Finance Corp., the Inter-American Development Bank, Citigroup and ExxonMobil. She holds a degree in engineering with a concentration in oil and petrochemistry, and she completed additional graduate studies in international relations and negotiations. She is a native of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

REBECCA LEHRMAN
Discipline: Economics
Policy Interests: Labor Economics, Economics of the Family

Lehrman received bachelor degrees in economics and sociology from George Washington University in 2010, graduating summa cum laude. For the past three years, she worked at the Department of Commerce (DOC) analyzing raw data from the Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis. She has published research at DOC on topics such as the economic impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, women’s economic and educational attainment, and broadband Internet adoption in the United States.

ADE (ADEBOLA) OLAYINKA
Discipline: Political Science
Policy Interests: International Institutions, Globalization and Development

Olayinka received her BA in economics and international studies from Illinois Wesleyan University in 2011 and earned an MA in international relations from the University of Chicago in 2012, where she received honors for her thesis. Olayinka returned to her native Minnesota to work with Mercy International Mission, a nonprofit that provides for the basic health needs of people in rural Nigeria. Her research has focused on the ties between major international events and general development, and more broadly, how international institutions and organizations can help foster domestic development.

ROBERT (ROBBIE) RICHARDS
Discipline: Political Science
Policy Interests: Economics, Health Policy

Richards graduated with a BA in political science from Brigham Young University in 2013. While at BYU, he worked as an undergraduate research fellow with the Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy (CSED). He presented his work on campaign finance at the Midwest Political Science Association conferences in April 2012 and April 2013. He completed internships as a legislative aide for the Rules Committee Chair of the Utah House of Representatives and as a researcher with the Utah Foundation, a nonprofit research group.

SIERRA SMUCKER
Discipline: Political Science
Policy Interests: Health Policy, Gender Equity, Women and Politics

Smucker received her BA in American history from Occidental College and is completing a master’s in social policy from the London School of Economics. She worked as a parliamentary assistant in the office of Baroness Jill Jolly, working with the coalition government’s new health policy legislation. Her master’s thesis examines the debate over women’s health throughout the development of “Obamacare.”
The American Political Science Association (APSA) awarded Assistant Professor Nick Carnes the 2013 Harold D. Lasswell Dissertation Award, the Carl Albert Dissertation Award and the Sage Award for Best Paper in Comparative Politics at the APSA annual conference in Chicago, Aug. 29-Sept. 1.

His dissertation, “By the Upper Class, For the Upper Class?: Representational Inequality and Economic Policymaking in the United States,” explores the socioeconomic inequality that exists in Congress and its effects on economic policy outcomes. His paper, “Rethinking the Comparative Perspective on Class and Representation: Evidence from Latin America,” was co-authored with Noam Lupu of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Professor Elizabeth Frankenberger and Duncan Thomas, professor of economics and public policy, received two National Institutes of Health grants totaling $4.1 million to support their work on the consequences of the 2004 tsunami in Indonesia.


Professor Kenneth A. Dodge has received a grant of $299,873 over 24 months to work with America’s Promise Alliance to evaluate and plan the organization’s national strategy for implementing dropout prevention initiatives.

Professor Sherman James gave the Sol Levine Distinguished Lecture on Society and Health April 25 at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Anthony So has been appointed to the Advisory Council for the Center for Health and Wellbeing at Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School.

Philip Bennett, the Eugene C. Patterson Professor of the Practice of Journalism and Public Policy, was named director of the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy. His two-year appointment began July 1. He joined Sanford in 2009 after serving as the managing editor of The Washington Post. He also was managing editor of the PBS documentary program “FRONTLINE” for the past two years ending in May.

Two Duke faculty members have received secondary appointments at Sanford. Associate Professor of Political Science Tim Büthe is also a senior fellow at the Kenan Institute for Ethics’ Rethinking Regulation Center. He researches the role of institutions in the international and political economy. The Gendell Professor of Energy and Environmental Economics Richard Newell directs the Duke University Energy Initiative. From 2009 to 2011, he headed the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the agency responsible for official U.S. government energy statistics and analysis, and was senior economist for energy and environment with the White House Council of Economic Advisers.

The newly reorganized Duke Office of Civic Engagement (DOCE) is now led by Eric Mlyn, director of DukeEngage and adjunct associate professor of public policy. Mlyn has also been named assistant vice provost for civic engagement. DOCE will be a hub for coordinating new and existing civic engagement activities for the Duke community. Professor Robert Korstad chairs a faculty board for DOCE as well as the new University Council on Civic Engagement, which will have advisory roles for key Duke civic and service-focused campus organizations.

Ryan Thornburg has been named a visiting lecturer in digital media with the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy and will be a mentor to student journalists at The Chronicle. Thornburg is an associate professor at the UNC School of Journalism and Mass Communication. He will work in-house at The Chronicle, helping students transition their daily news operation to a multimedia, interactive, online service.

Seven Sanford School faculty members were rated in the top 5 percent in student evaluations for the 2013 spring semester: Robert Blwise, adjunct, DeWitt Wallace Center; Tony Brown; Nick Carnes; Evan Charney; Sherman James; Bruce Jentleson and Anthony So.
Two Sanford Professors Test Out MOOCs

By Jackie Ogburn

Why would a professor at a major research university want to submit to hours of videotaping and reimagining class materials for an online audience? Two Sanford professors, Bruce Jentleson and David Schanzer, have done just that in creating two MOOCs for Coursera this fall.

Schanzer, director of the Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security, finished his first course “9/11 and Its Aftermath, Part I” at the end of October. It was offered through Duke’s partnership with Coursera, an online education company that delivers Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). Schanzer typically teaches small seminar classes on counterterrorism, law and national security, to about 50 students a year. He was excited by the potential of MOOCs to reach a dramatically wider audience.

In his bricks-and-mortar classes, Schanzer says, he uses discussion to deliver the content and multiple writing assignments to assess students’ progress. The MOOC required him to rethink his approach.

“A straight-up lecture is a more natural transition to video. I had to think about what format would be conducive to the topic.”

Working with the Duke Center for Instructional Technology, Schanzer created more than 15 hours of online content for the class, including lectures, interviews with guest speakers such as journalist Peter Bergen and video of seminars with his former Duke students. Online discussion forums and a blog allow the MOOC students to debate issues raised in the lectures.

To give feedback to thousands of students, Schanzer created a rubric for students to use to assess their peer’s assignments and displayed his critiques of sample pieces of good and bad writing. The final grades in the class are based on ratings from five classmates.

When the class began on Sept. 9, enrollment exceeded 14,000 students. Approximately 9,000 actually participated, while the videos have been viewed 190,000 times.

“A good portion of students came to have their views ratified, and those dropped out. Many of the students excited about the ideas stayed involved,” he said.

Students from China, Brazil and Greece, among other countries, enrolled in both professors’ online courses. Jentleson’s class, “21st Century American Foreign Policy,” began Oct. 20. The class draws on his 30 years of teaching and from the fifth edition of his book, American Foreign Policy: The Dynamics of Choice in the 21st Century.

Jentleson was interested in the opportunity to explore high-tech higher education. “MOOCs have the potential to take continuing education to a whole new level, but we have a lot of strategizing to do on the question of how they fit within universities and how we can use this technology to enhance learning,” he said.

Jentleson hopes to create forums for “informed and respectful dialogue” on a topic that generates impassioned debate. To add a social media dimension to the experience, he’s using the Twitter hashtag, #TeachForPol, that anyone can follow. He also plans to write columns in The Huffington Post about the course.

Already, the MOOC is having surprising impact. This summer, Jentleson was contacted by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the U.S. Department of State about the MOOC. Several groups within the agency are using the class as the base for a study group, including staff at the U.S. Consulate in Shanghai. Jentleson scheduled a video discussion with the Shanghai group during the first week of November.

Part II of Schanzer’s 9/11 course will be offered some time in 2014. “Now I have this trove of taped materials,” that can be used in more traditional courses, he said. Other professors also are benefiting from the experiment: Ken Rogerson, Sanford’s director of undergraduate studies, has used Schanzer’s “How to Write a Policy Memo” series in his class.

“Overall,” Schanzer said, “it’s been a positive experience and I’m stilling learning from it.”
Recent Sanford Books on International Affairs

American Foreign Policy
By Bruce W. Jentleson
W.W. Norton & Co., July 2013

The heavily revised fifth edition of Bruce W. Jentleson’s text offers greater emphasis on the role domestic politics and institutions, both formal and informal, play in shaping American foreign policy. The book focuses on foreign policy strategy as well as foreign policy politics.

Through analysis of the three branches of the U.S. government, various interest groups, the great debates in American foreign policy from 1789-1945, and, finally, the Cold War, Jentleson, a professor of public policy and political science, provides the history and context of U.S. foreign policy. He then explores the choices and challenges of American foreign policy in the 21st century. The fifth edition includes analysis of the rise of China, the renewed focus on Mexican and Latin American immigration, America’s role in a changing Middle East, the end of the Iraq War and the nation’s new approach in Afghanistan, the beginning of Barack Obama’s second term and the evolution of his foreign policy.

The International Handbook of Public Financial Management
Richard Allen, Richard Hemming, Barry Potter, eds.
Palgrave Macmillan, August 2013

The first comprehensive publication on public financial management in more than a decade, this book is co-edited by Richard Hemming, visiting professor of the practice at the Duke Center for International Development (DCID). It covers issues such as the importance of political economy factors in budgeting and system design, fiscal transparency and accountability, and overseas development assistance.

The 38 chapters are written by leading academics and practitioners in the field, many of whom have worked with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The chapters include case studies of best practices in the field and examples from both advanced and developing countries.

Hemming wrote or co-authored four chapters, covering frameworks for managing public finances, tax design and the role of independent fiscal agencies. DCID faculty members Graham Glenday and Roy Kelly, both professors of the practice, have contributed chapters on tax design, intergovernmental financial relations, revenue forecasting and fiscal federalism.

Development Strategies, Identities, and Conflict in Asia
By William Ascher and Natalia Mirovitskaya
Palgrave Macmillan, June 2013

The second book in a series exploring economic development and conflict provides an overview of the evolution of development doctrines, patterns of socio-economic development and levels of violence in all Asian sub-regions.

Through carefully selected case studies, the book explores the often surprising impacts of development initiatives on intergroup conflict. Natalia Mirovitskaya is a senior research scholar at the Duke Center for International Development (DCID), while William Ascher, founder of DCID, is a professor at Claremont McKenna College. The third book in the series, The Economic Roots of Conflict and Cooperation in Africa, is due out this fall.

“The most explosive current conflicts in East and South Asia do not reflect the resentment against governments for neglecting the least developed areas, but rather the clashes that emerge from efforts to develop those areas,” Mirovitskaya said.

Strategic Narratives, Communication Power and the New World Order
Alister Miskimmon, Ben O’Loughlin, and Laura Roselle
Routledge, November 2013

This book explores the advent, use and transformation of the strategic narrative within the global political arena. From the “war on terror” after the 9/11 attacks to the recent use of “Obamacare,” politicians have realized the potential of narratives to sway beliefs.

Co-author Laura Roselle is a visiting professor with the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media & Democracy and a professor of political science at Elon University. She and her co-authors from the University of London structure their exploration around four themes: order, actors, uncertainty, and contestation.

They also explore public diplomacy in terms of social media and the burgeoning power of individual citizens to influence how stakeholders frame policies and actions.
This summer, 240 Sanford students—140 undergrads and 100 masters’ students—completed required internships around the globe. They worked for government agencies, nonprofits, foundations and consulting firms in 21 foreign countries, 15 states and Washington, D.C. Students tackled policy topics including voting rights, immigration, trade, education, health care, international development and the environment.

Many students ended up in the traditional policy hotbeds of Washington, D.C., and New York with organizations such as the Office of Management and Budget, the World Bank, Deloitte and the United Nations. Others worked in Geneva for the World Health Organization, conducted fieldwork in rural India or worked on public-private partnerships for Nike in Beaverton, Ore. Some participated in the school’s annual internship photo contest, while others blogged about their experiences.

Read more: sites.duke.edu/sanfordintern
sites.duke.edu/policymeetsworld

Top 3 Domestic Sites
Washington: 78
New York/Durham: 24

Regional Totals
North America: 198
South America: 3
Europe: 15
Africa: 3
Asia: 13
Middle East: 3
Central America and the Caribbean: 5

“My first two weeks in Geneva coincided with the 66th World Health Assembly. I was able to attend plenary meetings, general assembly discussions, lunch talks and cocktail receptions as foreign health ministers and world leaders discussed the latest issues in health. … I am working on a new project dealing with conflict of interest in multi-stakeholder partnerships … funded by the Gates Foundation to improve dialogue and collaboration in the Scaling Up Nutrition movement.”

Tayeba Maktab MPP’14
Hagen Resources International, Geneva, Switzerland

“Before I started interning at Appleseed, I probably spent an average of two minutes each year thinking about my citizenship status… I took for granted my right to vote, travel with a U.S. passport, run for federal office and never be deported for a crime. Perhaps the fact that, like me, most U.S.-born citizens rarely question these assumptions contributes to our collective disregard of people who cannot afford to make them.”

Marissa Medine PPS’14
Appleseed, Washington, D.C.
“Living in New Hampshire’s capital, Concord, gave me the chance to tie my pride for my home state with my interest in politics. I came to understand how diverse N.H. citizens truly are, from my rural birthplace to this more urban capital. I saw firsthand the challenges of developing policies that aid such a wide range of individuals.”

Emily Hadley  PPS’15
Governor’s Office of Citizen Services, Concord, N.H.

Virginia Drew welcomed visitors to the New Hampshire State House for 14 years. Since her state has the first primary in the nation, she has met almost every presidential candidate and has amassed a huge collection of campaign memorabilia.

“I wish) the general public could see the passion with which many FTC employees approach their work, whether in the Bureau of Competition (BC), Bureau of Consumer Protection (BCP), or up in the Office of the Executive Director (OED)... I saw this... (when) an attorney explained, radiating with passion and indignation, that the recent Doxycycline price hike (up to nearly $3,000) is a market failure warranting FTC intervention despite the predominant view that the price increase is the product of a supply shortage.”

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Emily Hadley  PPS’15
Governor’s Office of Citizen Services, Concord, N.H.

In the Gilded Cash Room
Jake Reeder  MPP/MBA’15

On the Mall  Aug. 28, 2013 was the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Joy Liu  PPS’14 captured a creative image of a family walking in front of the Rev. Martin Luther King memorial. She interned at the H.H.S. Office of Minority Health in Washington, D.C.

Immersion: Africa  Sejal Lahoti  PPS’15 learns the Ugandan way to carry a baby while working at a health fair in Naama. Her job at the fair was to inform women about HIV, malaria testing and maternal health as part of a Duke Global Health Institute project.

Top 3 Foreign Sites
Switzerland: 9
India: 8
Antigua/France: 3

Lifelong Learning
Isnadin Marie Sylvie, age 77, bends close to the page in this photo by Neiger Green MIDP’13, who worked with an adult literacy program in Haiti. Green wrote: “Her vision is very poor because of years of work in the dusty rice fields without eye protection ...” Green won “People’s Choice” and best “National Geographic-Style.”
Creating New Forms of Journalism

By Jackie Ogburn

When Bill Adair launched the PolitiFact website at The Tampa Bay Times in 2007, he wanted to provide a different kind of campaign coverage through fact-checking. With its Truth-O-Meter rating scale, ranging from “True” to “Pants on Fire” for the most ridiculous falsehoods, the site became the go-to source for evaluating politician’s claims. The site was such a success that it won a Pulitzer Prize in 2009.

Bill Adair and Associate Professor of Computer Science Jun Yang have developed a speaker series on computational journalism. Each talk will be held from 11:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. in Perkins LLink Classroom 5.

Oct. 7, 2013
Derek Willis
Interactive News Developer
The New York Times

Nov. 4, 2013
Brendan Nyhan
Assistant Professor of Government, Dartmouth College
Media Critic
Columbia Journalism Review

Jan. 27, 2014
David R. Karger
Professor, MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory

April 14, 2014
Jeffrey Heer
Associate Professor, University of Washington
Co-founder, Trifacta

Adair joined the Sanford School faculty this year as the Knight Professor of the Practice of Journalism and Public Policy. In addition to running PolitiFact, he had been the Washington Bureau chief for the Times since 2004 and had covered the White House, Congress and the Supreme Court as well as general political news.

“With PolitiFact, I wanted to take the facts and present the information in a lively way. A lot of public policy and government reporting uses an ‘eat-your-veggies’ approach,” he said.

At Sanford, he hopes to create new digital tools for reporting to counteract shrinking numbers of journalists covering all levels of government. Adair is the new director of The Reporter’s Lab at the DeWitt Wallace Center for Media and Democracy, which had been created by the previous Knight Professor, Sarah Cohen.

“I want to build on what Sarah did,” he said. Under Cohen, the lab developed software such as TimeFlow, to help reporters organize data on long-term stories, and Video Notebook, which helps reporters match digital content such as video, blog posts and tweets.

“My first goal with the lab is to talk with news organizations, find out what they need (and) what new tools would help so we can begin building them,” he said. He is looking for new ways for journalists to acquire information, analyze large quantities of data and present their stories quickly through well designed elements. Journalists need to rethink the story form for the digital age, he says.

The tools should be useful for local reporters as well as national ones, to help cover the county courthouse and the state legislature. He sees a “hunger for information on the North Carolina legislature,” and is looking for ways to use the data of the General Assembly itself to help journalists report in more detail about what government is doing.

He wants to explore new forms of journalism through new devices, perhaps similar to the smartphone app “Settle It! PolitiFact’s Argument Ender,” which Adair developed with funding from the Knight Foundation. There has been little research on what works for mobile devices and what could be done to target apps to readers’ needs, he said in an interview with The Nieman Journalism Lab.

In his news class, Adair is exploring sourcing and transparency, plagiarism and fabrications and how a news organization allows that to happen, as well as how ambition and dysfunction in management shape coverage. Frank Swoboda, former business editor of The Washington Post and White House correspondent during the Johnson administration, was among the guest speakers. Adair’s students are compiling a database of instances where a news outlet has used an unnamed source and will use the database for assignments, for what he calls “crowd-sourced” teaching.

For his class on “The Press and the Presidency in the New Media Age,” Adair is covering the evolution of the symbiotic relationship between the press and the presidency. These days, the White House has its own 24/7 messaging system and “does not need the media as much.” The course will draw on his own experience as a Washington reporter as well as on guest speakers. Invited speakers include Anita Kumar, White House reporter for the McClatchy Newspapers, former White House communications director Anita Dunn and Scott McClellan, former White House press secretary.

Adair remains a contributing editor for PolitiFact, which has expanded on a franchise model into several states and abroad, most recently to Australia. He is looking forward to working with students on research projects in media and with the student-run Duke Chronicle.

“Being a Knight Professor is one of the best jobs in academia and journalism,” he said. “It has both prestige and freedom. It’s a dream job,” he said.
interview MARTY MORRIS

Q: From Congress to Classroom

Marty Morris joined the Sanford faculty this fall and is teaching a class with the Hart Leadership Program: “The Republican Party and Its Future.” As chief of staff to U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) from 1990 to 2013, Morris was the longest-serving chief of staff in the Senate. He also managed Lugar’s campaigns and worked with Lugar on the landmark 1991 Nunn-Lugar Act, which resulted in the destruction of warheads in the Soviet Union and creation of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Agency. Morris earned a degree in economics from Duke in 1978, and a JD from Cumberland School of Law in 1981. Public policy junior Michelle Nguyen talked with Morris.

What is the political makeup of the class? Is there a large divide in political views?

I was surprised. I was expecting a more left-leaning class, but I would say that almost everybody is somewhere in the middle.

What class activities or assignments mimic your experiences working in Congress?

The first project was based on the outside interest groups that are now controlling the Republican Party to some degree. I wanted to establish what the pressure points on Republicans are right now.

Then they wrote a direct-mail piece. Candidates and groups like the NRA raise a lot of money through direct mail; I’ve raised tens of millions through direct mail. I also had a direct-mail expert who actually raised $2 billion speak to the class on how to write a mail piece about themselves. I graded it exactly like I would look at a direct mail piece—will it raise money?

The third project is a TV commercial. Now you’re down to 30 seconds. It is too bad, but what happens today (in political commercials) is campaign consultants communicate by negatives. Someone’s going to run for office and they don’t really have an idea of what they’re going to do in office, so they just decide to take apart their opponent. Then once they’re there, their public policy style is inbox-outbox. They don’t really have an agenda.

The final project is a group-written editorial: What you want the Republican Party to be about.

I’m dividing them into groups of three—The New York Times, Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post. They also have an option to write their own editorial, meaning they couldn’t come to an agreement. I spend a lot of time emphasizing the ability to find a consensus, because finding middle ground is an important skill of the successful statesman.

The current Congress is on track to pass 72 bills for the two-year term versus 284 bills in the 112th Congress. Thus, it is dubbed the least efficient Congress in modern times. To what do you attribute that inefficiency?

It’s divided government and it’s also polarized. We have a polarized electorate. We could blame some of it on the breakdown of the media. In the Clinton-era shutdown … there was a push by the media to end the shutdown, but those days are gone. The pressure points on politicians are now the outside groups. Now you might go to FOX or MSNBC, but they’re not questioning what you’re doing. They’re just firing up the troops—one on one side and one on the other.

How can we alter campaigns to reduce destructive political rhetoric, partisan bickering and “election buying”? After Citizens United [Supreme Court ruling], we have an unlimited amount of money that outside groups can spend. However, if you’re running a campaign, which I did, you can’t coordinate with outside groups, so I couldn’t talk to them and collaborate on where to spend the money.

What should we be doing here at Duke and how can we be an effective public policy school?

I think it’s important that Duke students consider themselves being the candidates, and quickly. Running in state legislatures or a mayor’s position are a good places to start as a springboard for Congress. Hart Leadership is an extremely valuable place to pick up the tools needed. I wish all Duke students would take Alma Blount, Tony Brown, and Frederick Mayer’s classes so that they discover themselves and say, gosh, I can do that.

The Republican Party is in a time of transition. It needs people of goodwill who tether themselves to a solid plan for bringing prosperity for everyone. Then, my Republican Party will come back strong.

You can give a candidate $2,600, but you can give an outside group $25 million. So the candidate is now more interested in what the Super PAC is thinking than he is in you. If Citizens United continues in force, my only solution—and, I don’t necessarily like this solution—is you have to eliminate the contribution limits for the candidate. When you’re looking at the spectrum of the Republican Party that’s shutting down the government, I’m not sure all of those people would want to do that. But to survive a primary, they’re going to have to. The campaign finance situation has weakened the candidate, and strengthened the outside groups.
Commentary

Public Service Jobs Program Could Resolve Persistent Unemployment

By William A. Darity, Jr.

Arts & Sciences Professor of Public Policy, Professor of Economics, and Chair, Department of African and African-American Studies

"Even well-paid white professionals ... have confronted long-term unemployment so extreme that they've depleted their personal savings, exhausted their eligibility for unemployment benefits and skipped on filling their prescriptions."

Ninety-five percent joblessness for teen black male dropouts? That estimate, from Northeastern University's Andrew Sum, borders on the fantastic as an indictment of the American labor market.

Add to Sum's damning statistic the finding that blacks with some college education or an associate's degree experienced higher unemployment than whites who had dropped out of high school, and you can see this racial gap in unemployment is a profound index of the degree of discrimination in American labor markets.

Where there's unemployment, there's imprisonment. Male high school drop-outs of all races are nearly 50 times as likely to be imprisoned as their peers of the same age who have a college degree. But in a 2009 study, Sum's Center for Labor Studies at Northeastern found that almost one quarter of all young black men ages 16 to 24 who have dropped out of high school are in jail, prison or juvenile justice institutions. These conditions should be an automatic call to arms for dramatic social change to create substantive work opportunities for all of these young men.

While the burden of unemployment weighs heavily on all young people, joblessness continues to afflict black youth more than others. Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) estimates for June 2013 peg the unemployment rate for blacks 16 to 19 years of age at a staggering 48.6 percent; the unemployment rate for whites in the same age range is 22.7 percent.

Moreover, the unemployment rate for adult blacks has remained roughly twice as high as the rate for adult whites continuously since employment statistics by race first were collected 50 years ago.

At least as disturbing, the black rate is approximately twice as high at each level of educational attainment. For example, among persons 25 years and older in 2011, blacks who had not completed high school had a joblessness rate of 24.6 percent; the rate for whites with a similar educational attainment was 12.7 percent. Black adults who had completed high school had a 15.5 percent unemployment rate; whites who had completed high school had an 8.4 percent unemployment rate. Blacks with some college education or an associate's degree had a 13.1 percent jobless rate; whites had a 7 percent rate. Finally, blacks 25 years and older who had completed college had a 6.9 percent unemployment rate; white adults who had completed college had a 3.9 percent unemployment rate.

The discriminatory climate is reinforced by field experiments by Princeton's Devah Pager in Milwaukee and New York City. We know that it's harder for ex-convicts to obtain work than it is for nonconvicts of similar age and educational attainment. But more surprisingly, Pager found that black male job applicants with no criminal record had a lower likelihood of receiving a call back for an interview than did white applicants who had been convicted of a felony.

Racial discrimination underlies this country's severe racial employment gap, but blacks are not the only demographic struggling to secure employment. Young veterans, particularly those who served in Afghanistan, Iraq or both, return to civilian life with lower odds of finding work. According to BLS data, these veterans ages 18 to 24 had an unemployment rate of 20 percent in 2012, higher than the rate for nonveterans in the same age group, which was 16.4 percent.

But those veterans are not alone. Just about everyone is having a tough time finding work in the economy. A 2010 New York Times story from Peter Goodman on "the new poor" indicates that even well-paid white professionals, once accustomed to six-figure salaries, have confronted long-term unemployment so extreme that they've depleted their personal savings, exhausted their eligibility for unemployment benefits and skipped on filling their prescriptions. Jean Eisen, who at the time she was quoted in Goodman's article had been out of work for two years, observed, "There are no bad jobs now. Any job is a good job."

There's a Solution

Persistent high unemployment has produced a crisis for virtually all Americans. But we can resolve the crisis by adopting a federal job guarantee for all citizens. A system of job assurance, rather than unemployment insurance, could have been implemented at any point by presidential directive under the mandate of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (popularly known as the Humphrey-Hawkins Act).
Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., has proposed a new bill: the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Training Act, which could pave the way for implementation of a federal job guarantee. The idea is straightforward: any American 18 years or older would be able to find work through a federally funded public service employment program—a “National Investment Employment Corps.”

The basic idea has been endorsed by policy analysts as disparate as Kevin Hassett from the American Enterprise Institute and Jared Bernstein from the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities. The Congressional Black Caucus included the proposal in their budget and deficit commission report in 2011.

Each National Investment Employment Corps job would offer individuals nonpoverty wages, a minimum salary of $20,000, plus benefits including federal health insurance. The types of jobs offered could address the maintenance and construction of the nation’s physical and human infrastructure, from building roads, bridges, dams and schools, to staffing high-quality day care. The program would include a training component to equip employees with the skills necessary to fill state and municipal needs.

The program would be cost-effective, too. Suppose that the program put 15 million Americans to work—the total number of persons out of work at the nadir of the current depression—at an approximate cost of $50,000 per employee. The bill for the program would be $750 billion.

In 2011, the total cost of the nation’s anti-poverty programs was about $740 billion. But since the National Investment Employment Corps would function simultaneously as an employment assurance and anti-poverty program, the existing anti-poverty budget could be slashed drastically, with those savings going to finance the job guarantee.

This initiative would remove the threat of unemployment and provide a direct route to sustained full employment, particularly for those groups intensely struggling to find steady work: Young veterans, young people in general, blacks subjected to discrimination in employment, all high school dropouts, and especially black high school dropouts. While providing a particular benefit for those Americans in the most desperate straits, a universal job guarantee would benefit all Americans who could experience joblessness.

“The unemployment rate for adult blacks has remained roughly twice as high as the rate for adult whites continuously since employment statistics by race first were collected 50 years ago.”
Home visits from a nurse are a proven way to help newborns get a good start in life. But such programs are typically expensive, costing thousands per family, and have a limited reach. Now new research suggests that by pursuing a brief, less costly approach, nurse home-visiting programs can reach a much wider swath of the population and still make a profound difference in health outcomes for children.

In a paper in *Pediatrics*, Kenneth Dodge, William McDougall Professor of Public Policy and director of the Duke University Center for Child and Family Policy and Ben Goodman, research scientist at the center, describe key findings from an evaluation of Durham Connects, a nurse home-visiting program in Durham County.

Through a randomized controlled trial, Dodge and Goodman found that families who participated in Durham Connects had 50 percent fewer emergency room visits and overnight hospital stays than other families. The results held true a year after birth, well after the nurse’s contact with the family had ended.

“For a relatively small investment, the reward was a significant decrease in healthcare costs,” Dodge said.

The idea for Durham Connects goes back nearly a decade, to a time when The Duke Endowment was seeking ways to improve children’s lives in Durham County, and in particular, to lower the county’s high child abuse rates. Working together with the Durham County Health Department, the Center for Child and Family Health and other community agencies, Dodge and his colleagues at the Center for Child and Family Policy began exploring the nurse home-visiting model. Durham Connects was launched in July 2008.

Nurse home visits are at the heart of the Durham Connects program. A nurse visits new parents soon after their newborn comes home from the hospital. The nurse checks the baby’s weight and height, and offers the new parents tips on topics such as breastfeeding and child care. Nurses also screen for potential problems such as maternal depression. But Durham Connects’ nurses are not caseworkers. Instead, they link families with appropriate community services. Using this referral approach, Durham Connects costs an average of $700 per family, rather than $4,500 to $8,580 cost per family of more intensive home-visiting programs.

To measure Durham Connects’ efficacy, the research team established a control group: For 18 months, from July 1, 2009 through Dec. 31, 2010, all 2,327 babies born in Durham County on an even-numbered date were offered the Durham Connects program, while infants born on odd-numbered dates were assigned to a control group that did not receive a home visit.

Then Dodge and Goodman examined infant emergency care records for a random, representative subsample of 549 families. In addition to an overall reduction in costly emergency room visits, the authors found that all the subgroups studied benefited. While some groups benefited more than others, the pattern held true for both single- and two-parent families, for families receiving Medicaid and for privately insured families.

“While some groups benefited more than others, the pattern held true for both single- and two-parent families, for families receiving Medicaid and for privately insured families.”

Dodge and Goodman argue that by investing in nurse home-visiting programs such as Durham Connects communities can reap significant health-care cost savings. A second paper describing additional benefits of Durham Connects for children and parents has been accepted by *American Journal of Public Health*.

Meanwhile, the Durham Connects model will soon begin reaching more families. Plans are under way to bring the universal home-visiting model to four counties in northeastern North Carolina — Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan and Hyde counties.

“Durham Connects represents a real collaboration with the Durham community,” Dodge said. “We look forward to seeing other communities try out the Durham Connects approach as well.”
Arkansas is in the midst of two unprecedented health care initiatives: using Medicaid expansion dollars to pay for beneficiaries’ private insurance coverage; and departing from the traditional fee-for-service model by introducing financial incentives for both costs and quality tied to each patient’s central provider. In the middle of it all is Andy Allison MPP’92, PhD’99 (Vanderbilt), director of medical services for the state of Arkansas and immediate past (and founding) president of the National Association of Medicaid Directors (NAMD).

The recent success of the Arkansas Medicaid program, coupled with his NAMD role, led The Hill to name Allison one of 10 to Watch on the Obama-care Rollout. A number of states are considering implementing the changes that Arkansas has to their Medicaid programs, and they’re turning to Allison for advice.

Based on his upbringing, it’s not surprising that Allison chose a career in health care. However, his career includes many twists and turns which have led him to his current position at the forefront of health-care reform.

Allison grew up in Ann Arbor, Mich., where his father was a hospital administrator and later a professor in the health administration program at the University of Michigan’s School of Public Health. He completed his undergraduate studies at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, Ark., where he majored in history.

An interest in public service and a general interest in policy led Allison to pursue an MPP. Of the skills he acquired at Sanford, Allison points to writing as something that’s been invaluable for him. “It started even before classes began, in the writing seminar. The emphasis on structured, focused, and, in particular, succinct communication has served me well.”

Courses in decision analysis and budgeting and financial management helped hone the approach Allison brings to policy analysis. Viewing a policy question through the lens of the policymaker and taking a pragmatic approach are key skills he attributes to these courses.

“Growing up in the home of a researcher and administrator, I knew that if a solution doesn’t work on the street, it doesn’t work at all. The budgeting and financial management course really hammered that home.”

After completing his MPP, Allison took a position as a Medicaid analyst at OMB. Among his many duties was reviewing 1115 waivers, the same waiver Arkansas applied for when it expanded coverage using Medicaid dollars.

“It wasn’t until I got to OMB that I took an interest in health care. I wrote my master’s thesis on the U.S. trade relationship with China. This led me to almost choosing to pursue a position at the CIA over OMB.”

After three years at OMB, his interest in research led him to earn a doctorate in economics at Vanderbilt University. He then took a health policy research position in the state of Kansas before becoming the Medicaid director for the state.

Allison’s time at OMB coincided with President Clinton’s pursuit of comprehensive health care reform, which meant Allison spent countless hours researching the implications of the policy. Couple his federal experience with his state-level research experience, and you have someone with a unique perspective.

“It’s been invaluable throughout my career to have been on three sides of the issues in health care, from the state to the federal to the research side. In my mid to late 20s, I found myself in policy discussions with those at the highest levels. What I learned at that time about the role of the federal government, the perception of states, the nature of the Medicaid program as a financing tool, rather than a provider, and the people that I met during that time at OMB was formative, if not transformational.”

Allison drew on all three aspects of his policy background in crafting Arkansas’s innovative use of the Affordable Care Act Medicaid expansion dollars to purchase health insurance policies for low-income citizens. The plan was approved by both the federal government and the state legislature and has been hailed as a possible model for other Republican-run states that have opted out of the expansion. Open enrollment for the Arkansas expansion began in September and coverage will begin on January 1. Arkansas has state-run exchanges for people in the individual insurance market.

In its most recent fiscal year, Arkansas saw its lowest Medicaid cost growth in 30 years, roughly half of what state officials expected. “We’re cautiously optimistic about the numbers we’re seeing. They show that providers are aware of the program changes and are beginning to transform their practices,” said Allison.

“We’re cautiously optimistic about the numbers we’re seeing. They show that providers are aware of the program changes and are beginning to transform their practices.”
White-Collar Government: The Hidden Role of Class in Economic Policy Making
By Nicholas Carnes
University of Chicago Press, Nov. 2013

Research on social class gaps in political participation tends to focus on voting, campaign finance and lobbying. However, little work has been done to examine the policy implications of having political institutions populated almost exclusively by the wealthy.

In White-Collar Government Nick Carnes, assistant professor of public policy, drew on his award-winning PhD dissertation to show that the dearth of working-class people in office—at all levels of government from the Supreme Court to the town council—results in more conservative economic policies. Business regulations are flimsier, social safety net programs are stingier and tax laws favor businesses and the well-off.

Carnes is now researching why qualified working-class people don’t run for office, and what can be done about it. Although there’s lots of conjecture, there’s not much research on the topic, he said. He surveyed all 10,000 of the people who ran for state legislatures nationwide in 2012, and in early 2014 he will survey all 6,000 leaders of state and county-level party chapters, both Republican and Democratic.

Carnes is also examining existing data on the social class makeup of state legislatures to see if there are instances when working-class people have had a significant voice in politics. A few programs already exist to identify, recruit, train, and support working-class candidates, Carnes said. They include union-run “candidate schools” in New Jersey and Oregon.

“The findings reported in this book provide the first evidence that the unequal social class makeup of our political institutions affects who wins and who loses in the policy-making process.”


Jentleson, Bruce. 2012. The Obama Administration and R2P: Progress, Prob-
Evaluation and study of criminal activities… has recently been greatly enhanced by two phenomena which economists of crime have been the first to fully integrate into their research approach: (1) the significant improvement in data availability and data quality, and (2) implementation of creative statistical methods to directly study causal relations in crime and crime control.”

Lessons from the Economics of Crime: What Reduces Offending
Edited by Philip J. Cook, Stephen Machin, Olivier Marie, and Giovanni Mastrobuoni

For the past 50 years, economists have been studying criminal behavior and crime control. In this book, ITT/Terry Sanford Professor of Public Policy Philip Cook and his co-editors have focused on three areas of research: a normative framework and increasingly sophisticated quantitative methods for analyzing causes of crime and policy responses; criminal behavior as individual—and even rational—choice; and the feedback and interaction of crime-related choices and outcomes.

The chapters discuss topics such as applying cost-benefit analysis to the COPS program, which provided federal funds to hire additional police officers in some areas, the best police methods to reduce sports fan violence and alternate approaches to drug policy.

“The economists are here to stay in the study of crime, the criminal justice system and crime prevention,” say the co-editors.
General Petraeus Gives Philips Lecture at Duke


At the time of the talk, international tensions were high. The United States was considering military action in response to Syria’s use of chemical weapons and Russians had just proposed that Syria turn over its chemical weapons to an international coalition. Petraeus also discussed the difficulties of finding the perpetrators of the attacks on the embassy in Benghazi, in a country without “a government that controls the territory.” The event was made possible by the Ambassador Dave and Kay Phillips Family International Lecture Series.

Two of the leading voices in the controversy over government surveillance programs and press freedoms squared off on Nov. 11 at the Sanford School. Former director of the CIA and NSA Gen. Michael Hayden and Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Barton Gellman were to share a stage for the first time for the 2013 Robert R. Wilson Lecture.

Gellman was one of the journalists with whom Edward Snowden shared classified information. Hayden directed the NSA from 1999 to 2005 and the CIA from 2006 to 2009.

Visit Sanford.duke.edu for video and reporting on the event.

Leakers or Whistleblowers?
National Security Reporting in the Digital Age