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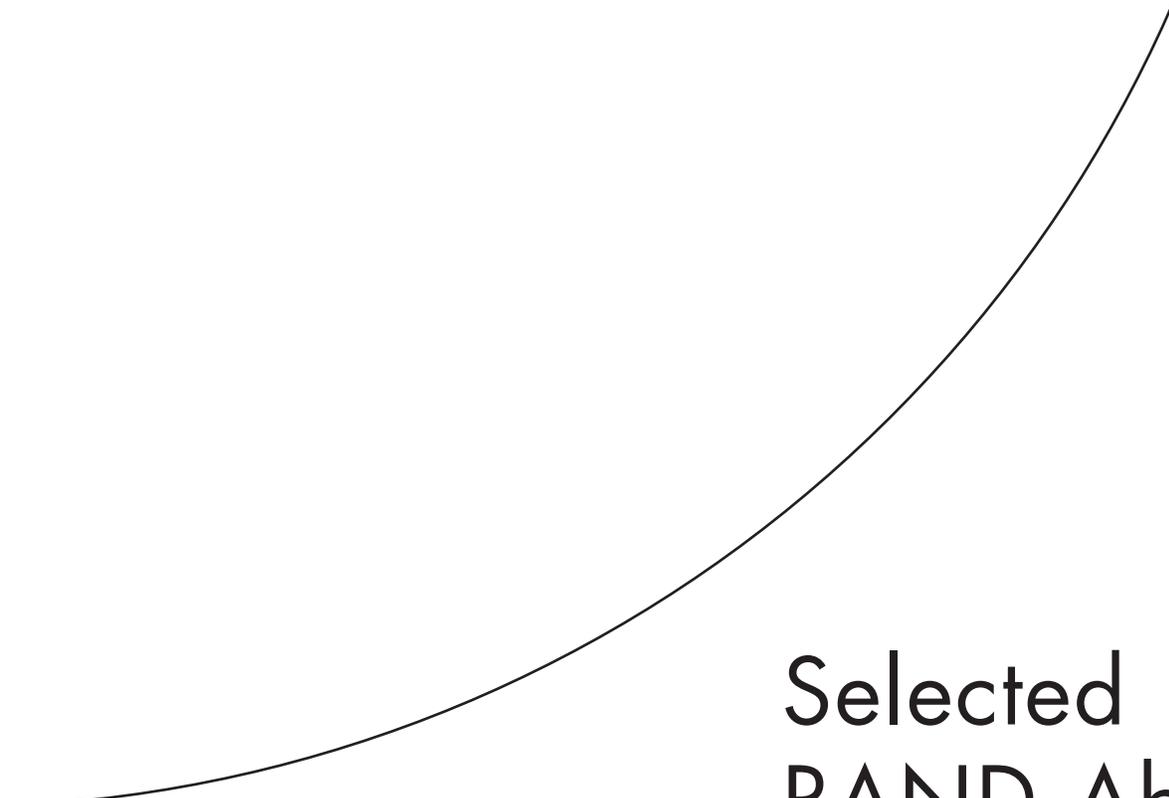
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Volume 47
January–December 2009
Annual Cumulation



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Making It Easier for School Staff to Help Traumatized Students

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MG-776-TBNA/TEDA

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TR-649-TBNA/TEDA

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To Protect and to Serve: Enhancing the Efficiency
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WR-688

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U.S. Combat Commands' Participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative: A Training Manual
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MG-848-OSD

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MG-656-A

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TR-631-TEOAF

Understanding Iran
MG-771-SRF

Understanding Terrorist Motivations
CT-338

Understanding the Public Health Implications of Prisoner Reentry in California: Phase I Report
TR-687-TCE

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OP-281-RC

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OP-257-RC

United States Air Force Aircraft Fleet Retention Trends: A Historical Analysis
TR-740-AF

Untying Gulliver: Taking Risks to Acquire Novel Weapon Systems
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Using Civilian Facilities to Maintain Military Medical Skills
RB-9467-OSD

Using Income Tax Changes to Identify the Value of a Statistical Life
WR-706

Validation of a Modified National Institutes of Health Chronic Prostatitis Symptom Index to Assess Genitourinary Pain in Both Men and Women
EP-20091114

Value of Pharmaceutical Innovation: The Access Effects, Diffusion Process, and Health Effects of New Drugs

RGSD-242

Variation in Drug Prices at Pharmacies: Are Prices Higher in Poorer Areas?

EP-20090410

Veteran's Health Administration Mental Health Program Evaluation Technical Manual

WR-682-VHA

Views from the Home Front: The Experience of Children from Military Families

RB-9488

What Are U.S. Policy Options for Dealing with Security in Mexico?

RB-9444-RC

What It Takes: Air Force Command of Joint Operations

MG-777-AF

When Drug Cost-Sharing Increases, Patients Newly Diagnosed with a Chronic Illness Delay Starting Medication

RB-9453

Whither Strategic Communication? A Survey of Current Proposals and Recommendations

OP-250-RC

Why Not Just Ask the Resident? Refinement of a Preference Assessment Tool for Nursing Homes

EP-20091120

Will Routine Annual Influenza Prevention and Control Systems Serve the United States Well in a Pandemic?

EP-20091205

Withdrawing from Iraq: Alternative Schedules, Associated Risks, and Mitigating Strategies

MG-882-OSD

Work Disability, Work, and Justification Bias in Europe and the U.S.

WR-696

SUFFIX LIST

A

United States Army

ADHS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services

AF

United States Air Force

AHRQ

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

AIU

Allegheny Intermediate Unit

ALS

Aaron and Lillie Straus Foundation

ARC

Arthritis Research Campaign

BA

British Academy

BMG/JOY/SRF/STRF/WPF

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Joyce Foundation, Smith Richardson Foundation, Stranahan Foundation, and William Penn Foundation.

CAE

Council for Aid to Education

CAHF

California HealthCare Foundation

CC

Carnegie Corporation of New York

CC

The City of Cincinnati

CCUL

California and Nevada Credit Union Leagues

CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CHSWC

Commission on Health, Safety and Workers' Compensation

CMS

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

CNMC

Children's National Medical Center

COMMASS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DFT

UK Department for Transport

DH

Department of Health (England)

DHHS

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

DHS

Department of Homeland Security

DOJ

U.S. Department of Justice

DTRA

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency

EC

e-Government Unit of DG Information Society and Media, European Commission

EDF

Environmental Defense Fund

EMKF

Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation

EZ

Ministerie van Economische Zaken

FAA

Federal Aviation Administration

GMC

UK General Medical Council

GSK

GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)

GTC

General Teaching Council for England

ICO

Information Commissioner's Office

KRI

Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation

LACPD

Los Angeles County Probation Department

MCCORF

McCormick Foundation

MCIA

U.S. Department of Defense

MPA

Motion Picture Association

MPF/NIDA

The Meth Project Foundation and the National Institute on Drug Abuse

MVC

Mehlman Vogel Castagnetti Inc.

NAO

UK National Audit Office

NAVY

United States Navy

NCI

National Cancer Institute

NCQA

National Committee for Quality Assurance

NESTA

National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts

NIA

National Institute on Aging

NIJ

National Institute of Justice

NIMH

National Institute of Mental Health

NIOSH

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NSA

National Security Agency

NYCDOE

New York City Department of Education

OSD

The Office of the Secretary of Defense

PCCM

Primary Care Coalition of Montgomery County, Maryland

PF/WKKF/PEW/NIEER/WCJVSF/LAUP

David and Lucile Packard Foundation, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, The Pew Charitable Trusts, The National Institute for Early Education Research, The W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation, and Los Angeles Universal Preschool

PGCC

Prince George's County Council

PPS

Pittsburgh Public Schools

QATAR

Supreme Education Council (Qatar)

RC

RAND Corporation

RDCC/OSD

Royal Danish Defence College and the Office of the Secretary of Defense

RER/BOMA

Real Estate Roundtable and the Building Owners and Managers Association

RMPF

Ralph M. Parsons Foundation

RPC

The RAND Frederick S. Pardee Center for Longer Range Global Policy and the Future Human Condition

RS

Project Retrosight

SANOFI

Sanofi Pasteur

SCPCEC

Supply Chain Policy Center executive council

SRF

The Smith Richardson Foundation

SSA

Social Security Administration

TBNA/TEDA

The Tianjin Binhai New Area and the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area

TCE

The California Endowment

TEOAF

Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture

UNT

Communities Foundation of Texas, as administered through the University of North Texas

USCC

the Institute for 21st Century Energy (U.S. Chamber of Commerce)

USG

Central Intelligence Agency

USG

U.S. Government

WF

The Wallace Foundation

WFHF

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

YSNFF

Younes and Soraya Nazarian Family Foundation

ABSTRACTS

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

CF-256-MCCORF

Integrating U.S. Climate, Energy, and Transportation Policies: Proceedings of Three Workshops. Liisa Ecola, Scott Hassell, Michael Toman, Martin Wachs.

In June 2008, the RAND Corporation convened three workshops on policies for mitigating climate change. These workshops brought together representatives of government, industry, advocacy groups, and the research community who hold different perspectives on what the goals of climate change mitigation policy should be and which strategies should be implemented to achieve them. The workshop series was made possible by a generous grant from the McCormick Foundation. Addressing the interconnection of climate change mitigation policy with the key sectors of energy and transportation will be major challenges for the United States in the coming years. The competing interests of these groups sometimes hamper progress on this front. Bringing them together enabled them to share different perspectives and to identify some common points of view on such issues as technological innovation; federal, state, and local roles; potential legislative and regulatory solutions; international cooperation; and public engagement. These RAND conference proceedings summarize key issues and discussion topics of the three workshops. This document is not intended to be a transcript of the discussions and does not quote any participants by name or affiliation. Rather, it organizes the key themes of the workshops by topic—in particular, pointing out areas of agreement as well as disagreement.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF256/

CF-257-RC

Transportation Challenges for the New Administration: Perspectives of Past DOT Secretaries. Liisa Ecola.

On January 29, 2009 (one week after President

Barack Obama's inauguration), the RAND Corporation hosted a panel discussion with three former U.S. secretaries of transportation: William T. Coleman, Jr. (who served as secretary from 1975 to 1977), James H. Burnley IV (1987–1989), and Rodney Slater (1997–2000). These conference proceedings summarize the former secretaries' comments on such topics as which issues should be among the Department of Transportation's (DOT's) top priorities, DOT funding sources and the reauthorization of DOT appropriation bills, earmarking and transparency in the transportation funding process, and the federal role in transportation policy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF257/

CF-258-RC

Perspectives of Chief Ethics and Compliance Officers on the Detection and Prevention of Corporate Misdeeds: What the Policy Community Should Know. Michael D. Greenberg.

Improvements in corporate compliance, ethics, and oversight have been a significant policy goal for the U.S. government at least since the enactment of the U.S. Federal Sentencing Guidelines in 1991 and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in 2002. Notwithstanding these earlier government initiatives, the collapse of financial markets in late 2008 has invited renewed questions about the governance, compliance, and ethics practices of firms throughout the U.S. economy. On March 5, 2009, RAND convened a conference in Washington, D.C., on the role and perspectives of corporate chief ethics and compliance officers (CECOs) in supporting organizations in the detection and prevention of corporate misdeeds. The conference brought together leaders from among ethics and compliance officers in the corporate community, as well as stakeholders in the nonprofit sector, academia, and government. Discussions focused on the challenges facing corporate ethics and compliance programs as a first line of defense against malfeasance and misbehavior; on the role of CECOs as champions for implementation in their

companies; and on potential steps that might be taken by government to empower CECOs and, by extension, the corporate ethics and compliance programs that they oversee.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF258/

CF-261-DOJ

Police Recruitment and Retention in the Contemporary Urban Environment: A National Discussion of Personnel Experiences and Promising Practices from the Front Lines. Jeremy M. Wilson, Clifford A. Grammich.

Recruitment and retention of officers is an increasing challenge for police agencies in a time of increasing crime and homeland security demands and of decreasing resources in American cities. Many urban police agencies report particular difficulty in recruiting minority and female officers. To help address these challenges, the RAND Center on Quality Policing convened a National Summit on Police Recruitment and Retention in the Contemporary Urban Environment in June. Speakers discussed changing police workforce issues, strategies being employed, lessons that could be learned from other organizations such as the military, and in-depth analyses of police recruiting and retention in selected cities. This report summarizes the presentations, discussions, and opinions offered by panelists at the summit. The discussions about current experiences represent the situation the law enforcement agencies found themselves in as of June. The downturn in the economy in late 2008 and early 2009 has had a profound impact on the budgets of many local agencies, causing cuts deep enough to impede their ability to maintain their current workforces, let alone grow them. Nevertheless, the lessons provided in this report are still of value, because most of the challenges discussed at the summit remain and will likely become more important over time, irrespective of fluctuations in the economy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF261/

CF-264-BEFI

U.S.-U.K. Conference on Behavioral Finance and Public Policy: RAND Behavioral Finance Forum.

The RAND Behavioral Finance Forum, an organization dedicated to helping consumers make better financial decisions, held a conference on behavioral finance and public policy on May 1, 2009, in Washington D.C. The purpose of the conference was to discuss new policy options in consumer finance with staff and members of Congress and other policymakers, and with representatives of academe and the financial industry. Captured in digital video, the conference highlighted new ideas intended to help consumers make better financial decisions and achieve better outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF264/

CF-265-KRI

Catalysts of Entrepreneurship—Policies for Growth: International Conference on Entrepreneurship. Elizabeth D. Brown, Amy Coombe, Fred Kipperman, Krishna B. Kumar, Tewodaj Mengistu, Arnab Mukherji, Neeraj Sood, Joanne K. Yoong.

The first International Conference on Entrepreneurship was held at the Indian School of Business in Hyderabad, India, on June 5–6, 2009. The theme of the conference was “Catalysts of Entrepreneurship: Policies for Growth.” During the two-day symposium, policymakers, industry leaders, researchers, and entrepreneurs presented research on and discussed policy issues affecting the growth of entrepreneurship in India, with special emphasis on education and the effective utilization of infrastructure. This document summarizes the proceedings and includes several of the speakers’ presentations.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF265/

CF-267-RPC

Shaping Tomorrow Today: Near-Term Steps Towards Long-Term Goals. Robert J. Lempert, Steven W. Popper, Endy Y. Min, James A. Dewar, With Robert J. Lempert, Paul C. Light, Gregory F. Treverton, Lant Pritchett.

In March 2009, the RAND Frederick S. Pardee Center for Longer Range Global Policy and the Future Human Condition hosted a workshop called “Shaping Tomorrow Today: Near-Term

Steps Towards Long-Term Goals.” The workshop gave policymakers and analysts an opportunity to explore new methods and tools that can help improve long-term decisionmaking. The intent was to conduct this exploration collaboratively, drawing from many countries a mixed group of tool builders, analysts, planners, decisionmakers and interested lay observers. Their task was to consider how analysts and policymakers can determine when it is important to make long-term (as opposed to short-term) decisions, how to make better long-term decisions, and how best to support policymakers in thinking long term, using as case studies the areas of education, international policy, and climate change. These conference proceedings summarize the main discussions and presentations that took place during the two days of the workshop and include the papers written for workshop participants. They will be of interest to anyone engaged in the study and practice of thinking and acting meaningfully over the long term, with particular reference to problems faced by planners and policymakers in public institutions of governance.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF267/

CF-269-OSD

Countering Piracy in the Modern Era: Notes from a RAND Workshop to Discuss the Best Approaches for Dealing with Piracy in the 21st Century. Peter Chalk, Laurence Smallman, Nicholas Burger.

In March 2009, the RAND Corporation convened a small group of experts from the U.S. government, allied partner nations, the maritime industry, and academic organizations to reconsider the underlying factors that drive maritime piracy in the 21st century. This conference proceedings highlights the six major themes that animated much of the discussion: (1) the relevance of the current legal framework for countering piracy, (2) the economic burden imposed by piracy, (3) the opportunities for international collaboration that have been afforded by the joint maritime patrols off the Horn of Africa, (4) the question of using private security contractors to protect shipping transiting dangerous waters, (5) the extent to which industry

talks with a “single voice” in terms of addressing maritime security, and (6) means of confronting the unique nature of piracy off the Horn of Africa. Perhaps the most important conclusion that can be drawn from the workshop is that mitigating the complex nature of maritime crime requires the input of all relevant stakeholders—state, national, private, and nongovernmental—and must necessarily embrace measures that go well beyond the simple and expedient reactive deployment of naval assets.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF269/

CF-271-CMEPP

The Day After . . . in Jerusalem: A Strategic Planning Exercise on the Path to Achieving Peace in the Middle East. Roger C. Molander, David Aaron, Robert E. Hunter, Martin C. Libicki, Douglas Shontz, Peter A. Wilson.

In September and October 2008, the RAND Center for Middle East Public Policy conducted a series of exercises to help policymakers in the new U.S. administration more effectively address the challenges of the Arab-Israeli conflict (and of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in particular) as a key component of the broader effort to secure stability in the Middle East. We sought to achieve this objective by drawing on the insights of leading experts and former government officials through a strategic planning exercise that illuminated (1) key security and other challenges in Arab-Israeli (and related Middle East) relationships, (2) derivative linkages and threats to U.S. regional and international security interests, and (3) alternative strategies the new administration could pursue in addressing the Israeli-Palestinian problem and other regional issues. In May 2009, a subset of the initial exercise participants reconvened to reassess the results from the 2008 exercises in light of then-current circumstances in the region. Two dominant sentiments emerged from the deliberations of the highly diverse group of exercise participants based on the hypothetical challenges presented and on the alternative strategies for the region: (1) the extraordinary importance of the Arab-Israeli conflict and (2) the conclusion that the new admin-

istration cannot put Arab-Israeli peacemaking on the back burner. The May 2009 roundtable discussion unequivocally reaffirmed the broad consensus from the fall 2008 exercises: The Arab-Israeli conflict should be a top national security priority, and substantial progress remains possible.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF271/

CF-274-CMEPP

U.S. Policy in Afghanistan: Basic Questions—Strategic Choices. David Aaron.

On October 29, 2009, the RAND Center for Middle East Public Policy convened a half-day symposium of experts—including Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad, Ambassador James Dobbins, Senator Carl Levin, and others—and journalists to address assumptions and alternatives for U.S. policy in Afghanistan. In the first session, panelists spoke about counterinsurgency strategy. Among the topics they addressed were military troop levels needed to support a counterinsurgency strategy, the role of Afghan security forces, and potential costs of increased military operations. The second session covered counterterrorism, including the degree to which the U.S. should consider Afghanistan a national security interest, the nature of military operations against the Taliban and al-Qaida, regional political stability, and military troop levels in the region. The final panel was on containment. Foreign policy experts spoke about strategic options and U.S. policy in Afghanistan. Among the issues they addressed were military disengagement, regional security and political stability, as well as pitfalls and challenges in any sustained military presence in the region. Each panel also answered questions from the audience.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/CF274/

TESTIMONY

CT-317

Maritime Piracy: Reasons, Dangers and Solutions. Peter Chalk.

Testimony presented before the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation on February 4, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT317/>

CT-318

Counterinsurgency in Afghanistan. James Dobbins.

Testimony presented before the Senate Armed Services Committee on February 26, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT318/>

CT-319

Research Priorities for Fossil Fuels. James T. Bartis.

Testimony presented before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on March 5, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT319/>

CT-320

Antecedents and Implications of the November 2008 Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) Attack Upon Several Targets in the Indian Mega-City of Mumbai. C. Christine Fair.

Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection on March 11, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT320/>

CT-321

Assessing Combat Exposure and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Troops and Estimating the Costs to Society: Implications from the RAND Invisible Wounds of War Study. Terri Tanielian.

Testimony presented before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs on March 24, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT321/>

CT-322

Financing Transportation Infrastructure in California. Martin Wachs.

Testimony presented before the California Little Hoover Commission on March 26, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT322/>

CT-323

Counterinsurgency in Afghanistan. James Dobbins.

Testimony presented before the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs on March 26, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT323/>

CT-324

U.S. Strategy in Afghanistan. Seth G. Jones.

Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Middle East and South Asia on April 2, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT324/>

CT-326

The Netherlands F-16 Comparative Analysis: An Evaluation of the Process. Matt Bassford.

Testimony presented before the Dutch Parliamentary Committee for Defence on April 6, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT326/>

CT-327

Gauging Future Demand for Veterans' Health Care: Does the VA Have the Forecasting Tools It Needs?. Katherine M. Harris.

Testimony presented before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee on April 29, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT327/>

CT-328

Air Force Service Procurement: Approaches for Measurement and Management. Laura H. Bald-

win.

Testimony presented before the House Armed Services Committee Panel on Defense Acquisition Reform on April 23, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT328/>

CT-329

Summary of the RAND Report on NYPD's Stop, Question, and Frisk. Greg Ridgeway.

Testimony presented before the New York City Council Committee on Public Safety and Committee on Civil Rights on April 30, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT329/>

CT-330

From Strategy to Implementation: The Future of the U.S.–Pakistan Relationship. C. Christine Fair.

Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 5, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT330/>

CT-331

NATO After the Summit: Rebuilding Consensus. Robert E. Hunter.

Testimony presented before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Subcommittee on European Affairs on May 6, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT331/>

CT-332

The PLA Navy's "New Historic Missions": Expanding Capabilities for a Re-emergent Maritime Power. Cortez A. Cooper.

Testimony presented before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission on June 11, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT332/>

CT-333

Issues in "Meaningful Use" of Health Information Technology for Psychiatry and Behavioral Health. Harold Alan Pincus.

Testimony presented before the Health Information Technology Policy Committee of the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology on October 27, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT333/>

CT-334

Legalizing Marijuana: Issues to Consider Before Reforming California State Law. Rosalie Liccardo Pacula.

Testimony presented before the California State Assembly Public Safety Committee on October 28, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT334/>

CT-335

Examining U.S. Counterterrorism Priorities and Strategy Across Africa's Sahel Region. Lianne Kennedy-Boudali.

Testimony presented before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Subcommittee on African Affairs on November 17, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT335/>

CT-336

Going Jihad: The Fort Hood Slayings and Home-Grown Terrorism. Brian Michael Jenkins.

Testimony presented before the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee on November 19, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT336/>

CT-337

Iran Sanctions: Options, Opportunities, and Consequences. James Dobbins.

Testimony presented before the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs on December 15, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT337/>

CT-338

Understanding Terrorist Motivations. Kim Cragin.

Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Intel-

ligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment on December 15, 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT338/>

DOCUMENTED BRIEFINGS

DB-565-OSD

The Cost-Effectiveness of Military Advertising: Evidence from 2002-2004. James N. Dertouzos.

The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps together spent more than \$600 million on recruiting advertising in 2007, a 150 percent increase over that spent in 1999. The armed services are also spending more on Internet and cable TV advertising than in the past. Does this advertising produce enlistments? This documented briefing presents the results of an econometric analysis that used data from 2002 to 2004 to explore this and the following questions: How does advertising compare with such alternatives as offering bonuses or adding more recruiters? Which service's advertising efforts are most effective? Does this depend on the size or mix of the budget? Finally, what are the inter-service effects—have the increases in advertising spending by the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps harmed the Army's recruiting efforts? Dertouzos discusses these issues and their implications for military recruiting policy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB565/

DB-572-NCI

Effects of Preanalytical Variables on the Quality of Biospecimens Used to Study Genetic Changes in Cancer: Development of the Biospecimen Research Database. Elisa Eiseman.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research (OBBR) asked the RAND Corporation to identify and analyze existing data on the effects of preanalytical variables on biospecimens used to study genetic and proteomic changes in cancer. The project was broken down into three phases. This documented

briefing, which focuses on work conducted during the first year of this project, describes the process used to identify and analyze data on the effects of preanalytical variables on biospecimens used to study genetic and proteomic changes in cancer. It provides details on the development of the Biospecimen Research Database, a data-curation tool developed to provide a standardized way of consistently recording data on the effects of pre-analytical variables, and summarizes the findings of the first phase of the study. This documented briefing is based on the briefing given to OBBR on September 27, 2007, and provides OBBR with a framework for analyzing the effects of preanalytical variables on various biospecimen types, research questions, and analytic methods. The ultimate goal of the database is to provide information to OBBR and the scientific community that will optimize the quality, accessibility, and utility of biospecimens for research purposes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB572/

DB-575-1-PPS

Pittsburgh Public Schools' Excellence for All: Year 2 Evaluation. Shannah Tharp-Taylor, Catherine Awsumb Nelson, Laura S. Hamilton, Kun Yuan.

In 2007, the Pittsburgh Public Schools (PPS) requested that the RAND Corporation monitor implementation of year 2 (2007–2008) of the district's Excellence for All (EFA) initiative and provide feedback to district staff, the PPS board, and other stakeholders. In 2008, RAND expanded to a more comprehensive focus on effective implementation of EFA's instructional change, including the rollout of the core curricula, capacity-building efforts, and student outcomes. Recommendations include focusing on areas for improvement, using data to improve instruction, giving teachers flexibility and time to work with coaches, increasing support and reducing reporting requirements, improving communication between district and school-level staff, conducting needs assessments and use them to create action plans, training and evaluating coaches better, sharing strategic plans, and helping teachers and staff connect with students.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB575-1/

DB-575-PPS

Pittsburgh Public Schools' Excellence for All: Year 2 Evaluation. Shannah Tharp-Taylor, Catherine Awsumb Nelson, Laura S. Hamilton, Kun Yuan.

In 2007, the Pittsburgh Public Schools (PPS) requested that the RAND Corporation monitor implementation of year 2 (2007–2008) of the district's Excellence for All (EFA) initiative and provide feedback to district staff, the PPS board, and other stakeholders. In 2008, RAND expanded to a more comprehensive focus on effective implementation of EFA's instructional change, including the rollout of the core curricula, capacity-building efforts, and student outcomes. Recommendations include focusing on areas for improvement, using data to improve instruction, giving teachers flexibility and time to work with coaches, increasing support and reducing reporting requirements, improving communication between district and school-level staff, conducting needs assessments and use them to create action plans, training and evaluating coaches better, sharing strategic plans, and helping teachers and staff connect with students.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB575/

DB-577-SANOFI

Strategies and Models for Promoting Adolescent Vaccination for Low-Income Populations. Katherine M. Harris, Laurie T. Martin, Nicole Lurie.

There is new and growing interest in adolescent immunization. Since 2005, three new vaccines for older children have been licensed in the United States and recommended by the Centers for Dis-

ease Control and Prevention. Although the majority of 13–17-year-olds have received recommended vaccines, rates remain below 2010 targets, and the coverage rates for low-income adolescents and minority youth are likely to be lower. The authors discuss barriers to expanded adolescent immunization and develop recommendations to address those barriers. Some recommendations—such as creating concrete, actionable, and active messaging for adolescents and their parents and fostering school accountability for administering vaccines—can be accomplished within the existing legal framework. Others—such as making parental consent time-enduring and administering consent through a Web portal—have tremendous potential to improve coverage rates among adolescents and children but require modernization of current consent laws.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB577/

DB-580-DH

Innovation Procurement: Part of the Solution. Philipp-Bastian Brutscher, Jonathan Cave, Jonathan Grant.

This report discusses the possible role and limitations of innovation procurement as an innovation policy instrument. The report was funded by the Health Research Development Policy Research Unit of the English Department of Health. The motivation for the report is the increasing interest of policy makers in procurement as an innovation policy measure, while the gap between the policy and economics literature is becoming bigger and bigger. Whereas the policy literature tends to take a relatively broad and sympathetic stance, the economics literature is typically more detailed and less enthusiastic. The aim of the report is to narrow this gap by reviewing the two bodies of literature in the context of two very specific questions – aiming at the efficiency, effectiveness and value for money contributions of innovation procurement: ☐ Can innovation procurement ensure that the pace and amount of innovation is maintained through optimal investment in R&D? and ☐ Can innovation procurement ensure that investment in innovation is distributed to where it will be most effective? We

believe this is useful, because bringing together the two bodies of literature – policy and economics – challenges some of the current thinking on these issues on both sides and possibly contributes to a more nuanced view on innovation procurement and its potential.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB580/

DB-584-HLTH

RAND COMPARE: Understanding the Effects of Health Care Reform from a National Perspective. Christine Eibner.

In January 2009, RAND launched the COMPARE website, a tool to help policymakers understand the possible effects of health care reform. The information on the COMPARE website synthesizes what is currently known about health care in the United States, provides information on health care policy proposals, and estimates the impact of commonly discussed policies. In this briefing the author presents an overview of COMPARE and shows the estimated effect of four policies: employer mandates, Medicaid and SCHIP expansions, individual mandates, and refundable tax credits. For each option, the impact on coverage varies substantially depending on how the policies are designed. Features such as eligibility rules for subsidies and penalties levied for noncompliance with mandates can have a large effect on the outcome of health care reform. None of the policy options considered would achieve universal coverage. However, an individual mandate with high subsidies and a high noncompliance penalty could reduce uninsurance by roughly 75 percent. Implementing such a mandate could result in approximately 96 percent of the U.S. population becoming insured. However, the effect of the individual mandate will depend both on the size of subsidies and the magnitude of the noncompliance penalty. From the government standpoint, tax credits and Medicaid expansions could lead to the largest increases in spending. State budgets could be affected by Medicaid and SCHIP expansions, if states are required to fund part of the new coverage. Costs associated with tax credits would likely be borne by the federal government.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB584/

DB-588-DH

Is there a European Medical Research Area? Observatory on Health Research Systems. Emmanuel Hassan, Susan Ella Kirk.

This documented briefing provides an overview of the European Research Area and explores whether such an integrated research area exists in health and biomedical research. The report is supported by the Department of Health (England).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB588/

DB-590-DH

Health and Medical Research In France: Observatory on Health Research Systems. Emmanuel Hassan.

This documented briefing provides an overview of the health and medical research system in France. The report is supported by the Department of Health (England).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/DB590/

EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

EP-20090220

The Quality of Care At Urgent Care Centers. Robin M. Weinick, Steffanie J. Bristol, Catherine M. DesRoches.

Developing methods to assess the quality of healthcare in any clinical area is a complicated affair. Many individuals have devoted large parts of their careers to quality measurement, and several national organizations- such as The Joint Commission and the National Quality Forum-exist solely for the purposes of measuring and ensuring the quality of healthcare delivered to patients in the U.S.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090220/

EP-20090328

A Qualitative Study of Early Childhood Educators' Beliefs about Key Preschool Classroom Experiences. Sandraluz Lara-Cinisomo, Sandraluz Lara-Cinisomo, Allison Sidle Fuligni, Allison Sidle Fuligni, Lindsay Daugherty, Lindsay Daugherty, Carollee Howes, Carollee Howes, Lynn A. Karoly, Lynn A. Karoly.

The aim of the study was to uncover early childhood educators' beliefs about how to best work with children getting ready for kindergarten. The study involved 11 focus groups with providers from three types of early education settings located in Los Angeles County: (1) public center-based programs, (2) private center-based programs, and (3) family child care programs. Results from the qualitative data analyses revealed three types of preschool classroom experiences that participants believed to be important when working with children who are getting ready for kindergarten: (1) types of teacher-child interaction, (2) children's learning environment, and (3) types of learning opportunities. Each of these dimensions was made up of several factors. Although educators from all three types of early education programs mentioned these dimensions, there was variation among the factors that make up each dimension, with differences between and within center type.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090328/

EP-20090334

Group and Aggregate Litigation in the United States. Nicholas M. Pace.

While a class action such as one brought under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 is certainly the most well-known mechanism for aggregating large numbers of similar claims, other approaches include mass joinder of parties, mass consolidation of separate cases, or "multidistrict litigation" transfer of federal cases from across the country into a single action for pretrial processing; corporate reorganizations under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code; large-scale inventories of clients controlled by a single attorney; government-initi-

ated enforcement actions; and “private attorneys general” litigation brought on behalf of the general public.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090334/

EP-20090410

Variation in Drug Prices at Pharmacies: Are Prices Higher in Poorer Areas?. Walid F. Gellad, Walid F. Gellad, Niteesh K. Choudhry, Niteesh K. Choudhry, Mark William Friedberg, Mark William Friedberg, M. Alan Brookhart, M. Alan Brookhart, Jennifer S. Haas, Jennifer S. Haas, William H. Shrank, William H. Shrank.

OBJECTIVE: To determine whether retail prices for prescription drugs are higher in poorer areas. **DATA SOURCES:** The MyFloridarx.com website, which provides retail prescription prices at Florida pharmacies, and median ZIP code income from the 2000 Census. **STUDY DESIGN:** The authors compared mean pharmacy prices for each of the four study drugs across ZIP code income groups. Pharmacies were classified as either chain pharmacies or independent pharmacies. **DATA COLLECTION:** Prices were downloaded in November 2006. **PRINCIPAL FINDINGS:** Across the four study drugs, mean prices were highest in the poorest ZIP codes: 9 percent above the statewide average. Independent pharmacies in the poorest ZIP codes charged the highest mean prices. **CONCLUSIONS:** Retail prescription prices appear to be higher in poorer ZIP codes of Florida.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090410/

EP-20090421

Developing a Tripartite Prevention Program for Impoverished Young Women Transitioning to Young Adulthood: Addressing Substance Use, HIV Risk, and Victimization by Intimate Partners. Elizabeth D'Amico, Elizabeth D'Amico, Dionne Barnes-Proby, Dionne Barnes-Proby, Mary Lou Gilbert, Mary Lou Gilbert, Gery W. Ryan, Gery W. Ryan, Suzanne L. Wenzel, Suzanne L. Wenzel.

Little is known about the transition to adulthood for adolescent females and young women who

are impoverished and homeless. Co-occurrence of drug use and abuse, HIV risk, and victimization is notable among homeless women, highlighting the need for comprehensive interventions. Unfortunately, evidence-based prevention approaches addressing these inter-related problems among impoverished women transitioning into adulthood are lacking. To address this gap, the authors designed an innovative prevention program by utilizing open- and closed-ended interview data from impoverished women (n = 20), focus groups with community experts and providers (2 groups; n = 9), and a theoretical framework to direct the research. Information provided by our focus groups and interviews with women supported our theoretical framework and highlighted the importance of addressing normative information, providing skills training, and utilizing a non-confrontational approach when discussing these sensitive issues.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090421/

EP-20090528

Moving From Ethnography to Epidemiology: Lessons Learned in Appalachia. Ryan Andrew Brown, Jennifer Kuzara, William E. Copeland, E. Jane Costello, Adrian Angold, Carol M. Worthman.

BACKGROUND: Anthropologists are beginning to translate insights from ethnography into tools for population studies that assess the role of culture in human behavior, biology, and health. **AIM:** The authors describe several lessons learned in the creation and administration of an ethnographically-based instrument to assess the life course perspectives of Appalachian youth, the Life Trajectory Interview for Youth (LTI-Y). Then, the authors explore the utility of the LTI-Y in predicting depressive symptoms, controlling for prior depressive symptoms and severe negative life events throughout the life course. **SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** In a sample of 319 youths (190 White, 129 Cherokee), the authors tested the association between depressive symptoms and two domains of the LTI-Y - life course barriers and milestones. Longitudinal data on prior depressive symptoms and negative life events were included in the model. **RESULTS:** The ethnographically-based scales of

life course barriers and milestones were associated with unique variance in depressive symptoms, together accounting for 11% of the variance in this outcome. **CONCLUSION:** When creating ethnographically-based instruments, it is important to strike a balance between detailed, participant-driven procedures and the analytic needs of hypothesis testing. Ethnographically-based instruments have utility for predicting health outcomes in longitudinal studies.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090528/

EP-20090625

Qatar's Labor Markets at a Crucial Crossroad. Claude Berrebi, Claude Berrebi, Francisco Martorell, Francisco Martorell, Jeffery C. Tanner, Jeffery C. Tanner.

With the discovery of large quantities of natural gas, the Qatari economy has experienced sustained economic growth. Similar to what has occurred in other Gulf states, a consequence of this economic boom is that the demand level for skilled and unskilled labor far outstrips that which Qatari nationals can provide. As a result, Qatar has imported foreign labor to the point where foreigners outnumber Qataris by almost seven to one. Moreover, the structure of the labor market -- in particular, the system of generous and near-guaranteed public sector employment -- diminishes incentives for Qataris to acquire valuable skills and to work in the private sector. The reliance on foreign laborers and the lack of skilled Qatari workers is widely seen by Qatar's leaders as a serious threat to the nation's economic autonomy and long-term economic viability. Thus a key challenge facing policymakers is to devise policies and reforms that will help develop a domestic workforce with the skills and incentives to work in the economy's most important and competitive positions. Drawing on public data sources, this article provides a detailed quantitative assessment of the economic and demographic situation that underlies the current challenges and discusses several policy options that might be used to help overcome them.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090625/

EP-20090633

Lifecourse Priorities Among Appalachian Emerging Adults: Revisiting Wallace's Organization of Diversity. Ryan Andrew Brown, David H. Rehkopf, William E. Copeland, E. Jane Costello, Carol M. Worthman.

The authors examine how social demographics (gender, age, or race-ethnicity), census tract characteristics, and family environment during childhood relate to variability in the lifecourse priorities of 344 Cherokee and white youth during emerging adulthood (age 19-24). Analyses were performed using recursive partitioning and random forest methods to examine determinants of prioritizing education, family formation, economic establishment, self characteristics and close relationships, youth independence, conspicuous consumption, and community reliance. Overall, characteristics of census tracts were the most common and influential predictors of lifecourse priorities. Childhood family poverty, parental relationship problems, parental crime, and stressful life events were also important predictors. Race-ethnicity or cultural group (Cherokee vs. white), age, and gender were relatively unimportant. At this developmental stage and in this population, community characteristics and childhood family experiences may be better proxies for developmental settings (and resulting enculturated values and preferences) than social demographic variables (e.g., ethnicity or gender).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090633/

EP-20090634

Subjective Expectations in the Context of HIV/AIDS in Malawi. Adeline Delavande, Hans-Peter Kohler.

In this paper the authors present a newly developed interactive elicitation methodology for collecting probabilistic expectations in a developing country context with low levels of literacy and numeracy, and we evaluate the feasibility and success of this method for a wide range of outcomes in rural Malawi. The authors find that respondents' answers about their subjective expectations take into account basic properties of probabilities, and

vary meaningfully with observable characteristics and past experience. From a substantive point of view, the elicited expectations indicate that individuals are generally aware of differential risks. For example, individuals with lower incomes and less land rightly feel at greater risk of financial distress than people with higher socioeconomic status (SES), and people who are divorced or widowed rightly feel at greater risk of being infected with HIV than currently married individuals. Meanwhile many expectations—including the probability of being currently infected with HIV—are well-calibrated compared to actual probabilities, but mortality expectations are substantially overestimated compared to life table estimates. This overestimation may lead individuals to underestimate the benefits of adopting HIV risk-reduction strategies. The skewed distribution of expectations about condom use also suggests that a small group of innovators are the forerunners in the adoption of condoms within marriage for HIV prevention.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090634/

EP-20090717

Female Survival Calculations in Politically Violent Settings: How Political Violence and Terrorism Are Viewed As Pathways to Life. Karla J. Cunningham.

Evolutionary theory's utility for the study of political phenomena, including war and nationalism, has been demonstrated. However, these studies fail to explain substate violence, including terrorism, and rarely evaluate whether cost-benefit analyses differ for males and females. This article seeks to demonstrate that evolutionary theory provides intriguing insights into two phenomena that observers find difficult to understand: political violence, including terrorism and self-sacrifice in the form of suicide attacks, and female political violence.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090717/

EP-20090718

Alternative Vaccination Locations: Who Uses

Them and Can They Increase Flu Vaccination Rates?. Bruce Y. Lee, Ateev Mehrotra, Rachel M. Burns, Katherine M. Harris.

Since many unvaccinated individuals do not regularly contact the traditional health care system, the authors sought to determine the role that alternative vaccination locations (e.g., workplaces and retail clinics) could play in increasing influenza vaccination coverage. Between February 14, 2008 and March 10, 2008, a 25-question influenza vaccine questionnaire was administered to a nationally representative, stratified sample of panelists. Our results found that while alternative locations are covering some segments not captured by the traditional health care system (e.g., younger, working, white individuals in metropolitan areas), they are not serving many other segments (e.g., minority, rural, or lower income patients).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090718/

EP-20090809

Promoting Mental Health Recovery after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: What Can Be Done at What Cost?. Michael Schoenbaum, Michael Schoenbaum, Brittany Butler, Brittany Butler, Sheryl H. Kataoka, Sheryl H. Kataoka, Grayson Norquist, Grayson Norquist, Ben Springgate, Ben Springgate, J. Greer Sullivan, J. Greer Sullivan, Naihua Duan, Naihua Duan, Ron Kessler, Ron Kessler, Kenneth B. Wells, Kenneth B. Wells.

CONTEXT: Concerns about mental health recovery persist after the 2005 Gulf storms. The authors propose a recovery model and estimate costs and outcomes. OBJECTIVE: To estimate the costs and outcomes of enhanced mental health response to large-scale disasters using the 2005 Gulf storms as a case study. DESIGN: Decision analysis using state-transition Markov models for 6-month periods from 7 to 30 months after disasters. Simulated movements between health states were based on probabilities drawn from the clinical literature and expert input. SETTING: A total of 117 counties/parishes across Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas that the Federal Emergency Management Agency designated as eligible for individual

relief following hurricanes Katrina and Rita. **PARTICIPANTS:** Hypothetical cohort, based on the size and characteristics of the population affected by the Gulf storms. **INTERVENTION:** Enhanced mental health care consisting of evidence-based screening, assessment, treatment, and care coordination. **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Morbidity in 6-month episodes of mild/moderate or severe mental health problems through 30 months after the disasters; units of service (eg, office visits, prescriptions, hospital nights); intervention costs; and use of human resources. **RESULTS:** Full implementation would cost \$1133 per capita, or more than \$12.5 billion for the affected population, and yield 94.8% to 96.1% recovered by 30 months, but exceed available provider capacity. Partial implementation would lower costs and recovery proportionately. **CONCLUSIONS:** Evidence-based mental health response is feasible, but requires targeted resources, increased provider capacity, and advanced planning.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090809/

EP-20090922

Effects of Categorizing Continuous Variables in Decision-Analytic Models. Tanya Bentley, Milton C. Weinstein, Karen M. Kuntz.

PURPOSE. When using continuous predictor variables in discrete-state Markov modeling, it is necessary to create categories of risk and assume homogeneous disease risk within categories, which may bias model outcomes. This analysis assessed the tradeoffs between model bias and complexity and/or data limitations when categorizing continuous risk factors in Markov models. **METHODS.** The authors developed a generic Markov cohort model of disease, defining bias as the percentage change in life expectancy gain from a hypothetical intervention when using 2 to 15 risk factor categories as compared with modeling the risk factor as a continuous variable. They evaluated the magnitude and sign of bias as a function of disease incidence, disease-specific mortality, and relative difference in risk among categories. **RESULTS.** Bias was positive in the base case, indicating that categorization overestimated

life expectancy gains. The bias approached zero as the number of risk factor categories increased and did not exceed 4% for any parameter combinations or numbers of categories considered. For any given disease-specific mortality and disease incidence, bias increased with relative risk of disease. For any given relative risk, the relationship between bias and parameters such as disease-specific mortality or disease incidence was not always monotonic. **CONCLUSIONS.** Under the assumption of a normally distributed risk factor and reasonable assumption regarding disease risk and moderate values for the relative risk of disease given risk factor category, categorizing continuously valued risk factors in Markov models is associated with less than 4% absolute bias when at least 2 categories are used.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090922/

EP-20090923

Mobile Technology and Action Teams: Assessing Blackberry Use in Law Enforcement Units. Susan G. Straus, Tora K. Bikson, Edward Balkovich, John F. Pane.

This research explores the effectiveness of mobile wireless information and communication technologies (ICTs) for law enforcement teams. Law enforcement teams require real-time information access and rapid communication to diagnose potential threats, analyze problems, and coordinate actions. To meet these needs, two U.S. law enforcement organizations implemented pilot trials of RIM BlackBerries for approximately 650 squad members. These trials provided an opportunity to assess acceptance, use, and perceived performance benefits of the technology as well as factors influencing these outcomes. Data were collected from semi-structured interviews, user surveys, and system logs. Although the work teams and tasks were similar in the two organizations, the outcomes, while generally positive, differed markedly, with much greater acceptance and use in one organization versus the other. Results show how technical factors, functionality, and implementation processes account for these differences and illustrate how mobile wireless ICT can

meet the unique needs for information access and communication in investigative action teams. We expect that these findings will generalize beyond action teams as more mobile workers in a variety of domains adopt wireless handheld technologies.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090923/

EP-20090925

Family and Community Influences on Educational Outcomes Among Appalachian Youth. Ryan Andrew Brown, William E. Copeland, E. Jane Costello, Alaattin Erkanli, Carol M. Worthman.

Recent research has shown how quantifiable aspects of community context affect a wide range of behaviors and outcomes. Due partially to the historical development of this field, currently published work focuses on urban rather than rural areas. The authors draw upon data from a longitudinal study of families and health in Appalachia - the Great Smoky Mountains Study (GSMS), and an ethnographically based interview tool - the Life Trajectory Interview for Youth (LTI-Y), to examine the impact of community and family poverty and educational attainment on educational goals and attainment among rural white youth (n=200). Exposure to family poverty and more educated parents were associated with youths' educational attainment. Meanwhile, both community education levels and parental education were associated with college goal-setting. These relationships were particularly strong among rural white males. This evidence suggests that more attention should be focused on how rural environments affect the lives and life chances of their inhabitants.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20090925/

EP-20091113

Differing Perceptions of Quality of Life in Patients With Prostate Cancer and Their Doctors. Geoffrey A. Sonn, Natalia Sadetsky, Joseph C. Presti, Mark Litwin.

PURPOSE: As the number of prostate cancer survivors increases, urologists must recognize their quality of life impairment. In the past physician rat-

ings of patient symptoms did not correlate with patient self-assessments. The authors determined if urologists have improved their reporting of patient health related quality of life. They also investigated if urologists assessed health related quality of life more accurately in the short or long term. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The authors identified 1,366 men from CaPSURE[®], a national, prospective cohort, who had undergone prostatectomy, brachytherapy or external beam radiation therapy. At each visit urologists assessed fatigue, pain, and sexual, urinary and bowel dysfunction. Participants independently completed the SF-36[®] and the UCLA-PCI. We contrasted the frequency of impairment reported by physicians and participants in select health related quality of life domains in the short (less than 1 year) and long (greater than 2 years) term. The authors also compared physician-patient concordance between the periods 1995 to 2000 and 2001 to 2007. **RESULTS:** In short-term and long-term followup, and for the 1995 to 2000 and 2001 to 2007 cohorts, physician and participant assessments differed in all analyzed domains. Urologists noted impairment in urinary and sexual function more often than fatigue or pain. Disagreement between physician and participant ratings did not vary dramatically from short-term to long-term followup, or from the earlier to the later cohort. **CONCLUSIONS.** In men treated for localized prostate cancer physician ratings of symptoms do not correlate well with patient self-assessments of health related quality of life. Physician reporting did not improve over time. It is increasingly important to recognize and address impairments in quality of life from prostate cancer and its treatment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091113/

EP-20091114

Validation of a Modified National Institutes of Health Chronic Prostatitis Symptom Index to Assess Genitourinary Pain in Both Men and Women. J. Quentin Clemens, Elizabeth A. Calhoun, Mark Litwin, Mary McNaughton-Collins, John W. Kusek, Evelyn M. Crowley, J. Richard Landis.

OBJECTIVES: To date, separate condition-specif-

ic instruments have been used to assess severity of symptoms, in men and women with urological pain conditions. The authors developed a single instrument that can be used to assess treatment response in clinical trials and cohort studies that involve both genders. **METHODS:** The authors developed the Genitourinary Pain Index (GUPI) by modifying and adding questions to the National Institutes of Health-Chronic Prostatitis Symptom Index. To assess discriminant validity, concurrent validity, and reliability, we administered the GUPI to 1653 men and 1403 women in a large managed care population. To assess responsiveness, we administered the GUPI to 47 men and women who completed a National Institutes of Health-sponsored trial of pelvic floor physical therapy. **RESULTS:** The GUPI discriminated between men with chronic prostatitis or interstitial cystitis, those with other symptomatic conditions (dysuria, frequency, chronic cystitis), and those with none of these diagnoses ($P < .05$). It also discriminated between women with interstitial cystitis, those with incontinence, and those with none of these diagnoses ($P < .05$). The GUPI demonstrated good internal consistency within subscale domains, and GUPI scores correlated highly with scores on the Interstitial Cystitis Symptom Index and Problem Index. The GUPI was highly responsive to change, and the change in score was similar in both male and female responders. A reduction of 7 points robustly predicted being a treatment responder (sensitivity 100%, specificity 76%). **CONCLUSIONS:** The GUPI is a valid, reliable, and responsive instrument that can be used to assess the degree of symptoms in both men and women with genitourinary pain complaints.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091114/

EP-20091115

The Vulnerable Elders-13 Survey Predicts 5-Year Functional Decline and Mortality Outcomes in Older Ambulatory Care Patients. Lillian Min, William Yoon, Jeff Mariano, Neil S. Wenger, Marc N. Elliott, Caren Kamberg, Debra Saliba.

OBJECTIVES: To test the predictive properties of the Vulnerable Elders-13 Survey (VES-13) a short

tool that predicts functional decline and mortality over a 1- to 2-year follow-up interval over a 5-year interval. **DESIGN:** Longitudinal evaluation with mean follow-up of 4.5 years. **SETTING:** Two managed-care organizations. **PARTICIPANTS:** Six hundred forty-nine community-dwelling older adults (?75) enrolled in the Assessing Care of Vulnerable Elders observational study who screened positive for symptoms of falls or fear of falling, bothersome urinary incontinence, or memory problems. **MEASUREMENTS:** VES-13 score (range 1-10, higher score indicates worse prognosis), functional decline (decline in count of 5 activities of daily living or nursing home entry), and deaths. **RESULTS:** Higher VES-13 scores were associated with greater predicted probability of death and decline in older patients over a mean observation period of 4.5 years. For each additional VES-13 point, the odds of the combined outcome of functional decline or death was 1.37 (95% confidence interval (CI)=1.25-1.50), and the area under the receiver operating curve was 0.75 (95% CI=0.71-0.80). In the Cox proportional hazards model predicting time to death, the hazard ratio was 1.23 (95% CI=1.19-1.27) per additional VES-13 point. **CONCLUSION:** This study extends the utility of the VES-13 to clinical decisions that require longer-term prognostic estimates of functional status and survival.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091115/

EP-20091116

Hospital Market Consolidation: Trends and Consequences. William B. Vogt.

The weight of the evidence indicates that hospital prices increase following hospital consolidation, sometimes by very significant amounts. While modest cost savings can be achieved, especially when physical facilities and clinical services are consolidated, these savings have not generally been passed on to payers and consumers. Evidence on quality is mixed, but some studies suggest that hospital consolidation leads to poorer outcomes. Within this context, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice are now revisiting their long-standing guidelines for horizontal mergers.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091116/

EP-20091117

Controlling U.S. Health Care Spending: Separating Promising From Unpromising Approaches. Peter S. Hussey, Christine Eibner, M. Susan Ridgely, Elizabeth A. McGlynn.

High U.S. health care spending has been characterized not only as a barrier to affordable insurance but also as the preeminent long-term threat to the economy and the competitiveness of American business. The current policy discussion in Congress does not address this problem. The search for government savings with which to fund coverage expansions makes public programs the main targets for spending reductions; opportunities for private-sector savings are left out of the equation. The authors think it is useful to consider the cost-control options available to both the public and the private sectors.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091117/

EP-20091118

The Air Force Medical Corps' Status and How its Physicians Respond to Multiyear Special Pay. Edward G. Keating, Marygail K. Brauner, Lionel A. Galway, Judith D. Mele, James J. Burks, Brendan Saloner.

The United States Air Force's Medical Corps has declined in size in recent years. Although the medical corps' attrition rate has been near historic lows, the trend in medical corps accessions dating back to the early 1990s has been negative. Multiyear special pay (MSP) provides supplemental annual payments to qualifying physicians who make 2-, 3-, or 4-year commitments to additional service. Our analysis shows the majority of eligible physicians have refused MSP, but there have been increases in MSP acceptance rates as MSP levels have increased. Physicians who receive residency training at military medical centers are much more likely to accept MSP than those who receive residency training at civilian medical centers. While further MSP increases might yet further reduce medical corps attrition, the corps will grow increasingly senior unless accessions are increased.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091118/

EP-20091119

Reducing Inequities among Children with Asthma in the Island of Puerto Rico: Experiences of a Community-Based, Trans-Sectoral Effort. Marielena Lara, Gilberto Ramos Valencia, Jesus A. Gonzalez Gavillan, Beatriz Morales Reyes, Carmen Arabia, Fernando Lopez Malpica, Dharma M. Freytes, Mario H. Rodriguez-Sanchez, Matthew Chinman.

Children living in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have the highest poverty and asthma prevalence rates of all U.S. children. Since 2000, a group of community, health care, education, housing, and academic representatives have been collaborating in a project to improve quality of life and reduce disparities among children with asthma in very poor communities in Puerto Rico. To date the project has implemented a successful intervention in the Luis Lloréns Torres Housing Project, aimed at adapting evidence-based interventions to improve the social and physical environment of children with asthma. The program has recently been extended to another San Juan housing area, the Manuel A. Pérez Housing Project. Using implementation theory, the authors report and reflect on the project's experience to date, provide recommendations, and discuss implications of lessons learned to address inequities in asthma care throughout other underserved areas in the U.S., Latin America, and the Caribbean.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091119/

EP-20091120

Why Not Just Ask the Resident? Refinement of a Preference Assessment Tool for Nursing Homes. Patricia Housen, George R. Shannon, B. Simon, Maria Orlando Edelen, Mary P. Cadogan, Malia Jones, Joan L. Buchanan, Debra Saliba.

This research evaluated a draft preference assessment tool (draft-PAT) designed to replace the current Customary Routine section of the Minimum

Data Set (MDS) for nursing homes. The draft-PAT was tested with a sample of nursing home residents to evaluate survey-level administration time and noncompletion rates, as well as item-level nonresponse rates, response distributions, and test-retest reliability. Modifications to the draft-PAT were then retested with a subsample of residents. Completion times were brief (generally less than 10 minutes), and only a small percentage of residents were unable to complete the interview. Item-level nonresponse rates were low for the draft-PAT (0% to 8%) and even lower during retesting for items advanced to the national field trial (0% to 4%). Item response distributions indicated reasonable use of all options across both testing occasions, and item-level test-retest reliability was high. This study found that nursing home residents can reliably report their preferences. Eighteen items from the modified draft-PAT were advanced to the national field trial of the MDS 3.0. Inclusion of the PAT in the MDS revision underscores increased emphasis on including residents' voice in the assessment process.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091120/

EP-20091203

Does Mental Health History Explain Gender Disparities in Insomnia Symptoms Among Young Adults?. Lauren Hale, D. Phuong Do, Ricardo Basurto-Davila, Melonie Heron, Brian Karl Finch, Tamara Dubowitz, Nicole Lurie, Chloe E. Bird.

BACKGROUND: Insomnia is the most commonly reported sleep disorder, characterized by trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking up too early. Previous epidemiological data reveal that women are more likely than men to suffer from insomnia symptoms. The authors investigate the role that mental health history plays in explaining the gender disparity in insomnia symptoms. **METHODS:** Using logistic regression, the authors analyze National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) III interview and laboratory data, merged with data on sociodemographic characteristics of the residential census tract of respondents. Our sample includes 5469 young adults (ages 20-39) from 1429 census tracts. **RE-**

SULTS: Consistent with previous research, the authors find that women are more likely to report insomnia symptoms compared to men (16.7% vs. 9.2%). However, in contrast to previous work, the authors show that the difference between women's and men's odds of insomnia becomes statistically insignificant after adjusting for history of mental health conditions (OR = 1.08, $p > .05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** The gender disparity in insomnia symptoms may be driven by higher prevalence of affective disorders among women. This finding has implications for clinical treatment of both insomnia and depression, especially among women.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091203/

EP-20091204

School Site Visits for Community-Based Participatory Research on Healthy Eating. Anisha I. Patel, Laura M. Bogart, Kimberly E. Uyeda, Homero Martinez, Ritamarie Knizewski, Gery W. Ryan, Mark A. Schuster.

BACKGROUND: School nutrition policies are gaining support as a means of addressing childhood obesity. Community-based participatory research (CBPR) offers an approach for academic and community partners to collaborate to translate obesity-related school policies into practice. Site visits, in which trained observers visit settings to collect multilevel data (e.g., observation, qualitative interviews), may complement other methods that inform health promotion efforts. This paper demonstrates the utility of site visits in the development of an intervention to implement obesity-related policies in Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) middle schools. **METHODS:** In 2006, trained observers visited four LAUSD middle schools. Observers mapped cafeteria layout; observed food/beverage offerings, student consumption, waste patterns, and duration of cafeteria lines; spoke with school staff and students; and collected relevant documents. Data were examined for common themes and patterns. **RESULTS:** Food and beverages sold in study schools met LAUSD nutritional guidelines, and nearly all observed students had time to eat most or all of their meal. Some LAUSD policies were not implement-

ed, including posting nutritional information for cafeteria food, marketing school meals to improve student participation in the National School Lunch Program, and serving a variety of fruits and vegetables. Cafeteria understaffing and costs were obstacles to policy implementation. **CONCLUSIONS:** Site visits were a valuable methodology for evaluating the implementation of school district obesity-related policies and contributed to the development of a CBPR intervention to translate school food policies into practice. Future CBPR studies may consider site visits in their toolbox of formative research methods.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091204/

EP-20091205

Will Routine Annual Influenza Prevention and Control Systems Serve the United States Well in a Pandemic?. Jeanne S. Ringel, Melinda Moore, John A. Zambrano, Nicole Lurie.

OBJECTIVE: To assess the extent to which the systems in place for prevention and control of routine annual influenza could provide the information and experience needed to manage a pandemic. **METHODS:** The authors conducted a qualitative assessment based on key informant interviews and the review of relevant documents. **RESULTS:** Although there are a number of systems in place that would likely serve the United States well in a pandemic, much of the information and experience needed to manage a pandemic optimally is not available. **CONCLUSIONS:** Systems in place for routine annual influenza prevention and control are necessary but not sufficient for managing a pandemic, nor are they used to their full potential for pandemic preparedness. Pandemic preparedness can be strengthened by building more explicitly upon routine influenza activities and the public health system's response to the unique challenges that arise each influenza season (eg, vaccine supply issues, higher than normal rates of influenza-related deaths).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091205/

EP-20091206

Rapid Community Participatory Assessment of Health Care in Post-Storm New Orleans. Ben Springgate, Charles Allen, Catherine Jones, Shaula Lovera, Diana Meyers, Larry Campbell, Lawrence Palinkas, Kenneth B. Wells.

BACKGROUND: Hurricane Katrina and levee failures disrupted healthcare access for hundreds of thousands of New Orleans residents. Few models exist to explain community stakeholders' priorities for post-disaster recovery while building capacity for response. This project engaged community stakeholders in a rapid, participatory assessment of health priorities 1 year post-disaster, to inform the policy process and build capacity for recovery planning among community members. **METHODS:** This project combined community-based participatory research methods and rapid assessment procedures to engage diverse community members in design, conduct, data interpretation, and dissemination of results. Thirty stakeholders in the health and healthcare fields were interviewed in Summer 2006, and four grassroots community discussion groups were held in New Orleans neighborhoods to assess perceptions of the disaster's impacts on healthcare access. Interview transcripts were reviewed in Summer 2006, and themes were elicited using methods rooted in grounded theory. Findings were shared at a public community feedback conference, and recovery-relevant community action steps were set in motion. **RESULTS:** Three main themes emerged from the data: (1) healthcare access challenges; (2) unmet needs of specific vulnerable populations; (3) opportunities, resources, and community adaptations to improve healthcare access. **CONCLUSIONS:** This rapid, community-based participatory assessment provided new information on diverse community members' concerns and priorities, and it produced a sustainable community-academic partnership dedicated to improving both access to care and the public's health following this major disaster.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091206/

EP-20091207

Risk and Resilience in Latinos: A Community-Based Participatory Research Study. Rashmi Shetgiri, Sheryl H. Kataoka, Gery W. Ryan, Lauren Miller Askew, Paul J. Chung, Mark A. Schuster.

BACKGROUND: Latino youth in low-income households have a higher likelihood of poor educational and health outcomes than their peers. Protective factors, such as parental support, improve chances of success for youth. A community-academic partnership used community-based participatory research principles to examine perceptions of resilience among Latino young people in low-income households. **METHODS:** Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted in 2007 with Latino young people living in an urban low-income housing complex (n=20); their parents (n=10); and representatives from local community-based organizations (n=8) to explore their definitions of youth "success," and barriers to and facilitators of success. Interviews were audiotaped, transcribed, coded, and analyzed using content-analysis and grounded theory in 2007. **RESULTS:** Participants identified self, family, and community factors as potential sources of support. Parents appeared to de-emphasize community resources, expressing that success resulted primarily from a child's individual desire, bolstered by family support. All stakeholder groups perceived peers more as potential barriers to achieving success than as potential sources of support. **CONCLUSIONS:** These findings raise the possibility that in this community, low-income Latino parents' beliefs about community resources may act as a barrier to seeking assistance outside the family. Results also suggest that Latino youth recognize the benefits of interacting with adults outside the family and are accepting of help from the community. Resilience promotion programs in this population may benefit from engaging parents and community members in addition to young people. Parent-focused programs could explore parental beliefs about youth success, and youth programs could engage adult community members to generate positive interactions and messages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091207/

EP-20091208

Effects of Park Improvements on Park Use and Physical Activity: Policy and Programming Implications. Deborah Cohen, Daniela Golinelli, Stephanie Williamson, Amber Sehgal, Terry Marsh, Thomas L. McKenzie.

BACKGROUND: Many assume that improving the quality and the perceived safety of facilities in parks and recreation centers is critical to attracting more users and increasing population physical activity. There are few studies in which these assumptions have been tested. **PURPOSE:** This study aims to assess the impact of park improvements on park use and physical activity. **METHODS:** Five intervention parks and five matched comparison parks were studied by objectively measuring park use and collecting self-reports of park use by residents before and after park improvements. After using the System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities to count park users and measure their activity levels, and conducting household interviews and intercept surveys with park users, propensity score analyses were used to adjust for differences in respondents' characteristics between pre- and post-intervention and across conditions. **RESULTS:** Overall park use and physical activity declined in both intervention and control parks, with 39% of the decline directly attributable to fewer scheduled organized activities. Perceptions of park safety increased more in the intervention parks than in the comparison parks. **CONCLUSIONS:** Improvements to parks may not automatically result in increased use and physical activity, especially when programming decreases. Multiple factors contribute to park use and need to be accounted for in future community-level interventions. Further, improving perceptions of safety alone is unlikely to result in increased park use.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091208/

EP-20091209

A Low-Literacy Medication Education Tool for Safety-Net Hospital Patients. Kristina M. Cordasco, Steven M. Asch, Douglas S. Bell, Jeffrey J. Guterman, Sandra Gross-Schulman, Lois Ramer,

Uri Elkayam, Idalid Franco, Cianna L. Leatherwood, Carol Mangione.

BACKGROUND: To improve medication adherence in cardiac patients, in partnership with a safety-net provider, this research team developed and evaluated a low-literacy medication education tool **METHODS:** Using principles of community-based participatory research, the team developed a prototype of a low-literacy hospital discharge medication education tool, customizable for each patient, featuring instruction-specific icons and pictures of pills. In 2007, a randomized controlled clinical trial was performed, testing the tool's effect on posthospitalization self-reported medication adherence and knowledge, 2 weeks postdischarge in English- and Spanish-speaking safety-net inpatients. To validate the self-report measure, 4 weeks postdischarge, investigators collected self-reports of the number of pills remaining for each medication in a subsample of participants. Nurses rated tool acceptability. **RESULTS:** Among the 166/210 eligible participants (79%) completing the Week-2 interview, self-reported medication adherence was 70% (95% CI=62%, 79%) in intervention participants and 78% (95% CI=72%, 84%) in controls ($p=0.13$). Among the 85 participants (31%) completing the Week-4 interview, self-reported pill counts indicated high adherence (greater than 90%) and did not differ between study arms. Self-reported adherence was correlated with self-reported pill count in intervention participants ($R=0.5$, $p=0.004$) but not in controls ($R=0.07$, $p=0.65$). There were no differences by study arm in medication knowledge. The nurses rated the tool as highly acceptable. **CONCLUSIONS:** Although the evaluation did not demonstrate the tool to have any effect on self-reported medication adherence, patients who received the schedule self-reported their medication adherence more accurately, perhaps indicating improved understanding of their medication regimen and awareness of non-adherence.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091209/

EP-20091210

Improving Disaster Mental Health Care in Schools:

A Community-Partnered Approach. Sheryl H. Kataoka, Erum Nadeem, Marleen Wong, Audra Langley, Lisa H. Jaycox, Bradley D. Stein, Philip Young.

BACKGROUND: Although schools are often the first institutions to provide recovery efforts for children post-disaster, few studies have involved the school community in research to improve the delivery of these mental health services on campuses. This community-partnered study explores post-disaster counseling services 10 months following Hurricane Katrina. **METHODS:** In July 2006, nine focus groups, consisting of 39 school-based mental health counselors and six program administrators (10 men, 35 women), were conducted following a 2-day clinical training regarding a youth trauma intervention following Hurricane Katrina. Participants discussed the types of services they had been providing prior to the training and potential barriers to delivering services. **RESULTS:** Participants identified high mental health needs of students and described populations that did not seem to be adequately supported by current funding sources, including those with pre-existing traumatic experiences and mental health issues, indirect psychological and social consequences of the storms, and those students relocated to communities that were not as affected. Participants also described the need for a centralized information system. **CONCLUSIONS:** Participants described the need for greater organizational structure that supports school counselors and provides system-level support for services. Implications for next steps of this community-partnered approach are described.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091210/

EP-20091211

Incorporating Mortality Risk Into Estimates of 5-Year Glaucoma Risk. Beth Ann Griffin, Marc N. Elliott, Anne L. Coleman, Eric M. Cheng.

PURPOSE: To incorporate mortality risk, a potentially important factor to consider when deciding whether to initiate therapy for ocular hypertensives, into estimates of 5-year glaucoma risk. **DESIGN:** Comparison study of estimates of glaucoma risk that do and do not account for mortality risk.

METHODS: The authors computed 5-year risk of glaucoma for a set of hypothetical glaucoma suspects. They then determined their 5-year risk of death using the Charlson index, which is based on age and comorbidity, and computed mortality-adjusted 5-year risk that the individual will develop glaucoma before death. **RESULTS:** Accounting for mortality risk reduces the risk of developing glaucoma in one's lifetime. For example, a 75-year-old patient with an unadjusted 5-year glaucoma risk of 51.0% can have mortality-adjusted 5-year glaucoma risks of 41.8% (18% relative risk reduction) or 20.2% (60% relative risk reduction) assuming the patient has a Charlson comorbidity score of 1 or 3, respectively. **CONCLUSIONS:** Shortened life expectancy reduces 5-year risk of developing glaucoma. Thus, mortality risk is another factor clinicians should consider when deciding whether to initiate treatment of glaucoma suspects.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091211/

EP-20091212

Do Non-Economic Damages Caps and Attorney Fee Limits Reduce Access to Justice for Victims of Medical Negligence?. Steven Garber, Michael D. Greenberg, Hilary J. Rhodes, Xiaohui Zhuo, John L. Adams.

The authors analyze effects of noneconomic damages caps and attorney fee limits (AFLs) on the ability of people injured by negligent physicians to retain qualified lawyers to represent them. The authors employ survey data from 965 plaintiffs' attorneys who reported likelihood of accepting hypothetical meritorious cases described by scenarios. The authors estimate how willingness to accept such cases increases with the expected hourly fees associated with them, and the estimates suggest substantial effects and plausible tradeoffs. The authors conclude that caps and AFLs make it harder to retain counsel in various circumstances, and they present policy simulations elucidating how several factors combine to determine these effects.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091212/

EP-20091213

Ethnic Differences in Posttraumatic Distress: Hispanics' Symptoms Differ in Kind and Degree. Grant N. Marshall, Terry L. Schell, Jeremy N. V. Miles.

This longitudinal study of physical injury survivors examined the degree to which Hispanic and non-Hispanic Caucasians reported similar post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms. Adult physical trauma survivors (N = 677) provided information regarding posttraumatic distress by completing an interview-administered version of the PTSD Symptom Checklist (Civilian version) at 3 time points: within days of trauma exposure and again at 6 and 12 months posttrauma. Structural equation modeling with propensity weights was used in analyzing data. Results replicated prior research indicating that Hispanics report greater overall PTSD symptom severity. However, the size of this effect varied significantly across the 17 individual PTSD symptoms, and several symptoms were not reported more highly by Hispanics. Relative to non-Hispanic Caucasians, Hispanics tended to report higher levels of symptoms that could be regarded as exaggerated or intensified cognitive and sensory perceptions (e.g., hypervigilance, flashbacks). In contrast, few differences were observed for symptoms characteristic of impaired psychological functioning (e.g., difficulty concentrating, sleep disturbance). Findings suggest that the pattern of PTSD symptoms experienced most prominently by Hispanics differs in kind and not merely in degree. Results have implications for theory aimed at explaining this ethnic disparity in posttraumatic psychological distress as well as for clinical intervention with trauma-exposed Hispanics.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091213/

EP-20091214

Managed Care Quality and Disenrollment in New York SCHIP. Hangsheng Liu, Charles E. Phelps, Peter J. Veazie, Andrew Dick, Jonathan D. Klein, Laura P. Shone, Peter G. Szilagyi.

BACKGROUND: During the past decade, experts have devoted substantial efforts to quality improvement for managed care. Although a handful of studies have examined the effect of quality on en-

rollment, few have systematically investigated the association between managed care quality and plan disenrollment, especially among low-income populations. **OBJECTIVE:** To examine whether higher-quality measures in managed care plans are associated with lower disenrollment from the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) in New York State. **DESIGN, SETTING, and PARTICIPANTS:** Observational study of managed care plan disenrollment for a New York statewide cohort of 2206 new SCHIP enrollees. **MEASUREMENTS:** Managed care quality was measured by 7 Consumer Assessment of Health Plans Survey (CAHPS) scores and 3 Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) scores, obtained from the 2002 New York State Managed Care Plan Performance Report. Disenrollment was defined as being disenrolled from an SCHIP plan for 2 or more consecutive months based on the New York SCHIP universal billing files. **RESULTS:** Nearly 40% of children were disenrolled during the study period. No overall effects of plan quality on disenrollment were detected, but plans with higher scores in "preventive care visits" had a significantly lower disenrollment rate. The disenrollment rate in the eligibility recertification period was 3.2 percentage points higher than that in other time periods. **CONCLUSIONS:** Disenrollment was not associated with overall managed care plan quality as measured by CAHPS and HEDIS, suggesting that further study is warranted to determine optimal strategies for enhancing managed care quality in the SCHIP population.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091214/

EP-20091215

Composite Estimates From Incomplete and Complete Frames For Minimum-MSE Estimation in a Rare Population: An Application to Families With Young Children. Bonnie Ghosh-Dastidar, Marc N. Elliott, Amelia M. Haviland, Lynn A. Karoly.

Random digit dialing (RDD) can be costly for a rare population, but inexpensive convenience samples are unrepresentative by themselves.

The authors combine biased estimates from an incomplete frame (a listed sample) with RDD estimates in a way that improves the accuracy (Mean Squared Error, MSE) of the RDD estimates compared to what would have been achieved without the incomplete frame data. Elliott and Haviland (2007) discuss this estimator when the bias of the incomplete frame estimator is known and discuss uncertainty in estimating bias; we describe an application that estimates incomplete frame bias relative to the RDD estimate for each parameter of interest, and conditions on that estimate. The authors discuss the extent to which this approach improves MSE relative to RDD alone and relative to a common alternative-stratified estimation based on whether a case appears in the incomplete frame. They surveyed 1,002 RDD and 1,023 listed households and examined the impact of incorporating listed estimates on MSE. Conditional on the bias estimate, MSE improved substantially for many outcomes because the estimated bias of listed sample estimates relative to RDD was small for most outcomes. For thirty-eight of forty-one estimates, including the listed sample (doubling the nominal sample size) produced MSEs equivalent to RDD sample sizes 1.22-1.85 times as large as the actual RDD sample size. Because the cost per listed complete was 20 percent of the cost per RDD complete, cost per effective sample size decreased relative to RDD alone for all but three estimates.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091215/

EP-20091216

Thromboembolic Complications of Sling Surgery for Stress Urinary Incontinence Among Female Medicare Beneficiaries. Jennifer T. Anger, Aviva E. Weinberg, John L. Gore, Qin Wang, Chris L. Pashos, Michael J. Leonardi, Larissa V. Rodriguez, Mark Litwin.

OBJECTIVES: To determine the rate of thromboembolic complications after sling surgery for

stress urinary incontinence among female Medicare beneficiaries aged 65 and older. **METHODS:** The authors analyzed the 1999-2001 Medicare public use files provided by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on a 5% national random sample of beneficiaries. Women undergoing sling procedures from January 1, 1999 to July 31, 2000 were identified by the Physicians Current Procedural Terminology Coding System (4th edition) codes and tracked for 12 months. Diagnoses of postoperative thromboembolism were identified with International Classification of Diseases (9th revision) codes. Multivariate analysis was used to determine independent risk factors for developing a thromboembolic event. **RESULTS:** A total of 1356 slings were performed on patients in the 5% sample of female Medicare beneficiaries during the 18-month index period. Concomitant prolapse surgery was performed in 467 (34.4%) cases. At 3 months after surgery, thromboembolic complications had occurred in 0.9% women undergoing a sling alone and in 2.2% women undergoing concomitant prolapse surgery ($P = .05$). Multivariate analysis revealed that concomitant prolapse surgery was associated with nearly 3 times the odds of thromboembolic complications (odds ratio 2.86, 95% confidence interval 1.10-7.45). **CONCLUSIONS:** Our results show a low rate of thromboembolism after an isolated sling procedure. However, we found an increased rate of deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism among women undergoing sling surgery with prolapse repair, which emphasizes the need for appropriate deep venous thrombosis prophylaxis in this patient group.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091216/

EP-20091217

Cultural Models and Fertility Timing Among Cherokee and White Youth in Appalachia: Beyond the Mode. Ryan Andrew Brown, Daniel J. Hruschka, Carol M. Worthman.

Much anthropological research and theory concerns how group differences in behavior, subjective experience, and ways of seeing the world (i.e., cultural differences) are created and main-

tained. Both within and outside the United States, there are dramatic group differences in fertility. In the United States, American Indian groups exhibit some of the highest and earliest fertility. We used ethnographic data as well as structured card-sort and questionnaire data to compare cultural models of childbearing among Cherokee and white youth in Appalachia. The critical difference between Cherokee and white youth was not a modal difference in ideal ages for first childbirth but, rather, the degree of latitude for the timing of having children vis-à-vis other major life events. Group differences in modal norms are often posited as the critical axis of group distinction. In many cases, group differences in the intrapopulation variability among multiple norms may play a more critical role.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091217/

EP-20091218

A Framework for Assessing Quality Indicators for Cancer Care at the End of Life. Hsien Seow, Claire F. Snyder, Richard A. Mularski, Lisa R. Shugarman, Jean S. Kutner, Karl Lorenz, Albert W. Wu, Sydney Dy.

Patients with advanced cancer often do not receive high-quality pain and symptom management or support with coordination of care, communication, and decision making. Implementing quality indicators that are reflective of the scope of care, feasible to implement, and supported by evidence might help to identify areas and settings most in need of improvement. However, recent reviews and policy initiatives identified only a few indicators that met these criteria. To help advance quality indicator development and implementation in this area, we developed a conceptual framework based on previous related initiatives, updated reviews of end-of-life cancer quality indicators and relevant data sources, and expert input. The framework describes five steps for developing and assessing a quality indicator for end-of-life care, defining the 1) population of focus, 2) broad quality domains, 3) specific target areas, 4) steps of the care process, and 5) evaluation criteria for quality indicators. The defined population includes

seriously or terminally ill cancer patients, who are unlikely to recover or stabilize, and their families. Domains include the structure and processes of care; the physical, psychiatric, psychosocial, spiritual, and cultural aspects of care; as well as the care of the imminently dying, ethical and legal issues, and the delivery of care. Evaluation criteria include importance; scientific acceptability, including validity, evidence to improve outcomes, reliability, responsiveness, and variability; usability; and feasibility, including ready data sources. By using this conceptual framework, indicator developers, researchers, and policymakers can refine and implement indicator sets to effectively evaluate and improve care at the end of life.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091218/

EP-20091219

Aging in America in the Twenty-first Century: Demographic Forecasts from the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on an Aging Society. S. Jay Olshansky, Dana P. Goldman, Yuhui Zheng, John W. Rowe.

CONTEXT: The aging of the baby boom generation, the extension of life, and progressive increases in disability-free life expectancy have generated a dramatic demographic transition in the United States. Official government forecasts may, however, have inadvertently underestimated life expectancy, which would have major policy implications, since small differences in forecasts of life expectancy produce very large differences in the number of people surviving to an older age. This article presents a new set of population and life expectancy forecasts for the United States, focusing on transitions that will take place by mid-century. **METHODS:** Forecasts were made with a cohort-components methodology, based on the premise that the risk of death will be influenced in the coming decades by accelerated advances in biomedical technology that either delay the onset and age progression of major fatal diseases or that slow the aging process itself. **FINDINGS:** Results indicate that the current forecasts of the U.S. Social Security Administration and U.S. Census Bureau may underestimate the rise in life expectancy at birth for men and women combined, by

2050, from 3.1 to 7.9 years. **CONCLUSIONS:** The cumulative outlays for Medicare and Social Security could be higher by \$3.2 to \$8.3 trillion relative to current government forecasts. This article discusses the implications of these results regarding the benefits and costs of an aging society and the prospect that health disparities could attenuate some of these changes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091219/

EP-20091220

An Economic Evaluation of the War on Cancer. Eric Sun, Anupam B. Jena, Darius N. Lakdawalla, Carolina Reyes, Tomas Philipson, Dana P. Goldman.

For decades, the US public and private sectors have committed substantial resources towards cancer research, but the societal payoff has not been well-understood. We quantify the value of recent gains in cancer survival, and analyze the distribution of value among various stakeholders. Between 1988 and 2000, life expectancy for cancer patients increased by roughly four years, and the average willingness-to-pay for these survival gains was roughly \$322,000. Improvements in cancer survival during this period created 23 million additional life-years and roughly \$1.9 trillion of additional social value, implying that the average life-year was worth approximately \$82,000 to its recipient. Health care providers and pharmaceutical companies appropriated 5-19% of this total, with the rest accruing to patients. The share of value flowing to patients has been rising over time. These calculations suggest that from the patient's point of view, the rate of return to R&D investments against cancer has been substantial.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091220/

EP-20091221

Factors That Influence An HIV Coinfected Patient's Decision To Start Hepatitis C Treatment. Karen Chan Osilla, Gery W. Ryan, Laveeza Bhatti, Matthew Bidwell Goetz, Mallory D. Witt, Glenn Wagner.

Liver disease is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among patients coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C (HCV), yet few HIV coinfecting patients

actually receive HCV treatment. Providers must first be willing to prescribe treatment, but the patient ultimately makes the decision to accept or decline a treatment recommendation. We used a process model framework to explore the factors influencing patients' treatment decision-making. We conducted semistructured interviews with 35 HIV coinfecting patients and 11 primary care providers at three HIV clinics in Los Angeles, California. Patients reported that stability of HIV disease, perceived need for HCV treatment, treatment readiness, willingness to deal with side effects, absence of substance abuse, and stability of mental health and overall life circumstances are key factors influencing treatment decision-making. Patients also spoke of the influence of the trusting relationship that many had with their provider, and providers acknowledged an awareness of the influence of how they present the risks and benefits of HCV treatment and the overall tone of their recommendation (encouraging, dissuasive, or neutral). These results speak to a social decision-making process between the patient and provider—a partnership that involves sequential interactions whereby both the patient and provider may influence the other's evaluation of the patient's readiness for treatment, with treatment initiation dependent on both agreeing on the need for treatment and the patient's readiness for treatment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091221/

EP-20091222

Recent Trends in State Children's Health Insurance Program Eligibility and Coverage for CSHCN. Hao Yu, Andrew Dick.

OBJECTIVE: Policy makers and physicians need to understand recent trends in State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) eligibility and coverage given the ongoing debate on SCHIP. Although many studies have examined these issues, few have focused on children with special health care needs (CSHCN). With this study we aimed to fill this gap in the literature. **METHODS:** Data on state-specific SCHIP eligibility criteria were merged with the National Survey of Children With Special Health Care Needs to deter-

mine SCHIP eligibility and coverage in 2001 and 2005. In addition to descriptive analysis, a multi-level analysis was performed to identify personal and state-level factors that significantly affected uninsurance among the SCHIP-eligible CSHCN. **RESULTS:** Our analyses showed that there was a slight increase in SCHIP eligibility for CSHCN between 2001 and 2005 (8.44% vs 9.83%; $P < .05$, 2 test). Among the SCHIP-eligible CSHCN, we found a substantial decrease in the uninsurance rate from 21.15% in 2001 to 10.87% in 2005 ($P < .05$, 2 test). After controlling for covariates, our analyses indicated that CSHCN in 2005 were 57% less likely to be uninsured than those in 2001. Our multilevel analysis also identified state policies that significantly affected uninsurance among the SCHIP-eligible CSHCN, including asset tests (positive effects) and presumptive eligibility (negative effects). **CONCLUSION:** Our results show a dramatic decrease in the uninsurance rate among SCHIP-eligible CSHCN between 2001 and 2005.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091222/

EP-20091223

The Effect of Performance-Based Financial Incentives on Improving Patient Care Experiences: A Statewide Evaluation. Hector P. Rodriguez, Ted von Glahn, Marc N. Elliott, William H. Rogers, Dana Gelb Safran.

BACKGROUND: Patient experience measures are central to many pay-for-performance (P4P) programs nationally, but the effect of performance-based financial incentives on improving patient care experiences has not been assessed. **METHODS:** The study uses Clinician & Group CAHPS data from commercially insured adult patients ($n = 124,021$) who had visits with 1,444 primary care physicians from 25 California medical groups between 2003 and 2006. Medical directors were interviewed to assess the magnitude and nature of financial incentives directed at individual physicians and the patient experience improvement activities adopted by groups. Multilevel regression models were used to assess the relationship between performance change on patient care experience measures and medi-

cal group characteristics, financial incentives, and performance improvement activities. **RESULTS:** Over the course of the study period, physicians improved performance on the physician-patient communication (0.62 point annual increase, $p < 0.001$), care coordination (0.48 point annual increase, $p < 0.001$), and office staff interaction (0.22 point annual increase, $p = 0.02$) measures. Physicians with lower baseline performance on patient experience measures experienced larger improvements ($p < 0.001$). Greater emphasis on clinical quality and patient experience criteria in individual physician incentive formulas was associated with larger improvements on the care coordination ($p < 0.01$) and office staff interaction ($p < 0.01$) measures. By contrast, greater emphasis on productivity and efficiency criteria was associated with declines in performance on the physician communication ($p < 0.01$) and office staff interaction ($p < 0.001$) composites. **CONCLUSIONS:** In the context of statewide measurement, reporting, and performance-based financial incentives, patient care experiences significantly improved. In order to promote patient-centered care in pay for performance and public reporting programs, the mechanisms by which program features influence performance improvement should be clarified.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP20091223/

MONOGRAPHS

MG-656-A

Understanding Commanders' Information Needs for Influence Operations. Eric V. Larson, Richard E. Darilek, Dalia Dassa Kaye, Forrest E. Morgan, Brian Nichiporuk, Diana Dunham-Scott, Cathryn Quantic Thurston, Kristin J. Leuschner.

The objectives of this study were to develop a better understanding of commanders' information requirements pertaining to cultural and other "soft" factors (e.g., networks and hierarchies, cultural norms, attitudes) in order to improve the effectiveness of combined arms operations, and to develop practical ways for commanders to integrate in-

formation and influence operations activities into combined arms planning and assessment in order to increase the usefulness to ground commanders of such operations. The monograph describes commanders' own views of their information needs for information and influence operations, identifies principal sources of commanders' information needs for these operations, and sets out important challenges associated with improving the ability of field commanders to plan, execute, and assess successful information and influence operations. Also included is a review of various indicators related to information and influence operations that have been used in the field; specific message themes that were used in Bosnia; a detailed analysis of tasks related to information and influence operations; an implementation plan for a metrics-based planning and assessment approach for information and influence operations that was developed in an earlier study; a taxonomy of information operations tasks and effects; and assessments of the suitability of two analytic techniques—expected utility modeling and social network analysis—for information and influence operations.

<http://www.rand.org/publications/MG/MG656/>

MG-686-WFHF

The Benefits to Taxpayers from Increases in Students' Educational Attainment. Stephen J. Carroll, Emre Erkut.

Meeting the educational demands of the future will be expensive; however, in most states, public schools from kindergarten through the university level already experience budgetary challenges. Policymakers face the challenge of motivating taxpayers to provide the funds needed to meet mounting education needs. In this volume, Carroll and Erkut examine the financial benefits that taxpayers—regardless of whether they have children in school—realize from increases in educational attainment. First, investments in education benefit taxpayers because the investments produce more highly educated individuals, who tend to earn more income than those with lower levels of education and pay more in taxes, thus contributing more to

programs such as Social Security. Second, more highly educated individuals are less likely to draw on social support programs, such as Medicare. And finally, more highly educated individuals are less likely to commit crimes, so increases in educational attainment reduce public spending on incarceration. Carroll and Erkut estimate the monetary value of these benefits over an individual's lifetime and how they vary as a result of education level.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG686/>

MG-732-OSD

The Prospects for Increasing the Reuse of Digital Training Content. Michael G. Shanley, Matthew W. Lewis, Susan G. Straus, Jeff Rothenberg, Lindsay Daugherty.

RAND was asked to examine how the Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) Initiative and the Department of Defense (DoD) more broadly might encourage the reuse of digital training content as a strategy to reduce the cost of its development. The study focused primarily on the extent to which incentives and other enablers currently are and might be used to encourage training development (TD) organizations to develop a reuse mechanism, especially one supported by repositories. Data on existing efforts to reuse digital training content were gathered from the defense, commercial, and academic sectors through semi-structured telephone interviews and site visits at large TD organizations. In addition, studies on incentive issues in the knowledge management literature and reuse efforts in the domains of software and materiel development were reviewed. Five currently used reuse strategies were identified and assessed, with the greatest emphasis on the production of reusable learning objects (RLOs) to be stored in large, searchable learning object repositories accessible to multiple organizations. Findings highlighted a number of challenges in current reuse efforts—for example, low rates of return on many investments in reuse, technical challenges with the RLO strategy that will take time to overcome, and the need to develop implementation processes for RLO reuse, including those that address disincentives to shar-

ing within and among organizations. The study also concluded that ADL can encourage the reuse option by taking a proactive approach in supporting organizations attempting to implement a reuse strategy. For example, ADL might broaden definitions of reuse and redefine success via the use of metrics and surveys, invest in high-profile pilots and other research to identify conditions with the highest potential payoffs for reuse, and evolve its role as a trusted advisor to organizations seeking guidance on implementation.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG732/>

MG-742-MPA

Film Piracy, Organized Crime, and Terrorism. Gregory F. Treverton, Carl Matthies, Karla J. Cunningham, Jeremiah Goulka, Greg Ridgeway, Anny Wong.

This report presents the findings of research into the involvement of organized crime and terrorist groups in counterfeiting products ranging from watches to automobile parts, from pharmaceuticals to computer software. It presents detailed case studies from around the globe in one area of counterfeiting, film piracy, to illustrate the broader problem of criminal—and perhaps terrorist—groups finding a new and not-much-discussed way of funding their activities. Piracy is high in payoff and low in risk, often taking place under the radar of law enforcement. The case studies provide compelling evidence of a broad, geographically dispersed, and continuing connection between film piracy and organized crime, as well as evidence that terrorist groups have used the proceeds of film piracy to finance their activities. Counterfeiting is a threat not only to the global information economy, but also to public safety and national security. Cooperation among law enforcement and governments around the world is needed in the battle against intellectual-property theft, and meaningful progress will require increased political will, strong legislation, consistent enforcement, deterrent sentencing, and innovative solutions. The report lays out an agenda of measures. Increased global intelligence-gathering and sharing is needed to further illuminate the scope and

nature of the connections between piracy and organized crime, and policymakers and law enforcement worldwide should reexamine the common but erroneous assumption that counterfeiting is a victimless crime.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG742/>

MG-745-TCE

Reparable Harm: Assessing and Addressing Disparities Faced by Boys and Men of Color in California. Lois M. Davis, M. Rebecca Kilburn, Dana Schultz.

The study identifies some of the greatest disparities for boys and men of color relative to their white counterparts across specific socioeconomic, health, safety, and school readiness indicators in California and provides information about different strategies for reducing the disparities—including effective programs, practices, and policies—that can begin making an important difference in changing the life course of boys and men of color.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG745/>

MG-745/1-TCE

Reparable Harm: Assessing and Addressing Disparities Faced by Boys and Men of Color in California, Executive Summary. Lois M. Davis, M. Rebecca Kilburn, Dana Schultz.

The summary discusses some of the greatest disparities for boys and men of color relative to their white counterparts across specific socioeconomic, health, safety, and school readiness indicators in California and provides information about different strategies for reducing the disparities—including effective programs, practices, and policies—that can begin making an important difference in changing the life course of boys and men of color.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG745/>

MG-761-A

Toward Affordable Systems: Portfolio Analysis and Management for Army Science and Technology Programs. Brian G. Chow, Richard Silberglitt, Scott Hiromoto.

Consistent with U.S. Department of Defense ac-

quisition policy since 2003, U.S. Army leadership has called for consideration of lifecycle cost at system design and technology development stages so that adjustments can be made early enough to ensure affordability. This study developed and demonstrated a method and model to incorporate lifecycle cost into the portfolio analysis and management process for Army Science and Technology programs. The linear programming model developed here can select an optimized portfolio of Science and Technology projects to meet all individual capability requirements at the lowest total remaining lifecycle cost. The study results demonstrate several applications important to the management of Army Science and Technology programs, as well as estimation methods for the contribution of Science and Technology projects to capability requirements and for cost components.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG761/>

MG-768-AF

Russian Foreign Policy: Sources and Implications. Olga Oliker, Keith Crane, Lowell H. Schwartz, Catherine Yusupov.

As Russia's economy has grown, so have the country's global involvement and influence, which often take forms that the United States neither expects nor likes, as the August 2008 conflict in Georgia demonstrated. Despite the two countries' many disagreements and the rising tension between them, the United States and Russia share some key interests and goals. In this monograph, the authors assess Russia's strategic interests and the factors that influence Russian foreign policy broadly. They examine Russia's domestic policies, economic development, and views of the world, as well as how these translate into security policies at home and abroad. They then consider the implications of Russia's evolving approaches for U.S. interests. The authors find that Russia's rising confidence will continue to create challenges for U.S. policymakers. The U.S. goal must therefore be to improve relations with Russia and build on shared views and shared interests, rather than to pursue coercive mechanisms that can easily backfire. Among other steps, the

authors recommend that Washington vigorously pursue new arms control agreements with Moscow allay Russian fears about proposed U.S. missile defenses in Europe reevaluate its promotion of energy pipeline routes that circumvent Russia resume consistent, high-level consultations, including military-to-military contacts. If Russo-U.S. relations do not improve, the United States must find ways to keep poor relations with Russia from turning into adversarial ones. The Department of Defense and U.S. Air Force have important roles to play in either scenario.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG768/>

MG-771-SRF

Understanding Iran. Jerrold D. Green, Frederic Wehrey, Charles Wolf, Jr..

Iran remains among the most poorly understood countries in the world and, for most Americans, terra incognita. A small community of American analysts in the government, academia, and the country's think tanks is, of course, working on Iran, but the overwhelming majority of them have never been to Iran or have visited only briefly. The consequences of this unfamiliarity have been distinctly negative for American policy, pushing most analyses toward a highly reductionist view. This monograph, the result of a workshop and the authors' own experience and analysis, is a concise, accessible handbook on the Islamic Republic for U.S. policymakers. As an aid to understanding current-day Iran, it synthesizes the existing analyses on the Islamic Republic and, most important, draws from non-American experts who can offer a different interpretive lens for viewing the seemingly opaque Iranian system. It offers a set of short analytic observations about the processes, institutions, networks, and actors that define Iran's politics, strategy, economic policy, and diplomacy. From these, it provides a guide for negotiating with Iran, about which the National Security Council's 2006 National Security Strategy warned, "We may face no greater challenge from a single country than from Iran."

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG771/>

MG-773-OSD

Military Enlistment of Hispanic Youth: Obstacles and Opportunities. Beth J. Asch, Christopher Buck, Jacob Alex Klerman, Meredith Kleykamp, David S. Loughran.

An implicit goal of Congress, the Department of Defense, and the armed services is that diversity in the armed services should approximate diversity in the general population. A key aspect of that diversity is the representation of Hispanics. Although polls of Hispanic youth show a strong propensity to serve in the military, Hispanics are nevertheless underrepresented among military recruits. The authors discuss the major characteristics that disproportionately disqualify Hispanic youth and explore the following questions: If recruiting standards were relaxed, what would be the effect on military performance? What actions could be taken to increase Hispanic enlistments? Finally, they examine several approaches to increasing enlistments—increasing the number of Hispanic youth who are eligible and would meet the military's entry standards, increasing interest and recruiting more intensively among the qualified Hispanic population, and targeting recruiting toward less-qualified Hispanics.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG773/>

MG-774-OSD

Enhancing Interoperability Among Enlisted Medical Personnel: A Case Study of Military Surgical Technologists. Harry J. Thie, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Adam C. Resnick, Thomas Manacapilli, Daniel Gershwin, Andrew Baxter, Roland J. Yardley.

One way to enhance the interoperability of medical service personnel is by training service specialists to a common standard. A methodology is outlined for defining a common standard of practice (SOP) that can be applied to any enlisted medical specialty with the goal of consolidating training for enlisted military personnel across the services. The methodology involves three analytic tasks: Define a common SOP for the specialty, validate it through reviews by military and civilian subject matter experts, and identify a set of training options that will result in the required number

of specialists trained to a given level of proficiency. The methodology is illustrated by applying it to the military surgical technologist specialty. The authors examine the commonality of work across services rather than commonality of training as currently provided to define a common scope of practice. They identify and evaluate different training methods and different ways of obtaining qualified medical personnel. However, the authors note that achieving common training is a necessary but not sufficient condition for achieving interoperability and that interoperability may be more easily achieved in future years as other transformational initiatives are implemented.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG774/>

MG-775-OSD

Qualifying Military Health Care Officers as “Joint”: Weighing the Pros and Cons. Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Harry J. Thie.

The challenges facing the U.S. military at home and abroad have highlighted the need for officers, including health care officers, who are educated and trained in joint matters and prepared to take on the new roles and responsibilities demanded by the current environment. This research, part of a larger project examining the preparation and support of leaders in the medical field in the civilian and military sectors, evaluates the need for and feasibility of qualifying health care officers as “joint” officers. Traditionally, officers could attain joint qualification by attending joint professional military education courses and serving in billets that provide them with joint duty experience and are included on the Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL). New policy states that officers can also receive this experience in non-JDAL billets. However, both the traditional and current policies preclude the inclusion of certain positions, particularly health care officer positions, on the JDAL and allow waivers on a case-by-case basis from the joint requirement for promotion to general or flag officer positions. In addition to an extensive policy review, the study included an assessment of data from the 2005 Joint Officer Management Census survey suggesting that some health care officers

are indeed serving in billets that need and provide joint duty experience for which they should receive credit.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG775/>

MG-776-TBNA/TEDA

The Global Technology Revolution China, Executive Summary: Emerging Technology Opportunities for the Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA). Richard Silberglitt, Anny Wong, With S. R. Bohandy, Brian G. Chow, Noreen Clancy, Scott Hassell, David R. Howell, Gregory S. Jones, Eric Landree, Parry Norling.

In 2007, the Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and one of its administrative zones, the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA), in northeast China commissioned the RAND Corporation to perform a technology-foresight study to help them develop and implement a strategic vision and plan for economic growth through technological innovation. The principal objectives were to identify the most-promising emerging technology applications for TBNA and TEDA to pursue as part of their plan for growth, to analyze the drivers and barriers they would face in each case, and to recommend action plans for each technology application (TA). Seven TAs should form a pivotal part of TBNA’s comprehensive strategic plan: cheap solar energy; advanced mobile communications and radio-frequency identification; rapid bioassays; membranes, filters, and catalysts for water purification; molecular-scale drug design, development, and delivery; electric and hybrid vehicles; and green manufacturing. The specific action plans can be integrated into an overarching strategic plan that rests on three legs: building a state-of-the-art R&D program; updating and expanding TBNA and TEDA’s manufacturing base; and positioning TBNA and TEDA for the global marketplace. The plan offers TBNA a wealth of opportunities that will position it for the future development it envisions, and each TA emerges from one or more of TEDA’s current pillar industries, making for a fluid transition that builds on existing strengths.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG776/>

MG-777-AF

What It Takes: Air Force Command of Joint Operations. Michael Spirtas, Thomas-Durell Young, S. Rebecca Zimmerman.

When appropriate, the U.S. Air Force needs to be prepared to supply joint task force (JTF) headquarters. If the U.S. Air Force takes the steps necessary to produce JTF-capable units, both the service and the nation would benefit. The authors consider the nature of JTF command, survey command-related developments in other services and in other elements of the defense community, and examine four JTF operations. They raise issues for the Air Force to consider and offer a set of recommendations aimed at enhancing the Air Force's ability to staff and run JTF headquarters.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG777/>

MG-779-AF

Contractor Logistics Support in the U.S. Air Force. Michael Boito, Cynthia R. Cook, John C. Graser.

The Air Force has several options for sustaining weapon systems and components but has, in recent years, increasingly chosen contractor logistics support (CLS) over organic support. Still, questions remain about costs and efficiency, even about whether CLS is the best option. The authors explored these by reviewing the relevant government and DoD documents and data and by speaking with various knowledgeable individuals. The authors noted that CLS contracts have often gone to original equipment manufacturers because, lacking the technical data, the Air Force could not choose a third party. They also noted that contracts that guarantee large annual sums limit the Air Force's ability to adjust when its own funding changes and that the reasons underpinning these decisions are not always complete or consistent across the service. Centralizing and standardizing data and the related management skills would help make them available across the Air Force. More important, to retain all its choices for logistics services throughout a system's life cycle, the Air Force should acquire the technical

data or data rights near the start of the acquisition process.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG779/>

MG-781-AF

Dangerous But Not Omnipotent: Exploring the Reach and Limitations of Iranian Power in the Middle East. Frederic Wehrey, David E. Thaler, Nora Bensahel, Kim Cragin, Jerrold D. Green, Dalia Dassa Kaye, Nadia Oweidat, Jennifer Li.

Following the U.S. invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan, the Iranian threat to U.S. interests has taken on seemingly unprecedented qualities of aggressiveness and urgency. Added to its provocative positions on the nuclear program, support for Levantine militant groups, and development of threatening military capabilities is the sense that Iran is trying to effect far-reaching changes on the regional and even global stage. Within this context, this report aims to provide policy planners with a new framework for anticipating and preparing for the strategic challenges Iran will present over the next ten to fifteen years. In an analysis grounded in the observation that although Iranian power projection is marked by strengths, it also has serious liabilities and limitations, this report assesses four critical areas—the Iranian regime's perception of itself as a regional and even global power, Iran's conventional military buildup and aspirations for asymmetric warfare, its support to Islamist militant groups, and its appeal to Arab public opinion. Based on this assessment, the report offers a new U.S. policy paradigm that seeks to manage the challenges Iran presents through the exploitation of regional barriers to its power and sources of caution in the regime's strategic calculus.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG781/>

MG-783-DTRA

Building Partner Capacity to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction. Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Joe Hogler, With Benjamin Bahney, Kim Cragin, David R. Howell, Charlotte Lynch, S. Rebecca Zimmerman.

Limited resources, access, and incomplete knowl-

edge of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats create a need for working with appropriate partner countries around the world to address these challenging threats. This RAND National Defense Research Institute monograph outlines and then applies a four-step process for developing regional approaches to building partner capacity (BPC) to combat WMD. These steps include identifying capabilities and desired end states relative to the WMD threat, working with potential partners, identifying relevant BPC ways and means, and developing a framework to assess the effectiveness of BPC programs and activities. In doing so, the monograph identifies seven key themes that are linked to the recommendations. These key themes include improving guidance, increasing visibility of ongoing activities at a global level, improving coordination, encouraging collaboration, implementing procedures, conducting assessments, and securing resources.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG783/>

MG-785-AF

How Should Air Force Expeditionary Medical Capabilities Be Expressed?. Don Snyder, Edward W. Chan, James J. Burks, Mahyar A. Amouzegar, Adam C. Resnick.

This report devises a new metric for measuring expeditionary medical support (EMEDS) and develops a framework for applying it across three Air Force medical mission areas: deployed support to the warfighter, humanitarian relief, and defense support to civil authorities. The operational emphasis of EMEDS is on patient flow. An injured patient receives limited treatment locally and is then moved from the point of injury to an EMEDS facility as quickly as possible. There, the patient is further evaluated, stabilized, triaged, treated, and evacuated to a higher level of care. Each level of care is designed to be sufficient for immediate needs, not to provide definitive care. This emphasis on flow streamlines capabilities that need to be deployed and places the definitive care in the most capable facilities. The current measure of EMEDS capabilities, the number of available beds, is inadequate because the components of

the expeditionary medical system are not intended to hold patients. The new metric developed in this study focuses on the rate at which each component of the deployment system can evaluate, stabilize, triage and treat, and evacuate patients, or the medical STEP rate. This measure more closely captures the requirement at the time of need and holds the promise of providing a more agile, responsive, and effective medical deployment capability.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG785/>

MG-789-AF

Titanium: Industrial Base, Price Trends, and Technology Initiatives. Somi Seong, Obaid Younossi, Benjamin W. Goldsmith, With Thomas Lang, Michael J. Neumann.

Titanium accounts for a significant portion of the structural weight of many aircraft. Its high strength-to-weight ratio, high strength at high temperatures, corrosion resistance, and thermal stability make it ideal for airframe structures. However, in recent years a combination of multiple factors has caused a major spike in titanium prices that is expected to significantly influence the acquisition costs of future aircraft. This monograph examines the titanium industrial base, titanium production technology, and the factors underlying price fluctuations in the titanium market to assess their implications for the production cost of future airframes. The authors also suggest how the Department of Defense might mitigate the economic risks involved in the titanium market and reduce the cost of raw materials used in military airframes. In contrast with existing studies, which mainly focus on aircraft demand cycles in analyzing titanium price fluctuations, the monograph highlights the role of supply-side drivers, China's impact on the titanium market through cross-market substitution effect, the significance of industrial demand, and the increase in spot market transactions.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG789/>

MG-790-AF

International Cooperation with Partner Air Forces. Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Kim Cragin, Eric Gons, Beth Grill, John E. Peters, Rachel M. Swanger.

The U.S. Air Force faces a challenging environment as it devises an approach to managing security cooperation with partner countries. The important mission of countering terrorist and insurgent groups abroad requires working closely with allies and partner countries to strengthen security. Accordingly, current U.S. defense strategy emphasizes that the U.S. armed forces should prepare to do more to work “by, with, and through partners” to accomplish their missions. The U.S. Air Force could benefit from an enhanced process for identifying appropriate capabilities, as well as the ability to match these capabilities to candidate partner air forces and, where appropriate, build these capabilities into capacity through focused security cooperation. It is also important to identify other useful activities from other Services and key allies to enhance capacity-building and synchronize efforts to collectively pursue U.S. objectives. Five focus areas for implementing an enhanced approach to security cooperation are detailed: increased visibility into activities; strengthening processes for planning, evaluation, and resourcing; and creating institutions that treat security cooperation the same as other major Air Force priorities.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG790/>

MG-793-AF

Enhancing Fires and Maneuver Capability Through Greater Air-Ground Joint Interdependence. Jody Jacobs, David E. Johnson, Katherine Comanor, Lewis Jamison, Leland Joe, David Vaughan.

Although airpower capabilities have improved dramatically in the past decade, the joint warfighting potential offered by these capabilities is not being fully realized. Service transformation efforts and lessons learned during combat operations in Afghanistan and Iraq highlight doctrinal and technical issues with air and ground integration. The authors propose several alternative options for improving the effectiveness of air and ground fires and maneuver. To compare the potential effectiveness of the options, they develop a methodology that models the essential counterland air-ground interactions under discussion, based on a scenario that focuses on the disruption of enemy ground

force maneuver. They suggest a new joint warfighting concept that has design elements specifically put in place to enhance the prioritization and synchronization of joint fires and maneuver. This concept offers important benefits and significant added flexibility for employing joint forces to achieve the commander’s objectives across the entire theater.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG793/>

MG-794-NAVY

Navy Enterprises: Evaluating Their Role in Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE). Jessie Riposo, Irv Blickstein, John A. Friel, Kindle Fell.

The Navy Enterprise has evolved over the past decade to achieve various objectives from improving efficiencies through lean, six-sigma efforts to producing the workforce of the future. This evaluation of the participation of organizations within the Navy Enterprise in the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) system (1) identifies and describes the current participation of Navy Enterprise organizations in PPBE and (2) identifies and assesses potential alternatives for Navy Enterprise participation. RAND analysts evaluated available documentation and conducted extensive interviews with nearly twenty senior leaders throughout the Navy. The biggest benefit of the Navy Enterprise construct from a PPBE perspective has been the increased communication between resource sponsors, providers, and warfighters, which has helped the Navy to better assess the cost and risk trade-offs of resource-allocation decisions. However, the additional workload borne by the enterprises and additional complexity brought into the PPBE process could be greater than the benefit.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG794/>

MG-796-QATAR

The Reform of Qatar University. Joy S. Moini, Tora K. Bikson, C. Richard Neu, Laura DeSisto, With Mohammed Al Hamadi, Sheikha Jabor Al Thani.

In 2003, the State of Qatar engaged the RAND-

Qatar Policy Institute to assist Qatar University, the nation's first and only public higher education institution, with reform of its major administrative and academic structures, policies, and practices. This monograph summarizes that reform effort, which formally lasted from October 2003 through January 2007. The authors recount the motivation for reform, describe the design of the reform agenda, and detail the early stages of the implementation effort. They conclude with a reflection on the reform strategy, including the key elements that made the reform possible, the difficult choices that reform leaders had to make, and the challenges that lie ahead for the reformed Qatar University.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG796/>

MG-799-OSD

Foundation for Integrating Employee Health Activities for Active Duty Personnel in the Department of Defense. Gary Cecchine, Elizabeth M. Sloss, Christopher Nelson, Gail Fisher, Preethi R. Sama, Asha Pathak, David M. Adamson.

If the Department of Defense (DoD) moves toward a more integrated employee health system, a foundation of information about the current system and requisite elements for such integration will be needed. The authors reviewed the research literature and DoD policy documents and interviewed DoD personnel to make several observations about the current state of safety and occupational health (SOH) arrangements in DoD. Currently, SOH policy cuts across several organizations at high levels in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and SOH programs are implemented by each of the military services. Recently, leadership attention has focused on safety, mostly apart from occupational health, as a separate priority. DoD and the services have made efforts to increase coordination, including both high-level formal councils and through informal relationships among SOH practitioners. Health promotion and wellness have received considerable attention within DoD through periodic health assessments and educational programs, yet these areas have not benefited from the same increased coordination. As DoD contemplates a more integrated ap-

proach, the authors considered what DoD might learn from civilian experience with integrating employee health activities. To address this, the authors reviewed civilian models of integration to identify promising approaches and practices that might inform DoD efforts. The review of activities related to employee health in DoD—including industrial hygiene, safety, health promotion and wellness, occupational health, and its relatively mature health information technology infrastructure—indicates that there might be little need for DoD to introduce new programs but more need to make use of the information generated by the existing programs in a more coordinated, integrated manner.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG799/>

MG-801-A

Integrating Civilian Agencies in Stability Operations. Thomas S. Szayna, Derek Eaton, James E. Barnett II, Brooke Stearns Lawson, Terrence K. Kelly, Zachary Haldeman.

In a project entitled “Integrating the Interagency in Planning for Army Stability Operations,” RAND Arroyo Center examined the question of how the Army can help make key civilian agencies more capable partners in the planning and execution of stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) operations. The authors identify the primary and secondary civilian agencies that should be involved in strategic-level planning and implementation of SSTR operations. Then, relying on available information on Provincial Reconstruction Teams and using a variety of federal databases, the authors identify the skill sets needed for the envisioned Field Advance Civilian Teams and where these skills reside in the federal government. The authors then assess the capacity of the main civilian agencies to participate in SSTR operations and analyze the recurring structural problems that have plagued their attempts to do so. The authors suggest a series of options that are worth considering in order to improve the current situation. Even without much action at the national level, the Army can still improve the situation by improving Army Civil Affairs and by executing a well-thought-

out strategy of liaison officers assigned to the civilian agencies most important for SSTR operations.
<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG801/>

MG-804-DHS

The Challenge of Domestic Intelligence in a Free Society: A Multidisciplinary Look at the Creation of a U.S. Domestic Counterterrorism Intelligence Agency. Brian A. Jackson, Agnes Gereben Schaefer, Darcy Noricks, Benjamin W. Goldsmith, Genevieve Lester, Jeremiah Goulka, Michael A. Wer-muth, Martin C. Libicki, David R. Howell.

Whether U.S. terrorism-prevention efforts match the threat continues to be central in policy debate. Part of this debate is whether the United States needs a dedicated domestic counterterrorism intelligence agency. To inform future policy decisionmaking, this book examines, from a variety of perspectives, the policy proposal that such an agency be created. These include its possible capabilities, comparing its potential effectiveness with that of current efforts, and its acceptability to the public, as well as various balances and trade-offs involved in creating such an agency. Reflecting the limits in the data available and the significant uncertainty associated with this policy area, if there is a unifying message from the study, it is one of caution and deliberation. In an area in which direct assessment and analysis are limited, there is a need to carefully consider the implications and potential outcomes of such significant policy changes. In doing so, examination from different perspectives and through different approaches—to ideally capture a sufficient picture of the complexity to see not just the benefits we hope to gain from policy change but the layers of effects and interactions that could either help or hurt the chances of those benefits appearing—is a critical ingredient of policy deliberation and design.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG804/>

MG-805-DHS

Considering the Creation of a Domestic Intelligence Agency in the United States: Lessons from the Experiences of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Brian A. Jackson, Peter Chalk, Richard Warnes, Lindsay Clut-

terbuck, Aidan Kirby Winn.

With terrorism still prominent on the U.S. agenda, whether the country's prevention efforts match the threat the United States faces continues to be central in policy debate. One element of this debate is questioning whether the United States should create a dedicated domestic intelligence agency. Case studies of five other democracies—Australia, Canada, France, Germany, and the UK—provide lessons and common themes that may help policymakers decide. The authors find that most of the five countries separate the agency that conducts domestic intelligence gathering from any arrest and detention powers each country has instituted some measure of external oversight over its domestic intelligence agency liaison with other international, foreign, state, and local agencies helps ensure the best sharing of information the boundary between domestic and international intelligence activities may be blurring.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG805/>

MG-808-NAVY

A Survey of Missions for Unmanned Undersea Vehicles. Robert W. Button, John Kamp, Thomas B. Curtin, James Dryden.

Which military missions for unmanned undersea vehicles (UUVs) appear most promising to pursue in terms of military need, operational and technical risks, alternatives, and cost? To answer this question, the authors assess risks associated with using UUVs for advocated missions, identify non-UUV alternatives that may be more appropriate for such missions, and analyze potential costs associated with UUV development and use. They conclude that seven missions—mine countermeasures, deployment of leave-behind surveillance sensors or sensor arrays, near-land and harbor monitoring, oceanography, monitoring undersea infrastructure, anti-submarine warfare tracking, and inspection/identification—appear most promising. Among other recommendations, the authors suggest that the U.S. Navy consolidate its unmanned system master plans and establish relevant priorities in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Increased em-

phasis on the use of surface platforms rather than submarines as host platforms is recommended.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG808/>

MG-809-NIOSH

Demonstrating and Communicating Research Impact: Preparing NIOSH Programs for External Review. Valerie L. Williams, Elisa Eiseman, Eric Landree, David M. Adamson.

From 2005 to 2008, the National Academies conducted an external review of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) research programs. The National Academies' review assessed the programs' impact on and relevance to preventing work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. This book describes the methodology that RAND researchers developed to help NIOSH research programs demonstrate and communicate the impact of their activities. The methodology is based on the use of logic models, outcome worksheets, and outcome narratives as key tools in preparing evidence packages that describe the contribution that NIOSH research activities have made in reducing occupational illnesses, injuries, and fatalities. Collectively, these tools offer research programs an approach to conceptualizing their research pathway to outcomes, tracing specific cases of outcomes back to research activities, and creating a model package that concisely communicates the evidence of impact. Clearly, more tools and methods are needed to map the causal connections between publicly funded research and its social benefits. However, putting the tools described here to rigorous use is an important step in determining whether federally funded research programs are achieving long-range societal goals.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG809/>

MG-811-AF

Cross-Cultural Skills for Deployed Air Force Personnel: Defining Cross-Cultural Performance. Chaitra M. Hardison, Carra S. Sims, Farhana Ali, Andres Villamizar, Benjamin F. Mundell, Paul Howe.

Because of its strong interest in providing airmen

with the cross-cultural skills that have grown ever more essential to successful mission accomplishment in foreign environments, the Air Force asked RAND to provide a foundation for the design of a comprehensive Air Force program of cross-cultural training and education. RAND researchers responded by first creating a taxonomy covering all behaviors relevant to cross-cultural performance after the need for such a taxonomy became evident from a review of the literature on cross-cultural performance and discussions with Air Force personnel. From this taxonomy, the researchers developed a framework of 14 categories of cross-cultural behaviors—nine categories of enabling behaviors and five of goal-oriented behaviors. This framework was then used in designing a survey for 21,000 recently deployed airmen that asked them to rate the importance of the behaviors to their deployed performance and the helpfulness of training they had received in the behaviors (both over their careers and just prior to deployment). Respondents were also asked to indicate how much training they had received. Recommendations and suggestions for the design of a comprehensive program of cross-cultural training and education and for further research steps were made based on extensive analyses of the results, which included determining whether training needs differed by AFSC, grade (enlisted/officer), and deployment location.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG811/>

MG-815-AF

Assessing Capabilities and Risks in Air Force Programming: Framework, Metrics, and Methods. Don Snyder, Patrick Mills, Adam C. Resnick, Brent D. Fulton.

The goal of the defense budget is to deliver a portfolio of capabilities to meet a spectrum of uncertain future security environments. Despite progress in recent U.S. Air Force capabilities-based programming efforts, many limitations persist, and there are many disconnects between capability assessments and programming. To help mitigate these limitations, the findings presented here reexamine capabilities-based programming by introducing a new definition of capability metrics and a new set of algorithms for building and evaluating budgeting

allocations. The capability metrics relate resources to operational-level activities in national plans, apply across a range of programs, and conform to programming boundaries. The algorithms provide the programmer with a means to quantitatively and reproducibly develop programming options in light of an uncertain future security environment, serving as a means to express capabilities and risks of resource allocations in terms of national planning objectives.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG815/>

MG-819-A

A Stability Police Force for the United States: Justification and Options for Creating U.S. Capabilities. Terrence K. Kelly, Seth G. Jones, James E. Barnett II, Keith Crane, Robert C. Davis, Carl Jensen.

Establishing security is the sine qua non of stability operations, since it is a prerequisite for reconstruction and development. Security requires a mix of military and police forces to deal with a range of threats from insurgents to criminal organizations. This research examines the creation of a high-end police force, which the authors call a Stability Police Force (SPF). The study considers what size force is necessary, how responsive it needs to be, where in the government it might be located, what capabilities it should have, how it could be staffed, and its cost. This monograph also considers several options for locating this force within the U.S. government, including the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. Secret Service, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) in the Department of State, and the U.S. Army's Military Police. The authors conclude that an SPF containing 6,000 people—created in the U.S. Marshals Service and staffed by a “hybrid option,” in which SPF members are federal police officers seconded to federal, state, and local police agencies when not deployed—would be the most effective of the options considered. The SPF would be able to deploy in 30 days. The cost for this option would be \$637.3 million annually, in FY2007 dollars.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG819/>

MG-821-OSD

The Rise of the Pasdaran: Assessing the Domestic Roles of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps. Frederic Wehrey, Jerrold D. Green, Brian Nichiporuk, Alireza Nader, Lydia Hansell, Rasool Nafisi, S. R. Bohandy.

Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC)—also known as the Pasdaran (Persian for “guards”)—was initially created by Ayatollah Khomeini during the 1978–1979 Islamic Revolution as an ideological guard for the nascent regime. Since then, it has evolved into an expansive socio-political-economic conglomerate whose influence extends into virtually every corner of Iranian political life and society. In the political sphere, many high-ranking officials are former Pasdaran. As a force in Iranian culture and society, the IRGC controls media outlets and conducts training and education programs that are designed not only to bolster loyalty to the regime and train citizens in homeland defense, but also to improve the IRGC's own institutional credibility. And on the economic front, the IRGC controls a wide variety of commercial enterprises, including both government contracting and illicit smuggling and black-market enterprises. In this monograph, Wehrey et al. assess the IRGC less as a traditional military entity and more as a domestic actor, emphasizing its multidimensional nature and the variety of roles it plays in Iran's political culture, economy, and society.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG821/>

MG-827-AF

Managing Risk in USAF Force Planning. Frank Camm, Lauren Caston, Alexander C. Hou, Forrest E. Morgan, Alan J. Vick.

The U.S. Department of Defense is currently shifting funding from future investment programs to cover urgent war needs, accepting some increase in future risk in order to reduce risk in the near term, and this tension between current and future operational priorities is likely to worsen. To effectively manage risk across possible missions and between today and tomorrow, senior Air Force leaders must make difficult decisions. This mono-

graph seeks to provide the Air Force with a framework to structure their deliberations, connect them to supporting staff and expert inputs, and communicate their decisions to a broader audience. It describes a risk-management process that would help senior Air Force leaders to (1) focus planning on the most salient threats, (2) gain greater clarity on the risks associated with alternative courses of action across multiple futures, (3) maintain a sense of the persistent uncertainties associated with any policy choice, and (4) effectively communicate their judgments about risk to key audiences.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG827/>

MG-828-A

Supporting the U.S. Army Human Resources Command's Human Capital Strategic Planning. Ralph Masi, Anny Wong, John E. Boon, Jr., Peter Schirmer, Jerry M. Sollinger.

The 2005 BRAC legislation directed the Army to move its Human Resources Command (HRC) to Fort Knox, Kentucky by 2011. The Army, in turn, directed that a staff reduction also take place at HRC, requiring reorganization. Ensuring that HRC actions stay consistent with new approaches to strategic human capital management throughout this transition is vital. HRC thus asked RAND Arroyo Center to produce personnel competency models and a framework for training to support its future delivery of personnel services in the context of its reorganization and relocation. The project focused on three tasks. One was to develop personnel competency models for jobs that would survive the reorganization. A second was to identify gaps between the competencies HRC would need and the ability to address them in the Fort Knox area. The final task was to develop training concepts to close gaps between current and future workforces. Interviews and analysis of survey responses enabled Arroyo researchers to identify 14 competencies organized into four major categories: enterprise perspective, management skills, domain knowledge, and leadership skills. Analysis also showed that it will be difficult for HRC to meet near-term workforce demand in the

Fort Knox area, in part because demand will be so high. Research results indicate that ensuring a fully staffed and competent HRC workforce beyond 2010 will require intensive long-term recruiting, development, and management strategies, including prioritized retention strategies, national searches, and targeted recruiting. HRC should also begin partnering with Kentucky's educational institutions now, to produce workers with the necessary competencies over the long term.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG828/>

MG-829-MPF/NIDA

The Economic Cost of Methamphetamine Use in the United States, 2005. Nancy Nicosia, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, Beau Kilmer, Russell Lundberg, James Chiesa.

This first national estimate suggests that the economic cost of methamphetamine (meth) use in the United States reached \$23.4 billion in 2005. Given the uncertainty in estimating the costs of meth use, this book provides a lower-bound estimate of \$16.2 billion and an upper-bound estimate of \$48.3 billion. The analysis considers a wide range of consequences due to meth use, including the burden of addiction, premature death, drug treatment, and aspects of lost productivity, crime and criminal justice, health care, production and environmental hazards, and child endangerment. Other potential harms of meth, however, could not be included due to a lack of scientific evidence or to data issues. Although meth causes some unique harms, many of the primary cost drivers are similar to those identified in economic assessments of other illicit drugs. Among the most costly elements are the intangible burden of addiction and premature death, which account for nearly two-thirds of the economic costs. The intangible burden of addiction measures the lower quality of life experienced by those addicted to the drug. Crime and criminal-justice costs also account for a significant share of economic costs, as do lost productivity, removing a child from the parents' home, and drug treatment. One unusual cost captured in the analysis is that associated with the production of meth, which requires toxic chemicals that can result in

fire, explosions, and other negative events.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG829/>

MG-836-OSD

Preparing and Training for the Full Spectrum of Military Challenges: Insights from the Experiences of China, France, the United Kingdom, India, and Israel. David E. Johnson, Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Roger Cliff, M. Wade Markel, Laurence Smallman, Michael Spirtas.

The U.S. military training system is the envy of many countries around the world, so what can the United States learn from other militaries about how better to prepare for full-spectrum operations and deployments? The authors examine the militaries of China, France, the UK, India, and Israel to identify different approaches to readiness, adaptability, and operational issues, including using subject-matter experts to improve training for specific deployments using staff training to prepare forces for multiple contingencies allowing combat training centers to focus on foundational skills preparing units for a specific operational environment prior to deployment. The authors also examine how the United States, France, and the UK prepare for and conduct train, advise, and assist (TAA) missions, finding that the three countries employ significantly different approaches to staff selection, TAA deployments, staff training, and career progression.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG836/>

MG-837-A

Developing Headquarters Guidance for Army Installation Sustainability Plans in 2007. Beth E. Lachman, Ellen M. Pint, Gary Cecchine, Kimberly Colloton.

Given the experiences of industry and communities, many Army installations have started to develop and implement installation sustainability plans (ISPs). An ISP documents long-range plans addressing mission, community, and environmental issues developed through a strategic planning process. RAND Arroyo Center examined the experiences of Army installations with sustainability

planning in 2007, and made recommendations to Headquarters, Department of the Army to help foster the effective development and implementation of installation sustainability plans throughout the Army. The authors provide background information on sustainability, describe the installation sustainability planning process and progress in ISP implementation at the time, and recommend approaches to improve the ISP process throughout the Army.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG837/>

MG-838-USCC

Imported Oil and U.S. National Security. Keith Crane, Andreas Goldthau, Michael Toman, Thomas Light, Stuart E. Johnson, Alireza Nader, Angel Rabasa, Harun Dogo.

In 2007, on a net basis, the United States imported 58 percent of the oil it consumed. This book critically evaluates commonly suggested links between these oil imports and U.S. national security. The major risk to the United States posed by reliance on oil is the economic costs of a major disruption in global oil supplies. On the other hand, the study found no evidence that oil exporters have been able to use embargoes or threats of embargoes to achieve key political and foreign policy goals. Oil revenues are irrelevant for terrorist groups' ability to launch attacks. The study also assesses the economic, political, and military costs and benefits of potential policies to alleviate challenges to U.S. national security linked to imported oil. Of these measures, the adoption of the following energy policies by the U.S. government would most effectively reduce the costs to U.S. national security of importing oil: (1) Support well-functioning oil markets and refrain from imposing price controls or rationing during times of severe disruptions in supply. (2) Initiate a high-level review of prohibitions on exploring and developing new oil fields in restricted areas in order to provide policymakers and stakeholders with up-to-date and unbiased information on both economic benefits and environmental risks from relaxing those restrictions. (3) Ensure that licensing and permit-

ting procedures and environmental standards for developing and producing oil and oil substitutes are clear, efficient, balanced in addressing both costs and benefits, and transparent. (4) Impose an excise tax on oil to increase fuel economy and soften growth in demand for oil. (5) Provide more U.S. government funding for research on improving the efficiency with which the U.S. economy uses oil and competing forms of energy.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG838/>

MG-839-QATAR

Developing a School Finance System for K–12 Reform in Qatar. Cassandra M. Guarino, Titus Galama, Louay Constant, Gabriella Gonzalez, Jeffery C. Tanner, Charles A. Goldman.

Reform-minded leaders of Qatar, who have embarked on a sweeping reform of their nation's education system, asked RAND to evaluate the education finance system that has been adopted and to offer suggestions for improvements. The authors analyze the system's evolution and resource allocation patterns between 2004 and 2006 and develop analytic tools for performing the evaluation, including a framework that allows assessment of the system in light of six main objectives: adequacy, efficiency, equity, accountability, transparency, and an appropriate balance between stability and responsiveness. Several data sources helped in the analysis, including financial data from schools, school administrative data, student data and test scores, and information about each student's parents and family life. The authors note the considerable progress that Qatar's education reform has made in just a few short years.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG839/>

MG-840-SRF

Saudi-Iranian Relations Since the Fall of Saddam: Rivalry, Cooperation, and Implications for U.S. Policy. Frederic Wehrey, Theodore W. Karasik, Alireza Nader, Jeremy Ghez, Lydia Hansell, Robert A. Guffey.

The often tense relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran has been at the center of many of

the major political shifts that have occurred in the Middle East since the fall of Saddam Hussein in 2003. This volume documents a study of how relations between the two powers have unfolded in the Persian Gulf, Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine from 2003 through January 2009. Wehrey et al. detail the complex and multidimensional relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran and its implications for regional stability and U.S. interests. In doing so, the authors challenge conventional thinking about Saudi-Iranian relations, arguing, for example, that Sunni-Shi'a distinctions are not the key driver in dealings between the two nations, that the two states have a tendency to engage on areas of common interest, and that the notion of a watertight bloc of Gulf Arab states opposing Iran is increasingly unrealistic. The study concludes with U.S. policy recommendations for leveraging the Saudi-Iranian relationship, particularly in the context of a U.S. drawdown in Iraq, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and the Iranian nuclear issue.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG840/>

MG-845-RDCC/OSD

The Long March: Building an Afghan National Army. Obaid Younossi, Peter Dahl Thruelsen, Jonathan Vaccaro, Jerry M. Sollinger, Brian Grady.

The Afghan National Army (ANA) is critical to the success of the allied efforts in Afghanistan and the ultimate stability of the national government. This monograph assesses the ANA's progress in the areas of recruitment, training, facilities, and operational capability. It draws on a variety of sources: in-country interviews with U.S., NATO, and Afghan officials; data provided by the U.S. Army; open-source literature; and a series of public opinion surveys conducted in Afghanistan over the past several years. Although the ANA has come a long way since the outset of the recent conflict in the country, the authors conclude that coalition forces, especially those of the United States, will play a crucial role in Afghanistan for the foreseeable future, particularly in light of the increased threat from Taliban forces and other illegally armed criminal groups.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG845/>

MG-846-OSD

The Evolving Terrorist Threat to Southeast Asia: A Net Assessment. Peter Chalk, Angel Rabasa, William Rosenau, Leanne Piggott.

Terrorism is not new to Southeast Asia. For much of the Cold War, the activities of a variety of domestic ethnonationalist and religious militant groups posed a significant challenge to the region's internal stability. Since the 1990s, however, the residual challenge posed by substate militant extremism has risen in reaction to both the force of modernization pursued by many Southeast Asian governments and the political influence of radical Islam. Building on prior RAND research analyzing the underlying motives, drivers, and capabilities of the principal extremist groups that have resorted to terrorist violence in the Philippines, southern Thailand, and Indonesia, this study examined the historical roots of militancy in these countries to provide context for assessing the degree to which local agendas are either being subsumed within a broader ideological framework or shaped by other extremist movements. Moving beyond simple terrorism analysis, this research also examined national and international government responses to militant movements in the region, including counterterrorist initiatives, military and policing strategies, hearts-and-minds campaigns, and funding and support from international organizations and governments (including the United States). Finally, the study broke new ground in assessing Cambodia as a potential future terrorist operational and logistical hub in Southeast Asia.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG846/>

MG-847-CC

Occupying Iraq: A History of the Coalition Provisional Authority. James Dobbins, Seth G. Jones, Benjamin Runkle, Siddharth Mohandas.

The American engagement in Iraq has been looked at from many perspectives—the flawed intelligence that provided the war's rationale, the failed effort to secure an international mandate, the rapid success of the invasion, and the long ensuing counterinsurgency campaign. This book

focuses on the activities of the Coalition Provisional Authority and its administrator, L. Paul Bremer, who governed Iraq from May 2003 to June of the following year. It is based on interviews with many of those responsible for setting and implementing occupation policy, on the memoirs of American and Iraqi officials who have since left office, on journalists' accounts of the period, and on nearly 100,000 never-before-released CPA documents. The book recounts and evaluates the efforts of the United States and its coalition partners to restore public services, reform the judicial and penal systems, fight corruption, revitalize the economy, and create the basis for representative government. It also addresses the occupation's most striking failure: the inability of the United States and its coalition partners to protect the Iraqi people from the criminals and extremists in their midst.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG847/>

MG-848-OSD

Underkill: Scalable Capabilities for Military Operations amid Populations. David C. Gompert, Stuart E. Johnson, Martin C. Libicki, David R. Frelinger, John Gordon IV, Raymond Smith, Camille A. Sawak.

The battle for Gaza revealed an extremist strategy: hiding in cities and provoking attack to cause civilian deaths that can be blamed on the attacking forces. The U.S. and allied militaries, having no options but lethal force or no options at all, are ill-equipped to defeat this strategy. The use of lethal force in dense populations can harm and alienate the very people whose cooperation U.S. forces are trying to earn. To solve this problem, a new RAND study proposes a "continuum of force"—a suite of capabilities that includes sound, light, lasers, cell phones, and video cameras. In missions ranging from counterinsurgency to peacekeeping to humanitarian intervention to quelling disorder, the typical small unit of the U.S. military should and can have portable, easy-to-use, all-purpose capabilities to carry out its missions without killing or hurting civilians that may get in the way. The technologies for these capabilities are available but have not been recognized as a solution to this

strategic problem and, consequently, need more high-level attention and funding.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG848/>

MG-849-OSD

Social Science for Counterterrorism: Putting the Pieces Together. Paul K. Davis, Kim Cragin, With Darcy Noricks, Todd C. Helmus, Christopher Paul, Claude Berrebi, Brian A. Jackson, Gaga Gvineria, Michael Egner, Benjamin Bahney.

The authors report on an aggressively interdisciplinary project to survey and integrate the scholarly social-science literature relevant to counterterrorism. They draw on literature from numerous disciplines, both qualitative and quantitative, and then use high-level conceptual models to pull the pieces together. In their monograph, they identify points of agreement and disagreement and point out instances in which disagreements merely reflect difference of research context or perspective. Priorities for further research are suggested and improved ways to frame questions for research and analysis are identified. The questions addressed relate to how terrorism arises, why some individuals become terrorists, how terrorists generate public support, how terrorist organizations make decisions, how terrorism declines, why individuals disengage, and how strategic communications can be more or less effective.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG849/>

MG-850-AF

China's International Behavior: Activism, Opportunism, and Diversification. Evan S. Medeiros.

China is now a global actor of significant and growing importance. It is active in regions and on issues that were once only peripheral to its interests, and it is effectively using tools previously unavailable. It is no longer appropriate to talk of integrating China into the international system; by and large, it is already there. Its international behavior is clearly altering the dynamics of the current international system, but it is not transforming its structure. China's global activism is continually changing and has so many dimensions that it im-

mediately raises questions about its current and future intentions and the implications for global stability and prosperity. This volume examines how China views its security environment, how it defines its international objectives, how it is pursuing these objectives, and the consequences for U.S. economic and security interests.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG850/>

MG-852-OSD

Improving Capacity for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations. Nora Bensahel, Olga Oliker, Heather Peterson.

Until recently, governments and militaries have preferred to focus attention and resources on conventional military operations rather than stabilization and reconstruction missions. Thus, skills and capacities for the latter set of missions have remained underdeveloped or have been allowed to atrophy. U.S. experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated, however, that improving U.S. capacity for stabilization and reconstruction operations is critical to national security. To help craft a way ahead, the authors provide an overview of the requirements posed by stabilization and reconstruction operations and recommend ways to improve U.S. capacity to meet these needs. Among other findings, the authors suggest that the United States emphasize building civilian rather than military capacity, realign and reform existing agencies rather than creating new organizations, fund and implement the Civilian Stabilization Initiative, improve deployable police capacity, develop stronger crisis-management processes, ensure coherent guidance and funding.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG852/>

MG-853-CC

Police-Community Relations in Cincinnati. Greg Ridgeway, Terry L. Schell, Brian Gifford, Jessica Saunders, Susan Turner, K. Jack Riley, Travis L. Dixon.

As part of a 2002 collaborative agreement between the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD), the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Fra-

ternal Order of Police, the RAND Corporation annually assesses whether the parties are achieving their goals for improving police-community relations in Cincinnati. Specifically, the parties aim to ensure that police officers and community members become proactive partners in community problem-solving; build relationships of respect, cooperation, and trust within and between police and communities; improve education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices, and accountability of CPD; ensure fair, equitable, and courteous treatment for all; and create methods to establish the public's understanding of police policies and procedures and recognition of exceptional service in an effort to foster support for the police. This fourth report analyzes a follow-up wave of surveys of the community, officers, and those involved in the complaint processes; reviews statistical compilations, motor-vehicle stops, and videotaped citizen-police interactions; and contains the final assessment of the progress toward the goals of the collaborative agreement. The authors conclude that CPD is not the same as the department that policed Cincinnati in 2001. Policy changes, oversight, and a variety of reforms have produced a department that polices differently than it had in 2001. The authors report reduced crime, small but positive changes in the community's perception of the department, and no evidence of racial bias in traffic stops. While the trends appear positive, without a concerted effort to ameliorate the disparate impact of these policies, it seems likely that black Cincinnati residents will remain less satisfied with policing services than will their white counterparts.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG853/>

MG-855-AF

Fighter Drawdown Dynamics: Effects on Aircrew Inventories. William W. Taylor, James H. Bigelow, John A. Ausink.

Even though the number of fighter aircraft in the Air Force inventory is decreasing, the demand for experienced fighter pilots is increasing because new nonflying staff positions are thought to require people with fighter skills. The authors use a dynamic mathematical model to show that,

under current conditions and management practices, fighter units are unable to “absorb” enough new pilots—that is, provide enough flying hours to give them the experience they need—to meet the increased demand and that attempting to do so can decrease unit readiness. They also show how increasing credit for simulator training, new approaches to developing fighter pilot-like skills (such as unmanned aerial systems), and the integrated use of active, guard, and reserve fighter aircraft for pilot development can help the Air Force meet the increased demand for staff personnel with fighter pilot skills while maintaining the health of its fighter units.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG855/>

MG-857-AIU

Math Science Partnership of Southwest Pennsylvania: Measuring Progress Toward Goals. John F. Pane, Valerie L. Williams, Stuart S. Olmsted, Kun Yuan, Eleanor Spindler, Mary Ellen Slaughter.

In 2003, the Allegheny Intermediate Unit received a grant under the National Science Foundation's Math and Science Partnership program to establish the Math Science Partnership of Southwest Pennsylvania (MSP). The MSP brings together regional K–12 school districts, institutions of higher education, and intermediate units with the goals of increasing K–12 students' knowledge of mathematics and science, improving the quality of the K–16 educator workforce, and creating sustainable partnerships among participants. To achieve these goals, the MSP has instituted a variety of activities, including leadership academies, fellowship programs, and networking opportunities, to enact three key intervention strategies: professional development for content and leadership, curriculum alignment and pedagogical and course refinement, and support for and dissemination of research-based resources and tools. As RAND's involvement with the MSP comes to an end (the MSP will continue through 2010), the findings presented here provide preliminary evidence regarding the MSP's progress. The analyses draw on five years of qualitative and quantitative MSP data, in-

cluding interviews, surveys, participation records, student achievement assessments, and other sources. The findings suggest that MSP partners are making progress toward the three MSP goals, although statistical analysis did not find evidence that the MSP was directly responsible for this progress.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG857/>

MG-861-OSD

Recruiting Minorities: What Explains Recent Trends in the Army and Navy?. Beth J. Asch, Paul Heaton, Bogdan Savych.

Since 2000, black representation among high-quality recruits in the Army has decreased, while Hispanic representation has increased; in the Navy, black representation has remained stable and Hispanic representation has increased. (Recruits are considered to be high-quality if they have graduated high school and score above average on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.) The decline in black enlistments is of concern both because black youth have traditionally been a key market segment for the Army and because Congress has expressed concern about the degree to which military enlistments proportionately reflect the population that the U.S. military defends. Asch, Heaton, and Savych examine military and civilian data to identify factors—such as differences among blacks, Hispanics, and whites in their responsiveness to various recruiting tools and their views on the war in Iraq—that explain these trends. The authors conclude with a discussion of which policies are likely to be most effective in increasing high-quality enlistments among blacks, Hispanics, and whites.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG861/>

MG-862-ARC

Mapping the impact: Exploring the payback of arthritis research. Steven Wooding, Edward Nason, Tony Starkey, Stephen Hanney, Jonathan Grant.

The decision of the Arthritis Research campaign (arc) to map its entire research portfolio and analyze the returns and outcomes associated with

individual investments was ground-breaking. Nothing similar had been attempted by other major funding organisations and there was no freely available tool for the task, this report describes the tool that was developed to carry out this task, the RAND/ARC Impact Scoring System (RAISS). The mapping tool had to be capable of producing data that would stand up to sophisticated analysis while imposing minimal time and cost burdens on administrators, researchers and data processors. The final tool took the form of a simple, tick-box-based Web questionnaire that took most researchers less than an hour to complete. The impact map generated by the tool enables arc to see the returns from individual grants and compare different types of grant. The charity intends to use accumulated data to inform its funding strategy and project evaluation.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG862/>

MG-863-OSD

A Framework to Assess Programs for Building Partnerships. Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Jefferson P. Marquis, Cathryn Quantic Thurston, Gregory F. Treverton.

Security cooperation activities conducted by Department of Defense (DoD) entities with other nations' defense organizations range from the very visible—training, equipping, and exercising together—to those that are less obvious, such as holding bilateral talks, workshops, and conferences and providing education. Yet it is often challenging to determine if these activities have contributed to U.S. objectives. This monograph, based on themes that emerged from a May 2008 assessment workshop held at RAND that included DoD security cooperation assessment experts, planners, and program managers, lays out a framework for security program assessment in terms of five general areas: setting direction, designing assessments, preparing for assessment, conducting assessments, and explaining assessments to others. Participants stressed the need for

injecting a greater level of objectivity into the overall assessment process, thus moving away from the current, largely self-assessment approach to security cooperation programs.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG863/>

MG-865-A

Improving the Army's Assessment of Interactive Multimedia Instruction Courseware. Susan G. Straus, Michael G. Shanley, Rachel M. Burns, Anisah Waite, James C. Crowley.

An important component of The Army Distributed Learning Program's (TADLP's) performance is the quality of its courses, which consist primarily of asynchronous interactive multimedia instruction (IMI). However, there are no current efforts to assess course quality at the program level. This report outlines a comprehensive approach to evaluating the quality of IMI within TADLP. In addition, it describes how a program-level evaluation program developed at RAND might be implemented within the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). RAND assessed the quality of the learning experience in a sample of recently fielded IMI courses, using criteria based on standards in the training development community. The analysis identifies strengths and deficiencies in technical, production quality, and pedagogical aspects of IMI courseware. This research demonstrates a feasible method for evaluation that can supply TRADOC with metrics concerning IMI quality, points to directions for needed improvements, and provides a basis for assessing improvement initiatives. The authors recommend adoption of this approach, as well as further development of other components of a comprehensive program of IMI training evaluation.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG865/>

MG-866-AF

Air Force Physician and Dentist Multiyear Special Pay: Current Status and Potential Reforms. Edward G. Keating, Marygail K. Brauner, Lionel A. Galway, Judith D. Mele, James J. Burks, Brendan Saloner.

Since the advent of the all-volunteer force, the U.S. Air Force has struggled with how best to attract and retain physicians and dentists. Both populations have declined in recent years. Multi-year Special Pay (MSP) is intended to keep physicians and dentists in the Air Force after their initial service obligations have expired. MSP has been successful in that eligible dentists, in particular, have often accepted it. Although most eligible physicians have heretofore refused MSP, physicians in some subpopulations, e.g., those who received residency training at military medical centers, have shown a growing inclination to accept it. Increasing MSP levels appears to increase the percentage of physicians who choose to accept MSP rather than leaving Air Force service. The authors recommend that the Air Force focus on increasing Medical Corps accessions and consider retention bonuses for dentists who have not yet completed the residencies that make them eligible for MSP.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG866/>

MG-869-BMG/JOY/WPF

Charter Schools in Eight States: Effects on Achievement, Attainment, Integration, and Competition. Ron Zimmer, Brian Gill, Kevin Booker, Stephane Lavertu, Tim R. Sass, John Witte.

The first U.S. charter school opened in 1992, and the scale of the charter movement has since grown to 4,000 schools and more than a million students in 40 states plus the District of Columbia. With this growth has also come a contentious debate about the effects of the schools on their own students and on students in nearby traditional public schools (TPSs). In recent years, research has begun to inform this debate, but many of the key outcomes have not been adequately examined, or have been examined in only a few states. Do the conflicting conclusions of different studies reflect real differences in effects driven by variation in charter laws and policies? Or do they reflect differences in research approaches—some of which may be biased? This book examines four primary research questions: (1) What are the characteristics of students transferring to charter

schools? (2) What effect do charter schools have on test-score gains for students who transfer between TPSs and charter schools? (3) What is the effect of attending a charter high school on the probability of graduating and of entering college? (4) What effect does the introduction of charter schools have on test scores of students in nearby TPSs?

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG869/>

MG-870-OSD

Reconstruction Under Fire: Unifying Civil and Military Counterinsurgency. David C. Gompert, Terrence K. Kelly, Brooke Stearns Lawson, Michelle Parker, Kimberly Colloton.

Effective civilian relief, reconstruction, and development work can help convince people to support their government against insurgency. Knowing this, insurgents will target such work, threatening both those who perform it and those who benefit from it. Too often, the result is a postponement of efforts to improve government and serve the population until contested territory has been cleared of insurgents. This can lead to excessive reliance on force to defeat insurgents—delaying or even preventing success. A RAND team with combined security and development expertise set out to learn how civilian counterinsurgency (civil COIN) (essential human services, political reform, physical reconstruction, economic development, and indigenous capacity-building) could be conducted more safely in the face of active insurgency, when it can do the most good. The authors propose the following to improve the security of civil COIN under fire: a concept for setting priorities among civil COIN measures; a way to allocate security forces optimally among various civil COIN activities, as well as between them and other COIN security missions (e.g., direct operations against insurgents); new, integrated concepts of operation (ICONOPS) that military and civilian leaders could employ during COIN campaigns to manage risk and produce best results for COIN as a whole; and general requirements for capabilities and corresponding investments to secure civil COIN, derived from ICONOPS.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG870/>

MG-871-OSD

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq: A Policy Conundrum. Jeremiah Goulka, Lydia Hansell, Elizabeth Wilke, Judith Larson.

During Operation Iraqi Freedom, coalition forces classified the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MeK), an Iranian dissident group dedicated to the violent overthrow of the Iranian government, as an enemy force. The MeK had provided security services to Saddam Hussein from its camps in Iraq and had been listed as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State. After a cease-fire was signed, the U.S. Secretary of Defense designated this group's members as civilian "protected persons" rather than combatant prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions. A RAND study examined the evolution of this controversial decision, which has left the United States open to charges of hypocrisy in the war on terrorism. An examination of MeK activities establishes its cultic practices and its deceptive recruitment and public relations strategies. A series of coalition decisions served to facilitate the MeK leadership's control over its members. The government of Iraq wants to expel the group, but no country other than Iran will accept it. Thus, the RAND study concludes that the best course of action would be to repatriate the majority of its members to Iran, which in 2003 granted amnesty to the MeK rank and file and appears to have upheld its commitment. The coalition's experience with the MeK also offers lessons for dealing with unusual militias in future military actions and for providing better training for field commanders and enlisted personnel.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG871/>

MG-872-AF

Analysis of the Air Force Logistics Enterprise: Evaluation of Global Repair Network Options for Supporting the F-16 and KC-135. Ronald G. McGarvey, Manuel Carrillo, Douglas C. Cato, Jr., John G. Drew, Thomas Lang, Kristin F. Lynch, Amy L. Maletic, Hugh G. Massey, James M. Masters, Raymond A. Pyles, Ricardo Sanchez, Jerry

M. Sollinger, Brent Thomas, Robert S. Tripp, Ben D. Van Roo.

Changes in the operational environment may warrant changes in the Air Force's logistics infrastructure and concepts of operation, which are still largely based on assumptions developed during the Cold War. Recognizing the importance of the logistics enterprise, the Air Force has initiated interrelated activities to transform current logistics processes to improve support to operational units. As part of this effort, RAND was asked to undertake a comprehensive strategic reassessment of the entire Air Force logistics enterprise, examining the logistics workload, how that workload should be accomplished, and how these issues should be revisited over time. The analyses presented in this monograph show how F-16 and KC-135 aircraft maintenance units can be reconfigured to support mission generation operations, with "heavy maintenance," such as phase inspections for fighter aircraft, being provided by an enterprise network of centralized repair facilities. This approach utilizes optimization models to identify options that either exceed current maintenance capabilities at current cost levels or meet required capability levels at reduced cost.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG872/>

MG-873-OSD

How Have Deployments During the War on Terrorism Affected Reenlistment?. James Hosek, Francisco Martorell.

The military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan have placed considerable strain on service members, particularly those in the Army and Marine Corps. This research responds to widespread concern about the ability of the services to maintain required force levels under these circumstances. The research reviews deployment trends, develops a theoretical model, and analyzes both survey and administrative data. Survey data findings show that deployment increased both work and personal stress and reduced the intention to reenlist as reported at the time of the survey, but it had little effect on subsequent reenlistment. Administrative data showed how the effect of deployment

varied by year and differed between first- and second-term reenlistment for each branch of service. The effect of deployment on reenlistment was positive or near zero in most years but became negative for the Army in 2006 and 2007. Analysis traced the negative effect to those soldiers with the highest cumulative months of deployment, whereas soldiers with few months of deployment had a positive effect. Findings for the Marine Corps were similar, but with shorter deployments, fewer Marines accumulated high cumulative months of deployment. The research also considered the roles of deployment pay and reenlistment bonuses in supporting overall reenlistment, which was especially important for the Army, in which the effect of deployment became negative.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG873/>

MG-874-NAVY

DDG-51 Engineering Training: How Simulators Can Help. Roland J. Yardley, James G. Kallimani, Laurence Smallman, Clifford A. Grammich.

U.S. Navy surface combatant ship crews require extensive training. Especially rigorous training is required for the ship's engineers, who are responsible for operating, maintaining, and repairing the main propulsion and auxiliary equipment to keep the ship ready to go to sea. Much of the training for the engineering watchstanders of Arleigh Burke-class destroyers that is currently done underway could be done in port. Training could also be done on simulators at considerable savings in time, money, fuel, and ship wear and tear. And, given constraints on underway training, there is a limit to the number and type of drills a ship can practice at sea. The use of simulators can improve proficiency for engineering casualty control training that requires a great deal of repetition and drills to master. This monograph discusses how simulators could improve engineering watchstanders' proficiency before ships go to sea, so that time at sea could be used to fine-tune the training. The authors recommend that full mission console trainers—exact duplicates of the consoles onboard destroyers—be installed at fleet concentration areas, such as Norfolk and San Diego, so

they could be used by senior engineering watchstanders to: (1) gain proficiency before ships go to sea, and (2) sustain proficiency during extended inport periods. In addition, desktop trainers can and should be used as lead-in engineering trainers for advanced operations.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG874/>

MG-876-RC

Security in Mexico: Implications for U.S. Policy Options. Agnes Gereben Schaefer, Benjamin Bahney, K. Jack Riley.

The security structure in Mexico is characterized by shifting responsibilities, duplication of services, and general instability, along with a lack of coordination among federal, state, and local security forces. The backdrop of a deteriorating security situation in Mexico and change in administration in the United States demands a closer examination of potential priorities and policy options to guide future U.S.-Mexico relations. U.S. aid to Mexico has typically focused on a narrow set of outputs—improved technology, training, and equipment to prevent drug trafficking. Despite these efforts, Mexico's security situation continues to deteriorate. To help inform debate, this study examined a set of policy options for the United States (strategic partnership, status quo, and retrenchment), along with promising potential policy priorities (help Mexico streamline delivery of security services, bridge the gap between federal and local security, support Mexico's efforts to address domestic security concerns, and build trust in security institutions). Problems related to drug and human trafficking, corruption, weapon smuggling, and gang violence have spilled into the United States, reaching far beyond the border. For this and other reasons, the United States has a significant stake in the success or failure of Mexico's security reform measures.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG876/>

MG-877-AF

Cyberdeterrence and Cyberwar. Martin C. Libicki.

The protection of cyberspace, the information

medium, has become a vital national interest because of its importance both to the economy and to military power. An attacker may tamper with networks to steal information for the money or to disrupt operations. Future wars are likely to be carried out, in part or perhaps entirely, in cyberspace. It might therefore seem obvious that maneuvering in cyberspace is like maneuvering in other media, but nothing would be more misleading. Cyberspace has its own laws; for instance, it is easy to hide identities and difficult to predict or even understand battle damage, and attacks deplete themselves quickly. Cyberwar is nothing so much as the manipulation of ambiguity. The author explores these topics in detail and uses the results to address such issues as the pros and cons of counterattack, the value of deterrence and vigilance, and other actions the United States and the U.S. Air Force can take to protect itself in the face of deliberate cyberattack.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG877/>

MG-879-OSD

Barriers to the Broad Dissemination of Creative Works in the Arab World. Lowell H. Schwartz, Todd C. Helmus, Dalia Dassa Kaye, Nadia Oweidat.

Many analysts have examined the media that violent extremists use to communicate their core messages. Far less research, however, has been devoted to the growing body of creative works produced by Arab authors and artists that counter the intellectual and ideological underpinnings of violent extremism. Unfortunately, many of these works are not widely disseminated, marginalizing the influence of these alternative voices. This monograph examines the barriers to the broad dissemination of such works, with a focus on Arabic literature, and suggests ways in which nongovernmental organizations, international allies, and the U.S. government can assist Arab writers and artists in overcoming these barriers.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG879/>

MG-880-QATAR

Implementation of the K–12 Education Reform in

Qatar's Schools. Gail L. Zellman, Gery W. Ryan, Rita Karam, Louay Constant, Hanine Salem, Gabriella Gonzalez, Nate Orr, Charles A. Goldman, Hessa Al-Thani, Kholode Al-Obaidli.

The leadership of Qatar is greatly invested in its K–12 education reform, Education for a New Era, because it views education as the key to the nation's economic and social progress. This study, one of a number of RAND studies that trace and document the reform process in Qatar, was designed to assess progress made in the first years of the K–12 reform's implementation in Qatar's schools. The study team relied on two complementary approaches—a case study analysis of classroom- and school-level observational and interview data from 16 schools (four traditional, Ministry of Education schools; 12 new, Independent schools), and an analysis of national survey and student performance data—to assess the school-level implementation of key reform components and a key interim reform output: the academic performance of students in Independent schools compared with that of students in Ministry schools. The study's findings, based on data collected from 2004 to 2007, indicate that in the early years: (1) The reform was working, but more progress was needed. The new, Independent schools were more student focused than were Ministry schools and differed from Ministry schools in many expected ways; principals, teachers, parents, and students, for the most part, recognized and appreciated the differences. (2) Few changes had occurred in the Ministry schools. (3) Although reform institutions and components were in place, a substantial number of policy changes precipitated by implementation concerns during these early years resulted in uncertainty and concern among stakeholders, potentially limiting the reform's future power. (4) Independent school students outperformed their Ministry peers on new national assessments in Arabic and English. Independent school students assessed in Arabic also outperformed Ministry students in mathematics and science. However, most students were not yet meeting the reform's new, higher standards.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG880/>

MG-881-RMPF

To Protect and to Serve: Enhancing the Efficiency of LAPD Recruiting. Nelson Lim, Carl Matthies, Greg Ridgeway, Brian Gifford.

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is in the middle of a five-year hiring plan to increase the number of sworn officers in the department by 1,000 and achieve a force strength of more than 10,000 officers for the first time in its history. Thus far, working together with the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department's Public Safety Bureau (PSB), the LAPD is on track to achieve this ambitious goal. However, the personnel department and the LAPD have been operating close to the margin, often meeting their hiring quota at the very end of the month. In addition, the LAPD is under consent decrees that stipulate greater diversity in hiring its officers. This book assists the LAPD in achieving its recruiting and diversity goals by offering ways to improve productivity and efficiency in the recruiting process. It begins by identifying potential untapped local recruiting markets. It also provides a model of viable candidates that the LAPD and the personnel department can use to target its recruitment and to prioritize applicants while still maintaining its diversity hiring goal. Finally, it recommends ways to improve productivity of the PSB Background Investigation Division.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG881/>

MG-882-OSD

Withdrawing from Iraq: Alternative Schedules, Associated Risks, and Mitigating Strategies. Walter L. Perry, Stuart E. Johnson, Keith Crane, David C. Gompert, John Gordon IV, Robert E. Hunter, Dalia Dassa Kaye, Terrence K. Kelly, Eric Peltz, Howard J. Shatz.

Since 2007, security has improved dramatically in Iraq. The U.S. and Iraqi governments—and most Iraqis—want to see both the U.S. presence there reduced and the Iraqi government and security forces assuming a greater role in providing for public security. The challenge is to effect this drawdown while preserving security and stability in the country and in the region. In response to

tasking from the U.S. Congress, RAND researchers conducted an independent study to examine drawdown schedules, risks, and mitigating strategies. They identified logistical constraints on moving equipment out of the country, assessed trends in insurgent activity and the ability of Iraqi security forces to counter it, and examined the implications for the size of the residual U.S. force and for security in Iraq and the region. This report presents alternative drawdown schedules—one consistent with the Obama administration's stated intentions and two others, one somewhat slower and another faster—that are responsive to these factors. It also recommends steps that the United States can take to alleviate anticipated constraints, overcome likely resistance, and reduce the potential risks associated with a drawdown.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG882/>

MG-883-SCPCEC

Fast-Forward: Key Issues in Modernizing the U.S. Freight-Transportation System for Future Economic Growth. Richard Hillestad, Ben D. Van Roo, Keenan D. Yoho.

Efficient movement of freight within the United States and across its borders is a critical enabler of future U.S. economic growth and competitiveness. Such efficiency is now threatened by capacity bottlenecks, inefficient use of some components of the freight infrastructure, interference with passenger transport, the system's vulnerability to disruption, and the need to address important emission and energy constraints. In this volume, the authors provide a broad overview of U.S. freight transportation, discuss its role in the supply chains of various types of businesses, and provide data about its capacity in relation to demand for goods movement. They conclude with a discussion of the need to modernize the freight-transportation system and the overarching issues this involves: increasing capacity through operational improvements and infrastructure enhancement, making the system more adaptable and less vulnerable to disruption, addressing the energy and environmental concerns associated with freight transportation, and building support

for public and private investment in the system.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG883/>

MG-885-WF

Improving School Leadership: The Promise of Cohesive Leadership Systems. Catherine H. Augustine, Gabriella Gonzalez, Gina Schuyler Ikemoto, Jennifer Russell, Gail L. Zellman, Louay Constant, Jane Armstrong, Jacob W. Dembosky.

Improving the nation's public schools is one of the highest priorities of federal, state, and local government in America. Recent research has shown that the quality of the principal is, among school-based factors, second only to the quality of the teacher in contributing to what students learn in the classroom. New programs to develop school leaders who can exercise vigilance over instruction and support effective teaching practices are not likely to succeed, however, if they are inconsistent with other state and district policies affecting school leadership. The Wallace Foundation, which focuses its grantmaking in education primarily on school leadership, has posited that well-coordinated policies and initiatives to develop leadership standards, provide high-quality training, and improve the conditions that affect principals' work will increase their ability to improve instruction in their schools. This study documents the actions taken by the Foundation's grantees to create a more cohesive set of policies and initiatives to improve instructional leadership in schools; describes how states and districts have worked together to forge such policies and initiatives around school leadership; and examines the hypothesis that more-cohesive systems do in fact improve school leadership. The study found that it is possible to build more-cohesive leadership systems and that such efforts appear to be a promising approach to developing school leaders engaged in improving instruction. Although the study did not find evidence that the full underlying theory behind this initiative is sound, it did find a correlation between improved conditions for principals and their engagement in instructional practices.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG885/>

MG-886-OSD

A Strategic Approach to Joint Officer Manage-

ment: Analysis and Modeling Results. Margaret C. Harrell, Harry J. Thie, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Al Crego, Danielle M. Varda, Thomas Sullivan.

In 2003, the Department of Defense (DoD) asked the RAND National Defense Research Institute to undertake an analysis that would provide overarching guidance on officer education and development in joint matters. As part of that effort, the authors of this volume use complex modeling and analysis of data from the 2005 Joint Officer Management Census survey to identify billets that provide and/or require experience in joint matters and therefore might be recommended for inclusion on the Joint Duty Assignment List. They also examine whether there are sufficient numbers of officers with joint experience to meet DoD needs. Many of the recommendations in this document have been incorporated into the new joint officer qualification system implemented in October 2007. <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG886/>

MG-888-SRF

A Question of Balance: Political Context and Military Aspects of the China-Taiwan Dispute. David A. Shlapak, David T. Orletsky, Toy I. Reid, Murray Scot Tanner, Barry Wilson.

The relationship between China and Taiwan is more stable in 2009 than it has been in years, but China has nonetheless not renounced its “right” to use force to forestall Taiwan’s “independence.” At the same time, the cross-strait military balance is shifting in ways that are problematic for Taiwan’s defense: The growing size and quality of China’s missile arsenal, along with other advances in Chinese military capabilities, call into question the United States’ and Taiwan’s ability to defend the island against a large-scale Chinese attack. In this volume, the authors employ a mix of theater-level combat modeling, simpler mathematical models, historical analysis, interviews with experts, and qualitative judgment to evaluate both the China-Taiwan political dynamic and the cross-strait military balance. Shlapak et al. conclude with a discussion of how Taiwan might be successfully defended against a Chinese invasion attempt.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG888/>

MG-889-PF/WKKF/PEW/NIEER/WCJVSF/LAUP

Preschool Adequacy and Efficiency in California: Issues, Policy Options, and Recommendations. Lynn A. Karoly.

Facing mounting evidence that California has fallen behind on many key indicators of educational performance, policymakers and the public share considerable interest in exploring whether California should expand public funding for preschool education. This expanded funding will be most effective if resources can be directed to their most efficient uses. Doing so requires an understanding of how resources are currently allocated, what educational objectives preschool education can help achieve, and where preschool resources can be most effective. To investigate these issues, the RAND Corporation undertook a multicomponent study called the California Preschool Study to examine the adequacy and efficiency of preschool education in California. Researchers completed three studies to advance knowledge of (1) gaps in school readiness and achievement in the early grades among California children and the potential for high-quality preschool programs to close existing gaps, (2) the use of early care and education (ECE) services among California’s children and the quality of those experiences, and (3) the system of publicly funded ECE programs in California in the two years before kindergarten entry. The objective of this analysis, the fourth and final study component, is to integrate the results from the series of studies, as well as relevant prior research, and make recommendations to advance preschool adequacy and efficiency in California.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG889/>

MG-894-NYCDOE

Ending Social Promotion Without Leaving Children Behind: The Case of New York City. Jennifer Sloan McCombs, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Louis T. Mariano, With Al Crego, Catherine DiMartino, Daniel Gershwin, Gina Schuyler Ikemoto, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Vi-Nhuan Le, Louis T. Mariano, Julie A. Marsh, Jennifer Sloan McCombs, Scott Naftel, Claude Messan Setodji, Nailing Xia.

Many states and school districts are implementing test-based requirements for promotion at key transitional points in students' schooling careers, thus ending the practice of "social promotion"—promoting students who have failed to meet academic standards and requirements for that grade. In 2003–2004, the New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE), which oversees the largest public school system in the country, implemented a new test-based promotion policy for 3rd-grade students and later extended it to 5th, 7th, and 8th graders. The policy emphasized early identification of children at risk of being retained in grade and provision of instructional support services to these students. NYCDOE asked RAND to conduct an independent longitudinal evaluation of the 5th-grade promotion policy and to examine the outcomes for two cohorts of 3rd-grade students. The findings of that study, conducted between March 2006 and August 2009, provide a comprehensive picture of how the policy was implemented and factors affecting implementation; the impact of the policy on student academic and socioemotional outcomes; and the links between the policy's implementation and the outcomes of at-risk students. Two other publications in this series provide a review of the prevailing literature on retention and lessons learned about policy design from top-level administrators across the country.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG894/>

MG-896-NAVY

Consolidated Afloat Networks and Enterprise Services (CANES): Manpower, Personnel, and Training Implications. Harry J. Thie, Margaret C. Harrell, Aine Seitz McCarthy, Joseph Jenkins.

The computer networks, systems, and applications used on Navy ships are an amalgam of disparate hardware and software systems that were developed and introduced onboard largely independent from one another. The Consolidated Afloat Networks and Enterprise Services (CANES) initiative is designed to consolidate and improve the networks on tactical platforms, largely through a common computing environment. The conversion to CANES could reduce requirements for manpower and alter the demand for training. This re-

port provides a review of current Navy manpower, personnel, and training practices; the implications of the conversion to CANES; and resulting recommendations.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG896/>

MG-901-AF

Assessing the Cost-Effectiveness of Modernizing the KC-10 to Meet Global Air Traffic Management Mandates. Anthony D. Rosello, Sean Bednarz, Michael Kennedy, Chuck Stelzner, Fred Timson, David T. Orletsky.

The U.S. Air Force's KC-10 air refueling fleet has been in service for 25 years without a major avionics upgrade. Without modernization, the KC-10 will not be in compliance with upcoming air traffic mandates regulating the minimum communication, navigation, and surveillance capabilities of aircraft flying in certain regions and altitudes. The first mandates will take effect in 2015, with additional mandates scheduled for 2018 and 2025. A loss of access to optimal airspace and routings would increase costs and degrade the KC-10's wartime effectiveness by precluding the aircraft from flying the most fuel-efficient altitudes and routings in civil air traffic systems and causing delays on the ground and in the air. A detailed analysis of the cost-effectiveness of KC-10 modernization showed that, overall, the upgrades would result in net cost avoidance. The assessment took into account varying fuel costs and cost growth for non-fuel items, as well as the costs of noncompliance, such as avoiding restricted regions and altitudes. The findings show that even under a worst-case cost scenario, the savings resulting from KC-10 fleet modernization would exceed the cost of the upgrade long before the fleet is retired in 2045.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG901/>

MG-907-NAVY

Controlling the Cost of C4I Upgrades on Naval Ships. John F. Schank, Christopher G. Pernin, Mark V. Arena, Carter C. Price, Susan K. Woodward.

Command, control, communications, computers,

and intelligence (C4I) systems—the lifeblood of naval ships—have evolved at a rapid pace over the last few decades. To keep up with technological advances and to take advantage of improvements nurtured in the civilian marketplace, the U.S. Navy extensively uses commercial hardware and software for its C4I systems. However, the cost of keeping these products up-to-date is high. In their search for factors that influence the cost of upgrading C4I systems, the authors considered both new-ship construction and installations aboard in-service ships, identifying such issues as design margins, access to C4I spaces, and challenges associated with configuration, integration, and testing. Looking across a specific set of completed C4I upgrades, the authors searched for factors (such as hull type and ship age) that may have influenced the labor cost to install the upgrades. They also attempted to identify biases and other influences that may have led to misestimates. Overall, the authors found some evidence that costs decreased across certain successive upgrades, but they were unable to identify consistent cost trends associated with the upgrade factors they studied. The analysis uncovered both a high level of variability in costs and a trend toward overestimating the installation-labor costs of upgrades, particularly for certain hull types.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG907/>

MG-914-CC

Cincinnati Police Department Traffic Stops: Applying RAND's Framework to Analyze Racial Disparities. Greg Ridgeway.

In 2002, the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD), through a collaborative agreement, joined with other organizations to improve police-community relations. As a part of this agreement, Cincinnati asked RAND to evaluate progress toward achieving the agreement's goals. This monograph focuses on three assessments that evaluate whether data on traffic stops exhibit evidence of racial profiling: (1) an assessment of whether there is a department-wide pattern of bias against black drivers in the decision to stop a vehicle, (2) an assessment of the fraction of CPD officers who

disproportionately stop black drivers compared to other officers patrolling the same neighborhoods at the same time, and (3) an assessment of racial biases in post-stop outcomes, including stop duration, citation rates, and search rates. RAND has developed a framework for conducting each of these assessments, and this monograph describes the associated methodology in detail. The framework removes the effect of other plausible explanations for racial differences, particularly adjustments for when, where, and why stops occur, to isolate race's effect from that of other factors on the decision to stop, cite, and search vehicles. In addition to providing an analysis of Cincinnati's traffic stops for 2008, the framework offers direction for Cincinnati and other communities concerned about racial profiling to assess their traffic-stop data.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG914/>

MG-927-YSNFF

Natural Gas and Israel's Energy Future: Near-Term Decisions from a Strategic Perspective. Steven W. Popper, Claude Berrebi, James Griffin, Thomas Light, Endy Y. Min, Keith Crane.

Israel's electric-power system needs new capacity to meet the demands of its growing economy. Israel must make major decisions on investing in new base-load generating capacity in the near future. Planners and policymakers need to consider likely future levels of demand, the costs and availability of sources of supply, security of supply, reliability, environmental effects, and land use. Decisions have to be made under conditions of deep uncertainty about what the future may have in store. This monograph discusses the opportunities and risks the government of Israel faces in shifting to a greater reliance on domestic and imported natural gas. The analysis seeks to help the Israeli government engage in managed change by choosing robust strategies that minimize potential consequences of relying more heavily on natural gas. It does so by applying to these assessments newly developed methods for strategic planning and decisionmaking under deep uncertainty. In particular, the study applies an innovative, quan-

titative robust decisionmaking (RDM) approach to the central question of how large a role natural gas should play in Israel's energy balance. Rather than relying on the typical planning method of trying to develop plans around a small number of "most likely" scenarios, RDM helps planners discover strategies that are robust—i.e., strategies that perform well across a large range of plausible futures. Given that we cannot predict the future, we use RDM to examine the available alternatives and ask which would be best to choose.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG927/>

MG-930-NIJ

Securing Rights for Victims: A Process Evaluation of the National Crime Victim Law Institute's Victims' Rights Clinics. Robert C. Davis, James M. Anderson, Julie Whitman, Susan Howley.

Clinics have dealt with a range of victims' rights issues in trial courts, including the rights to be present, to be consulted about plea offers, to make an impact statement, to be notified of changes in defendants' detention status, to restitution, and to privacy. However, the principal issue has been victims' standing before the court to enforce their rights. In some states, standing has been acknowledged, at least in limited ways. In other states, clinics have made or are making steps toward such recognition or have been successful in representing victims without the issue being directly confronted. In one state, attorneys' ability to represent victims in criminal court is currently in serious question. This book discusses how some clinics have won significant gains at the appellate and federal court levels concerning victim standing, the rights to be consulted and heard, and the right to privacy. The authors conclude that the state clinics are beginning to fulfill the intentions of their architects and funders. All of the clinics have pushed the envelope of victims' rights in their state courts. Some have won significant victories in gaining standing for victims and expanding the definition of particular rights. Others are enjoined in the battle. But all have raised awareness of victims' rights with prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, and police officials.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG930/>

MG-939-NSA

A Delicate Balance: Portfolio Analysis and Management for Intelligence Information Dissemination Programs. Eric Landree, Richard Silbergitt, Brian G. Chow, Lance Sherry, Michael S. Tseng.

This description of the application of the RAND Corporation's PortMan portfolio analysis and management method for the National Security Agency (NSA) Information Sharing Services (ISS) division demonstrates how PortMan (1) enables the data-driven analysis of project portfolios and (2) provides a means for monitoring the progress of potentially high-value projects and associated risk-mitigation strategies. RAND developed two sets of metrics to help ISS estimate the expected value of the projects in its portfolio, one for research and development (R&D) projects and one for operations and maintenance (O&M) projects. Metrics were based on elicitations of the important components of value and risk from ISS staff and an analysis of documents provided by ISS management. RAND also conducted a Delphi consensus-building exercise with subject matter experts from ISS's Senior Leadership Group (SLG) to estimate both the value and the probability of successful implementation of each project. PortMan allows for the inclusion of value, risk, and cost in the portfolio analysis, and RAND used a linear programming model to select a portfolio of projects that delivers the maximum portfolio expected value for the available budget. This analysis generated reproducible and auditable data to support programmatic decisionmaking within ISS; it also provided a venue in which ISS leadership could identify areas of consensus and non-consensus and debate the latter. Finally, it provided data and analysis of expected value versus program budget and expected value-to-cost ratios of individual projects that can be used by program managers and directors in discussions with supervisors and senior management.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG939/>

MG-949-CHSWC

California's Volatile Workers' Compensation Insurance Market: Problems and Recommendations for Change. Lloyd Dixon, James W. Macdonald, William Barbagallo.

Since partial deregulation of insurance rates in 1995, the California workers' compensation insurance market has been very volatile. For reasons that go beyond price deregulation, there have been dramatic swings in insurers' underwriting profits and the share of coverage written by private insurance carriers, and a substantial number of insurers, including some of the largest market participants, have failed. The price that California employers have paid for workers' compensation insurance has been volatile since 1995 as well, continuing the considerable variation that occurred in earlier years. This book identifies and examines factors that contributed to the market volatility and the large number of insolvencies following price deregulation. It also examines the regulatory system that oversees the workers' compensation market and how the California Department of Insurance responded to the market turmoil that followed the move to open rating. It makes recommendations that aim to reduce market volatility and the frequency of insolvencies while realizing the benefits of a competitive market.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG949/>

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

OP-235-RC

Is It Time to Rethink U.S. Entry and Exit Processes?. C. Richard Neu.

Managing the entry and exit of individual travelers at U.S. borders is an important aspect of border and homeland security, particularly given the longstanding difficulties the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the U.S. border protection apparatus have had in meeting legislatively mandated standards for identifying travelers and documenting their arrivals and departures. This paper outlines a number of questions regarding current entry and exit policies and procedures, the answers to which may lead to helpful modifi-

cations. It also looks at questions surrounding the issue of whether pursuing current objectives for entry and exit processing—especially objectives established by Congress—represents the best use of DHS budgetary and managerial resources.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP235/

OP-242-RC

A Strategic Planning Approach: Defining Alternative Counterterrorism Strategies as an Illustration. Lynn E. Davis, Melanie W. Sisson.

While the United States government has historically undertaken strategic reviews and produced numerous strategy documents, these have provided only very general directions for U.S. policymakers. This paper defines an approach to strategic planning and illustrates its application using the example of the critical national security topic of counterterrorism. The strategic planning approach involves four steps: (1) defining and operationalizing a strategic goal; (2) defining the full range of different "means," or policy tools, making them as specific and distinct as possible; (3) defining alternative strategies to achieve the strategic goal, each comprised of a set of prioritized means; and (4) facilitating the choice of a strategy by policymakers. In the example of counterterrorism, these strategies are defined based on different assessments of the primary requirement for al Qaeda being able successfully to attack the U.S. homeland. Choosing one of these strategies could increase the effectiveness of U.S. government policies, make it possible to better allocate limited government resources, and provide a compelling foundation for seeking public and congressional support for particular programs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP242/

OP-243-RPC

Adjusting to Global Economic Change: The Dangerous Road Ahead. Robert A. Levine.

The author combines macroeconomic history with a brief exposition of economic theory that stems from and explains that history and explores how that experience may apply to the future. He exam-

ines the Great Depression, World War II and the following prosperous quarter century, the stagflation and recovery of the 1970s and 1980s, the information technology boom that lasted through the 1990s, and the current economic crisis. In most macroeconomic crises, the worst case—depression or inflation—is fairly clear, and modern policymakers have the tools at hand to cope. He warns that the worst case now may be both—stagflation—and makes some brief suggestions about the new tools needed and policy suggestions for escaping the worst effects of the crisis.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP243/

OP-247-ADHS

The Effects of Substance Use on Workplace Injuries. Rajeev Ramchand, Amanda Pomeroy, Jeremy Arkes.

Occupational injuries are a serious public-health issue and cause significant morbidity and mortality in the United States. In 2004, there were 3.4 million admissions to emergency rooms for job-related injuries and illnesses, a number that reflects an estimated rate of 2.5 admissions per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers aged 15 and older. In 2005, private industry employers reported 1.2 million injuries and illnesses that required days away from work, representing 135.7 per 10,000 FTE workers. The same year, data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries estimated that there were approximately four occupational-injury deaths per 100,000 employed workers, which represented a total of 5,702 such deaths that year. The costs of occupational injuries and illnesses in the United States exceed \$100 billion annually and entail both direct and indirect costs borne by injured workers, their families, other workers through lower wages, firms through lower profits, and consumers through higher prices. This paper describes associations between substance use and occupational injuries and proposes reasons that substance use may be linked to work-related accidents; reviews the most-recent empirical literature that has attempted to document the relationship between substance use and occupational injuries; highlights findings that are consistent

across studies and addresses the limitations that most of these studies confront; examines the policies that attempt to address substance use at the workplace and why each initiative may or may not influence rates of occupational injuries; and discusses what remains unknown about the relationship between substance use and occupational injuries and identifies future avenues for research that could help fill some of these research gaps.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP247/

OP-249-RC

The Lessons of Mumbai. Angel Rabasa, Robert D. Blackwill, Peter Chalk, Kim Cragin, C. Christine Fair, Brian A. Jackson, Brian Michael Jenkins, Seth G. Jones, Nathaniel Shestak, Ashley J. Tellis.

This study of the Mumbai, India, terrorist attack of November 2008 identifies the operational and tactical capabilities displayed by the terrorists and evaluates the response of the Indian security forces. The authors draw out the implications of the incident for India, Pakistan, and the international community and derive lessons learned from the attack and from the Indian response. Their goal is to develop findings that may help counterterrorism authorities in India and elsewhere to prepare for or counter future terrorist attacks on urban centers.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP249/

OP-250-RC

Whither Strategic Communication? A Survey of Current Proposals and Recommendations. Christopher Paul.

U.S. strategic communication and public diplomacy have been the targets of scathing criticism and proposals for overhaul since shortly after September 11, 2001. Proposals and recommendations abound, but many reform efforts have stumbled or have been plagued by false starts. Further contributing to this problem are the differences in terminology and approaches between the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Defense, the two agencies with primary responsibility in this area. With the need for reform persisting and interest in this area continuing to grow, RAND elected to conduct a survey of existing reform and

improvement proposals. The subsequent literature review and interviews with subject-matter experts exposed four core themes in these recommendations: a call for “leadership,” demand for increased resources for strategic communication and public diplomacy, a call for a clear definition of an overall strategy, and the need for better coordination and organizational changes (or additions). The survey also includes a detailed discussion of several frequently appearing recommendations, including revised legislation, leveraging the private sector, the adoption of enterprise-level or whole-of-government solutions, better use of research, a greater focus on measurement, increased use of technology, training and education improvements, a quadrennial review of strategic communication and public diplomacy, and a review of international broadcasting.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP250/

OP-251-RC

Strengthening U.S. International Energy Assistance to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Improve Energy Security. Scott Hassell, Michael Toman, Liisa Ecola, Tewodaj Mengistu, Endy Y. Min, Aimee E. Curtright, Noreen Clancy, Eileen Hlavka.

This study provides information on U.S. international energy-assistance programs, a potentially important tool for addressing the challenges of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and increasing U.S. energy security. International energy assistance may provide a low-cost, effective opportunity to reduce future growth in greenhouse gas emissions and oil consumption before current development patterns become increasingly locked in throughout the developing world. The report reviews U.S. government energy-assistance trends and strategies, along with similar data for Germany, which has a different, highly coordinated approach to planning and implementing energy assistance. Recent studies that address U.S. energy and climate policy are also reviewed to gain insights that can inform efforts to improve U.S. energy assistance. Recommendations for further investigation include assessing the effectiveness of U.S. and other approaches to providing energy

assistance to determine the reasons for any differences in effectiveness; comparing the longer-term benefits of supporting energy-sector policy reform with the shorter-term benefits of supporting more-specific technical assistance or investment projects; and assessing the advantages and disadvantages of focusing more U.S. energy assistance on fewer recipients.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP251/

OP-252-RC

Evaluating Options for U.S. Greenhouse-Gas Mitigation Using Multiple Criteria. Nicholas Burger, Liisa Ecola, Thomas Light, Michael Toman.

Choosing a set of policy responses to mitigate greenhouse gases (GHGs) responsible for climate change is one of the great challenges that the United States faces in the coming years. Many policy options emphasize overall cost-effectiveness in reducing GHG emissions. In the search for options that are effective and politically feasible, however, other concerns have comparable importance. Mitigating GHGs in practice will require balancing cost-effectiveness and other objectives that reflect the institutional and political realities of passing major federal legislation with widespread impacts on U.S. producers and consumers. This paper develops a framework for evaluating GHG-mitigation policy in the United States that balances several criteria. It draws on conceptual analysis and examples from U.S. energy policy to motivate an evaluative framework that incorporates a range of views of what constitutes “good” policy. It should be of interest to stakeholders in the GHG policy-making process and especially to those responsible for crafting U.S. climate policy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP252/

OP-256-RC

Emerging Threats and Security Planning: How Should We Decide What Hypothetical Threats to Worry About?. Brian A. Jackson, David R. Frelinger.

Concerns about how terrorists might attack in the future are central to the design of security efforts

to protect both individual targets and the nation overall. In thinking about emerging threats, security planners are confronted by a panoply of possible future scenarios coming from sources ranging from the terrorists themselves to red-team brainstorming efforts to explore ways adversaries might attack in the future. This paper explores an approach to assessing emerging and/or novel threats and deciding whether—or how much—they should concern security planners by asking two questions: (1) Are some of the novel threats “niche threats” that should be addressed within existing security efforts? (2) Which of the remaining threats are attackers most likely to execute successfully and should therefore be of greater concern for security planners? If threats can reasonably be considered niche threats, they can be prudently addressed in the context of existing security activities. If threats are unusual enough, suggest significant new vulnerabilities, or their probability or consequences means they cannot be considered lesser included cases within other threats, prioritizing them based on their ease of execution provides a guide for which threats merit the greatest concern and most security attention. This preserves the opportunity to learn from new threats yet prevents security planners from being pulled in many directions simultaneously by attempting to respond to every threat at once.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP256/

OP-257-RC

Understanding Why Terrorist Operations Succeed or Fail. Brian A. Jackson, David R. Frelinger.

Understanding why terrorist attacks succeed and fail is important for homeland security and counterterrorism planning. Delving into the literature on the topic, the authors make the contention that the past success or failure of a terrorist operation—or the likelihood that a future attack will succeed—can be best understood by thinking about the match or mismatch between three key sets of characteristics: (1) terrorist group capabilities and resources, (2) the requirements of the operation it attempted or is planning to attempt, and (3) the relevance and reliability of security countermeasures. They conclude that focusing attention on a small set of practical relationships will help

to guide analysis of why past terrorist operations went as they did, and, more importantly, to help to identify opportunities to shape the chance of success or failure of future operations.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP257/

OP-258-OSD

The Phoenix Program and Contemporary Counterinsurgency. William Rosenau, Austin Long.

Fresh interest in the history of counterinsurgency has focused renewed attention on the Phoenix Program, the United States' primary effort to improve intelligence coordination and operations aimed at identifying and dismantling the communist underground during the Vietnam War. Modern-day advocates of the program argue that it was devastatingly effective, but detractors condemn it as a merciless assassination campaign. Without a clearer understanding of the truth about Phoenix and its overall effectiveness, analysts risk drawing flawed conclusions about the program's applicability to contemporary conflicts. The authors explore the Viet Cong underground (the target of Phoenix operations) and the early U.S. and South Vietnamese operations designed to dismantle it. Tracing the provenance and evolution of the Phoenix Program from these early operations, they identify the program's three elements and assess its overall success. They conclude that the truth about Phoenix and its effectiveness lies somewhere between the extremes of today's competing claims: The program made positive contributions to counterinsurgency in South Vietnam, but its political costs to the United States were substantial. The authors note that the Phoenix Program highlights the continuing importance of intelligence coordination and anti-infrastructure operations in contemporary counterinsurgency.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP258/

OP-259

Corporations and Counterinsurgency. William Rosenau, Peter Chalk, Renny McPherson, Michelle Parker, Austin Long.

Like nongovernmental organizations and private

military companies, large multinational corporations (MNCs) can play significant roles in zones of violent conflict. Any comprehensive conflict analysis needs to understand these roles, especially as they relate to counterinsurgency. Using a set of three case studies, the authors explore MNC operations in Liberia, Papua New Guinea, and the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The case studies highlight the activities of the MNCs that were intended to shape their violent environment and protect their infrastructure and personnel. Policymakers may be tempted to leverage corporate activities. However, corporate actions, no matter how well intentioned, can have less-than-benign consequences. Moreover, any potential “subcontracting” to MNCs would raise questions about accountability, legitimacy, and state responsibilities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP259/

OP-262-OSD

Improving Acquisition Outcomes: Organizational and Management Issues. Irv Blickstein, Charles Nemfakos.

Many of the problems that contribute to poor cost and schedule outcomes are systemic to the way that the acquisition process is organized and managed in the Department of Defense. In this paper, the authors discuss a few of these problems and how they may be contributing to inefficiency and unrealistic expectations. The paper includes recommendations regarding the role of the Service Chiefs in the acquisition process, the role of the Combatant Commands in the requirements process, the impact of joint duty on the acquisition process, and the growing emphasis on management processes at the expense of workforce initiative.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP262/

OP-263-OSD

Determining When Competition Is a Reasonable Strategy for the Production Phase of Defense Acquisition. Mark V. Arena, John Birkler.

The use of competition in weapon system acquisi-

tion is widely reflected in requirements issued by Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), DoD, and the military services. This emphasis stems from the conviction that competition during the production phase of the acquisition system will drive the unit cost of a system or subsystem down and reduce overall procurement cost to the government. However, it is not self-evident that a second production source will produce savings for the government in every procurement. In this paper, the authors compare the characteristics of a typical business market to those of defense acquisitions, and they identify the benefits and drawbacks of competition in defense acquisitions specifically. Using historical data and RAND’s required cost reduction methodology, they also show how DoD can determine when the introduction of competition during production is a reasonable acquisition strategy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP263/

OP-264-OSD

Dollar Value and Risk Levels: Changing How Weapon System Programs Are Managed. Robert Murphy, John Birkler.

The Department of Defense (DoD) requires review of Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPS) and decisions by senior officials on the basis of a program’s dollar value, irrespective of risk. The authors of this paper propose a new paradigm in which the level of management and oversight would be based on the level of risk a program represents, including technical, system integration, design, production, and business innovation risk. The authors also examine the extent to which DoD is prepared to assess these categories of risk, and identifies descriptive levels that could be used to assess and categorize design and business process risk.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP264/

OP-266-OSD

Shining a Spotlight on the Defense Acquisition Workforce--Again. Susan M. Gates.

There is a dearth of evidence regarding whether and to what extent specific workforce issues con-

tribute to poor outcomes. The paper contains a description of some of the key concerns related to the defense acquisition workforce as well as an overview of the defense acquisition workforce and the policy environment influencing its management. The author also highlights areas where better evidence is needed to understand the linkage between workforce attributes and acquisition outcomes, and recommends steps for assembling the information needed to make, refine or dismiss the case for major new hiring or training initiatives.
http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP266/

OP-267-OSD

On Prototyping: Lessons from RAND Research. Jeffrey A. Drezner, Meilinda Huang.

Acquisition policy and practice reflect the recurring theme that prototyping as part of weapon system development can reduce cost and time; allow demonstration of novel system concepts; provide a basis for competition; validate cost estimates, design, and manufacturing processes; and reduce or mitigate technical risk. This paper reviews four decades of RAND research on the uses of prototyping and identifies the conditions under which prototyping activities are most likely to provide benefits. The authors conclude that, although the available evidence is somewhat mixed overall, the historical record does suggest some of the conditions under which prototyping strategies are most likely to yield benefits in a development program. These conditions include ensuring that prototyping strategies and documentation are austere, not committing to production during the prototyping phase, making few significant design changes when moving to the final configuration, and maintaining strict funding limits.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP267/

OP-268-OSD

Untying Gulliver: Taking Risks to Acquire Novel Weapon Systems. John Birkler.

To quickly develop and field novel systems—which involve considerable uncertainty—the acquisition community must accept precisely the risks that tra-

ditional acquisition policies and procedures have been designed to avoid. This paper describes the special features of novel systems and then argues that fostering innovative systems requires a strategy that is more streamlined and less tied to achieving precise estimated cost, schedule, and performance outcomes than traditional acquisition processes. The authors outline the major elements of an acquisition strategy that would be more consistent with the special features of novel systems, such as a focus on unique integrations of existing and emerging technologies, a willingness to accept risks, easy and quick termination of programs not yielding expected benefits, and early test and demonstration of military utility.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP268/

OP-269-NIA

Helping Each Other in Times of Need: Financial Help as a Means of Coping with the Economic Crisis. Susann Rohwedder.

One way that U.S. households are coping with the global economic downturn is by reaching out to each other via financial help. This paper reports survey results from late 2008 and early 2009 that detail patterns of giving and receiving financial help among households in response to the economic crisis, and how these patterns vary by age and income. Among the key findings are that many more households are giving financial help than receiving it and that help most frequently flows from parents to children.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP269/

OP-270-GSK

Influenza Vaccine Use by Adults in the U.S.: A Snapshot at the End of the 2008-2009 Vaccination Season. Katherine M. Harris, Juergen Maurer, Nicole Lurie.

In March 2009, RAND conducted a survey of a nationally representative sample of adults age 18 and over (n=5,203) to collect data on the receipt of the influenza vaccine in the United States during the 2008–2009 vaccination season. This overview of the survey results will provide public health of-

officials and other stakeholders information on vaccination rates for all adults and for adults with one or more of the following indications: being age 50–64 or age 65 or older, being 18–49 and having a high-risk health condition, being a health care worker, or having close personal contact with high-risk individuals.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP270/

OP-270/1-GSK

Influenza Vaccine Use by Adults in the U.S.: Detailed Survey Data Tables for the 2008-2009 Vaccination Season. Katherine M. Harris, Juergen Maurer, Nicole Lurie.

In March 2009, RAND conducted a survey of a nationally representative sample of adults age 18 and over (n=5,203) to collect data on the receipt of the influenza vaccine in the United States during the 2008–2009 vaccination season. The detailed survey data presented here will provide public health officials and other stakeholders information on vaccination rates for all adults and for adults with one or more of the following indications: being age 50–64 or age 65 or older, being 18–49 and having a high-risk health condition, being a health care worker, or having close personal contact with high-risk individuals.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP270/

OP-275-RC

The Geopolitical Consequences of the World Economic Recession—A Caution. Robert D. Blackwill.

Will the current global economic recession have long-term geopolitical implications? That is, will the recession lead to lasting structural changes in the international system? Assuming that economic recovery begins in the first half of 2010, lasting geopolitical changes are unlikely. There is little empirical evidence, for example, that the United States will not remain the dominant global power for decades to come, that U.S.-China relations will be much different five years from now than they are today, or that deteriorating economic conditions will cause substantial changes in the way the governments of Russia, Japan, or India see the world. This is because economic performance is only one of many geopolitical elements that shape

countries' strategic intent and core external policies, and most of these other elements change only over the very long term.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP275/

OP-277-RC

The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations in Long-Term Human Recovery After Disaster: Reflections From Louisiana Four Years After Hurricane Katrina. Anita Chandra, Joie Acosta.

In the four years since Hurricane Katrina, volunteers and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been instrumental in supporting community efforts to recover and rebuild from the devastation in the Gulf States region. The period also provides a case study of the complex process of human recovery and the resource and policy constraints on NGO involvement in these efforts. Human recovery is the process of rebuilding social and daily routines and support networks that foster physical and mental health and well-being. To capture lessons learned for improving human recovery efforts in future disasters, RAND researchers conducted a facilitated discussion with NGO leaders representing a broad spectrum of organizations in Louisiana. The results of that discussion highlight ongoing challenges facing NGOs in terms of appropriate recovery models and financing, NGO-government coordination, and processes to formalize and operationalize NGO roles and responsibilities. Drawing on these lessons, this paper also offers a series of state and federal policy recommendations and a set of possible future research directions to assess and address barriers to long-term human recovery efforts.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP277/

OP-280-AF

Recasting NATO's Strategic Concept: Possible Directions for the United States. Christopher S. Chivvis.

To address its security challenges, the United States needs the active support of its allies. This means, in particular, ensuring that the states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) re-

main able and willing to make a contribution to resolving their common security problems wherever possible. The revision of NATO's strategic concept offers an excellent opportunity to further this aim. It is a chance to build consensus about the future and thereby steer the alliance in a direction that will help keep it relevant. This paper examines five possible directions—refocus on Europe, new focus on the greater Middle East, focus on fragile states, focus on nonstate threats, and a global alliance of liberal democracies—the alliance might adopt, assessing them against certain key political and military criteria. It offers those involved in the rewrite both a range of potential options and a preliminary assessment of the feasibility and potential implications of each. The purpose is to encourage debate around the major, concrete problems that member states face.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP280/

OP-281-RC

Understanding the Role of Deterrence in Counterterrorism Security. Andrew R. Morral, Brian A. Jackson.

Deterrence—a central feature of counterterrorism security systems and a major factor in the cost-effectiveness of many security programs—is not well understood or measured. To develop a simple analytic framework for evaluating the relative value of deterrent measures, the authors build on a growing literature that examines terrorist decisionmaking by examining the role of deterrence in counterterrorism strategy. They discuss deterrence at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels and consider adaptations that would-be attackers are likely to make in response to security efforts. They also explore the connection between deterrence and risk transfer, which is the possibility that successful deterrence may result in increased danger to other targets, including those of higher value to the defender. This paper offers a conceptual model for understanding how security systems may deter (or merely displace) attacks and a measurement framework for establishing the relative deterrent value of alternative security systems. Because deterrence may be the most

important effect of some counterterrorism security programs, this framework may be useful to security policymakers who are trying to increase the security benefits they can achieve with limited resources.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP281/

OP-289-GSK

Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Use by Adults in the U.S.: A Snapshot as of Mid-November 2009. Katherine M. Harris, Juergen Maurer, Lori Uscher-Pines.

In mid-November 2009, RAND conducted a survey of a nationally representative sample of adults age 18 and over (n=5,679) to collect data on the uptake of the seasonal influenza vaccine in the United States. This overview of the survey results will inform public health officials and other stakeholders about progress toward vaccinating adults prior to the end of the vaccination season in late winter while action can still be taken to improve vaccination rates for this flu season. In particular, it provides information on vaccination uptake for adults specifically recommended for the vaccine by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), including those age 50 or over; persons having certain high-risk medical conditions; health care workers; women who will be pregnant during flu season; residents of nursing homes or other long-term care facilities; and those having close contact with or caring for children under 5 years of age, persons age 50 or over, or other high-risk individuals.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP289/

OP-289/1-GSK

Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Use by Adults in the U.S.: Detailed Survey Tables, Mid-November 2009. Katherine M. Harris, Juergen Maurer, Lori Uscher-Pines.

In mid-November 2009, RAND conducted a survey of a nationally representative sample of adults age 18 and over (n=5,679) to collect data on the uptake of the seasonal influenza vaccine in the

United States. The detailed survey data presented here will inform public health officials and other stakeholders about progress toward vaccinating adults prior to the end of the vaccination season in late winter while action can still be taken to improve vaccination rates for this flu season. In particular, it provides information on vaccination uptake for adults specifically recommended for the vaccine by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), including those age 50 or over; persons having certain high-risk medical conditions; health care workers; women who will be pregnant during flu season; residents of nursing homes or other long-term care facilities; and those having close contact with or caring for children under 5 years of age, persons age 50 or over, or other high-risk individuals.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP289.1/

RESEARCH BRIEFS

RB-9372

How Parental HIV Affects Children. Laura M. Bogaert, Burton O. Cowgill, David P. Kennedy, Gery W. Ryan, Jacinta Elijah, Debra A. Murphy, Mark A. Schuster, Rosalie Corona, Megan K. Beckett, Marc N. Elliott, Annie Jie Zhou, Michelle T. Parra, Susan K. Park, Jennifer Patch, David E. Kanouse, Sally C. Morton, Samuel A. Bozzette, Angela Miu, Gwendolyn B. Scott, Martin F. Shapiro.

Examines the unique challenges faced by children of HIV-infected parents and indicates how some of the negative effects of parental HIV on children could be ameliorated.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9372/

RB-9382-DTRA

Developing a Process to Build Partner Capacity for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction. Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Joe Hogler, With Benjamin Bahney, Kim Cragin, David R. Howell, Charlotte Lynch, S. Rebecca Zimmerman.

Summarizes a project that examines how the United States can better coordinate its approach to enhance partners' border security, detection, and interdiction capacity to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9382/

RB-9411-RE

Embracing the future: Embedding digital repositories in higher education institutions. Stijn Hoorens, Lidia Villalba van Dijk, Christian van Stolk.

This briefing paper captures the key findings and recommendations of a study commissioned by the Joint Information Systems Committee on aspects of the strategic commitment of institutions to repository sustainability. This project, labelled EMBRACE (EMBedding Repositories And Consortial Enhancement), is aimed at enhancing the functionality, interoperability and extensibility of the SHERPA-LEAP repository service, which currently supports the repositories of thirteen University of London institutions. This research brief aims to clarify the different motivations for using and investing in digital repositories, and to highlight potential ways of addressing the challenges of embedding these repositories in institutional strategy and daily operation. It is designed for use by higher education institutions, which are encouraged to adapt the recommendations to their specific context.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9411/

RB-9413-TCE

The Socioeconomic, Health, Safety, and Education Disparities Faced by Boys and Men of Color in California. Lois M. Davis, M. Rebecca Kilburn, Dana Schultz.

Discusses the large disparities between boys and men of color in California compared with their white counterparts across four broad domains—socioeconomic, health, safety, and ready to learn.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9413/

RB-9414-EDU

No Child Left Behind Educational Options: Avail-

ability Expands, But Participation Remains Low. Georges Vernez, Scott Naftel, Karen E. Ross, Kerstin Carlson Le Floch, Christopher Beighley, Brian Gill, Beatrice Birman, Michael Garet, Jennifer O'Day.

Although the availability of No Child Left Behind public school choice and supplemental educational options continues to expand for students in underperforming schools, only a small percentage of eligible students participate in these programs. http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9414/

RB-9415-MCCORF

Integrating U.S. Climate, Energy and Transportation Policies: RAND Workshops Address Challenges and Potential Solutions. Liisa Ecola, Scott Hassell, Michael Toman, Martin Wachs.

In an effort to share different perspectives on potential climate policy solutions, RAND convened three workshops—one each on climate change policy, energy, and transportation—in which stakeholders addressed climate policy ideas and challenges.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9415/

RB-9416-A

The Capabilities That Medium-Armored Forces Bring to the Full Spectrum of Operations. David E. Johnson, Adam Grissom, Olga Olikier.

Assesses the performance of medium-armored forces in 13 past conflicts, to better understand their unique capabilities and inform decisions about the Future Force.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9416/

RB-9417-MPA

Film Piracy and Its Connection to Organized Crime and Terrorism. Gregory F. Treverton, Carl Matthies, Karla J. Cunningham, Jeremiah Goulka, Greg Ridgeway, Anny Wong.

A detailed investigation into the connections between intellectual-property piracy, organized crime, and terrorism, including case studies of criminal and terrorist groups and recommenda-

tions for reducing the demand for and supply of pirated goods.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9417/

RB-9418-NIOSH

Helping Research Programs Demonstrate Impact. Valerie L. Williams, Elisa Eiseman, Eric Landree, David M. Adamson.

RAND researchers used logic models, outcome worksheets, and outcome narratives to help the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health demonstrate and communicate the impact of its research.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9418/

RB-9419-QATAR

Improving Finance for Qatari Education Reform. Cassandra M. Guarino, Titus Galama, Louay Constant, Gabriella Gonzalez, Jeffery C. Tanner, Charles A. Goldman.

Qatar's education reform, which included implementation of a new finance system, appears to be providing schools with adequate funding but is still struggling with issues of transparency and swift policy shifts that have been difficult to accommodate

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9419/

RB-9419/1-QATAR

Improving Finance for Qatari Education Reform (Arabic version). Cassandra M. Guarino, Titus Galama, Louay Constant, Gabriella Gonzalez, Jeffery C. Tanner, Charles A. Goldman.

Qatari education reform, which included implementation of a new finance system, appears to be providing schools with adequate funding but is still struggling with issues of transparency and swift policy shifts that have been difficult to accommodate.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9419/

RB-9421-1-QATAR

Lessons Learned from Developing and Implementing the Qatar Student Assessment System.

Gabriella Gonzalez, Vi-Nhuan Le, Markus Broer, Louis T. Mariano, J. Enrique Froemel, Charles A. Goldman, Julie DaVanzo.

This research brief summarizes the development of a standards-based student assessment system in Qatar, lessons for policymakers in Qatar and elsewhere, and challenges in aligning the assessment with future changes in the curriculum standards.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9421/

RB-9421/1-1-QATAR

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http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9421/

RB-9422-AF

A New U.S. Policy Paradigm Toward Iran. Frederic Wehrey, David E. Thaler, Nora Bensahel, Kim Cragin, Jerrold D. Green, Dalia Dassa Kaye, Nadia Oweidat, Jennifer Li.

Iranian power projection is marked by strengths, but it also has serious liabilities and limitations. The United States should consider a new approach to Iran that integrates elements of engagement and containment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9422/

RB-9423-OSD

How Can the Military Best Support Guard and Reserve Families During Deployment?. Laura Werber Castaneda, Margaret C. Harrell, Danielle M. Varda, Kimberly Curry Hall, Megan K. Beckett, Stefanie Stern.

Describes the problems and positive aspects of deployment that have an impact on the retention

intentions of reserve component families.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9423/

RB-9424

Increasing Participation in No Child Left Behind School Choice. Georges Vernez.

Only a small percentage of eligible students elect to switch to better-performing schools under the No Child Left Behind Act. RAND recommends policy actions and investments to increase the percentage of families who exercise the school choice option.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9424/

RB-9425

Designing Effective Pay-for-Performance in K-12 Education. Laura S. Hamilton.

RAND recommends policy actions and investments to increase the likelihood of success of pay-for-performance systems of educator compensation in the United States and identify the practices most likely to succeed.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9425/

RB-9426

Improving Accountability in Public Education. Brian M. Stecher.

RAND recommends five policy actions to improve the accountability system established by No Child Left Behind.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9426/

RB-9427

Promoting Effective Preschool Programs. Lynn A. Karoly, Gail L. Zellman.

RAND recommends that policymakers use federal funds to support state efforts to improve preschool quality and access for the most disadvantaged children. The related policy actions will help increase school readiness and close achievement gaps.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9427/

RB-9428

The Role of Charter Schools in Improving Education. Susan J. Bodilly.

Charter schools are increasing in numbers as alternatives to traditional public schools, and research shows some associated positive effects on student attainment. RAND recommends that the federal government support further investigation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9428/

RB-9430-RE

Care to Care? Assessing the challenges of integrating migrant women into Europe's labour force. Jennifer Rubin, Michael S. Rendall, Lila Rabinovich, Flavia Tsang, Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Barbara Janta, Jennifer Rubin.

This study aims to increase the understanding of the labour market outcomes of migrant women in the EU given European economic and social agendas for growth, equality and social cohesion, and to examine the impact of policies on these outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9430/

RB-9432-A

Does the United States Need a New Police Force for Stability Operations?. Terrence K. Kelly, Seth G. Jones, James E. Barnett II, Keith Crane, Robert C. Davis, Carl Jensen.

Considers the creation of a high-end police force for use in stability operations, examining its ideal size, how responsive it needs to be, wherein the government it might be located, its needed capabilities, its proper staffing, and its cost.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9432/

RB-9433-BMG/JOY/WPF

Are Charter Schools Making a Difference? A Study of Student Outcomes in Eight States. Ron Zimmer, Brian Gill, Kevin Booker, Stephane Lavertu, Tim R. Sass, John Witte.

Charter schools do not generally draw the top students from other public schools. Their test-score gains are similar to those of traditional public

schools, but they have higher rates of students graduating high school and attending college.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9433/

RB-9434-CDC

Are Communities Ready to Conduct Rapid and Large-Scale Dispensing of Medications During a Public Health Emergency?. Henry H. Willis, Christopher Nelson, Shoshana R. Shelton, Andrew M. Parker, John A. Zambrano, Edward W. Chan, Jeffrey Wasserman, Brian A. Jackson.

This research highlight summarizes the findings of RAND's initial evaluation of the Cities Readiness Initiative and the program's impact on communities' readiness to conduct mass dispensing of medications and other medical supplies.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9434/

RB-9436-AIU

Measuring the Progress of the Math Science Partnership of Southwest Pennsylvania. John F. Pane, Valerie L. Williams, Stuart S. Olmsted, Kun Yuan, Eleanor Spindler, Mary Ellen Slaughter.

This research brief summarizes RAND's evaluation of the Math Science Partnership of Southwest Pennsylvania's progress toward increasing student achievement, increasing the quality of the educator workforce, and creating sustainable partnerships.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9436/

RB-9438-MPF/NIDA

The Costs of Methamphetamine Use: A National Estimate. Nancy Nicosia, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, Beau Kilmer, Russell Lundberg, James Chiesa.

The economic cost of methamphetamine use reached more than an estimated \$23 billion in 2005, mostly from the intangible burden that addiction places on dependent users and their premature mortality and from crime and criminal justice costs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9438/

RB-9441-OSD

The Department of Defense Can Improve Its Response to and Management of Anthrax Incidents. Terrence K. Kelly, Terri Tanielian, Bruce W. Don, Melinda Moore, Charles Meade, K. Scott McMahon, John C. Baker, Gary Cecchine, Deanna Weber Prine, Michael A. Wermuth.

Assesses the Department of Defense (DoD) response to three potential anthrax-related incidents at DoD facilities in March 2005 and recommends ways that DoD can improve its incident-response capabilities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9441/

RB-9442

Improving Mass Delivery of Antiretroviral Therapy in Sub-Saharan Africa. Glenn Wagner, Gery W. Ryan, Stephanie L. Taylor.

Provides a summary of strategies for making access to antiretroviral therapy widespread, sustainable, more cost-effective, and efficient, while still providing quality care in sub-Saharan Africa.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9442/

RB-9443

Making It Easier for School Staff to Help Traumatized Students. Lisa H. Jaycox, Audra Langley, Bradley D. Stein, Marleen Wong, Priya Sharma, Molly M. Scott, Matthias Schonlau, Sheryl H. Kataoka.

Describes Support for Students Exposed to Trauma (SSET), a cognitive-behavioral program intended to be delivered in schools by teachers or school counselors rather than clinical personnel.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9443/

RB-9443-1-NIMH

Making It Easier for School Staff to Help Traumatized Students. Lisa H. Jaycox, Audra Langley, Bradley D. Stein, Marleen Wong, Priya Sharma, Molly M. Scott, Matthias Schonlau, Sheryl H. Kataoka, Kristin L. Dean.

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ma (SSET), a cognitive-behavioral program intended to be delivered in schools by teachers or school counselors rather than clinical personnel.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9443/

RB-9444-RC

What Are U.S. Policy Options for Dealing with Security in Mexico?. Agnes Gereben Schaefer, Benjamin Bahney, K. Jack Riley.

A RAND study identified three U.S. policy options for dealing with Mexico's deteriorating security situation, assessing their impact in terms of four priority areas and likely Mexican responses.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9444/

RB-9447-RMPF

Improving Los Angeles Police Department Recruiting. Nelson Lim, Carl Matthies, Greg Ridgeway, Brian Gifford.

The Los Angeles Police Department is seeking to increase its force to more than 10,000 officers. RAND researchers devised strategies for the city to improve recruiting and increase the efficiency of the hiring process.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9447/

RB-9448-USCC

Does Imported Oil Threaten U.S. National Security?. Keith Crane, Andreas Goldthau, Michael Toman, Thomas Light, Stuart E. Johnson, Alireza Nader, Angel Rabasa, Harun Dogo.

U.S. reliance on oil risks the economic costs of disruption in global oil supplies. The United States would reduce the national security costs of importing oil by supporting well-functioning oil markets and imposing an oil excise tax.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9448/

RB-9449-OSD

Enhancing Interoperability Among Enlisted Medical Personnel in the U.S. Military: A Case Study of Military Surgical Technologists. Harry J. Thie, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Adam C. Resnick, Thomas Manacapilli, Daniel Gershwin, Andrew Baxter, Roland J. Yardley.

Air Force, Army, and Navy training programs for enlisted medical personnel are being consolidated to increase interoperability. A RAND methodology defines standards of practice across services and evaluates options for obtaining qualified personnel.
http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9449/

RB-9451

Improving Mental Health Care for Returning Veterans. M. Audrey Burnam, Lisa S. Meredith, Terri Tanielian, Lisa H. Jaycox.

Identifies barriers to mental health care access for military servicemembers and veterans in community settings.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9451/

RB-9452-PF/WKKF/PEW/NIEER/WCJVSF/LAUP

Strategies for Advancing Preschool Adequacy and Efficiency in California. Lynn A. Karoly.

Finds that California's publicly funded preschool system is not adequate in terms of access and quality or efficient in allocating resources and provides policy recommendations for improvement.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9452/

RB-9453

When Drug Cost-Sharing Increases, Patients Newly Diagnosed with a Chronic Illness Delay Starting Medication. Matthew D. Solomon, Dana P. Goldman, Geoffrey F. Joyce, Jose J. Escarce.

Describes a study showing that increasing copayments for prescription drugs causes patients newly diagnosed with hypertension, high cholesterol, and diabetes to delay starting treatment, which in turn increases their risk for heart attack and stroke.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9453/

RB-9454-OSD

Expanding Access to Mental Health Counselors Under TRICARE. Lisa S. Meredith, Terri Tanielian,

Michael D. Greenberg, Ana Suarez, Elizabeth Eiseman.

Evaluates a one-year trial in which two administrative requirements governing the provision of mental health care under TRICARE (the health care system for military personnel) were lifted, focusing on whether this increased access to such care.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9454/

RB-9455-QATAR

Qatar's K-12 Education Reform Has Achieved Success in Its Early Years. Gail L. Zellman, Gery W. Ryan, Rita Karam, Louay Constant, Hanine Salem, Gabriella Gonzalez, Nate Orr, Charles A. Goldman, Hessa Al-Thani, Kholode Al-Obaidli.

Describes RAND's evaluation of the progress made in the first years of Qatar's K-12 education reform.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9455/

RB-9455/1-QATAR

Qatar's K-12 Education Reform Has Achieved Success in Its Early Years (Arabic version). Gail L. Zellman, Gery W. Ryan, Rita Karam, Louay Constant, Hanine Salem, Gabriella Gonzalez, Nate Orr, Charles A. Goldman, Hessa Al-Thani, Kholode Al-Obaidli.

Describes RAND's evaluation of the progress made in the first years of Qatar's K-12 education reform.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9455/

RB-9456-QATAR

Revitalizing Qatar's National University. Joy S. Moini, Tora K. Bikson, C. Richard Neu, Laura DeSisto, With Mohammed Al Hamadi, Sheikha Jabor Al Thani.

Describes the effort, begun in 2003, to reform Qatar University, including the impetus for reform, the design and implementation of the reform agenda, and a review of challenges that have been overcome and those that remain.

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http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9456/

RB-9457-1-SCPCEC

Modernizing the U.S. Freight-Transportation System for Future Economic Growth. Richard Hillestad, Ben D. Van Roo, Keenan D. Yoho.

Describes approaches to modernizing the U.S. freight-transportation system that require whole-system modeling, engagement of all stakeholders, and an understanding of the interdependence between local and national costs and benefits.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9457/

RB-9457-SCPCEC

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http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9457/

RB-9458-TCE

Assessing Parolees' Health Care Needs and Potential Access to Health Care Services in California. Lois M. Davis, Nancy Nicosia, Adrian Overton, Lisa Miyashiro, Kathryn Pitkin Derose, Terry

Fain, Susan Turner, Paul Steinberg, Eugene Williams III.

California parolees' health care, mental health care, and drug- and alcohol-treatment needs, as well as where parolees go when they return to counties, place significant demands on counties' safety-net resources and on their ability meet those needs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9458/

RB-9460-CAE

Developing Institutional Standards for Critical Thinking Using the Collegiate Learning Assessment. Chaitra M. Hardison, Anna-Marie Vilamovska.

Describes a method that institutions can use to develop their own standards for scores on the Collegiate Learning Assessment, which measures students' critical thinking skills.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9460/

RB-9461-WFHF

How Taxpayers Benefit When Students Attain Higher Levels of Education. Stephen J. Carroll, Emre Erkut.

Describes how increases in students' educational attainment result in benefits to taxpayers, in the form of increases in tax revenues and decreases in public spending on social support programs and correctional facilities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9461/

RB-9463-OSD

Explaining Recent Army and Navy Minority Recruiting Trends. Beth J. Asch, Paul Heaton, Bogdan Savych.

Identifies factors that explain recruiting trends among blacks and Hispanics from 2000 to 2007, including the responsiveness of these groups to various recruiting resources as well as other factors, such as the effect of the Iraq war.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9463/

RB-9464-1-COMMASS

Controlling Health Care Spending in Massachusetts. Christine Eibner, Peter S. Hussey, M. Susan Ridgely, Elizabeth A. McGlynn.

In 2006, Massachusetts passed landmark legislation ensuring near-universal health insurance coverage to its residents, but rising costs threaten the initiative; this policy brief assesses 21 options for controlling health care spending in the state.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9464/

RB-9464-COMMASS

Controlling Health Care Spending in Massachusetts. Christine Eibner, Peter S. Hussey, M. Susan Ridgely, Elizabeth A. McGlynn.

In 2006, Massachusetts passed landmark legislation ensuring near-universal health insurance coverage to its residents, but rising costs threaten the initiative; this policy brief assesses 21 options for controlling health care spending in the state.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9464/

RB-9465

Health Care Cost Growth and the Economic Performance of U.S. Industries. Neeraj Sood, Arkadipta Ghosh, Jose J. Escarce.

Suggests that excess growth in health care costs has adverse economic effects and that these effects are more pronounced in industries that have a higher percentage of workers with employer-sponsored insurance.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9465/

RB-9466

Risk Communication in the Early Stages of the H1N1 (Swine Flu) Alert: How Effective Were State and Local Public Health Departments?. Jeanne S. Ringel, Elizabeth Trentacost, Nicole Lurie.

Presents an assessment of how effectively state and local health departments communicated information regarding the April 2009 H1N1 virus (swine flu) outbreak via the Web to their constituents.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9466/

RB-9467-OSD

Using Civilian Facilities to Maintain Military Medical Skills. Christine Eibner.

To maintain relevant medical skills, some military medical personnel stationed at military treatment facilities could be stationed in civilian emergency rooms and trauma centers, where cases more closely resemble those found during deployment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9467/

RB-9468-OSD

Military Reenlistment and Deployment During the War on Terrorism. James Hosek, Francisco Martorell.

Theoretical models and survey and administrative data show that deployment during the war on terrorism has had positive or no effects on military reenlistment but a negative effect for Army personnel deployed for a high cumulative number of months.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9468/

RB-9470-NYCDOE

Ending Social Promotion in New York City Public Schools Without Leaving Children Behind. Jennifer Sloan McCombs, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Louis T. Mariano, With Al Crego, Catherine DiMartino, Daniel Gershwin, Gina Schuyler Ikemoto, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Vi-Nhuan Le, Louis T. Mariano, Julie A. Marsh, Jennifer Sloan McCombs, Scott Naftel, Nailing Xia, Claude Messan Setodji.

RAND researchers conducted a three-year study of New York City's promotion policy, using interviews, case studies, student surveys, and demographic and test score data to determine its effects on the outcomes of 5th-grade students held to the policy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9470/

RB-9471-CAHF

A Policy-Relevant Picture of California's Ambulatory Surgery Centers. William B. Vogt, John A.

Romley.

Examines how California's ambulatory surgical centers (ASCs) compare with hospital outpatient surgery departments and how the state compares with other states in regulating ASCs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9471/

RB-9472-EC

Room for improvement: Strong patient safety systems could limit health, social and economic harms from medical error. Annalijn Conklin, Anna-Marie Vilamovska, Han de Vries, Evi Hatziaandreu.

RAND Europe reviewed the problem of patient harm in Europe, assessed expected effects of three policy action areas to improve safety and modelled the potential health benefits that could be achieved by reducing numbers of harmful events.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9472/

RB-9474

Prescription Drug Cost Sharing: A Powerful Policy Lever to Use with Care. Dana P. Goldman, Geoffrey F. Joyce, Pinar Karaca-Mandic, William B. Vogt, Eric Sun, Anupam B. Jena, Jose J. Escarce, Jennifer E. Pace, Matthew D. Solomon, Pamela B. Landsman, Marianne Laouri, Steven M. Teutsch, Yuhui Zheng.

Describes the effects that prescription drug cost sharing has on drug spending, compliance with drug therapy, patient health, and overall health care costs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9474/

RB-9476-1-YSNFF

Natural Gas and Israel's Energy Future: Planning Amid Deep Uncertainty. Steven W. Popper, Claude Berrebi, James Griffin, Keith Crane, Thomas Light, Endy Y. Min.

Israel must control future electricity demand. It can build a secure energy infrastructure in which natural gas provides up to 40 percent of electric

power generation but only by taking measures to limit supply disruptions.

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RB-9476-YSNFF

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http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9476/

RB-9478

Rural Hospitals Struggle to Attract Patients and Remain Viable. Jose J. Escarce, Kanika Kapur.

Describes the characteristics of rural hospitals and those who use them and discusses the challenges these hospitals face.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9478/

RB-9479

Hold the Salt: Lowering Sodium Intake Would Improve Health and Save Money. Kartika Palar, Roland Sturm.

Details the benefits that would accrue from reducing sodium consumption among Americans, including a reduced prevalence of high blood pressure, lower medical costs, and improved quality of life.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9479/

RB-9482-CNMC

Children's Health in Washington, D.C.: Access and Health Challenges Despite High Insurance Coverage Rates. Anita Chandra, Carole Roan Gresenz, Janice C. Blanchard, Alison Evans Cuellar, Teague Ruder, Alex Y. Chen, Emily Meredith Gillen.

Assesses children's health issues in Washington,

D.C., including the health care delivery system and neighborhood health environments.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9482/

RB-9484

Electronic Health Records are Associated with Higher Quality in Primary Care Practices. Mark William Friedberg, Kathryn L. Coltin, Dana Gelb Safran, Marguerite Dresser, Alan Zaslavsky, Eric C. Schneider.

Demonstrating a link between use of electronic health records in community-based primary care practices and higher-quality care, this study encourages prioritization of such technologies and their advanced functionalities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9484/

RB-9488

Views from the Home Front: The Experience of Children from Military Families. Anita Chandra, Sandraluz Lara-Cinisomo, Lisa H. Jaycox, Terri Tanielian, Rachel M. Burns, Teague Ruder, Bing Han.

Summarizes research showing that children from military families experience above-average levels of emotional and behavioral difficulties and that longer parental deployments are associated with greater difficulties.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9488/

RB-9489

South Los Angeles Ban on Fast-Food Chains Misses the Mark. Roland Sturm, Deborah Cohen.

Summarizes the evidence for the ban on new fast-food chain restaurants in South Los Angeles (LA), including the density of such restaurants in the area and the eating habits of South LA residents, and concludes that the data do not support the ban.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9489/

RB-9491

Health Care on Aisle 7: The Growing Phenomenon of Retail Clinics. Ateev Mehrotra, Hangsheng Liu,

John L. Adams, Margaret C. Wang, Judith Lave, N. Marcus Thygeson, Leif I. Solberg, Elizabeth A. McGlynn, Craig Pollack, Katrina Armstrong, Rena Rudavsky.

Presents information on the growing phenomenon of retail medical clinics, the types of patients they serve and the types of care they provide, and whether some common claims about retail clinics are supported by evidence.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9491/

RB-9493-WF

Building Cohesive Leadership Systems to Improve School Leadership. Catherine H. Augustine, Gabriella Gonzalez, Gina Schuyler Ikemoto, Jennifer Russell, Gail L. Zellman, Louay Constant, Jane Armstrong, Jacob W. Dembosky.

Documents efforts to build cohesive systems of state and district policies to improve school leadership.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9493/

RB-9494-ICJ

Diagnostic Abuse in Silica Litigation. Stephen J. Carroll, Lloyd Dixon, James M. Anderson, Thor Hogan, Elizabeth M. Sloss.

This brief analyzes the factors that led to the exposure of widespread abuse in the diagnoses in thousands of silica injury claims in Texas, then suggests ways to uncover such abuses in mass personal-injury litigation more easily in the future.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9494/

RGS DISSERTATIONS

RGSD-241

Financial Resources, Living Arrangements, and Private Transfers. Qiufei Ma.

This dissertation analyzes the caregiving behavior of adult children toward elderly parents and their living arrangements. Using data collected as

part of the U.S. Health and Retirement Study, the author investigates the role of children's characteristics, primarily wealth and wages, in determining coresidency. The results highlight the value of considering the rich information on characteristics of both parents and children when investigating determinants of coresidency. The author also analyzes new intergenerational transfer data that have recently become available in the Chinese Social Survey of Family Dynamics, and assesses whether or not these data are useful to measure family support. The evidence suggests that money transfers are more determined by children's financial status, while time transfers respond strongly to parental need. Results highlight the existence of strong private transfers from adult children to their elderly parents in rural China.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD241/

RGSD-242

Value of Pharmaceutical Innovation: The Access Effects, Diffusion Process, and Health Effects of New Drugs. Ze Cong.

This dissertation consists of three papers concerning the introduction of new drugs. The first paper investigates the access effects of new drugs, estimating the increase in the number of prescriptions and the number of people taking medications at various drug class levels due to a single new-drug approval. The author finds that more creative drugs (e.g., new chemical entities) have larger and more significant access effects, whereas less creative drugs have no significant effects. The second paper considers the value of pharmaceutical innovations by investigating the drug adoption patterns of atorvastatin among different patient subgroups over time. The author finds that in assessing the value of pharmaceutical innovations, a dynamic approach examining effectiveness over time is preferred to a static approach. In the third paper, the author compares the clinical and access-expansion effects for a systematically chosen list of drugs using claims data and the clinical trials literature. Although most of the drugs studied offer clinical benefits, the effect of new drug introductions on the number of patients treated accounts for a substantial majority of the value created by new drugs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD242/

RGSD-243

Retirement Decisions of Women and Men in Response to Their Own and Spousal Health. Serhii Ilchuk.

This dissertation examines the impact of individual and spousal health on the retirement decisions of both spouses in dual-earner families. The author uses survival analysis techniques to analyze eight biennial waves of a nationally representative panel survey of the U.S. population over age 50. Of the various causes of early retirement, the onset of work disability or functional disability has the biggest effect, followed by major health events and chronic illnesses. The onset of a husband's work disability can lead to an earlier age of retirement not only for the husband himself but also, through joint retirement, for his wife. The author also calculates cost-of-illness estimates for indirect costs (productivity lost through an early retirement) of different health conditions at the individual and societal levels, and estimates total family productivity lost due to the spouse's work disability.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD243

RGSD-244

Selection, Wear, and Tear: The Health of Hispanics and Hispanic Immigrants in the United States. Ricardo Basurto-Davila.

Among the factors that complicate the study of Hispanic health are data artifacts and cultural differences that originate from different degrees of assimilation. This dissertation provides a better understanding of the issues surrounding the health of Hispanics in general, and of Hispanic immigrants in particular. The author examines differences in health status between non-Hispanic Whites, Mexican Americans, and Mexican immigrants, and proposes an index of biological risk. He finds indirect evidence supporting the "healthy migrant" hypothesis, which states that emigrants are positively selected in their health status from the population of their countries of origin. Two hypotheses explaining the decline in immigrant health are consistent with the author's results: (1) the "life-course"

hypothesis, which states that the deterioration of immigrant health status is a result of the cumulative negative effect of the adversities associated with the process of migration, and (2) the “regression to the mean” hypothesis, which maintains that immigrants self-select on health at the time of migration, but over time their health converges to the average health levels in their home countries.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD244/

RGSD-245

Preserving Health among Vulnerable Populations: Three Essays. Xiaohui Zhuo.

This dissertation consists of three stand-alone essays that focus on the economics of preserving health among vulnerable populations, specifically, the chronically ill and elderly. The first paper examines Medicare Part D beneficiaries' choice of when to take up Part D in its initial enrollment period. The findings show that consumers responded to financial incentive embedded in Part D and made their decision accordingly. Elderly consumers tended to enroll earlier if they were facing higher level or greater variation of prescription drug out-of-pocket spending. The second paper describes a microsimulation model the author developed to analyze the cost-effectiveness of alternative chronic kidney disease (CKD) intervention strategies. Using a nationally representative sample, the model generates a large number of life histories over the next 20 years and provides a consistent analytical framework for the evaluation of alternative interventions. The third paper examines the impact of improving high blood pressure control on CKD outcomes at the population level. This strategy was found to improve the health outcomes of CKD and save lifetime medical costs. The results support the idea that more public health efforts should be directed to improve hypertension awareness and control as an effective early intervention strategy for CKD.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD245/

RGSD-246

The Effect of Knowledge Management Systems on Organizational Performance: Do Soldier and

Unit Counterinsurgency Knowledge and Performance Improve Following “Push” or “Adaptive-Push” Training?. S. Jamie Gayton.

The U.S. Army's deployment tempo has put pressure on the Army's available training time to prepare for deployments. To better support units' training and preparations for and conduct of counterinsurgency and stability operations, the Army created the Stryker Warfighting Forum (SWfF), a network-centric, knowledge repository designed to increase Stryker Brigades soldier knowledge and unit performance. This dissertation reports the results of two studies to determine how best to increase soldier knowledge and unit performance using the SWfF. In the first study, statistically significant individual-level knowledge gains occurred as a result of soldiers' participation in an existing SWfF facilitator-led, multimedia virtual training event called the Hundredth House. In the second study, statistically significant gains in unit-level performance at the Army's combat training centers were associated with units using the Iraq Common Event Approaches Handbook, which was developed from combat-returnee feedback on ten events commonly faced by soldiers in Iraq.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD246/

RGSD-247

Finding Needles in a Haystack: A Resource Allocation Methodology to Design Strategies to Detect Terrorist Weapon Development. David R. Howell.

Detecting terrorist weapon development is a fundamental goal of the intelligence and law enforcement communities. Achieving this goal can be quite difficult as many of the actions taken by terrorists can be executed covertly or may be seemingly innocuous against a background of non-terrorist related activities. This dissertation presents a systematic resource allocation methodology to design strategies to detect terrorist weapon development. First, a framework to approach the problem of detection of terrorist weapon development is introduced. Then, weapon pathways are generated, which define the target set of potential evidence the intelligence and law enforcement communities could pursue to discover terrorist weapon development. Finally, Bayesian networks are used to create a logical structure for how potential ob-

servations would affect our belief a weapon is being developed. Information entropy measures how much uncertainty is present in a system and can be used to assess the relative information content of potential evidence in the Bayesian networks. Resource allocations can be guided by these information-theoretic measures. The dissertation then shows how these methods might be used to detect terrorist development of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and radiological dispersal devices (RDDs). This method is an example of how expert judgments made prior to observations can guide collection and analytic resource allocations.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD247/

RGSD-248

Essays on Government Policy and Pharmaceutical Innovation. Margaret E. Blume-Kohout.

New drug therapies may deliver many social and economic benefits, but current levels of innovation across diseases may not be socially optimal. This dissertation investigates two mechanisms by which governments may influence pharmaceutical research and development (R&D) priorities: (1) public funding for life sciences research; and (2) prescription drug insurance, as in Medicare Part D. The author finds federal funding for life sciences research spurs non-federal investment in academic R&D as well as downstream drug development. Likewise, introduction of Medicare Part D increased both the number of drugs entering clinical trials and firm R&D expenditures for higher-Medicare-share drugs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD248/

RGSD-249

Evaluating the Long-term Impacts of AmeriCorps Service on Participants. Diana Epstein.

Since 1993, over 500,000 people have served in AmeriCorps national service programs. This dissertation evaluates the long-term impacts of AmeriCorps service on participants, particularly in the areas of civic engagement, future volunteerism, appreciation of diversity, and a number of other job and life skills. It fills a gap by using both quantitative and qualitative methods to help

illuminate some of the ways that program characteristics play a mediating role on the participants' outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD249/

RGSD-250

Defining and Evaluating Reliable Options for Overseas Combat Support Basing. Thomas Lang.

To meet the Air Force's goals of global strike and persistent dominance, it is vital that the support for the warfighter be efficient in all aspects of deployment, employment, and redeployment. In order for rapid deployments to succeed, the Air Force must determine where combat support assets should be forward positioned. Previously, much of the focus has been on allocating resources to different regions of the world; now the focus is on finding a more efficient and effective global allocation that is not regionally constrained. The objective of this dissertation is to identify a robust set of facility locations for the Air Force to place combat support basing materiel that will cover a broad range of potential missions (e.g., training, humanitarian, and major combat operations) that may occur around the world. These decisions are modeled using mixed integer programming models. Because the Air Force faces risks associated with the loss of access to such storage sites, this dissertation addresses the ability of the network to perform well even when parts of it fail, a concept referred to as reliability. These models are used to identify the additional costs necessary to build varying levels of reliability into the solutions. These solutions will take into account risk and uncertainties, while meeting time constraints associated with the delivery of materiel.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD250/

RGSD-251

Three Essays on Health Behaviors and the Need for New Policy. Yang Lu.

This dissertation consists of three essays, each on one emerging public health issue that calls for new policy making. The first essay studies 15,000 adult individuals from a longitudinal dataset, the

ChinaHealth and Nutrition Survey, collected in China 1991-2006. It explores the effects of food prices on obesity and shows evidence that while obesity corresponds to food prices changes, the effects might not always be accurately captured by Body Mass Index (BMI), but by a more direct measure of bodyfat – triceps skinfold thickness (TSF). The second essay extends the first essay and focuses on health implications of obesity on outcomes such as hypertension and diabetes. The sample is limited to non-obese individuals with a BMI less than 28. TSF, as a proxy for body fat, is shown to have significant independent effects on health. The third essay looks at unintended consequences of a new drug innovation, Viagra, and its successors, Cialis, and Levitra. It finds that erectile dysfunction (ED) medication users have a higher rate of STDs. Because most ED drug consumers are 40+ males, who are above the typical age range where routine STD tests are recommended, this finding reveals a new health threat to older populations and potentially the general public as a whole.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD251/

RGSD-252

Self-Employment among Older Workers: Assistance Programs, Liquidity Constraints and Employment Patterns. Qian Gu.

Self-employment is an increasingly popular form of employment among older workers. The three papers in this dissertation expand our knowledge base of the self-employment experience at older ages. The first paper documents the largest public and private small business assistance programs in the United States and reviews the evaluation studies conducted on those programs. The second paper finds that workers with a lump-sum distribution option in their pension plans are 27 percent more likely to transition from wage and salary work to self-employment over a two-year period than those without such an option. The third paper compares the employment trajectories of those who are likely using self-employment as a retirement transition with those who are not and identifies the factors that contribute to older workers' survival in self-employment. The analysis indicates that around one-third of self-employed

older workers survive six or more years in self-employment and that most of them do not expect to work for longer than six years when they enter self-employment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD252/

REPRINTS

RP-1381

The Effect of Regulation on Pharmaceutical Revenues: Experience in Nineteen Countries. Neeraj Sood, Han de Vries, Italo Gutierrez, Darius N. Lakdawalla, Dana P. Goldman.

We describe pharmaceutical regulations in nineteen developed countries from 1992 to 2004 and analyze how different regulations affect pharmaceutical revenues. First, there has been a trend toward increased regulation. Second, most regulations reduce pharmaceutical revenues significantly. Third, since 1994, most countries adopting new regulations already had some regulation in place. We find that incremental regulation of this kind had a smaller impact on costs. However, introducing new regulations in a largely unregulated market, such as the United States, could greatly reduce pharmaceutical revenues. Finally, we show that the cost-reducing effects of price controls increase the longer they remain in place. Reprinted with permission from Health Affairs, Vol. 28, No. 1, January/February 2009. Copyright © 2008 Project HOPE-The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1381/>

RP-1382

Revitalizing the Transatlantic Security Partnership: An Agenda for Action. F. Stephen Larrabee, Julian Lindley-French.

During the course of 2008, the RAND Corporation and the Bertelsmann Foundation's Venusberg Group sponsored a series of U.S.-European discussions examining future security challenges confronting the United States and Europe in the context of the election of a new American president. This report, published by Bertelsmann Stiftung, refers to those discussions and seeks to define the substance and parameters of a new security partnership between the United States and Europe as well as to outline an agenda for action for the new partnership.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1382/>

RP-1383

State and Local Implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act: Volume VII—Title I School Choice and Supplemental Educational Services: Final Report. Georges Vernez, Scott Naftel, Karen E. Ross, Kerstin Carlson Le Floch, Christopher Beighley, Brian Gill, Beatrice Birman, Michael Garret, Jennifer O'Day.

A key aim of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) is to provide new educational options to parents whose children are attending Title I schools identified for improvement, by allowing them to enroll their children in other schools or in supplemental education services (SES), such as tutoring. (Title I schools are those that receive federal funding because they have a high percentage of students from low-income families.) This report presents findings on the implementation of NCLB's parental choice options from 2004–2005 to 2006–2007; the findings update and reinforce those from an interim report based on data collected in 2002–2003. In 2006–2007, only 1 percent of the 6.9 million students who were eligible for school choice took advantage of the option, and about 17 percent of the 3.3 million eligible students took advantage of supplemental services. Reasons for the lack of participation in the NCLB educational option include the unavailability of alternate schools or SES providers in many districts and lack of communication between schools and parents about the options—large percentages of parents reported either being unaware of their options or not being informed of them before the start of the school year. Reprinted with per-

mission from "State and Local Implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act: Volume VII--Title I School Choice and Supplemental Education Services: Final Report " by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Development, Policy and Program Studies Service, Washington D.C., 2009.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1383/>

RP-1384

Standards-Based Reform in the United States: History, Research, and Future Directions. Laura S. Hamilton, Brian M. Stecher, Kun Yuan.

Standards-based reform is one of the most prominent features of the current educational landscape. Across the nation, states have adopted standards that describe the content that schools are expected to teach and that students are expected to master. The requirement for standards and aligned assessments has been a feature of federal legislation since the Improving America's Schools Act (IASA) of 1994, and it is the centerpiece of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.). That act, which was signed into law in January 2002, has exerted a strong influence on state and local decisions about education policy and practices since then. The NCLB requirements represent one important milestone in the evolution of a movement that had been in place for more than a decade prior to the law's enactment. This paper summarizes the history of the standards-based reform movement, discusses what we know about how this movement has shaped educators' practices and student outcomes, and puts forth recommendations for improving these policies in the future. Reprinted with permission from "Standards-Based Reform in the United States: History, Research, and Future Directions " by The Center on Education Policy. Copyright © 2009 Center on Education Policy.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1384/>

RP-1385

Innovation and the Future of e-Books. John Warren.

The technological development and cultural acceptance of e-books today parallels the state of the printed book in the 15th century. E-books are increasingly available from a variety of distributors and retailers, and work on a myriad of devices, but the majority remain simply digitized versions of print books. Some devices or platforms include such tools as word definitions, highlighting, and note taking, but many of these tools simply mimic what students and researchers have traditionally done with printed texts. This paper examines three examples of innovative e-books in order to illustrate the potential and pitfalls of electronic publications. The first is a history e-text that includes 1,700 primary-source documents—such as Presidential memos, reports, and even audio and video clips—linked from footnotes, providing a treasure trove of research material to readers. The second is a novella in hypertext form. The third example examines digital textbooks that include multimedia, assessment, and other digital tools. Each of these cases demonstrates creative approaches, business models, and methods of review that point to the enhanced, interactive, interlinked future of the e-book. Reprinted with permission from *The International Journal of the Book*, Volume 6, Number 1, pp. 83–94. Copyright © 2009 Common Ground Publishing.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1385/>

RP-1386

Competition and Innovation Under Complexity. Jeffrey A. Drezner.

Major defense acquisition programs have become more complex across a number of dimensions, including technology, organization, and environment. This paper explores how that increased complexity affects competition and innovation in the context of defense acquisition. Complexity is one of many factors that affect the use of competition and innovation. It has contributed to changes in the nature of systems DoD buys, changes in defense industry structure, how competition is applied at the program level, and the drivers of innovation. Acquisition officials should consider these impacts when applying competition in an in-

creasingly complex acquisition environment, and their implications for innovation. Reprinted with permission from *Organizing for a Complex World: Developing Tomorrow's Defense and Net-Centric Systems*, edited by Guy Ben-Ari and Pierre A. Chao, pp. 31-49. Copyright © 2009 Center for Strategic and International Studies.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1386/>

RP-1391

Could Mexico Fail?. Brian Michael Jenkins.

The Mexican Revolution, from 1910 to 1920, engulfed the entire borderregion, and political turmoil in Mexico precipitated a crime wave in the United States. Thus, current concerns about the growing lawlessness in northern Mexico and its consequences for U.S. national security are not without precedent. Of great concern to the United States is the apparent inability of Mexico to suppress the drug gangs that infest the northern half of the country. The author suggests a number of options to address these concerns. The U.S. could dramatically reduce the Mexican traffickers' profits by treating drug consumption as a social problem and investing more in domestic demand reduction and treatment. It could move to legalize and fully integrate the more than 12 million illegal immigrants in the country, the majority of whom are from Mexico, and adopt a system of work visas that would take the profit out of human smuggling. If violence reached intolerable levels, the U.S. could gradually seal the border. Finally, the U.S. could offer assistance to Mexico's underfunded law enforcement establishment and could assist Mexican authorities with intelligence to help them operate more effectively against criminal gangs. Reprinted with permission from *Homeland Security Today*, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 2009, pp. 26–31. Copyright © 2009 HSToday.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1391/>

RP-1394

Doubly Robust Internal Benchmarking and False Discovery Rates for Detecting Racial Bias in Police Stops. Greg Ridgeway, John MacDonald.

Allegations of racially biased policing are a contentious issue in many communities. Processes that flag potential problem officers have become a key component of risk management systems at major police departments. We present a statistical method to flag potential problem officers by blending three methodologies that are the focus of active research efforts: propensity score weighting, doubly robust estimation, and false discovery rates. Compared with other systems currently in use, the proposed method reduces the risk of flagging a substantial number of false positives by more rigorously adjusting for potential confounders and by using the false discovery rate as a measure to flag officers. We apply the methodology to data on 500,000 pedestrian stops in New York City in 2006. Of the nearly 3,000 New York City Police Department officers regularly involved in pedestrian stops, we flag 15 officers who stopped a substantially greater fraction of black and Hispanic suspects than our statistical benchmark predicts. Reprinted with permission from *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 104, Number 486, pp. 661–668. Copyright © 2009 American Statistical Association.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/RP1394/>

RP-1408

Specifying the Content of Humble Social-Science Models. Paul K. Davis.

This paper describes ways to specify important static content of social-science models for counterterrorism without dependence on a particular computer language or environment. The ambitions are modest because the actual knowledge to be represented is limited. The premium should be on simple, clear descriptions that can be communicated, debated, and “validated” across interdisciplinary lines, rather than on pretentious detail. The approach should also lay the groundwork for exploratory analysis because of inherent uncertainties. The paper is at least a start in that direction. Originally delivered at a conference: *Proceedings of the 2009 Summer Computer Simulation Conference (SCSC’09)*, 2009, ISBN: 1-56555-333-0. Information provided courtesy of

the Society for Modeling and Simulation International.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

TR-486-OSD

Data for DoD Manpower Policy Analysis. Jacob Alex Klerman.

To allow analyses of its personnel practices, the Department of Defense maintains historical administrative data files and administers surveys of military personnel. Military manpower analyses also make use of civilian cross-sectional and longitudinal data. Klerman provides an overview of these data sources and discusses how they can be analyzed with currently underutilized data-matching strategies. These data-matching strategies involve matching DoD administrative data files to (1) civilian administrative data (such as Social Security Administration earnings data); (2) DoD survey data; and (3) civilian survey data. These strategies have the potential for large payoffs in terms of better analysis—and therefore better policy—for DoD. Klerman also discusses the degree to which DoD should help fund a future National Longitudinal Study of Youth, and whether DoD should initiate a new military panel survey. Data for DoD Manpower Policy Analysis maintains that the research questions that these proposed surveys would help answer can instead be explored through data matching. Moreover, streamlining procedures for data matching—that is, making it easier for researchers to analyze the data DoD already has—is likely to be much less expensive than engaging in major new data-collection efforts.

<http://www.rand.org/publications/TR/TR486/>

TR-513-EC

2015: A connected and diversified Europe: eIDM Vision Paper. Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Neil Robinson, Maarten Botterman.

This paper is written to help look beyond the current policy developments and determine what demands and requirements there may be for a pan-European eIDM solution in 2015 and which services are likely to be developed based on this infrastructure. The findings have been prepared through literature research and expressed in briefing papers on prevailing eID standards and models and possible use cases for pan-European eGovernment Services for Citizens (PEGS). These formed the basis of 3 scenarios, which were used in a gaming seminar with 33 experts from national governments, the European Commission, industry and academia. The focus has been on identifying drivers and barriers and determining the value added of a European electronic Identity Management (eIDM) framework. The alternative futures presented in the scenarios, provided participants different angles to scope these issues and to identify which trends would be robust under different outlooks. Finally the experts were asked to identify policy measures that would need to be taken today to achieve the desirable outcomes of tomorrow. To align actors in the field a powerful shared vision is needed, driven by real user needs and public interest. This vision is to inform further progress on the realisation of eIDM objectives by 2010 and beyond. It is based on discussions between September 2006 and March 2007 with industry, civil society, the European Commission and Member States of the EU. The vision presented here does not necessarily reflect the opinion of any specific stakeholder, and is fully the responsibility of the authors.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR513/

TR-554-FAA

Near-Term Feasibility of Alternative Jet Fuels. James I. Hileman, David S. Ortiz, James T. Bartis, Hsin Min Wong, Pearl E. Donohoo, Malcolm A.

Weiss, Ian A. Waitz.

All economic sectors, including aviation, are experiencing growing pressure to reduce their greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions. Aviation, however, has fewer alternative-energy options to petroleum-based fuels than other transportation sectors. Of alternatives that may be available (1) Fischer-Tropsch jet fuel produced from biomass or from a combination of coal and biomass with carbon capture and sequestration and (2) hydroprocessed renewable jet fuel may reduce aviation's impact on climate but are likely to be available only in limited quantities. Producing fuels yielding a net reduction in GHG emissions requires that biomass and renewable oil resources be produced so as not to incur land-use changes that would result in releases of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other GHGs. The economic benefits of producing alternative liquid fuels extend to all petroleum users. In particular, producing and using alternative liquid fuels yields benefits to commercial aviation, whether or not those fuels are used in aviation. Finally, moving to an ultra-low-sulfur specification for Jet A would reduce aviation's impact on air quality.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR554/

TR-555-NAVY

The Department of the Navy's Civilian Acquisition Workforce: An Analysis of Recent Trends. Susan M. Gates, Edward G. Keating, Bryan Tysinger, Adria D. Jewell, Lindsay Daugherty, Ralph Masi.

The defense acquisition workforce (AW) is responsible for providing a wide range of acquisition, technology, and logistics support to the nation's warfighters. This report provides a descriptive overview of the Department of the Navy's (DoN's) civilian AW over the past decade and presents the results of preliminary analyses of data related to specific workforce management issues: retention, professional development, and leadership. It demonstrates the utility of workforce analysis and focuses attention on issues that deserve further analysis and policymaker attention. The authors find that DoN AW managers may need to consider new strategies that could help retain individuals beyond the point that they become eligible for re-

tirement, since the number of DoN AW civilians becoming fully retirement-eligible will increase in the coming decade. They find no evidence that early and mid-career retention is an issue for the DoN civilian AW as a whole, but the analysis reveals differences in early career retention patterns by career field, with lower retention rates in the contracting career field.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR555/

TR-560-AF

Challenges and Issues with the Further Aging of U.S. Air Force Aircraft: Policy Options for Effective Life-Cycle Management of Resources. Jean R. Gebman.

Over the next 20 years, the further aging of already-old aircraft will introduce challenges and issues for aircraft operators, including the U.S. Air Force. This report identifies those challenges and issues and explores policy options for addressing them in ways that can contribute to effective life-cycle management of resources. The technical challenges relate to structures, propulsion, and systems. The institutional challenges include limitations on independent verification of fleet status and future condition, limitations on information needed for engineering analyses including risk assessment, and an overall scarcity of resources. The report uses a systems-engineering paradigm that breaks the set of challenges and issues down into their major elements and then analyzes how each element relates to values that are important to the customer. Such a value structure can help decisionmakers set resource-allocation policies and priorities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR560/

TR-562/10-HLTH

Baucus Plan—Phase II. Christine Eibner.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly

proposed health care reforms. This document estimates how Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) expansions, employer and individual mandates, and an insurance exchange, as specified in the Baucus Plan, would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. The plan would improve the experience of newly insured individuals, improve health as measured by increased life expectancy, and substantially increase the number of insured, depending on design choices. The plan would have a negligible effect on national health expenditures or on consumer financial risk for the non-elderly, but it would increase median health care spending by the number of those newly insured. The plan's effect on waste is uncertain; it would not affect reliability or health system capacity. Implementing the plan would be challenging: It would be difficult to monitor compliance with the employer and individual mandates and to enforce noncompliance penalties.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.10/

TR-562/11-HLTH

Create or Expand Access to Purchasing Pools. Jeanne S. Ringel.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how creating or expanding access to purchasing pools would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. Evidence suggests that purchasing pools would enhance patient experience by increasing health plan choice. Studies of past and current purchasing pools show no reduction in premiums or administrative overhead, compared with small group and individual health insurance markets. It is not clear whether purchasing pools can increase health system reliability or increase coverage. There is no evidence about how purchasing pools would affect spending or health. Purchasing pools face difficult implemen-

tation and regulatory hurdles that will vary with the details of the policy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.11/

TR-562/12-HLTH

Hospital Pay for Performance. Cheryl L. Damberg.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how hospital pay for performance (P4P) programs would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. A few studies have found that hospital P4P programs improve the reliability with which appropriate care is provided. How these programs would affect spending, patient experience, and health is uncertain. No published studies estimate how hospital P4P programs will affect waste; P4P programs are not relevant to consumer financial risk, coverage, and capacity. Broad implementation of hospital P4P is technically feasible but will require infrastructure and resources to support implementation and ongoing operations.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.12/

TR-562/13-HLTH

Physician Pay for Performance. Cheryl L. Damberg.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how physician pay for performance (P4P) programs would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. How physician P4P programs would affect health care spending depends strongly on program design. Effects on the reliability with which appropriate care is provided, patient

experience, and health are uncertain. P4P programs are not relevant to consumer financial risk, coverage, and capacity. Broad implementation of physician P4P is technically feasible but would require substantial investments in infrastructure and resources to support implementation and ongoing operations. Implementation would be especially challenging in small physician practices, which lack dedicated staff to help with implementation and adherence.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.13/

TR-562/14-HLTH

Increase the Use of Comparative Effectiveness. Peter S. Hussey.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how increased use of comparative effectiveness research would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. Patient experience would improve if comparative effectiveness research were incorporated into shared decisionmaking. There is no clear evidence about how such research would affect spending, consumer financial risk, waste, or reliability of care. Theory suggests that comparative effectiveness research could improve health if it drives payers, providers, and patients toward more beneficial treatment options. Such research is not relevant to coverage. Establishing a national center for comparative effectiveness research would be easy; translating research into better clinical decisionmaking and increased health system efficiency would be complex.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.14/

TR-562/15-HLTH

Expand the Use of Disease Management Programs. Peter S. Hussey, Rachel Effros.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design,

and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how increased use of disease management programs would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. Evidence suggests that disease management improves the reliability with which patients receive recommended care. It is uncertain how disease management would affect overall health spending, patient experience, and health. There is no evidence about how implementation would affect consumer financial risk, waste, or health system capacity; disease management programs are not relevant to coverage. Implementing disease management programs is relatively easy.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.15/

TR-562/17-HLTH

Change Medical Liability Laws to Reduce the Frequency and Severity of Claims. Michael D. Greenberg, M. Susan Ridgely.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how changing medical liability laws to reduce the frequency and severity of claims would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. Changing medical liability laws plausibly might reduce waste. But such changes would have only a minimal direct effect on overall spending; evidence of effects on health and capacity is mixed. There is no evidence about the effects of changing liability laws on consumer financial risk, reliability of care, patient experience, or coverage. There is no broad legal impediment to changing medical liability laws: Such changes have already been implemented by many state legislatures.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.17/

TR-562/4-HLTH

Increase Cost-Participation by Employees (e.g., Through High-Deductible Health Plans). Rachel Effros.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how increased cost participation by employees would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. Increased cost sharing will reduce health care spending. Its effects on consumer financial risk, waste, reliability, patient experience, health, and coverage are uncertain. It would not affect health system capacity. Plans with a high amount of cost sharing are relatively easy to implement.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.4/

TR-562/5-HLTH

Increase Health Information Technology Adoption and Connectivity. Richard Hillestad.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how increased health information technology (HIT) adoption and connectivity would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. There is no empirical evidence about how increased HIT adoption would affect consumer financial risk, and its effect on spending, waste, reliability, patient experience, health coverage, and capacity are uncertain. Achieving widespread HIT adoption and connectivity will be difficult because of a fragmented health care system and other barriers to successful adoption.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.5/

TR-562/8-HLTH

Open Access to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP). Rachel Effros.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document explores how expanding access to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) would affect health system performance along nine performance dimensions. Expanding access would increase coverage and improve health to the degree that health insurance in general improves health. How expanded access would affect consumer financial risk depends heavily on program structure, including premium costs and the existence and size of subsidies. No studies evaluate whether expanding access to FEHBP would affect waste, and no studies directly examine the link between expanded access and patient experience or health system capacity. Making FEHBP more widely available would be relatively hard to implement because it would require a new administrative structure.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.8/

TR-562/9-HLTH

Baucus Plan—Phase I. Christine Eibner.

The RAND Corporation's COMPARE initiative provides information and tools to help policymakers, the media, and others understand, design, and evaluate health care policies. The COMPARE Web site presents a range of policy options that allows the user to explore the effects of commonly proposed health care reforms. This document estimates how the employer mandate, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) expansions, Medicare buy-in, and additional funding for the Indian Health Service, as specified in the Baucus Plan, would affect health system performance along nine dimensions. The plan would increase the number of those insured by 7.2 to 12.2 million, depending on design choices, and it would improve health as measured by increased life expectancy. The plan would have a negligible effect on national health expenditures

and on consumer financial risk for the non-elderly, but it would increase median health care spending based on the number of those newly insured. Effects on waste and patient experience are uncertain; the plan would not affect reliability or health system capacity. Medicaid/SCHIP expansion and Medicare buy-in may be straightforward to implement; enforcing/monitoring an employer mandate could be challenging.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR562.9/

TR-582-DFT

The Recalibration of the National Transport Model: PASS1 Demand Model Calibration. Eric Petersen, Hugh Gunn, Aruna Sivakumar, Flavia Tsang.

This reports documents the results obtained from the re-estimation of the models which apportion travel to destination area types, distance bands and travel modes for the main demand modeling stage ("PASS1") of the UK National Travel Model (NTM). The major technical differences introduced to the estimation technique in this study are in the replacement of an aggregate process adopted in the previous estimation with a disaggregate modelling approach based on formal statistical procedures. The database has also been updated to use the National Travel Survey data of 2002 through 2004. The model itself has been left largely unchanged in structure, by design, although a number of tests of alternative structures were made, but advantage has been taken of the new estimation approach, and the increased level of detail in the later datasets, to extend the geographic detail of the model, in particular increasing the number of area types represented, and the number of travel modes identified in the model.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR582/

TR-585-1-BMG/JOY/SRF/STRF/WPF

Achievement and Attainment in Chicago Charter Schools. Kevin Booker, Brian Gill, Ron Zimmer, Tim R. Sass.

Over the past decade, charter schools have been among the fastest-growing segments of the K–12 education sector in Chicago and across the country. This report addresses several key issues relat-

ed to charter schools using student-level data provided by Chicago Public Schools. Students leaving traditional public schools for charter schools in Chicago tend to look much like the peers they left behind, in both demographic characteristics and student achievement. Transfers to charter schools tend to slightly reduce racial stratification across the schools. Achievement trajectories suggest that, on average, charter schools' performance in raising student achievement is approximately on par with traditional public schools—except that charter schools do not do well in raising student achievement in their first year of operation. Chicago's charter high schools may produce substantial positive effects on ACT scores, the probability of graduating, and the probability of enrolling in college—but these positive effects are solidly evident only in the multi-grade charter high schools (those that include middle-school grades). The large, positive attainment results in Chicago suggest remarkable promise for (at least) multi-grade charter high schools and demonstrate that evaluations limited to test scores may fail to capture important benefits of charter schools. If charter schools (or other multi-grade high schools) have positive effects on graduation and college entry, they may make a substantial, long-term difference in the life prospects of their students.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR585-1/

TR-594-AF

An Examination of the Relationship Between Usage and Operating-and-Support Costs of U.S. Air Force Aircraft. Eric J. Unger.

Systematically examining the empirical relationship between multiple U.S. Air Force systems' expenditures, flying hours, and fleet sizes, this research suggests a more sophisticated way to think about Air Force costs than is currently used. The report discusses prior research on cost-per-flying-hour calculations—i.e., the practice of multiplying projected flying hours by a cost-per-hour factor in certain segments of the budgetary process. This report looks across Air Force mission designs (systems) and estimates general, historical relationships between expenditure levels and

flying hours. A fixed-plus-variable cost structure is estimated with expenditures neither increasing nor decreasing in proportion to flying hours. The author concludes with the policy implications of his findings, noting that current Air Force budgeting approaches likely overestimate funding needs when flying hours are increasing and underestimate needs when flying hours are decreasing.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR594/

TR-597-EC

Building a digital Europe: Lessons for the delivery of secure pan-European e-Government. Neil Robinson, Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Maarten Botterman.

This paper presents pointers on what is required to deliver a secure e-Government environment for mobile European citizens, based on the lessons learned from existing services and initiatives and identified challenges in the national and pan-European environments. The paper builds on a review of policy documents, scientific literature and an assessment of existing Pan-European eGovernment Services (PEGS; Solvit, ëLimosai, DG TAXUD, Secure Telematics (sTESTA)) and other multi-stakeholder systems developed in the private sector (Single European Payments Area; SEPA). It also draws on the presentations and discussions of a Working Conference on this theme held in Brussels in mid-November 2007 and the efforts of the SecurEgov (pan-European Secure e-Government Services) study conducted by RAND Europe for DG Information Society and Media between 2006 and 2007. This paper takes a look forward at what possibilities exist for regulatory intervention by the European Commission to meet some of the challenges related to the deployment of secure Pan European e-Government Services (PEGS). PEGS should provide an inclusive, seamless and cross-border service to citizens (and possibly other residents and visitors) in Europe. For the basic assessment, lessons from pan-European government-to-business (G2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C) services are also taken into account. Thus, the paper is not meant to be an academic treatise on the various

security aspects of PEGS, rather a document intended to be of direct policy benefit for the European Commission and other stakeholders in preparing the ground for the eventual implementation of PEGS.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR597/

TR-599-1-TEOAF

An Economic Model to Estimate the Profits Resulting from the Employment of Illegal Aliens. Claude Berrebi, Stephen J. Carroll, Jeffrey Sullivan.

The employment of illegal aliens is a crime in the United States, and federal law provides for forfeiture of the proceeds from this offense. However, statutory law does not specify how to calculate such proceeds. This report presents an economic model, and a software program based on the model, that can assist law enforcement officials in determining the appropriate penalty to be levied on firms that knowingly employ undocumented workers. The model is based on the assumption that firms that employ illegal aliens do so because they would have to pay higher wages to attract sufficient legal workers to meet their needs; therefore, firms profit from the employment of illegal workers. The model estimates how much profit a firm would have realized if it had employed only legal workers; the difference between this and the firm's actual profit is the portion of the firm's profit that is attributable to the employment of illegal aliens. In addition to detailing this conceptual model, the authors describe a decision-support software program that incorporates the model's calculations.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR599/

TR-608-EC

Study on the requirements and options for RFID application in healthcare: Identifying areas for Radio Frequency Identification deployment in health care delivery: A review of relevant literature. Anna-Marie Vilamovska, Evi Hatzianreou, Helen Rebecca Schindler, Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Han de Vries, Joachim Krapels.

This document is the first deliverable of the RFID & Health project. It provides an overview of the state

of the art in RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) applications in healthcare delivery. Some 325 sources have been reviewed in order to draft three 'long-lists' of applications, enablers and barriers of RFID deployment. In the next phase of the project, these will be validated and prioritised through expert interviews and a Delphi survey. Case studies will be used to further assess the costs and benefits of the most promising applications. The list of sources which have been reviewed for this report is believed to cover all important scientific publications, policy documents and relevant articles from the professional press, in Europe, North America and Asia, related to the topic of RFID applications in healthcare. In addition, more general literature on RFID – technology, market, enablers and barriers – has also been covered. Primarily, the report provides a basis for the rest of the study. As a stand-alone document it gives the reader an overview of all relevant issues related to RFID deployment in healthcare delivery. The line is deliberately drawn not to include the pharmaceutical industry, counterfeiting of drugs and tracking of medical devices as they move through the supply chain. This study is primarily focused on the delivery of patient care, mostly within the context of the hospital, but also including telemedicine applications.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR608/

TR-608/1-EC

Study on the requirements and options for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) application in healthcare: Final report. Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Helen Rebecca Schindler, Lorenzo Valeri, Anna-Marie Vilamovska, Evi Hatzianreou, Annalijn Conklin.

This report provides an assessment of the main drivers, obstacles and uncertainties surrounding the deployment of RFID in healthcare in Europe. It identifies the most promising RFID applications in healthcare delivery by reviewing potential for increasing patient safety and the reduction of costs. The analysis is based on a thorough review of academic and grey literature and available data sets, a Delphi survey of experts followed by semi-

structured key informant interviews, and seven case studies of RFID applications across Europe and the US. The report assesses individual cases to identify the potential and real costs and benefits of RFID deployment in healthcare, as well as the critical success and failure factors of RFID implementation programmes in practice. A framework is presented for conducting actual cost-benefit analyses in the future and to stimulate the effective monitoring and capturing of cost-benefit data in care delivery settings.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR608/

TR-617-OSD

A Compendium of Sexual Assault Research. Margaret C. Harrell, Laura Werber Castaneda, With Marisa Adelson, Sarah Gaillot, Charlotte Lynch, Amanda Pomeroy.

Recognition of the prevalence and pernicious effects of sexual assault, and especially of acquaintance rape, has increased dramatically since the early 1990s. During this time, a large volume of research has enhanced understanding of the problem. This volume summarizes recent studies on sexual assault that the authors deem useful and relevant to the U.S. Department of Defense and other policymakers interested in sexual assault issues. The authors provide a brief overview of the prevalence and effects of sexual assault, and of important events and laws pertaining to sexual assault in both the civilian and military sectors. They then discuss the research that has been conducted on ten aspects of sexual assault, including its prevalence, victim and perpetrator characteristics and risk factors, prevention, recovery and coping, and the responses of the health care, law enforcement, and criminal justice systems. Finally, in this compendium's annotated bibliography, the authors summarize more than 450 studies of sexual assault, tailoring their descriptions of research from a variety of fields for an audience of policymakers and informed lay readers.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR617/

TR-620-QATAR

Lessons from the Field: Developing and Implementing the Qatar Student Assessment System, 2002–2006. Gabriella Gonzalez, Vi-Nhuan Le, Markus Broer, Louis T. Mariano, J. Enrique Froemel, Charles A. Goldman, Julie DaVanzo.

Qatar has recently positioned itself to be a leader in education. Central to the country's efforts is the implementation of reforms to its K–12 education system. Central to the reform initiatives was the development of internationally benchmarked curriculum standards in four subjects: Arabic, English as a foreign language, mathematics, and science. To develop a method of testing student achievement in relation to the curriculum standards, a RAND study team worked with Qatar's Evaluation Institute between 2002 and 2006 to create the Qatar Student Assessment System (QSAS). The core component of the QSAS is the Qatar Comprehensive Educational Assessment (QCEA), a summative assessment administered to students in grades 4–11 in newly developed Independent schools. This report recounts the development of the QSAS and the QCEA, the changes made to the testing operation as the reform initiative progressed, the data and knowledge gleaned from QCEA administrations, and important lessons learned for Qatar and other countries that are seeking to implement similar standards-based assessment systems on a large scale.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR620/

TR-621-1-LACPD

Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: RAND Quarterly Report, October Terry Fain, Susan Turner, Greg Ridgeway, With Jesse Jannetta, Alyssa Chamberlain, Randy Myers, Lori Sexton, Sarah Smith, Matthew Valasik.

In July 2008, the RAND Corporation staff conducted Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) assessments of five home-based service providers as part of its ongoing evaluation of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act activities through the Los Angeles County Probation Department. The objective of these assessments was to conduct a detailed review of the home-based-program services and materials in order to compare current practice

with the literature on best practices in corrections. More specifically, these assessments determined whether the treatment interventions were consistent with the research literature on evidence-based practices and the principles of effective intervention. The assessment evaluated each provider's capacity (its capability to deliver evidence-based interventions and services for offenders) and content (substance). Capacity includes leadership and development, staff characteristics, and quality assurance. Content includes offender assessment and treatment. Using structured staff-member interviews and data gathered from representative case files and other relevant program materials, each of these five domains was scored and rated as highly effective (65–100 percent), effective (55–64 percent), needs improvement (46–54 percent), or ineffective (45 percent or less).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR621/

TR-622-CDC

Neighborhood Effects on Crime and Youth Violence: The Role of Business Improvement Districts in Los Angeles. John MacDonald, Ricky N. Bluthenthal, Daniela Golinelli, Aaron Kofner, Robert J. Stokes, Amber Sehgal, Terry Fain, Leo Beletsky.

Despite declines in youth violence nationally in the past decade, incidence of youth violence and victimization—from assaults to homicide—continue to be pressing concerns in public safety and public health. Youth violence is also a particular concern for low-income, minority communities, where poverty, family instability, and unemployment provide a fertile context for gangs and illicit drug markets. Due to the effects of youth violence and the documented association between community socioeconomic conditions and violence, officials and researchers have invested heavily in developing and examining community-level responses to youth violence. While some of these community-level approaches have shown evidence of effectiveness, they are often expensive, difficult to sustain, and hard to replicate. What community-level interventions and activities might address underlying environmental conditions that facilitate youth violence rates in communities? RAND investiga-

tors examined the impact of business improvement districts (BIDs) on crime and youth violence in Los Angeles. BIDs are self-organizing, local public-private organizations that collect assessments and invest in local-area service provisions and activities, such as place promotion, street cleaning, and public safety. Such activities can contribute to community-level attributes that might reduce crime and youth violence by increasing informal social control, reducing visible signs of disorder and blight, improving order maintenance, and providing enriched employment opportunities by facilitating overall improvements in the local business environment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR622/

TR-628-AF

Improving Development and Utilization of U.S. Air Force Intelligence Officers. Marygail K. Brauner, Hugh G. Massey, S. Craig Moore, Darren D. Medlin.

The U.S. Air Force faces a shortage of general officers with the necessary experience to fill senior leadership positions in Air Force, joint, and inter-agency intelligence organizations and functions. This technical report presents an analysis of the competencies required for intelligence jobs and compares the qualifications in the officer supply with the qualifications that the jobs demand. This report describes an approach to make career development strategies for Air Force officers systematic and effective. Using the suggested approach would help the Air Force's intelligence officer workforce identify and prioritize positions' needs consistently using a list of qualifications that will likely only change slowly over time. The approach would help trace officers' accumulation of those qualifications as their careers progress and routinely assess any gaps between the positions' needs and the officers' qualifications. It would also help develop plans to deliberately develop officers so that, collectively, their qualifications will meet the requirements of future positions. The aim of the approach is to create a more strategic view for an intelligence career within an evolving national security environment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR628/

TR-631-TEOAF

Understanding Forfeitures: An Analysis of the Relationship Between Case Details and Forfeiture Among TEOAF High-Forfeiture and Major Cases. Amy Richardson, Noreen Clancy.

The Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) administers the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF), which is the receipt account for the deposits of nontax forfeitures that result from law-enforcement actions against criminal enterprises, such as drug cartels, terrorist organizations, and individual embezzlers, by agencies that are currently, or were historically, part of the U.S. Treasury—the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation division, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the U.S. Secret Service. High levels of forfeiture from the prosecution of these crimes serve to punish the individuals involved, help to dismantle the operations associated with the crime, may deter others from engaging in similar crimes, and provide funds to support future investigations among participating agencies. TEOAF commissioned the RAND Corporation to examine the relationship between targeted funding support of significant financial investigations and the forfeiture outcomes of such investigations. This report presents the findings of that analysis.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR631/

TR-633-A

Guidebook for Supporting Economic Development in Stability Operations. Keith Crane, Olga Oliker, Nora Bensahel, Derek Eaton, S. Jamie Gayton, Brooke Stearns Lawson, Jeffrey Martini, John L. Nasir, Sandra Reyna, Michelle Parker, Jerry M. Sollinger, Kayla M. Williams.

This guidebook is designed to help U.S. Army personnel more effectively use economic assistance to support economic and infrastructure development. The guidebook should help tactical commanders choose and implement more effective programs and projects in their areas of responsibility and better understand the economic context of their efforts. It describes key characteristics of the economic environment, the key players that soldiers are likely to encounter, and who may be

involved in what sorts of assistance efforts. It also provides suggestions on what to and what not to do, with examples from current and past operations. Suggestions on providing assistance are grouped into the following areas: humanitarian assistance; infrastructure and essential services; agriculture; currencies, budgets, finance, and foreign trade; private sector development and employment generation; natural resource management; and the effects of the U.S. military on local economies. To write this guidebook, the authors visited commanders in Afghanistan, conducted interviews with returning U.S. military officers, drew on their own experiences in Iraq, Liberia, and the Balkans, and tapped the substantial literature about effective economic assistance.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR633/

TR-637-AF

Air Force Officer Specialty Structure: Reviewing the Fundamentals. Raymond E. Conley, Albert A. Robbert.

Air Force specialty codes, similar to Army and Marine Corps military occupational specialties and Navy officer designators and enlisted ratings, establish personnel-classification boundaries according to the work performed and the required skills, education, and training. The specialties combine duties and tasks into cohesive job clusters that may be matched to people possessing the essential aptitudes, attributes, and qualifications. Given the Air Force's evolving missions, changing nature of work, and changing workforce, several senior Air Force leaders have asked whether the existing specialty codes still provide the appropriate clustering of specialties. This technical report examines the current officer-classification structure while seeking to determine whether more fundamental changes are needed. It provides a brief primer on the specialty-classification system, encapsulates major changes that are in progress and planned, and offers additional changes based on interviews and comparative analyses. Although the research focused primarily on the officer structure, many of the observations have correlates in the enlisted-specialty structure.

Specialty-classification components need continuous maintenance and periodic upgrades. One recommendation is that the continuous process improvement initiatives, such as Air Force Smart Operations 21, be expanded to include reducing the overall cycle time for specialty-classification changes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR637/

TR-640-CDC

Initial Evaluation of the Cities Readiness Initiative. Henry H. Willis, Christopher Nelson, Shoshana R. Shelton, Andrew M. Parker, John A. Zambrano, Edward W. Chan, Jeffrey Wasserman, Brian A. Jackson.

The Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) was created in 2004 to help the nation's largest metropolitan areas develop the ability to provide life-saving medications in the event of a large-scale biological terrorist attack or naturally occurring disease outbreak. In 2007, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention asked RAND to provide an initial evaluation of the impact of the Cities Readiness Initiative on awardees' readiness and capability to conduct mass countermeasure dispensing above and beyond what would be the case without the program. The subsequent study drew on available empirical evidence, including data from the Technical Assistance Review, a CDC-administered assessment of jurisdictions' capabilities in 12 core functional areas associated with countermeasure distribution and dispensing, as well as qualitative data collected through discussions with personnel involved with countermeasure dispensing in nine metropolitan areas (both CRI awardees and non-CRI jurisdictions). The evaluation showed that, overall, CRI awardees had benefited from the program's preparedness guidance and scenario focus and that the program had strengthened or encouraged the development of partnerships with other stakeholders. The program also encouraged a variety of changes to awardees' training plans and had spillover effects on non-CRI sites. However, this evaluation did not address questions of how the documented benefits compare to the program costs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR640/

TR-646-EC

Analysis to support the Impact Assessment of the Commission's smoke-free initiatives. Amanda Scoggins, Han de Vries, Annalijn Conklin, Evi Hatzianreou.

This report assesses the expected health, economic, social and environmental impacts of five policy options that the European Commission (DG SANCO) is considering for achieving smoke-free environments in the European Union (EU-27).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR646/

TR-649-TBNA/TEDA

The Global Technology Revolution China, In-Depth Analyses: Emerging Technology Opportunities for the Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA). Richard Silberglitt, Anny Wong, With S. R. Bohandy, Brian G. Chow, Noreen Clancy, Scott Hassell, David R. Howell, Gregory S. Jones, Eric Landree, Parry Norling.

In 2007, the Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and one of its administrative zones, the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA), in northeast China commissioned the RAND Corporation to perform a technology-foresight study to help them develop and implement a strategic vision and plan for economic growth through technological innovation. The principal objectives were to identify the most-promising emerging technology applications for TBNA and TEDA to pursue as part of their plan for growth, to analyze the drivers and barriers they would face in each case, and to recommend action plans for each technology application (TA). Seven TAs should form a pivotal part of TBNA's comprehensive strategic plan: cheap solar energy; advanced mobile communications and radio-frequency identification; rapid bioassays; membranes, filters, and catalysts for water purification; molecular-scale drug design, development, and delivery; electric and hybrid vehicles; and green manufacturing. The specific action plans can be integrated into an overarching strategic plan that rests on three legs: building a

state-of-the-art R&D program; updating and expanding TBNA and TEDA's manufacturing base; and positioning TBNA and TEDA for the global marketplace. The plan offers TBNA a wealth of opportunities that will position it for the future development it envisions, and each TA emerges from one or more of TEDA's current pillar industries, making for a fluid transition that builds on existing strengths.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR649/

TR-649/1-TBNA/TEDA

The Global Technology Revolution China, In-Depth Analyses: Emerging Technology Opportunities for the Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA) (Chinese-language version). Richard Silbergliitt, Anny Wong, With S. R. Bohandy, Brian G. Chow, Noreen Clancy, Scott Hassell, David R. Howell, Gregory S. Jones, Eric Landree, Parry Norling.

In 2007, the Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) and one of its administrative zones, the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA), in northeast China commissioned the RAND Corporation to perform a technology-foresight study to help them develop and implement a strategic vision and plan for economic growth through technological innovation. The principal objectives were to identify the most-promising emerging technology applications for TBNA and TEDA to pursue as part of their plan for growth, to analyze the drivers and barriers they would face in each case, and to recommend action plans for each technology application (TA). Seven TAs should form a pivotal part of TBNA's comprehensive strategic plan: cheap solar energy; advanced mobile communications and radio-frequency identification; rapid bioassays; membranes, filters, and catalysts for water purification; molecular-scale drug design, development, and delivery; electric and hybrid vehicles; and green manufacturing. The specific action plans can be integrated into an overarching strategic plan that rests on three legs: building a state-of-the-art R&D program; updating and expanding TBNA and TEDA's manufacturing base;

and positioning TBNA and TEDA for the global marketplace. The plan offers TBNA a wealth of opportunities that will position it for the future development it envisions, and each TA emerges from one or more of TEDA's current pillar industries, making for a fluid transition that builds on existing strengths.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR649/

TR-652-A

The Value and Impacts of Alternative Fuel Distribution Concepts: Assessing the Army's Future Needs for Temporary Fuel Pipelines. David M. Oaks, Matthew Stafford, Bradley Wilson.

This document describes a study done for the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM) to assess future needs for temporary petroleum pipeline structure. At the time this work was begun, the Army was weighing further development of a new pipeline capability, the Rapidly Installed Fuel Transfer System (RIFTS), and also conducting its normal cycle of future force structure planning. This project reviewed historical uses of temporary pipelines and surveyed future scenarios in order to develop a broad list of potential pipeline requirements. Next, against this list of likely requirements, the performance of several fuel distribution options--including existing and planned pipeline units and equipment, new pipeline options, and the use of trucks--was assessed across a variety of performance dimensions. The analytic results pointed to no clearly best choice. Instead, the preferred course of action is very sensitive to the decisionmaker's assessment of the environment and weighting among the importance of the different performance dimensions. A decision-support table to help the decisionmaker with this assessment is provided along with supplementary recommendations on near-term investment of reset funds and the reallocation of personnel within existing petroleum pipeline unit designs. The findings in this document should be of interest to those engaged with future Army logistics support force structure requirements.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR652/

TR-653-NCQA

The Reliability of Provider Profiling: A Tutorial. John L. Adams.

Public and private purchasers and health plans are demanding more information about the quality and relative costliness of U.S. physicians to increase physician accountability and aid in value-based purchasing. Although performance measurement has been in place for some time in hospitals and managed care organizations (MCOs), the focus on physician profiling is a relatively new development. The inherent limitations of the available data at the physician level have brought to the fore technical issues that were less important at higher levels of aggregation in hospitals and MCOs. One of these technical issues is the reliability of a physician's performance measurement. This technical report explains the use and implementation of reliability measurement for quality measures in provider profiling in health care. It provides details and a practical method of how to calculate reliability measures from the sort of data typically available. It also explains why reliability measurement is an important component of evaluating a profiling system.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR653/

TR-654-OSD

U.S. Combat Commands' Participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative: A Training Manual. Charles Wolf, Jr., Brian G. Chow, Gregory S. Jones.

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is a cooperative effort to prevent or at least inhibit the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related materials to or from states or non-state actors whose possession of such items would be a serious threat to global or regional security. Currently, 93 countries have endorsed PSI's purpose and principles and participate in its activities. This manual—consisting of nine lecture and seminar sessions that can be used together or alone, in full or in part—is intended for use and adaptation by the U.S. Geographic Combat Commands in training personnel assigned to them for participation in PSI activities. Its purpose is to help the Commands deal with

normal issues arising from staff turnover and with any insufficiencies in institutional memory. The sessions cover PSI history and background; PSI design and interdiction principles; U.S. laws relevant to PSI; International agreements relevant to PSI; incentives and disincentives for PSI participation; detection of WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials; PSI exercises and lessons learned; responding to issues challenging PSI; and enhancing capabilities for PSI participation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR654/

TR-655-PGCC

Assessing Health and Health Care in Prince George's County. Nicole Lurie, Katherine M. Harris, Regina A. Shih, Teague Ruder, Amber Price, Linda G. Martin, Joie Acosta, Janice C. Blanchard.

Prince George's County, Maryland, faces the ongoing challenge of ensuring the health of its residents in the context of severe fiscal constraints. This challenge has grown more complex in the past decade, as the county's population has become increasingly diverse, demographically and socio-demographically. To help policymakers address this challenge, this report describes the demographic and health characteristics of Prince George's County residents; assesses health care system access and capacity within the county; and analyzes patterns of hospital and emergency department use. The authors review existing studies on the health and health service utilization of Prince George's County residents; synthesize the findings; and report on their original analyses of data about residents' health behaviors, the county's physician workforce, and hospital discharge rates.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR655/

TR-657-BA

Language matters: The supply of and demand for UK born and educated academic researchers with skills in languages other than English. Ruth Levitt, Barbara Janta, Ala'a Shehabi, Daniel Jones, Elizabeth Valentini.

This report discussed concerns that the future

of the UK's world class research base might be threatened by the decline in modern language learning and calls for a series of measures by Universities and Government bodies to address this danger.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR657/

TR-660-DHHS

A National Agenda for Public Health Systems Research on Emergency Preparedness. Joie Acosta, Christopher Nelson, Ellen Burke Beckjord, Shoshana R. Shelton, Erin Murphy, Kristin J. Leuschner, Jeffrey Wasserman.

Improving public health emergency preparedness is at the top of the national agenda, but the lack of frequent opportunities to observe and learn from real-world responses to large-scale public health emergencies has hindered the development of an adequate evidence base. As a result, efforts to develop performance measures and standards, best practices, program guidance, training, and other tools have proceeded without a strong empirical and analytical basis. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response asked RAND to facilitate the development of a public health systems research agenda for emergency preparedness, identify short- and long-term research priorities, and provide a basis for coordinating funders and researchers inside and outside the federal government. In response, RAND convened a panel of 13 experts representing a diverse range of perspectives. The panelists identified 20 research priorities and illustrative research questions in areas related to planning, response, resources and infrastructure, and accountability and improvement. Preparations for the panel discussion included an extensive literature review of peer-reviewed sources and statutes, policies, and other government and organizational reports.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR660/

TR-663-CAE

The Collegiate Learning Assessment: Setting Standards for Performance at a College or University. Chaitra M. Hardison, Anna-Marie Vilamovska.

The Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA) is a measure of how much students' critical thinking improves after attending college or university. This report illustrates how institutions can set their own standards on the CLA using a method that is appropriate for the CLA's unique characteristics. The authors examined evidence of reliability and procedural validity of a standard-setting methodology that they developed and applied to the CLA. For this task, they assembled nine panels composed of faculty members from participating CLA institutions across the United States. The results of the process were promising. Overall, the three steps of the process produced similar standards for performance, although the authors observed variability across individuals, panels, and different CLA test prompts.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR663/

TR-665-DHHS

New Tools for Assessing State and Local Capabilities for Countermeasure Delivery. Christopher Nelson, Edward W. Chan, Carol E. Fan, Debra Lotstein, Leah B. Caldarone, Shoshana R. Shelton, Amy L. Maletic, Andrew M. Parker, Alexandria Felton, Amanda Pomeroy, Elizabeth M. Sloss.

Eight years after the anthrax attacks of October 2001, the United States lacks a set of clear and defensible measurement tools for assessing the nation's public health emergency preparedness. Countermeasure delivery—the ability to dispense life-saving medications and other medical supplies to large populations, often on very short time lines—is one area in which considerable progress has been made. Even in this area, measurement tools have focused on assessing the existence of personnel, plans, and equipment, not on whether the health system can put these resources into practice in emergency conditions. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) asked RAND to assist the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of the Strategic National Stockpile (CDC/DSNS) in developing tools for assessing the readiness of state and local health departments to carry out countermeasure-delivery operations.

This report describes those tools and provides an approach for measuring development for public health emergency preparedness that can be applied more broadly. The operations manuals that are discussed provide guidance on assessing a jurisdiction's countermeasure-delivery capabilities. Users can download and print spreadsheet-based data-reporting tools that will facilitate calculation of required metrics and collection of key data. The manuals and the data-reporting tools are available on the CDC website at: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/cotper/coopagreement/>. The report also describes how the assessments were developed and tested. The assessments are based on a series of small-scale drills, each focusing on a specific building-block capability (e.g., call-down of staff, setup of Point of Dispensing, and generating a pick list) and on specific metrics to be collected in each drill. The building blocks were identified using a generalized model of Public Health Preparedness and Response and detailed analysis of the processes involved in countermeasure delivery. These tools were field-tested by several state and local health departments. The report concludes by providing concrete next steps for refining and implementing the assessments, and discussing lessons learned from this assessment development process that might apply to other efforts to develop assessments of public health preparedness. This report will be of interest to state and local health departments responsible for planning and exercising countermeasure delivery, as well as to other agencies charged with supporting countermeasure-delivery operations and to those interested in broader exercise and measurement issues.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR665/

TR-666-NAO

The National Audit Office and Defence Value for Money: Identifying Financial Savings. Matt Bassford, Hans Pung, Tony Starkey, Greg Hannah.

What was RAND Europe asked to do? The National Audit Office (NAO) Defence Value for Money (VFM) team has written over 35 reports in the

last five years relating to the Ministry of Defence (the Department). These reports seek to provide implementable advice and to promulgate good practice. The purpose of the RAND Europe study was to identify which of these reports are likely to have led to financial savings within the Department and, where practicable, to quantify and validate those savings that have been realised by the Department as a result of NAO recommendations. How did RAND Europe approach the study? Stage 1 comprised an initial sift of all VFM reports published by the Defence VFM team in the period 2002 to 2007. Through a desk review of all reports we identified a long-list of NAO reports for investigation. Stage 2 involved a detailed review of the NAO reports on our long-list. We consulted other relevant documents and conducted interviews with NAO personnel. The output of Stage 2 was a shortlist of seven VFM reports for final investigation. Stage 3 comprised identification, quantification and validation of savings achieved by the Department due to NAO recommendations in selected VFM reports. Here we conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with relevant personnel from within the Department and forensic review of documentation and financial information from the Department. What were the key findings of the study? As a result of our study, we have identified £116.8 million of financial savings that have been achieved by the Department in relation to an NAO study on optimising stock holdings. We have agreed with the Department that it is appropriate to attribute 25 per cent of these savings, £29.8 million, to the NAO Defence VFM team due to the recommendations made in the relevant NAO study. In addition, we have highlighted savings in excess of £100 million that have been achieved by the Department which are related to an NAO study on routine procurement. The study also identified four other VFM reports that merit further investigation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR666/

TR-667-DH

Participatory Health Research: International Observatory on Health Research Systems. Sharif Ismail.

This document is a thematic report that provides an overview of public participation in health research. The report is part of a series available from RAND Europe's Observatory on Health Research Systems. The purpose of the document is to provide non-specialists with an overview of the evolution and development of participatory health research across a range of economically developed countries. The report is divided broadly into two parts. The first part addresses the rationale for involving lay participants in health research in the first place, and explores some of the drivers underpinning recent moves to bolster participatory research methods. It also highlights some of the advantages and disadvantages of participatory approaches. The second part includes a series of country case studies, covering current patient and service-user involvement practices in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The report concludes with a review of some options available to policymakers looking to boost or improve current practices, and an outline of further research needs. The report will be of interest to government officials dealing with health research policy, medical research councils, health research charities, institutions hosting health research projects, researchers, and patients and service users themselves.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR667/

TR-670-ALS

Cellulitis-Associated Hospitalizations in Baltimore City. Carole Roan Gresenz, Teague Ruder, Nicole Lurie.

Describes hospitalizations associated with cellulitis, a skin infection frequently linked to methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus, in Baltimore City. From 2000 to 2006, the number of cellulitis-associated inpatient hospitalizations increased by 74 percent, but they declined among adults between 2006 and 2007. Cellulitis-associated hospitalizations varied substantially across different locations within Baltimore City, with a three- to fourfold difference in the highest and lowest rates. Overall, rates of cellulitis-associated hospitalizations in 2007 were twice as high in Baltimore City

as in the District of Columbia and Maryland as a whole.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR670/

TR-671-ALS

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits in Baltimore City. Carole Roan Gresenz, Teague Ruder, Nicole Lurie.

Provides an in-depth analysis of ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) inpatient hospitalizations and emergency department visits among Baltimore City residents. ACS inpatient hospitalization rates and ACS emergency department visit rates are commonly used as markers for the availability and efficacy of primary care in an area. ACS rates in Baltimore City are substantially higher than those in other Maryland counties, in Maryland as a whole, and in the District of Columbia. While a range of factors contributes to ACS rates, evidence suggests that a key determinant is the availability of primary care. Baltimore City appears to need additional primary care and may also need to focus on the quality and effectiveness of care in order to lower ACS rates.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR671/

TR-672-CCUL

Consumer Use of Banks and Credit Unions: Findings from a Survey for the California and Nevada Credit Union Leagues. Jinkook Lee, Teryn Mattox, Kyoung-Nan Kwon, Arie Kapteyn, Tania Gutsche.

In the current financial climate, it is increasingly important that the public be made aware of the availability of credit unions, which are cooperatively owned and not-for-profit financial institutions that generally offer competitive prices for financial products. The authors conducted a nationally representative Internet survey to address issues related to consumers' perceptions of credit unions and financial institutions and to help credit unions understand consumer behavior. They found that consumer selection of financial service providers is based primarily on convenience of branches, convenience of ATMs, and bank fees. Bank users are more focused on convenience; credit union users are more interested in fees. A lack of under-

standing about credit unions is the primary barrier for new members.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR672/

TR-675-NIMH

Support for Students Exposed to Trauma: The SSET Program. Lisa H. Jaycox, Audra Langley, Kristin L. Dean.

Exposure to community and interpersonal violence is a public health crisis that adversely affects many children in American communities. After witnessing or experiencing trauma, many children experience symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and depression, behavioral problems, substance abuse, and poor school performance. The Support for Students Exposed to Trauma (SSET) program is a series of ten lessons whose structured approach aims to reduce distress resulting from exposure to trauma. Designed to be implemented by teachers or school counselors in groups of 8–10 middle school students, the program includes a wide variety of skill-building techniques geared toward changing maladaptive thoughts and promoting positive behaviors. It is also intended to increase levels of peer and parent support for affected students. Designed for SSET group leaders, the Group Leader Training Manual introduces the SSET concept and provides detailed information on selecting student participants, scheduling lessons, assuring confidentiality, coordinating with clinical backup, managing difficult situations and issues, and conducting group meetings. The Lesson Plans section supplies group leader preparation information and in-depth plans for each lesson, including agendas, example scenarios, suggestions for troubleshooting specific problems, homework assignment instructions, and cross-references to other program documentation. Take-home worksheets, letters to parents, forms, and other program materials are supplied in the section entitled Lesson Worksheets and Materials.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR675/

TR-677-NYCDOE

Retaining Students in Grade: Lessons Learned

Regarding Policy Design and Implementation. Julie A. Marsh, Daniel Gershwin, Sheila Nataraj Kirby, Nailing Xia.

Grade retention, the practice of keeping low-achieving students at the same grade level for an additional year to provide them with extra time to catch up, is one approach to ending social promotion, the practice of promoting students regardless of whether they have mastered the grade-level content. As part of an increasing emphasis on standards and accountability, many districts now use standardized test scores as one of the main criteria for grade retention. In 2003–2004, the New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE) implemented a new promotion policy for 3rd-grade students, which was later extended to 5th, 7th, and 8th graders. NYCDOE asked RAND to conduct an independent longitudinal evaluation to provide evidence of the program's impact on 5th graders. This report, one in a series documenting the results of the study (conducted between March 2006 and August 2009), identifies lessons learned about policy design and implementation from top-level administrators responsible for overseeing promotion and retention policies in a sample of states and districts with K–8 policies and programs that are similar to those in NYC.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR677/

TR-678-NYCDOE

Retaining Students in Grade: A Literature Review of the Effects of Retention on Students' Academic and Nonacademic Outcomes. Nailing Xia, Sheila Nataraj Kirby.

Grade retention is the practice of keeping low-achieving students at the same grade level for an additional year to provide them with extra time to catch up, as opposed to social promotion, the practice of promoting students regardless of whether they have mastered the grade content. As part of an increasing emphasis on standards and accountability, many districts now use standardized test scores as one of the main criteria for grade retention. However, studies have shown that students do not appear to benefit from being retained and, indeed, that retention may increase

their risk of dropping out of school. In 2003–2004, the New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE) implemented a new promotion policy for 3rd-grade students, which was later extended to 5th, 7th, and 8th graders. NYCDOE asked RAND to conduct an independent longitudinal evaluation to provide evidence of the program’s impact on 5th graders. This report, one of in a series documenting the results of the study (conducted between March 2006 and August 2009) identifies and reviews 91 studies that examine the effect of grade retention on a variety of student academic and socioemotional outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR678/

TR-680-EDF

Equity and Congestion Pricing: A Review of the Evidence. Liisa Ecola, Thomas Light.

Transportation policymakers are increasingly considering congestion pricing a promising option for addressing urban traffic-congestion problems. While some congestion pricing projects have been undertaken in the United States, many proposals have been rejected based on worries that congestion pricing is inequitable. This report looks at the evidence that might support or negate this claim. As congestion pricing has been both studied and implemented more widely, a body of evidence based on both real-world implementations and models of proposed and hypothetical congestion pricing systems has been growing. While a number of papers have been published in this area, it has been difficult to reach general conclusions about whether congestion pricing is equitable. This report provides an overview of the literature from both economists and transportation planners to highlight what is known about the equity implications of congestion pricing.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR680/

TR-683-PCCM

Serving the Underserved: A Mid-Course Evaluation of Montgomery Cares. Carole Roan Gresenz, Janice C. Blanchard, Teague Ruder, Shallon Craddock, Nicole Lurie.

This summary of the 2008 findings from a planned five-year evaluation (2006–2011) of the Montgomery Cares initiative, a Montgomery County, Maryland–funded program designed to provide basic health care to low-income, adult, uninsured county residents through financial support to community clinics, is based on data from the electronic medical records of Montgomery Cares patients, a patient survey, surveys of capacity and appointment availability at Montgomery Cares clinics, and stakeholder interviews. The evaluation results highlight a range of noteworthy positive developments related to Montgomery Cares, including an increase in the capital and human resource capacity at Montgomery Cares clinics, an expansion in the number of uninsured served and in the level and types of service provided, an increase in preventive care, and increased patient satisfaction. However, challenges remain, including increasing the availability of appointments, access to prescription drugs, and the availability of specialty care.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR683/

TR-685-DH

Bibliometrics as a tool for supporting prospective R&D decision-making in the health sciences: Strengths, weaknesses and options for future development. Sharif Ismail, Edward Nason, Sonja Marjanovic, Jonathan Grant.

Bibliometric analysis is an increasingly important part of a broader “toolbox” of evaluation methods available to R&D policymakers to support decision-making. In the US, UK and Australia, for example, there is evidence of gradual convergence over the past ten years towards a model of university research assessment and ranking incorporating the use of bibliometric measures. In Britain, the Department of Health (England) has shown growing interest in using bibliometric analysis to support prospective R&D decision-making, and has engaged RAND Europe’s expertise in this area through a number of exercises since 2005. These range from the macro-level selection of potentially high impact institutions, to micro-level selection of high impact individuals for the National

Institute for Health Research's faculty of researchers. The aim of this document is to be an accessible, "beginner's guide" to bibliometric theory and application in the area of health research and development (R&D) decision-making. The report also aims to identify future directions and possible next steps in this area, based on RAND Europe's work with the Department of Health to date. It is targeted at a range of audiences, and will be of interest to health and biomedical researchers, as well as R&D decision-makers in the UK and elsewhere. The report was produced with funding support from RAND Europe's Health R&D Policy Research Unit with the Department of Health.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR685/

TR-686-SSA

Estimates of Potential Eligibility for Low-Income Subsidies Under Medicare Part D. Erik Meijer, Lynn A. Karoly, Pierre-Carl Michaud.

The 2003 Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act (Pub. L. No. 108-173) added a new prescription drug benefit to the Medicare program known as Part D (prescription drug coverage), as well as the Low-Income Subsidy (LIS) program to provide "extra help" with premiums, deductibles, and copayments for Medicare Part D beneficiaries with low income and limited assets. This analysis was designed to provide an independent estimate of the LIS-eligible population as of 2006, to examine the robustness of the estimate against alternative assumptions and estimation methods, to examine the characteristics of the LIS-eligible population, and to project the size of the LIS-eligible population to 2016. An estimated 12 million persons, or 29 percent of Medicare beneficiaries, were potentially eligible for the LIS in 2006 and most were eligible for the full subsidy. The eligibility rate is higher for the under-age-65 population and for those in nursing homes. There is considerable uncertainty around the estimated number of LIS eligibles, however, due to differences in the two main data sources employed, the Survey of Income and Program Participation and the Health and Retirement Study.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR686/

TR-687-TCE

Understanding the Public Health Implications of Prisoner Reentry in California: Phase I Report. Lois M. Davis, Nancy Nicosia, Adrian Overton, Lisa Miyashiro, Kathryn Pitkin Derose, Terry Fain, Susan Turner, Paul Steinberg, Eugene Williams III.

The past few decades have witnessed a significant increase in the number of ex-prisoners returning to communities nationwide. Often overlooked are this population's physical and social-behavioral health concerns and, consequently, the role that health care plays in influencing the success of reintegration. The prison population is disproportionately sicker than the U.S. population in general, with substantially higher rates of infectious diseases, serious mental illness, and substance abuse disorders—trends that are mirrored in California. To address the related public health challenges, it is necessary to better understand the health care needs of these former inmates and the capacity of the health care safety net in the communities to which they return. The first phase of this study used a variety of approaches to assess the health care needs of California prisoners upon their release, the geographic distribution of state prisoners who return to local communities, and the health care services that are available in these communities. A statewide analysis of data from a survey of inmates, geocoded corrections data on California parolees and cluster analysis, and a focused analysis of the four counties in which nearly one-third of California parolees reside (Alameda, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Diego) provide policymakers with a picture of communities' capacity to meet the needs of parolees and other underserved populations.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR687/

TR-689-EC

The affordability of alcoholic beverages in the European Union: Understanding the link between alcohol affordability, consumption and harms. Lila Rabinovich, Philipp-Bastian Brutscher, Han de Vries, Jan Tiessen, Jack Clift, Anais Reding.

Alcohol has historically been consumed in an

unproblematic way by many people across the European Union (EU). However, a significant proportion of alcohol consumption is problematic and generates harms for individuals and societies. Europe has the highest proportion of drinkers and the highest levels of alcohol consumption per population in the world. The high levels of alcohol consumption recorded in the EU have been linked to a number of public health and other problems, including violence and crime, diseases such as liver cirrhosis, lost productivity and absenteeism, family breakdown and accidental deaths. In spite of extensive evidence that raising alcohol prices reduces consumption on a societal level, the trend is that the real price of alcoholic beverages and the real value of alcohol taxation are decreasing across the EU. Against this background, the European Commission asked RAND Europe to conduct a study of the affordability of alcoholic beverages across the EU, and of the potential impacts of affordability on harmful use of alcohol. Specifically, the study is intended to provide evidence on whether alcohol affordability could be a useful policy lever to public authorities seeking to reduce harmful alcohol consumption in Europe. In order to do this, the study: 1) examines the link between the affordability of alcoholic beverages, alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harms; 2) examines the impact of cross-border tax-driven or competition-driven price differentials; and 3) investigates the policy levers that can influence the affordability of alcohol, by providing an overview of current alcohol pricing policies in place across the EU.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR689/

TR-691-GMC

International Comparison of Ten Medical Regulatory Systems: Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa and Spain. Han de Vries, Paul Sanderson, Barbara Janta, Lila Rabinovich, Fragiskos Archontakis, Sharif Ismail, Lisa Klautzer, Sonja Marjanovic, Bhanu Patruni, Samir Puri, Jan Tiessen.

This study was commissioned by the UK General Medical Council (GMC) to provide an evidence base on the systems of medical regulation in place in the countries of origin of doctors seeking

to enter the UK and obtain registration to practise. This evidence base can be utilised in developing policy and practice regarding overseas doctors who seek registration to practice within the UK. The assurance of quality of care and patient safety are important concerns for the GMC and (partly) depend on the regulation of the medical profession. As the core regulator of the doctors in the UK, the GMC seeks to understand how the regulation of medical professionals in other countries compares to medical regulation in the UK, and whether any differences could potentially affect quality of care and patient safety. Understanding these differences might also assist the GMC in developing specific policies to facilitate the smooth transition of non-UK trained medical professionals into the UK medical system and easier adjustment into a new medical regulatory regime. The countries selected for analysis by the GMC are the countries of origin of the ten largest groups of non-UK qualified doctors registered in the UK: Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa and Spain. Medical professionals from these countries represent the largest groups of non-UK qualified doctors registered with the GMC.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR691/

TR-698-NAO

Tackling Violent Crime: Findings from regional workshops with 12 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships. Emma Disley, Tom Ling, Jennifer Rubin, With Matthew Wilkins.

In 2008 the Home Office published an Action Plan for Tackling Violence, setting out the Government's agenda to reduce the harm caused by violent crime. Much of the responsibility for delivering this work lies with local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and Community Safety Partnerships in Wales. These are local, statutory partnerships responsible for tackling crime and anti-social behaviour. The NAO reported on the Home Office's efforts to tackle violence in a 2008, finding that more needed to be done to address barriers to effective multi-agency working at the local level. The NAO commissioned

RAND Europe to facilitate a series of practitioner workshops across England, to further understand these local barriers. Findings from the workshops indicate that whilst tackling violence was on the agenda of all of the participating CDRPs, practitioners called for greater involvement and data sharing by health agencies - particularly accident and emergency departments. The importance of developing analytical capacity within CDRPs, in order to better understand the nature of violence, was stressed by workshop participants. The workshops suggest that CDRPs are increasingly realising the need to proactively manage and engage with the media, to address public misconceptions about the level and risk of violence in their communities. This report will be of interest to all those involved in the tackling violence agenda, including Government Ministers and policy makers, those working in Regional Government Offices, practitioners from criminal justice agencies, health services, local government and local councils.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR698/

TR-699-CMS

National Evaluation of the Demonstration to Improve the Recruitment and Retention of the Direct Service Community Workforce. John Engberg, Nicholas G. Castle, Sarah B. Hunter, Laura A. Steighner, Elizabeth Maggio.

Direct service workers (DSWs) provide personal care or nonmedical services to individuals who need assistance with activities of daily living. Direct service work is very physically and emotionally demanding, and pay for DSWs is too low to attract a stable and sufficiently trained pool of workers that is adequate for the needs of the vulnerable individuals who require their assistance. To help address this issue, in 2003–2004 the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) awarded ten grants under the Demonstration to Improve the Direct Service Community Workforce; these grants funded initiatives to improve the recruitment and retention among DSWs. Funded initiatives included such efforts as increasing access to health care, training, mentoring, recognition, worker registries, and marketing campaigns.

In 2005, CMS funded a national evaluation, by a consortium led by the RAND Corporation, to study the implementation and outcomes of the ten funded initiatives. As part of this evaluation, researchers reviewed grantees' records, interviewed project stakeholders, conducted site visits, and surveyed direct service agencies, DSWs, and consumers. In this volume, the authors present their findings on the implementation and outcomes from the ten grantees.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR699/

TR-702-OSD

Computer Simulation of General and Flag Officer Management: Model Description and Results. Peter Schirmer.

This technical report describes the design of a RAND simulation model that has been adapted specifically to address general and flag officer (GFO) management subject to provisions of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009. The Act introduced the joint pool rubric, which provides for the designation of up to 324 GFO positions that will be allocated among the services. These positions will not be counted against service GFO grade and strength ceilings. The revised strength accounting rules were designed to increase competition for joint positions and to encourage greater use of reserve component (RC) GFOs in those positions, but they will add to the complexity of managing active component (AC) and RC end and grade strengths. The computer simulation model was applied to assess the complexity and feasibility of managing the new end- and grade-strength accounting rules. The results support the conclusion that GFO end-strength management is a tractable challenge. The model schedules assignments, holds positions open when needed, forecasts retirements, forecasts promotions, and generally operates under a fairly sophisticated set of business rules and model procedures similar to real-world processes. With these processes, the model manages end strength, grade pyramids, and limitations on officers serving in external billets. End-

strength violations do occur, but they appear to fall within the admittedly amorphous standard of “acceptable.”

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR702/

TR-704-EC

Assessing Changes in Global Drug Problems, 1998–2007: Main Report. Peter H. Reuter, Franz Trautmann, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, Beau Kilmer, Andre Gageldonk, Daan van der Gouwe.

This report provides key findings of the RAND Europe study which assesses how the global market for illicit drugs has developed from 1998 to 2007 and describes worldwide drug policies implemented during that period to address the problem. The study assesses the impact of policy measures, both at the national and sub-national levels, on the illicit drugs problem. To the extent data allows, the project assessed how much policy measures, at the national and sub-national levels, have influenced drug problems. The analysis is focused on policy relevant matters but it does not attempt to make recommendations to governments. The evidence suggests that illicit drugs presented as much of a problem in 2007 as in 1998. Broadly speaking, while the situation may have improved slightly in some of the world’s richer countries, it has substantially worsened in others, which include a few large developing or transitional countries. The work was performed by RAND Europe, the RAND Drug Policy Research Center and the Trimbos Institute under contract to the European Commission Directorate-General for Freedom, Justice and Security.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR704/

TR-705-EC

Assessing the Operation of the Global Drug Market: Report 1. Peter H. Reuter.

Illicit drugs, predominantly cocaine and heroin, now generate a substantial international and domestic trade. For these two drugs, production is concentrated in poor nations and the bulk of revenues, though not of consumption, is generated by users in wealthy countries. Earnings have an odd shape; most of the money goes to a very large number of low level retailers in wealthy countries

while the fortunes are made by a small number of entrepreneurs, many of whom come from the producing countries. Actual producers and refiners receive one or two percent of the total; almost all the rest is payment for distribution labour. The industry is in general competitive, though some sectors in some countries have small numbers of competing organizations. While it is not difficult to explain why cocaine and heroin production occurs primarily in poor countries and only a little harder to understand why the accounting profits are downstream, almost everything else about the trade presents a challenge, both descriptively and analytically. This report is an attempt to address these challenges and reviews what is known about the operation of these various markets. It offers a theoretical account for a number of the features.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR705/

TR-706-EC

The unintended consequences of drug policies: Report 5. Peter H. Reuter.

Drug prohibition and enforcement aim to reduce the extent of drug use and the associated harms. The evidence that they succeed is heavily contested. However it is clear that prohibition and enforcement have many consequences other than the intended ones. Many of these negative consequences play a major role in the discussion of drug policy, particularly in face of weak evidence that the principal component of current policy in most countries, namely the enforcement of prohibition, does indeed much reduce drug use. This report is a first effort to provide systematic analysis of the unintended consequences as a group. It distinguishes between those consequences that arise from prohibition per se, such as the lack of quality control, and those that are a function of the intensity and characteristics of enforcement. It identifies seven mechanisms that can generate unintended consequences: behavioural responses of participants (users, dealers and producers), behavioural responses of non-participants, market forces, programme characteristics, programme management, the inevitable effects of intended consequences and technological adaptation. The

report relates this analysis to a recent discussion of the same phenomenon by the Executive Director of UNODC, showing the complementarity of the two approaches for thinking about consequences. This analysis has implications both for policy making and for assessment of policies.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR706/

TR-708-AF

The Acquisition Cost-Estimating Workforce: Census and Characteristics. Georges Vernez, Hugh G. Massey.

Congress has dictated that cost estimates for major defense acquisition programs be performed by properly qualified members of the armed forces or full-time employees of the Department of Defense. To aid in fulfilling this requirement, RAND Project AIR FORCE was asked to identify the acquisition cost-estimating workforce, describe its background and competencies, and assess its operational needs. The researchers conducted a comprehensive census of the military, government civilian, and contractor cost-estimating staff in the Air Force's four product centers and three logistics centers and held focus groups with a sample of cost estimators. Focus group respondents reported that they needed additional cost estimators, especially at the mid level. They were also concerned about the lack of career advancement opportunities for cost estimators.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR708/

TR-709-EC

Issues in estimating the economic cost of drug abuse in consuming nations: Report 3. Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, Stijn Hoorens, Beau Kilmer, Peter H. Reuter, James R. Burgdorf, Priscillia Hunt.

This report considers the current feasibility of constructing an estimate of the global cost of drug use. While national estimates exist for seven developed countries, most countries have yet to construct a comprehensive estimate. Furthermore, it is impossible to compare the existing national estimates because of differences in the construction, which may reflect varying political and social envi-

ronments that influence the nature of use and its related harms. This report lays out a conceptual framework for initiating the construction of country-specific estimates in a fashion that would facilitate cross-national comparisons. It demonstrates the difficulty in trying to implement this framework using existing data, as current data available in the various countries suffer from inconsistencies in definitions, coverage, and measurement. The pitfalls and assumptions necessary to construct a comparable estimate using existing data, therefore, are quite significant. We conclude that it is not possible at this time to develop a meaningful comparative estimate of the cost of drug use across countries. We believe, however, that steps could be taken to improve the consistency of measurement in many of the indicators in future years through coordinated international efforts, not unlike that currently being undertaken by the EMCD-DA for the European Community.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR709/

TR-710-ICO

Review of the European Data Protection Directive. Neil Robinson, Hans Graux, Maarten Botterman, Lorenzo Valeri.

The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) asked a multidisciplinary international research team led by RAND Europe with time-lex and GNKS-Consult to review the strengths and weaknesses of the European Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and propose avenues for improvement. The Directive can be regarded as a unique legal instrument in how it supports the exercise of a right to privacy and rules for personal data protection. Its principles are regarded in many quarters as a gold standard or reference model for personal data protection in Europe and beyond. However, the Directive must remain valid in the face of new challenges, including globalisation, the ongoing march of technological capability and the changing ways that personal data is used. Although the flexibility of the Directive helps it to remain current, its effectiveness is undermined by the complexity of the cultural and national differences across which it must operate. In order to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the Directive and

to suggest ways in which European data protection arrangements may remain fit for purpose, the study team reviewed the relevant literature, conducted 50 interviews with privacy practitioners and regulators, experts and academics, and ran a scenario-based workshop to explore and evaluate potential avenues for improvement. The ideas presented here provide some food for thought on how to improve the data protection regime for citizens living in European countries and are intended to spark debate and interaction between policy-makers, industry and experts. Such a review cannot claim to be the last word.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR710/

TR-711-EC

Estimating the size of the global drug market: A demand-side approach Report 2. Beau Kilmer, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula.

The size of a market is based on factors influencing both demand and supply. Changes in market size, therefore, provide valuable information about the net effects of movements in both parts of the market. For example, while the number of users may decrease in response to a prevention policy targeting initiation, total expenditures may simultaneously increase due to factors shifting more light users into heavy use or an increase in supply. Therefore, estimating the size of the market, in terms of both participants and expenditures, is critical to fully understanding the impact of interventions intended to influence demand and/or supply. This report uses data on the prevalence of drug use, retail prices, and consumption patterns to generate country-level consumption and retail expenditure estimates for cannabis, heroin, cocaine, and amphetamine-type substances. Major findings include the following: Global retail expenditures on cannabis to range from €40B to €120B. Our best estimate is close to half of the previous global estimate of approximately €125B. Exporting cocaine hydrochloride from Colombia to consuming countries generates a value of no more than €10B annually (import price-replacement cost). The equivalent value for opiates exported from

Asia and the Americas is no more than € 20B. Surprisingly little is known about typical quantities consumed of illicit drugs, which makes generating demand-side estimates difficult. For cannabis, much could be learned by adding a few questions to existing surveys. For harder drugs, arrestee surveys can provide a wealth of information.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR711/

TR-712-DHHS

Measuring Crisis Decision Making for Public Health Emergencies. Andrew M. Parker, Christopher Nelson, Shoshana R. Shelton, David J. Dausey, Matthew W. Lewis, Amanda Pomeroy, Kristin J. Leuschner.

Public health emergencies often involve making difficult decisions, including when to notify the public of threats, when to close schools or suspend public events, when to dispense medication, and how to allocate scarce resources. Yet, public health practitioners often have little experience or training in crisis decision making and can be uncomfortable with the need to make decisions based on often-incomplete information and short time lines. Unfortunately, there are no established tools for identifying, measuring, and improving public health crisis decision making. This technical report describes the development and first generation of a tool to measure key aspects of crisis decision making in public health emergencies, based on performance in exercises (e.g., tabletops, functional exercises, full-scale exercises) and real incidents (e.g., outbreaks of waterborne disease). The tool is a paper-and-pencil assessment form that is intended to allow public health practitioners to assess their baseline crisis decision making capabilities and identify shortfalls and shortcomings that may represent opportunities for internal process improvements. The items in the tool focus on the processes of public health crisis decision making that the scientific and practical literatures identify as key components of effective crisis decision making--developing situational awareness, action planning, and using process controls--that, taken together, represent a continuous loop within public health emergency preparedness decision mak-

ing. The tool focuses on the quality of decision making processes—how decisions are made—as opposed to the quality of the decisions themselves (which is exceedingly difficult to determine, except in retrospect) or the characteristics of the individuals and organizations involved in the decision (which tell us little about the ability to actually make decisions). To allow for objective observation and coding of performance, the tool focuses on group decision making and overt behaviors, such as explicit discussion among decision makers and completion of Incident Command System (ICS) forms. Thus, the tool requires decisions that require deliberation among two or more individuals, at a location in which decision-making processes can be directly observed. The assessment-tool items assess the execution of specific observable activities, which can be categorized within the three general processes. The assessment tool is currently best suited for exploratory analysis and process improvement. Future testing, including field-testing and more formal pilot-testing, and refinement of the tool might provide a tool ready for accountability. Although the tool was designed for use in measuring crisis decision making for public health emergencies, and primarily at the local and state levels, it could ultimately have applications at the federal level and beyond public health emergency preparedness, such as other areas of homeland security and emergency management. In the future, the tool might also be adapted to serve as a real-time decision aid or operational tool, or as a complement to computer-based simulation approaches to measuring crisis decision making in public health emergencies. The tool's use as a process-improvement resource could also be enhanced by pairing it with decision aids and suggested strategies for overcoming problems revealed by use of the tool. This document will be of primary interest to those in public health. However, those involved in homeland security and emergency response will recognize familiar structures (e.g., the Incident Command Structure) and challenges (e.g., the need for contingency planning). The tool was designed to be used in a wide variety of decision-making-group sizes and structures, including those in Emergency Operations

Centers and distributed groups (to the extent that group discussion can be observed).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR712/

TR-715-MCIA

Living Conditions in Anbar Province in June Keith Crane, Martin C. Libicki, Audra K. Grant, James B. Bruce, Omar Al-Shahery, Alireza Nader, Suzanne Perry.

The local population is the center of gravity in counterinsurgency, and the first step toward winning the population is to understand it. Security forces must know the people's concerns, hopes, grievances—how families and individuals think and live. To gain a better understanding of the lives of the people in Iraq's Anbar Province (once one of the most violent areas in the country), RAND carried out a survey of living conditions in the province, conducting face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 1,200 heads of Anbari households. Building on a 2004 United Nations Development Programme survey, the 2008 survey asked questions about demographics, employment, income and standards of living, education, health, housing and public infrastructure, the effects of war, and agriculture. The survey findings reveal that many improvements have occurred since 2004. However, the data also expose the extent to which Anbari households have suffered from the effects of war, including the death, disappearance, detainment, arrest, and displacement of family members. The survey findings should foster greater understanding of current conditions in al-Anbar and help identify areas on which to focus future assistance.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR715/

TR-718-USG

Data Collection Methods: Semi-Structured Interviews and Focus Groups. Margaret C. Harrell, Melissa A. Bradley.

The authors developed an introductory short course on qualitative research methods. This document provides an annotated version of the course material, which includes an overview of semi-structured interviews and focus groups, two techniques that are commonly used in policy re-

search and applicable to many research questions.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR718/

TR-719-DHHS

Public Health Preparedness and Response to Chemical and Radiological Incidents: Functions, Practices, and Areas for Future Work. Tom LaTourrette, Lynn E. Davis, David R. Howell, Preethi R. Sama, David J. Dausey.

One area of public health emergency preparedness that has not been examined in depth is preparedness for incidents involving the release of chemical or radiological substances. Past experience—with chemical and nuclear plant accidents, train collisions, product tampering, and chemical terrorism—shows that such incidents can have serious public health consequences. This report focuses on the roles of the public health service in emergency preparedness and its response to chemical and radiological incidents. The authors develop a functional framework for public health roles in such incidents by aligning the capabilities and roles of the public health service with the emergency preparedness and response activities that would be required for those incidents. They use this framework to examine representative state and local public health department practices and to identify areas where further practice development may be warranted.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR719/

TR-725-AHRQ

Assessing Patient Safety Practices and Outcomes in the U.S. Health Care System. Donna O. Farley, M. Susan Ridgely, Peter Mendel, Stephanie S. Teleki, Cheryl L. Damberg, Rebecca Shaw, Michael D. Greenberg, Amelia M. Haviland, Peter S. Hussey, Jacob W. Dembosky, Hao Yu, Julie A. Brown, Chau Pham, J. Scott Ashwood.

This report presents the results of a two-year study carried out under a contract with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which documents and analyzes the extent to which patient safety practices are being adopted by U.S. health care providers, examines hospital experiences with AHRQ's patient safety culture survey,

and assesses trends in patient safety outcomes. The focus was on local initiatives to establish effective patient safety practices in the hospital, ambulatory care, and long-term care sectors. Successful implementation of these actions should lead to improved practices by providers and fewer adverse events for patients. Researchers also interviewed hospitals that use AHRQ's patient safety culture survey to learn their experiences with it. They performed case studies of patient safety activities in four communities: Indianapolis, Indiana; Cleveland, Ohio; Seattle, Washington; and Greenville, South Carolina. They also studied the dynamics of patient safety activities by hospitals in those communities and gathered information on how they adopted specific safe practices. Despite the progress observed, more work is needed to develop tools and measures for patient safety in the ambulatory care and long-term care sectors, as well as to establish a national capability to monitor changes in patient safety infrastructure, practices, and effects on a variety of involved stakeholders.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR725/

TR-728-RER/BOMA

Improving the Energy Performance of Buildings: Learning from the European Union and Australia. Charles P. Ries, Joseph Jenkins, Oliver Wise.

More than a third of the primary energy used in developed countries is used to heat, cool, and light buildings or is utilized within buildings. Studies have shown that commercial real estate presents opportunities to achieve substantial, relatively low-cost improvements in energy efficiency. In recent years, the European Union and its member nations and the Australian Commonwealth and some of its states and territories have pioneered policies to promote energy efficiency in buildings and to address market features that make energy efficiency difficult to achieve. The policies address many issues, including the use of such mechanisms as building codes and energy efficiency certificates; unique aspects of public buildings; training and certification of experts; and white-certificate programs. This study examines how these policies have worked and draws implications for the design of similar public policies for the Unit-

ed States. The European and Australian policies are too new to permit definitive assessments of their impact, but the experiences reported to date suggest that effective policies to promote energy efficiency in buildings can be designed using information disclosure, building codes, financial incentives, and benchmarking. This report presents key insights that should be taken into account as the United States considers analogous policy approaches.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR728/

TR-730-UNT

Measuring the Performance of the Dallas Police Department: 2008–2009 Results. Robert C. Davis.

Based on the results of four surveys carried out in 2008–2009, this report describes the state of policing in Dallas, Texas. These surveys collected data on the opinions of randomly selected Dallas residents, people who had a recent contact with an officer of the Dallas Police Department (DPD), DPD officers, and retail business owners in Dallas. The surveys are part of an evaluation of the Caruth Police Institute at Dallas, an initiative to improve the quality of policing in the DPD by promoting staff development, bringing together community and national resources to solve DPD problems, and instituting effective police strategies and practices. The wave of surveys reported here will act as a benchmark against which to assess the success of the Caruth Police Institute in enhancing the capacity of the DPD to better serve the citizens of Dallas.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR730/

TR-731-OSD

Officer Classification and the Future of Diversity Among Senior Military Leaders: A Case Study of the Army ROTC. Nelson Lim, Jefferson P. Marquis, Kimberly Curry Hall, David Schulker, Xiaohui Zhuo.

Defense Department officials have expressed concern about the fact that officers who reach the top ranks of the military tend to come from

career fields that are disproportionately occupied by whites. The relative lack of minorities in these fields has a significant impact on the diversity of the senior leadership. The authors examine the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps classification process and find that there is a relationship between career field selection, racial/ethnic status, and membership in the senior officer corps—a connection that appears to stem, at least in part, from racial and ethnic differences in the occupational preferences of officer cadets. Because the reasons behind these preferences are still unknown, the authors urge a full-scale study of the issue.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR731/

TR-733-COMMASS

Controlling Health Care Spending in Massachusetts: An Analysis of Options. Christine Eibner, Peter S. Hussey, M. Susan Ridgely, Elizabeth A. McGlynn.

Massachusetts passed legislation in 2006 ensuring health insurance to most residents, but rising costs and a weak economy threaten the sustainability of the reform. We analyzed 21 options for reducing health care spending in the state and identify those options that might produce savings over the next decade. Long-term solutions will require significant investments in information infrastructure and primary care capacity and fundamental change in health care delivery.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR733/

TR-740-AF

United States Air Force Aircraft Fleet Retention Trends: A Historical Analysis. Timothy L. Ramey, Edward G. Keating.

This report provides historical contextual information on the ages of aircraft designs operated by the Air Force. Using reports published in 1998 by the Air Force Historical Agency, the authors identify the first year in which any active wing or squadron reported operating a specific aircraft design and the last year in which a given aircraft design was reported as being operated by any active wing or squadron. The greatest number of introductions of new designs and retirement of old designs oc-

curred during World War II. During that conflict, there was rapid “churn,” with many designs operated for only a few years. In contrast, more recent periods have seen longer-lasting designs and relatively fewer short-lived designs. Since the end of World War II and the formation of the Air Force as an independent military service, there has been a consistent trend for the Air Force to keep aircraft designs in operation for ever-longer periods. While the mean age of aircraft designs currently in operation is at an all-time high, the same statement could have been made at most times throughout the history of the Air Force.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR740/

TR-742-DH

Evaluating Grant Peer Review in the Health Sciences: A review of the literature. Sharif Ismail, Alice Farrands, Steven Wooding.

More than 95% of the £2 billion of public funding for medical research each year in the UK is allocated by peer review. Long viewed as a respected process of quality assurance for research, grant peer review has lately been criticised by a growing number of people within the scientific community and without. Detractors highlight its perceived inefficiency, and structural flaws that compromise its effectiveness in allocating funding. This report presents the findings of a wide-ranging literature review to evaluate these criticisms. It concludes with a short discussion of simple modifications to the peer review process that might help to address some of them. The research for the report was conducted with funding support from RAND Europe’s Health R&D Policy Research Unit with the Department of Health (England). It is available in English only.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR742/

TR-747-YSNFF

Natural Gas and Israel’s Energy Future: A Strategic Analysis Under Conditions of Deep Uncertainty. Steven W. Popper, James Griffin, Claude Berrebi, Thomas Light, Endy Y. Min.

Ensuring a sufficient supply of energy, particu-

larly electricity, to meet the ever-greater demands of a booming Israeli economy is a national concern. Israel began to introduce natural gas into its energy mix only in 2004. This report examines strategic alternatives available to Israel to make greater use of domestic and imported sources of natural gas. It explores both natural gas–utilization and supply-infrastructure strategies in an environment characterized by extreme uncertainty and potentially large consequences. It provides a detailed understanding of what are favorable future environments for Israel and, perhaps more importantly, what factors would lead to futures that are undesirable in light of Israel’s goals and interests. It demonstrates what actions and means would be to Israel’s greatest advantage in achieving an energy future that reduces its exposure to vulnerabilities and risks. The study applies an innovative, quantitative robust decisionmaking (RDM) approach to the question of how large a role natural gas should play in Israel. Rather than relying on the typical planning method of trying to develop plans around a small number of “most likely” scenarios, RDM helps planners discover strategies that are robust—i.e., strategies that perform well across a large range of plausible futures. Given an unpredictable future, RDM is used to examine the available alternatives and ask which would be best to choose.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR747/

TR-749-EMKF

Innovation in Academe: Federal R&D Funding and the Patenting Activities of U.S. Universities and Colleges. Donna Fossum, Elisa Eiseman, Connie S. Moreno, Lawrence S. Painter, Margaret E. Blume-Kohout.

The Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 expressly gave colleges, universities, and other nonprofit entities the right, which had previously been presumptively held by the federal government itself, to patent inventions resulting from federally funded research and development (R&D) activities they conduct. In the nearly three decades since the Bayh-Dole Act changed the nation’s patent laws, some academic institutions have been much more prolific

than others at patenting technologies and other inventions discovered in their laboratories. There is substantial interest in better understanding the link between federal funding and innovation among U.S. colleges and universities. This report contributes to such improved understanding in two ways. First, it provides data, heretofore unavailable, that contain complete information laboriously extracted from official federal data systems on the amount of federal R&D funding that was actually provided to U.S. colleges and universities by fiscal year (FY) and by federal agency. These data will be of use to researchers interested in examining a number of issues related to federal funding of R&D at universities and colleges. Secondly, the report uses these data to provide an exploratory analysis of federal R&D funding and the patenting activities at universities and colleges using funding data from FY 2005 to describe the characteristics of academic institutions that have shown a greater propensity to patent since the Bayh-Dole Act was passed.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR749/

TR-751-CNMC

Health and Health Care Among District of Columbia Youth. Anita Chandra, Carole Roan Gresenz, Janice C. Blanchard, Alison Evans Cuellar, Teague Ruder, Alex Y. Chen, Emily Meredith Gillen.

This study is the first of its kind to comprehensively assess health and health care use among the more than 100,000 youth residing in Washington, D.C., considering both the children's health service delivery system and the communities where they live, which affect their health. The authors use survey, administrative, and focus group data to describe the health status of District children and their use of health services, with particular attention to changes over time in health status and health care use as well as differences by age, insurance status, and location within the city; assess environmental characteristics that may contribute to or ameliorate poor health outcomes among children; describe community resident and provider perspectives on child health service needs; and consider the implications of the evidence they

synthesize for improving children's health in the District. The goal of the study is to lay a factual foundation for advocacy and policy decisions related to children's health in the District, as well as to help inform the allocation of community benefit resources by Children's National Medical Center, a children's hospital in the District.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR751/

TR-752-DHHS

Improving the Impact and Effectiveness of the National Vaccine Advisory Committee. Jeanne S. Ringel, Marisa Adelson, Katherine M. Harris, Dmitry Khodyakov, Nicole Lurie.

The National Vaccine Advisory Committee (NVAC) was established by the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 to achieve optimal prevention of human infectious diseases through immunization and to achieve optimal prevention against adverse reactions to vaccines. There is wide consensus, however, that NVAC has not achieved its potential. This report seeks to identify the reasons the committee has not had a greater impact and suggests strategies to improve its effectiveness. The authors conducted a review of the literature on advisory committees, reviewed recommendations made by NVAC since 1998 with a focus on their characteristics, and conducted a series of interviews with key informants. Among the report's findings: NVAC should proactively seek input regarding priority vaccine and immunization issues. Its recommendations should be written in a manner specific enough to be easily actionable, and it should monitor the status of those recommendations on a regular basis. Finally, it should think more strategically about its dissemination efforts, clearly delineating the intended audiences and identifying innovative and effective ways to reach them.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR752/

TR-753-NESTA

Local Authority Commissioning: Understanding the use of information and evidence by commissioners of services. Emma Disley, Lila Rabinovich, Jennifer Rubin.

RAND Europe was commissioned by the National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts (NESTA) to undertake a piece of exploratory research examining the types of data and information which Local Authorities draw upon to make commissioning decisions. The research focused on the field of community safety, crime and violence, and is based on twenty-three interviews with informants involved in commissioning at the local, regional, and central Government level. This research raises questions about what ‘counts’ as evidence about what works; our findings suggest that the label ‘good practice’ is often applied to services or interventions on the basis of professional judgment rather than evidence from evaluation. This, however, was rarely questioned by interviewees, who reported satisfaction with both the quantity and quality of information available about effective interventions. We found that commissioning processes tend to rely upon practitioners’ informal, local knowledge of potential providers, and there is a tendency to re-commission known organisations. We highlight concerns that this may disadvantage small or new providers. Our findings also suggest there was little evaluation of the impacts of interventions at the local level. Whilst most areas use simple ‘before and after’ information to evaluate an intervention, the data collected related mostly to throughput and process rather than outcomes; interviewees were, however, aware of the limits on their ability to carry out evaluations. We conclude the report by suggesting a number of possible tools and initiatives that could support commissioners of public services in making value for money decisions.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR753/

TR-756-OSD

RAND’s Portfolio Analysis Tool (PAT): Theory, Methods, and Reference Manual. Paul K. Davis, Paul Dreyer.

Strategic planning often involves investing in a mix of capabilities and activities and assessing the adequacy of options for meeting a variety of objectives. Such an analysis “portfolio” may be characterized by allocation across investment cat-

egories or by the corresponding allocation across objectives. RAND’s Portfolio Analysis Tool (PAT) was designed to facilitate strategic analysis dealing with both uncertainty and differences of perspective. PAT generates high-level summary depictions for discussing issues of balance. It uses a spreadsheet-based format with options shown in rows and various measures of option goodness in columns. The PAT user can drill down (zoom) to understand the basis of high-level characterizations and to identify troublesome problems. PAT can depict various types of risk in a number of ways and present options that mitigate or hedge against those risks. Built on an earlier application-specific tool, PAT-MD, which was developed for the U.S. Missile Defense Agency’s Program Integration Office (MDA/PI), PAT reflects lessons learned, and it has evolved considerably. The approach to analysis enabled by PAT is oriented toward assisting high-level decisionmakers to frame their thinking about balance, to construct good multifaceted options for consideration, and to make subsequent choices. This report documents the theory and methodology of PAT and serves as a combined reference manual and user’s guide. It will be of interest primarily to analysts and those who manage analysis.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR756/

TR-757-CAHF

California Ambulatory Surgery Centers: A Comparative Statistical and Regulatory Description. William B. Vogt, John A. Romley.

Ambulatory surgery centers (ASCs) are rapidly growing as a setting for the delivery of health care services, both in California and in the United States. At present, little is known about either the measurement of quality in the ASC setting or about the regulation of ASCs by the various U.S. state governments. This report describes the California ASC landscape, compares California ASCs to hospital outpatient surgery departments, and compares California’s regulation of Ambulatory Surgery Centers to the regulations of other states. The research revealed differences in patterns of volume and procedure specialization between

ASCs and hospital outpatient surgery departments. These differences could have implications for quality if high volume is associated with quality or if more specialization is associated with higher quality. However, there is little research on these questions for outpatient surgery at present.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR757/

TR-758-DH

Health and wellbeing at work in the United Kingdom. Emmanuel Hassan, Christopher Austin, Claire Celia, Emma Disley, Priscillia Hunt, Sonja Marjanovic, Ala'a Shehabi, Lidia Villalba van Dijk, Christian van Stolk.

In 2009, the Work Foundation led a partnership with RAND Europe and Aston Business School undertaking the research and analysis to support the Boorman review. RAND Europe led the study on whether health workplace interventions could be useful to mitigate health risk factors and to reduce the work-related costs associated with poor health and wellbeing in British workplaces and the NHS in England. This report, prepared for the Department of Health, presents the main findings of the research.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR758/

TR-765-MVC

A Review of Barriers to Medication Adherence: A Framework for Driving Policy Options. Walid F. Gellad, Jerry Grenard, Elizabeth A. McGlynn.

Failure to adhere to recommended medication regimens is a real problem that has negative consequences for patients, providers, health plans, employers, industry, and society. The national dialogue on health reform that is currently under way includes a discussion of ways to improve care for persons with chronic disease and to improve the value and efficiency of health care. Strategies to improve adherence to medication therapy fall squarely in these discussions, since nonadherence affects the ability to effectively manage and control chronic diseases and contributes to the costs society incurs. This literature review was requested as background for a conference focusing

on policy options to improve medication adherence. It identifies barriers to medication adherence with a strong evidence base and discusses key lessons from the literature that are relevant for the policy discussion.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR765/

TR-774-ICJ

The Abuse of Medical Diagnostic Practices in Mass Litigation: The Case of Silica. Stephen J. Carroll, Lloyd Dixon, James M. Anderson, Thor Hogan, Elizabeth M. Sloss.

Litigation over injuries due to the inhalation of respirable silica dust in the workplace skyrocketed beginning in 2001, raising concerns that silica litigation would become a mass tort with similarities to the asbestos litigation that had occurred in the previous 30 years. However, the litigation collapsed soon after the discovery of numerous abuses in the procedures used to diagnose the injuries. The uncovering of grossly inadequate diagnosing practices was a significant success for the tort system in handling a mass tort. However, there is no guarantee that similar practices would be uncovered should they be used in the future. This report reviews the court proceedings that led to the uncovering of abusive diagnostic practices in silica litigation. It then identifies several areas in which changes in litigation practices and procedures could increase the likelihood that similar diagnosing practices would be uncovered in the future or prevented from occurring in the first place.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR774/

TR-776-EC

Trends in connectivity technologies and their socioeconomic impacts: Final report of the study: Policy Options for the Ubiquitous Internet Society. Jonathan Cave, Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Helen Rebecca Schindler, Ala'a Shehabi, Philipp-Bastian Brutscher, Neil Robinson.

This report contains a review of technology trends underlying the future Internet Society. It assesses the possible future socio-economic impacts; as well as the changing business models that are

likely to emerge in the next 5 to 10 years. The ultimate objective of the study is to make future policy recommendations for the successor programme to the current EU's ICT strategy: the i2010 programme. The project involved trend analysis, econometric modelling, desk research, interviews, a survey, scenario development and gaming.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR776/

TR-780-NAO

How the Department of Health Influences healthy living: The use of behaviour change programmes in public health. Lila Rabinovich, Claire Celia, Philipp-Bastian Brutscher, Annalijn Conklin.

Initiatives aimed at influencing the behaviour of citizens to improve individual and societal outcomes have been systematically used by governments (as well as by non-governmental bodies) for decades in many fields including transport, education, crime and health. Such initiatives are very prominent in the public health field, where they typically focus on aspects of people's lifestyles which can lead to adverse health outcomes, such as hazardous alcohol consumption, tobacco smoking, drug use, bad diet, lack of physical exercise, and risky sexual behaviour. Governments typically use a range of measures to influence or shape the behaviour of citizens, including laws and regulations, fiscal incentives, and the provision of certain infrastructure. In addition, governments use programmes ranging from media-based information and awareness campaigns to more comprehensive programmes including targeted service delivery, training and so forth to positively influence behaviour. The latter, which are the focus of this study, are very common in the UK and elsewhere, and significant financial resources are spent on them; in the UK, for example, around £115 million is spent annually on public health marketing campaigns (DH, 2009(a)). Against this background, the UK National Audit Office has commissioned a study to examine the use of behaviour change programmes campaigns in today's Department of Health (DH). More specifically, the study aims to improve understanding of the importance, nature and impact of behaviour change programmes in

today's DH.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR780/

TR-783-GTC

Perceptions audit for the General Teaching Council for England. Ruth Levitt, Lila Rabinovich, Lidia Villalba van Dijk.

The General Teaching Council for England (GTC) commissioned RAND Europe in 2008 to undertake a perceptions audit, to take the temperature on its current status and to inform its future work with teachers, organisational partners and the wider public. This report presents the findings of that perceptions audit.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR783/

TR-787-DH

Changing the translational research landscape: a review of the impacts of Biomedical Research Centres in England. Sonja Marjanovic, Bryony Soper, Ala'a Shehabi, Claire Celia, Anais Reding, Tom Ling.

This report describes a review of the Biomedical Research Centres (BRC) scheme, undertaken for the DH 18 months after the BRCs were commissioned. This review was a perceptions audit of senior executives involved in the scheme, and explored whether the scheme is working in the way intended. It considered how translational research and innovation were pursued prior to the BRC scheme (including the opportunities and barriers experienced in the past by NHS and academic partners); whether and how institutional relationships are changing because of the scheme; and (if so) how these changes are influencing the health research system. The information obtained through our interviews suggests that the BRC scheme is already contributing to observable changes in institutional relationships between the NHS, academia, industry and other players, and is helping shape the health research system to pursue translational research and innovation with the clear goal of realising patient benefit. The scheme, and the associated changes in stake-

holder relationships it has fostered, is also making a significant contribution to capacity-building in the health research system, and is leading to improved resource-targeting, management and governance.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR787/

TR-789-RS

A historical reflection on research evaluation studies, their recurrent themes and challenges. Sonja Marjanovic, Stephen Hanney, Steven Wooding.

This report presents a historical reflection on research evaluation studies, their recurrent themes and challenges, and their implications. It critically examines studies of how scientific research drives innovation and socioeconomic benefits.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR789/

TR-798-DH

Changing the translational research landscape: a review of the impacts of Biomedical Research Units in England. Sonja Marjanovic, Bryony Soper, Sharif Ismail, Anais Reding, Tom Ling.

This report describes a review of the BRU scheme, undertaken for the Department of Health. This review was a perceptions audit of senior executives involved in the scheme, and explored what impact they felt the scheme is having on the translational research landscape. More specifically, we investigated whether and how institutional relationships between NHS and academic partners, industry and other health research system players are changing because of the scheme; how the scheme is helping build critical mass in specific priority disease areas; and the effects of any changes on efforts to deliver the broader goals set out in Best Research for Best Health. The views presented in this report are those of study informants only. The information obtained through our interviews suggests that the BRU scheme is significantly helping shape the health research system to pursue translational research and innovation, with the clear goal of realising patient benefit. The BRUs are already contributing to observable changes in institutional relationships between the NHS and academic partners: trusts and medi-

cal schools are collaborating more closely than in the past, have signed up to the same vision of translational research from bench to bedside, and are managing and governing targeted research resources more professionally and transparently than in the past. There is also a stronger emphasis on engaging industry and more strategic thinking about strengthening regional and national collaboration with other hospital trusts, PCTs, research organisations, networks and development agencies. The scheme is also transforming capacity building in the health research system. This includes (i) developing and modernising facilities and equipment for translation; (ii) building a critical mass of human resources through recruitment and training, as well as improving retention of existing expertise; and (iii) helping ensure a steady flow of funds needed to sustain research activity and accelerate movement through the innovation pipeline. A number of centres are also trying to recreate the BRU model in new disease areas, with their own resources.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR798/

WORKING PAPERS

WR-548-EZ

The Future of the Internet Economy: A Discussion Paper on Critical Issues. Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Joachim Krapels, Maarten Botterman, Jonathan Cave.

The document is an exploration of the critical issues arising from the emerging Internet economy, in order to inform Dutch policy makers and to help prepare for the Dutch position in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) conference on the Internet at Seoul in It is based on a horizon scan of literature and subsequent discussions in four thematic seminars on 17 and 18 October 2007. The document identifies underlying issues and dilemmas that policy makers will face as the Internet economy develops and analyses these in relation to the changing policy context in which the Ministry of Economic Affairs operates. As well as the impact on the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the study looks at the impact

of the Internet economy on the government and the public at large, and makes suggestions as to how the Ministry may address them. The paper informs the reader of key issues and makes statements for discussion. As this field is still very much in early development, the paper aims to foster an ongoing inclusive debate on the subject. This 'discussion paper' format aims to make the underlying issues more explicit and to trigger a broader debate on the effects of the emerging Internet economy. Besides being a discussion paper, the document also serves as a briefing paper for the Dutch delegation to the 2008 OECD Ministerial Conference. As a result, the document includes in places a deeper exploration of the themes of the Conference.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR548/

WR-551-ICJ

No-Fault Insurance and Automobile Accidents. Paul Heaton, Eric Helland.

Removing accident liability through a no-fault system may only have minor effects on driver care, yet existing studies assessing whether no-fault autoinsurance requirements increase accidents use fatal accidents as the primary outcome. In this paper the authors estimate the effect of no-fault on overall accident rates using detailed data from police accident reports in New Jersey, North Carolina, and Utah. They focus on accidents involving out-of-state drivers and account for differences in driving prevalence using accidents beyond the control of the driver. Controlling for a wide variety of accident, driver, and vehicle characteristics, they find little evidence that drivers under no-fault cause more accidents. Results on accident severity are mixed.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR551/

WR-577-DHHS

Measuring Crisis Decision-Making for Public Health Emergencies. Andrew M. Parker, Christopher Nelson, Shoshana R. Shelton, David J. Dausey, Matthew W. Lewis, Amanda Pomeroy, Kristin J. Leuschner.

Public health emergencies often involve difficult

decisions, including when to notify the public of threats, when to close schools or suspend public events, when to dispense medication, and how to allocate scarce resources. Despite this, public health practitioners often have little experience or training in crisis decisionmaking and can be uncomfortable with the need to make decisions with often-incomplete information and short timelines. Unfortunately, there are no established tools for identifying, measuring, and improving public health crisis decisionmaking. As a first step toward meeting this need, this paper describes a tool—an assessment form—to measure key aspects of crisis decisionmaking in public health emergencies based on exercises (e.g., tabletops, functional exercises, full-scale exercises) and real incidents. The tool allows public health practitioners to assess their baseline crisis decisionmaking capabilities and identify shortfalls that may represent opportunities for internal process improvements. Its focus is on public health crisis decisionmaking processes that have been deemed key “building blocks” of effective crisis decisionmaking (situational awareness, action planning, and use of process controls), as well as the quality of those processes. At this early stage of development, the tool is intended to facilitate improvement, not to test and rate health department performance for purposes of accountability.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR577/

WR-580-USG

The Group Matters: A Review of the Effects of Group Interaction on Processes and Outcomes in Analytic Teams. Susan G. Straus, Andrew M. Parker, James B. Bruce, Jacob W. Dembosky.

This Working Paper explores the implications of using groups to perform intelligence analysis. This report reviews theory and research on the effects of group interaction processes on judgment and decision making in analytical teams. It describes the benefits and drawbacks of using groups for analytical work, common processes that prevent groups from reaching optimal levels of performance, and strategies to improve processes and outcomes in intelligence analysis teams. This work

is based on a review of the literature in social and experimental psychology, organizational behavior, behavioral decision science, and other social science disciplines, as well as the limited amount of group research in the intelligence literature. Included in this review is a bibliography consisting of key references organized by topic, with annotations for selected articles based on relevance to group processes in intelligence analysis.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR580/

WR-585-1

Cohabitation and Marriage Rules in State TANF Programs. Robert A. Moffitt, Robert T. Reville, Anne E. Winkler, Jane McClure Burstain.

In recent years, there has been continued interest in marriage, cohabitation, and the welfare system. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 provided \$150 million annually in funds for initiatives to promote healthy marriages based on the perception that married couples are more stable, among other potential benefits for families and children. This working paper examines whether the recent push for marriage initiatives and the discretion afforded to states under welfare reform has translated into rules or regulations that favor marriage and discourage cohabitation. The researchers found that, despite some states adopting express policies to encourage and favor marriage, the welfare eligibility and work-rule structures in these states appear to work against such policies. Further, those structures may discourage marriage the most in the situations where the state would most want to encourage it, namely, where the male has financial resources. In addition, the most favored living arrangement is not to remain single but to cohabit with a male who is not the father of any of the children.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR585/

WR-598-HHS

Analysis of Risk Communication Strategies and Approaches with At-Risk Populations to Enhance Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery: Final Report. Lisa S. Meredith, Lisa R.

Shugarman, Anita Chandra, Stephanie L. Taylor, Stefanie Stern, Ellen Burke Beckjord, Andrew M. Parker, Terri Tanielian.

Communication is a critical component of helping individuals prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. However, there is limited knowledge about how to best communicate with at-risk populations in emergencies. To inform this gap, RAND researchers, under contract by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) (Task Order 07EASPE000074), sought to understand the communication needs and to identify strategies with potential for improving risk communication with at-risk populations. This one-year study presents the results of an assessment that involved review of the literature on emergency preparedness risk communication and public health messaging strategies; the compilation of educational and outreach materials for emergency preparedness communication with at-risk populations; and site visits in three states and the Washington, DC area to identify gaps in the practice of risk communication with at-risk populations. Findings from the evaluation suggest that the field, defined by the intersection of public health emergency risk communication and at-risk populations, is relatively new. Only a small proportion of the literature in this domain addresses at-risk populations within the context of public health risk communication; most is descriptive in nature, suggesting a need for more rigorous evaluations of risk communication strategies that target at-risk populations. We found that across states and risk communication activities, evaluation efforts range widely in terms of their methodology and rigor. Findings also suggest that using community-based participatory approaches to designing and disseminating risk communication for at-risk populations, and offering messages in multiple modes that are locally and personally relevant, would have many benefits for strengthen emergency preparedness, response, and recovery for at-risk populations, but are currently underutilized. In addition, training through exercises and drills that include risk communication for at-risk populations may improve response to future disasters.

Effective risk communicators must be trained to understand emergency risk communication, know their stakeholders, and be trusted in the community. Finally, reaching at-risk populations requires the use of multiple channels, formats, and tools. The findings should be of interest to state and local emergency managers, community-based organizations, public health researchers, and policy makers.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR598/

WR-616-EMKF

Innovation in Academe: Federal R&D Funding and the Patenting Activities of U.S. Universities and Colleges. Donna Fossum, Elisa Eiseman, Connie S. Moreno, Lawrence S. Painter, Margaret E. Blume-Kohout.

The Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 expressly gave colleges, universities, and other non-profit entities the right, which had previously been presumptively held by the federal government itself, to patent inventions resulting from federally-funded research and development (R&D) activities they conduct. In the nearly three decades since the Bayh-Dole Act changed the nation's patent laws, some academic institutions have been much more prolific than others at patenting technologies and other inventions discovered in their laboratories. There is substantial interest in better understanding the link between federal funding and innovation among U.S. colleges and universities. This report contributes to such improved understanding in two ways. First, it provides data, heretofore unavailable, which contains complete information laboriously extracted from official federal data systems on the amount of federal R&D funding that was actually provided to U.S. colleges and universities by fiscal year and by federal agency. These data will be of use to researchers interested in examining a number of issues related to federal funding of R&D at universities and colleges. Secondly, the report uses these data to provide an exploratory analysis of federal R&D funding and the patenting activities at universities and colleges using funding data from FY 2005 to begin to identify some of the factors that distinguish those academic

institutions that are more successful at patenting technologies and other inventions from those that are less successful.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR616/

WR-620

"Low-Cost Trigger-Pullers": The Politics of Policing in the Context of Contemporary 'State Building' and Counterinsurgency. William Rosenau.

The ongoing counterinsurgency campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan have alerted U.S. policymakers and practitioners to the importance of civilian police in countering insurgent movements. Although the role of the police in counterinsurgency is receiving greater attention, there are at least three critical shortcomings in the understanding of the role of the police forces to the current practice of counterinsurgency and state building' or nation building. First, counterinsurgents have failed to appreciate the fundamentally political nature of external assistance to host nation' police forces. Second, counterinsurgents have allowed, and at times encouraged, embattled governments to misuse civilian police forces, with serious negative consequences. Finally, a state-centric view of the overall approach to counterinsurgency has resulted in ignoring, or at best minimizing, the withering of the state. This has, in turn, ensured that the important role that non-statutory' structures could play in providing the public safety services necessary has not even begun to be considered with any degree of seriousness.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR620/

WR-623-1

Comparing Life Satisfaction. Arie Kapteyn, James P. Smith, Arthur van Soest.

The authors analyze the determinants of global life satisfaction in two countries (The Netherlands and the U.S.), by using both self-reports and responses to a battery of vignette questions. They find global life satisfaction of happiness is well-described by four domains: job or daily activities, social contacts and family, health, and income. Among the four domains, social contacts and fam-

ily have the highest impact on global life satisfaction, followed by job and daily activities and health. Income has the lowest impact. As in other work, they find that American response styles differ from the Dutch in that Americans are more likely to use the extremes of the scale (either very satisfied or very dissatisfied) than the Dutch, who are more inclined to stay in the middle of the scale. Although for both Americans and the Dutch, income is the least important determinant of global life satisfaction, it is more important in the U.S. than in The Netherlands. Indeed life satisfaction varies substantially more with income in the U.S. than in The Netherlands.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR623/

WR-629-CHSWC

Inpatient Hospital Services: An Update on Services Provided Under California's Workers' Compensation Program. Barbara O. Wynn.

This working paper examines changes in the number and type of discharges and maximum allowable fees under the California Workers' Compensation Official Medical Fee Schedule for inpatient hospital services from 2003-2005. The paper is part of an on-going study evaluation the impact of the changes in Labor Code provisions affecting medical care provided injured workers. The study's final report will include an analysis of inpatient data through 2007 and integrate the inpatient findings with findings from an analysis of ambulatory surgery data from 2005 (the first year such data are available from the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development) - 2007.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR629/

WR-632

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention: Field Reports from the Field and Ideas for the Future. Rebecca Shaw, M. Rebecca Kilburn.

This report summarizes findings from a PPN project conducted for the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation's Child Abuse Prevention Program. The project sought to assess the current state of the child abuse and neglect prevention field as

well as identify potential future directions for the field in terms of emerging priorities and prevention strategies. Over 2,300 individuals who work in the child abuse and neglect field were surveyed to assess: What populations are being served? What strategies are used to prevent child abuse and neglect? What are the settings that people in the prevention field are working in? What is the state of the field's abilities to address needs and how has it changed over time? What are the priority areas for the future in terms of populations and approaches? Papers were commissioned from six professionals in the area of child abuse and neglect who have diverse experiences and perspectives. They were asked to respond to this question in their papers: "If you had \$5 million to spend each year for the next five years to prevent child abuse and neglect in the United States, how would you spend it?" The results of the project should be of interest to practitioners, policymakers, advocates, funders, and others who are similarly committed to preventing child abuse and neglect.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR632/

WR-635-CHSWC

Ambulatory Surgery Facility Services Provided to California's Injured Workers. Barbara O. Wynn, Beth Ann Griffin.

This working paper examines the types of ambulatory surgical procedures performed on injured workers covered by the California workers' compensation (WC) system and whether they vary by hospital outpatient and freestanding ambulatory surgery settings. It uses ambulatory surgery data for 2005-2007 from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. Data on ambulatory surgery have not been available previously. These analyses can help to identify whether there might be payment or quality of care issues for WC patients that warrant further examination. These findings should be of interest to policymakers and others involved in the medical care payment and quality of care issues under California's

workers' compensation system.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR635/

WR-638-ICJ

Case Selection After the Trial: A Study of Post-Trial Settlement and Appeal. Seth A. Seabury.

This paper studies the decisions of litigants in civil disputes whether to settle or appeal a case after a trial. The paper argues that when litigants are unable to meet damage awards in full only cases where the defendant's position is particularly strong will face appellate court review. In the absence of financial constraints defendants will be more inclined to take chances with cases where their position is weaker. The paper tests the importance of award size and financial constraints in driving settlement and appeals decisions using survey data about post-trial activity for a sample of verdicts in California and New York from 2001-2004. These results indicate that the case-selection model is highly relevant in determining which cases are ultimately resolved by an appellate court. Additionally, defendant financial resources are an important factor that strongly influences post-trial outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR638/

WR-639-DHHS

A Workshop Template to Assess and Improve SNS Planning. Shoshana R. Shelton, Edward W. Chan, Christopher Nelson, David J. Dausey, Debra Lotstein, John A. Zambrano, Andrew M. Parker, David M. Adamson.

This document contains a template that public health agencies can use to conduct a workshop to improve key aspects of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) planning: pediatric dispensing, altered standards of care, and allocation of scarce resources. The template is designed to support health departments in both identifying gaps and developing concrete strategies for addressing those gaps. The template is part of a larger set of tools developed by RAND that states and localities can use to assess and improve SNS readiness. Since 2006, RAND has been working with

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of the Strategic National Stockpile to develop assessments of jurisdictions' SNS-related capabilities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR639/

WR-648-ICJ

Does Treatment Respond to Reimbursement Rates? Evidence from Trauma Care. Paul Heaton, Eric Helland.

Some models of provider behavior predict that physicians, like other experts, may respond dysfunctionally to financial incentives by recommending unnecessary treatment. The authors empirically test this relationship using data from inpatient hospitalizations surrounding a 2003 Colorado auto insurance reform. The reform shifted a large fraction of auto injury patients from coverage through auto insurers to less generous sources of reimbursement, such as health insurance and self-pay. Despite negligible changes in auto injury characteristics during this period, treatment supply increased following the reform. Procedure use rose by 5-10% and billed charges rose by 5%, and these increases are specific to auto but not other types of traumatic injury. These changes appear to reflect an increase in real resources devoted to treatment, but do not improve mortality outcomes. The findings are consistent with models of physician-induced demand.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR648/

WR-649-ICJ

Bargaining in the Shadow of the Website: Disclosure's Impact on Litigation Behavior. Eric Helland, Gia Lee.

This paper investigates the significance of secrecy and disclosure for medical malpractice litigation. Starting in the mid-1990s, seventeen states began posting information on a doctor's specific history of medical malpractice claims on state-run websites. The laws creating these sites altered the level of secrecy that would accompany litigation and settlement. Taking into account the varying disclosure requirements across the states, the

authors estimate the impact of the altered levels of secrecy on litigant behavior. They find that website disclosure reduces settlement amounts for doctors with multiple payments. They also find evidence supporting two, non-exclusive explanations for the decline. The first is that defendants value secrecy and are no longer willing to pay a secrecy premium after website disclosure. The second is that website disclosure changes the composition of cases, skewing it toward more low-quality claims.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR649/

WR-650

Overview of the COMPARE Microsimulation Model. Federico Girosi, Amado Cordova, Christine Eibner, Carole Roan Gresenz, Emmett B. Keeler, Jeanne S. Ringel, Jeffrey Sullivan, John Bertko, Melinda Beeuwkes Buntin, Raffaele Vardavas.

Concerns about the rates of uninsurance in the United States, coupled with rising health care costs, have made changes in health policy a priority on the U.S. public policy agenda. In the 2008 presidential race, candidates proposed a variety of policies aimed at expanding health care access and affordability, including individual mandates requiring all individuals to purchase health insurance, employer mandates requiring most businesses to offer insurance, changes in the tax treatment of insurance, and safety-net expansions. However, there is little prior experience on which to gauge the likely effect of these policies on costs, coverage, population health, and individual and employer behaviors. In response, RAND researchers created the COMPARE microsimulation model, which projects how households and firms would respond to health care policy changes based on economic theory, national survey data, and existing evidence from smaller-scale changes (e.g., changes in Medicaid eligibility) by using computer software to develop a synthetic U.S. population and simulating the likely effects of a variety of insurance-enrollment scenarios. The model currently addresses four types of coverage-oriented policy options: individual mandates, employer mandates, expansions of public programs,

and tax incentives. However, it is flexible to permit expansion of the number and variety of policy options.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR650/

WR-653

How Do Mutual Fund Fees Affect Investor Choices? Evidence from Survey Experiments. Jeff Dominitz, Angela A. Hung, Joanne K. Yoong.

Over the past few decades, risks associated with providing for financial security in retirement have increasingly shifted from employers to employees as employer-provided pensions have shifted from defined-benefit to defined-contribution (DC) plans. Recent work in behavioral finance suggests that investors do not make optimal investment decisions in their DC plans. The authors designed and administered a pair of mutual fund choice experiments to over 1000 survey respondents who participate in the RAND American Life Panel. Their analysis sheds light on the question of how mutual fund investors respond to variation in fees in a hypothetical scenario in which fees should be obvious to the investor. The results show that some aspects of individual behavior are consistent with rational wealth-maximization and the majority of respondents are able to provide estimates of fees that lie within a benchmark range. However, they find that respondents tend not to minimize expected fees and are more averse to back-end loads than to front-end loads. The trade-off between expense ratios and loads is found to be somewhat sensitive to the expected holding period in a manner consistent with expected-wealth maximization, but investors may tend to be too averse to loads. Differences in measured financial literacy predict differences in behavior, with lower rates of literacy among women accounting for differences in choice behavior by gender. They also find that financial literacy mediates individual responses to the presentation of information intended to enhance decision making.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR653/

WR-656

A Qualitative Study of Early Childhood Educators'

Beliefs about Key Preschool Classroom Experiences. Sandraluz Lara-Cinisomo, Allison Sidle Fuligni, Lindsay Daugherty, Carollee Howes, Lynn A. Karoly.

To learn about early educators' belief systems about the types of learning experience children should have in preschool prior to entering school, the authors conducted 11 focus group interviews with 75 early childhood educators from three learning settings: private center-based programs, public center-based programs, and family child care centers. Results from the qualitative data analyses showed that participants believe that when working with preschool-age children who will be entering kindergarten that the following dimensions should be considered: (1) the type of teacher-child interactions offered in the preschool setting, (2) what children's learning environment should consist of, and (3) the kinds of learning opportunities teachers offer. Each of these dimensions was made up of several factors. Although educators from all three types of early education programs mentioned these dimensions, the authors found variation within the factors that make up each dimension with differences between and within center type.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR656/

WR-657

Hispanic Immigrant Youth and Internalizing Behaviors: Examining the Links with Neighborhood Context. Sandraluz Lara-Cinisomo, Yange Xue, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn.

Using longitudinal data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, this study examined links between Hispanic adolescent's internalizing behaviors and neighborhood characteristics. The sample included 1,040 (aged 9 to 17) Hispanic immigrant youth identified as first-, second- and third-generation. Results indicated that first-generation youth had significantly higher internalizing behaviors compared to third-generation adolescents, even after controlling for family characteristics and Wave 1 internalizing behavior scores. The results also showed that Hispanic youth living in neighborhoods that had

higher residential stability had higher levels of internalizing behavior problems compared to first- and third-generation youth living in similar neighborhoods.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR657/

WR-658

Grossman's Health Threshold and Retirement. Titus Galama, Arie Kapteyn, Raquel Fonseca, Pierre-Carl Michaud.

The authors formulate a stylized structural model of health, wealth accumulation and retirement decisions building on the human capital framework of health provided by Grossman. They explicitly assume a functional form of the utility function and carefully account for initial conditions, which allow them to derive analytic solutions for the time paths of consumption, health, health investment, savings and retirement. They argue that the Grossman literature has been unnecessarily restrictive in assuming that health is always at Grossman's "optimal" health level. Exploring the properties of corner solutions they find that advances in population health (health capital) can explain the paradox that while population health and mortality have continued to improve in the developed world, retirement ages have continued to fall with retirees pointing to deteriorating health as an important reason for early retirement. They find that improvements in population health decrease the retirement age, while at the same time individuals retire when their health has deteriorated. In their model, workers with higher human capital (say white collar workers) invest more in health and because they stay healthier retire later than those with lower human capital (say blue collar workers) whose health deteriorates faster. Plausibly, most individuals are endowed with an initial stock of health that is substantially greater than the level required to be economically productive.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR658/

WR-660-DOJ

FY2006 Anti-Gang Initiative Grants in the Central District of California: Report to the U.S. Attorney. Jeremiah Goulka, Paul Heaton, George Tita, Carl

Matthies, Alyssa Whitby, Alexia Cooper.

The Anti-Gang Initiative and Project Safe Neighborhoods are strategic, coordinated approaches to reducing gun violence in America. The goals of the programs are to (1) increase the capacity of Project Safe Neighborhood taskforces to design data-driven strategies that produce measurable decreases in firearms-related crime and (2) improve the long-term ability of federal, state, and local agencies to work together to understand, prosecute, and prevent firearms-related violent crime within their jurisdictions. This working paper reports on the FY2006 Anti-Gang Initiative for the U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California, who coordinates Project Safe Neighborhood programs in his district.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR660/

WR-661-DHHS

The RSS-POD Supply Chain Management Game: An Exercise for Improving the Inventory Management and Distribution of Medical Countermeasures. Edward W. Chan, Carol E. Fan, Matthew W. Lewis, Kathleen King, Paul Dreyer, Christopher Nelson.

This paper introduces and explains the RSS-POD Supply Chain Management Game, a Microsoft Excel-based simulation game designed to provide practice in managing inventory of medical countermeasures during large-scale public health emergency. Players perform the role of inventory manager at a receipt, storing, and staging (RSS) facility and must allocate inventory among multiple points of dispensing (PODs). The simulation is part of a larger set of tools developed by the RAND Corporation that states and localities can use to assess and improve their readiness to work with the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). Since 2006, RAND has been working with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of the Strategic National Stockpile (CDC DSNS) to develop assessments of jurisdictions' SNS-related capabilities. The paper briefly describes the methods and considerations that informed development of the simulation game (Chapter 1), provides a brief overview to the game (Chapter 2), and recom-

mends next steps in the development and testing of the game (Chapter 3). Readers well versed in countermeasure delivery and the SNS might wish to proceed directly to the player's guide provided in Appendix A.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR661/

WR-662-ARC

Possible approaches for evaluating Arthritis Research Campaign grants: A Working Paper. Steven Wooding, Stijn Hoorens.

The Arthritis Research Campaign (arc) has asked RAND Europe to help it develop a system to monitor the outputs and outcomes of the research it funds. To assist with this process an Advisory Group of arc funded researchers has been set up to provide additional scientific expertise to the project team. This report was produced as a background document for the first Advisory Group workshop. The report outlines the project; introduces the important concepts in research evaluation, and describes some potential research evaluation tools that were explored in the workshop.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR662/

WR-666

Re-Constructing Childhood Health Histories. James P. Smith.

This paper provides evidence about the quality of retrospective childhood health histories given to respondents in the Health and Retirement Survey and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Even though information on early life health events is critical, there is legitimate skepticism about the ability of older respondents to remember specific health problems that they had as a child. The evidence presented in this paper suggests that this is too negative a view. Respondents appear to remember salient childhood events about themselves such as the illnesses they had as a child quite well. Moreover, these physical and psychological childhood health events are important correlates of adult health during middle age.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR666/

WR-667

Long-Term Financial Incentives and Investment in Daughters: Evidence From Conditional Cash Transfers In North India. Nistha Sinha, Joanne K. Yoong.

Since the early 1990s, several states in India have introduced financial incentive programs to discourage son preference among parents and to encourage investments in daughters' education and health. This study evaluates one such program in the state of Haryana, Apni Beti Apna Dhan (Our Daughter, Our Wealth). Since 1994, eligible parents in Haryana are offered a financial incentive if they give birth to a daughter. The incentive consists of an immediate cash grant and a long-term savings bond redeemable upon the daughter's 18th birthday provided she is unmarried, with additional bonuses for education. While no specific program participation data is available, the authors estimate early intent-to-treat program effects on mothers (sex ratio among live children, fertility preferences) and children (mother's use of antenatal care, survival, nutritional status, immunization, schooling) using statewide household survey data on fertility and child health and constructing proxies for household and individual program eligibility. Their results based on this limited data imply that Apni Beti Apna Dhan had a positive effect on the sex ratio of living children, but inconclusive effects on mothers' preferences for having female children as well as total desired fertility. They also find that parents increased their investment in daughters' human capital as a result of the program. Families made greater post-natal health investments in eligible girls, with some mixed evidence of improving health status in the short and medium term. Further evidence also suggests that the early cohort of eligible school-age girls are not significantly more likely to attend school; however, conditional on first attending any school, they may be more likely to continue their education.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR667/

WR-668

Mode and Context Effects in Measuring Household Assets. Arthur van Soest, Arie Kapteyn.

Differences in answers in Internet and traditional

surveys can be due to selection, mode, or context effects. The authors exploit unique experimental data to analyze mode and context effects controlling for arbitrary selection. The Health and Retirement Study (HRS) surveys a random sample of the US 50+ population, with CAPI or CATI core interviews once every two years. In 2003 and 2005, random samples were drawn from HRS respondents in 2002 and 2004 willing and able to participate in an Internet interview. Comparing core and Internet survey answers of the same people, the authors analyze mode and context effects, controlling for selection. They focus on household assets, for which mode effects in Internet surveys have rarely been studied. They find some large differences between the first Internet survey and the other three surveys which they interpret as a context and question wording effect rather than a pure mode effect.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR668/

WR-669

Food Prices and Transitions in School Meal Participation During Elementary School. Ashlesha Datar, Nancy Nicosia.

This paper examines participation patterns in the School Breakfast Program (SBP) and National School Lunch Program (NSLP). This study adds to the existing literature in two important ways. First, the authors conduct the first longitudinal examination of transitions in SBP and NSLP participation using panel data on a cohort of elementary school children. Second, they examine whether local food prices are associated with SBP and NSLP participation using cross-sectional and longitudinal models. A large proportion of children in their sample experience transitions in SBP (37 percent) and NSLP (28 percent) participation during elementary school. Children who change SBP participation tend to come from low-income households whereas those who change NSLP participation come from high-income households. Increases in real prices of dairy, meats, and fruit and vegetables are associated with increases in SBP participation only among children from low-income households. There is no effect of food prices on NSLP participation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR669/

WR-670

The Impact of Maternal Labor Supply on Children's School Meal Participation. Ashlesha Datar, Nancy Nicosia.

A less recognized benefit of school meal programs is their potential to alleviate time constraints among families with working mothers. This paper examines how maternal labor supply decisions influence children's participation in these programs. Instrumental variables estimates suggest that children whose mothers work are more likely to participate in school lunch, but less likely to participate in school breakfast. Moreover, these families are more likely to eat breakfast together, which suggests that working mothers may view breakfast as an opportunity to spend time with their children. These results are qualitatively similar across full- and part-time work status and various socioeconomic groups.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR670/

WR-671-IES

Teacher Qualifications and Middle School Student Achievement. Richard Buddin, Gema Zamarro.

This research examines whether teacher licensure test scores and other teacher qualifications affect middle school student achievement. The results are based on longitudinal student-level data from Los Angeles. The achievement analysis uses a value-added approach that adjusts for both student and teacher fixed effects. The results show little relationship between traditional measures of teacher quality (e.g., experience and education level) and student achievement in reading or math. Similarly, licensure test scores in general aptitude, subject-matter knowledge, and reading pedagogy had no significant effects on student achievement. Teachers with elementary school credentials had slightly better success in the classroom than did teachers with secondary school credentials.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR671/

WR-672

Junk Foods in School and Childhood Obesity:

Much Ado About Nothing?. Ashlesha Datar, Nancy Nicosia.

There is a growing belief among policymakers and the general public that competitive foods in schools are a significant contributor to the childhood obesity epidemic. Numerous policy initiatives are underway at the local, state and federal level to regulate the availability of competitive foods in schools. However, the existing empirical evidence motivating these efforts is limited and rarely addresses the potential endogeneity of the school food environment. In this paper, the authors estimate the causal effect of competitive food availability on children's body mass index (BMI) and other food- and school-related outcomes using an instrumental variables approach on a national sample of children. They find that competitive food availability generates in-school purchases of junk foods, but contrary to common concerns, there is no significant effect on children's BMI. Nor do they observe significant changes in overall consumption of healthy and unhealthy foods, and in physical activity. Finally, their results find no support for broader effects of junk foods in school on social/behavioral and academic outcomes.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR672/

WR-676

Increasingly Heterogeneous Ages at First Birth by Education in Conservative' Southern-European and Liberal' Anglo-American Family-Policy Regimes. Michael S. Rendall, Encarnacion Aracil, Christos Bagavos, Christine Couet, Alessandra DeRose, Paola DiGiulio, Trude Lappégard, Isabelle Robert-Bobee, Marit Ronsen, Steve Smallwood, Georgia Verropoulou.

The claim that family-policy regime may influence socio-economic differentials in fertility has to date been explored mainly with respect to 'liberal' Anglo-American regimes. The authors broaden the contrast with 'family-friendly' regimes here to include in the 'family-unfriendly' group 'conservative' Southern European regimes. Comparing education differentials in age at first birth, they find educationally-heterogeneous shifts between 1950s and 1960s birth cohorts of women in Greece,

Italy, and Spain. The patterns of these shifts are similar to those seen for British and American birth cohorts, and contrast with educationally-homogeneous shifts across birth cohorts in Norway and France. They argue that these findings support the hypothesis that the role of family-policy regime in mediating growth in socio-economic differentials in fertility has increased as combining employment and family has become more normative among women throughout industrialized countries.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR676/

WR-677-ICJ

The Relation between Regulation and Class Actions: Evidence from the Insurance Industry. Eric Helland, Jonathan Klick.

In the United States insurance is regulated both by state insurance commissions and class action litigation. The interaction of these two systems has not been extensively studied. The authors examine four different facets of the regulation litigation tradeoff. The first is to examine whether regulator's interest in a particular cause of action reduces the likelihood that class actions covering this cause of action will be filed in the regulator's home state. They also examine several measures of regulatory stringency in the state to determine whether there is a substitution effect between regulatory action and litigation. They also examine whether class actions are less frequent when regulators issued an administrative decision on a particular issue previously or if there are no existing state laws on the particular issue. They examine the impact of electing judges on patterns of filing. The hypothesis is that elected judges are more sympathetic to plaintiffs and hence class actions are more likely to be filed in states that elect their judges. Lastly, they examine the impact of previous litigation both in the state and the specific line of litigation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR677/

WR-678

Do More Friends Mean Better Grades? Student Popularity and Academic Achievement. Kata Mihaly.

Peer interactions have been argued to play a major role in student academic achievement. Recent work has focused on measuring the structure of peer interactions with the location of the student in their social network and has found a positive relationship between student popularity and academic achievement. Here the author ascertains the robustness of previous findings to controls for endogenous friendship formation. The results indicate that popularity influences academic achievement positively in the baseline model, a finding which is consistent with the literature. However, controlling for endogenous friendship formation results in a large drop in the effect of popularity, with a significantly negative coefficient in all of the specifications. These results point to a negative short term effect of social capital accumulation, lending support to the theory that social interactions crowd out activities that improve academic performance.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR678/

WR-679

Early Retirement and Employment of the Young. Adriaan Kalwij, Arie Kapteyn, Klaas de Vos.

Policy makers have often argued that an additional benefit of facilitating early retirement is that it creates employment for the young. This may happen if older and younger workers are substitutes. Nowadays policy makers' goals are to discourage early retirement to counter the economic consequences of an aging population and, interestingly, the consequences for youth employment appear to play no role in this. This paper studies the nexus between employment of older and younger workers in more depth, if only to put any concerns for adverse effects of later retirement to rest. To empirically investigate this issue the authors estimate a dynamic model of employment of the young, prime age and old people using panel data of 22 OECD countries over the time period 1960-2004. Their empirical analysis does not support the hypothesis that employment of the young and old are substitutes and finds some minor complementarities. This suggests that discouraging early retirement will have no adverse effect on youth employment.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR679/

WR-680

Can You Get What You Pay For? Pay-For-Performance and the Quality of Healthcare Providers. Kathleen J. Mullen, Richard G. Frank, Meredith B. Rosenthal.

Despite the popularity of pay-for-performance (P4P) among health policymakers and private insurers as a tool for improving quality of care, there is little empirical basis for its effectiveness. The authors use data from published performance reports of physician medical groups contracting with a large network HMO to compare clinical quality before and after the implementation of P4P, relative to a control group. They consider the effect of P4P on both rewarded and unrewarded dimensions of quality. In the end, they fail to find evidence that a large P4P initiative either resulted in major improvement in quality or notable disruption in care.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR680/

WR-682-VHA

Veteran's Health Administration Mental Health Program Evaluation Technical Manual. Marcela Horvitz-Lennon, Katherine E. Watkins, Harold Alan Pincus, Lisa R. Shugarman, Bradley D. Stein, Teryn Mattox, Thomas E. Mannle, Jr..

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides mental health and medical treatment for veterans. The VA Office of Policy and Planning contracted with Altarum Institute and the RAND–University of Pittsburgh Health Institute (RUPHI) to conduct an independent study to evaluate its mental health services. Critical to this evaluation was the development of a comprehensive set of mental health performance indicators based upon available VHA administrative and medical record data. This report presents the technical specifications for the performance indicators developed during the study. The evaluation team applied the Institute of Medicine quality of care framework in the identification of performance measures and drew upon existing performance indicators developed for the mental health population, clinical practice guide-

lines for mental health diagnoses, and the clinical expertise of team members and advisors. The VHA has directly contributed to the development of the quality indicators described in this technical manual through an advisory group composed of representatives from the VHA Patient Care Services, the VHA Office of Mental Health, field practitioners, and contractors. The contents of this report will be of interest to policymakers, health care organizations, and clinical practitioners who are engaged in activities related to the improvement of mental healthcare quality.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR682/

WR-683-RC

Polarization and RAND: A House Divided. James A. Thomson.

James Thomson discusses political polarization in American history; how the American electorate divides itself; how one measures polarization; why the United States has become increasingly polarized; and the role of independents in the political process. He concludes with a discussion of how ideology and partisanship affect the process of objective research and analysis and of lessons that RAND has learned over the years about dealing with controversies.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR683/

WR-684

Grossman's Missing Health Threshold. Titus Galama, Arie Kapteyn.

The authors present a generalized solution to Grossman's model of health capital (1972), relaxing the widely used assumption that individuals can adjust their health stock instantaneously to an "optimal" level without adjustment costs. The Grossman model then predicts the existence of a health threshold above which individuals do not demand medical care. Their generalized solution addresses a significant criticism: the model's prediction that health and medical care are positively related is consistently rejected by the data. They suggest structural and reduced form equations to test their generalized solution and contrast the pre-

dictions of the model with the empirical literature.
http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR684/

WR-685-IES

Achievement of Students in Multi-Grade Classrooms: Evidence from the Los Angeles Unified School District. Louis T. Mariano, Sheila Nataraj Kirby.

There is mixed evidence regarding the effects of multigrade classrooms on student achievement. Because the constrained fiscal environments facing many of the nation's districts may lend fresh impetus to this practice, it is important to understand how students placed in these classrooms perform relative to their peers. This paper presents new evidence from the Los Angeles Unified School District schools on the achievement of students in multigrade classrooms and uses a quasi-experimental method to define a plausible comparison group of peers in a monograde classroom. It seeks to examine how these students would have performed had they been in a monograde classroom. The authors found that being in a multigrade classroom had consistently small and negative effects on student achievement, regardless of grade or subject, even controlling for teacher characteristics. However, none was large enough to be substantively significant. The benefits of multigrade classroom, if they exist, are unlikely to accrue unless teachers are trained and adequately supported when placed in such classrooms.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR685/

WR-686-MEDPAC

How Are Residency Programs Preparing Our 21st Century Internists? A Review of Internal Medicine Residency Programs' Teaching on Selected Topics. Kristina M. Cordasco, Mariana Horta, Nicole Lurie, Chloe E. Bird, Barbara O. Wynn.

Over the past 50 years, the practice of medicine in the United States has changed dramatically. RAND was asked to conduct an exploratory study of how residency programs are adapting their teaching to prepare physicians to practice within the current health care delivery system, based on

interviews with internal medicine program directors. Topics included practice-based learning and improvement; systems-based care; and interpersonal and communication skills. Researchers also assessed the care settings through which the residents rotate and the information technology being used in these settings. They found that programs are teaching their residents to use evidence-based medicine. Most programs are also teaching quality improvement methods, but the curriculum varies widely. Although residency programs are adapting their curricula to prepare physicians-in-training to practice in a demographically shifting patient population and evolving health care system, there is substantial variation in programs' approaches to instruction in the topics of interest. For many topics, informal teaching through faculty role-modeling and patient-focused feedback and discussions is predominant.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR686/

WR-688

Toward a Cognitive Analysis of Insider Threats: An Examination of User Password Choice. Joel Predd, Andrew M. Parker.

Managing organizational security risks requires understanding how people behave when working in the context of organizational security policies and systems. Experience has shown that systems and policies developed without this understanding are at best ineffective, and at worst can increase the risks to the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of an organization's information. Developing this understanding requires the theories and methods of social science to construct an evidence base that can inform the construction of behaviorally-aware security policies and practically effective security systems. This paper represents an early step toward developing such an evidence base. It applies behavioral decision theory to develop hypotheses about how users choose passwords, and uses those hypotheses to suggest novel ways to help users choose passwords that are both memorable and secure. Behavioral experiments are proposed that could test the hypotheses and evaluate the new approaches. This

paper examines a specific choice – user password choice – to highlight the more general importance of an explicitly cognitive perspective on human behavior in security contexts.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR688/

WR-689-ICJ

A Framework for Analyzing Influences and Outcomes of Mass Litigation Episodes in the United States. Steven Garber, Michael D. Greenberg, Emre Erkut, Ying Liu.

Mass-litigation episodes involving claims alleging personal or financial injury or property damage are a familiar feature of the U.S. civil-legal landscape. Building upon seminal work by Galanter (1990) and Hensler & Peterson (1993), who view “case congregations” or “litigations” as interesting units of observation, the authors propose a conceptual framework for analyzing the roles of social, institutional, economic and legal factors that affect or are affected by mass litigation. The framework has three major parts: (1) the “core” of the litigation, comprising defendant behavior, injuries, and litigation activity; (2) exogenous influences on developments within the core; and (3) endogenous outcomes of the litigation activity within the core. Influences and outcomes fall into five categories, namely (1) legal doctrine and processes, (2) other litigation, (3) regulation, (4) media reports and (5) market factors. Examples from several mass-litigation episodes illustrate the concepts and suggest their relevance for understanding the world of mass litigation.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR689/

WR-690-CHSWC

Regulatory Actions that Could Reduce Unnecessary Medical Expenses Under California’s Workers’ Compensation Program. Barbara O. Wynn.

Recent increases in medical expenses under California’s workers compensation (WC) program have renewed interest in regulatory initiatives that might reduce medical treatment costs. The California Commission on Health and Safety and Workers’ Compensation (CHSWC) asked RAND to pro-

vide in a single document a summary of potential refinements to the Official Medical Fee Schedule that would reduce WC medical expenses. These findings should be of interest to policymakers and others involved in the medical care payment issues under California’s WC system.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR690/

WR-691

Life Satisfaction. Arie Kapteyn, James P. Smith, Arthur van Soest.

The authors analyze the determinants of global life satisfaction in two countries (The Netherlands and the U.S.), by using both self-reports and responses to a battery of vignette questions. They find global life satisfaction of happiness is well-described by four domains: job or daily activities, social contacts and family, health, and income. Among the four domains, social contacts and family have the highest impact on global life satisfaction, followed by job and daily activities and health. Income has the lowest impact. As in other work, they find that American response styles differ from the Dutch in that Americans are more likely to use the extremes of the scale (either very satisfied or very dissatisfied) than the Dutch, who are more inclined to stay in the middle of the scale. Although for both Americans and the Dutch, income is the least important determinant of global life satisfaction, it is more important in the U.S. than in The Netherlands. Indeed life satisfaction varies substantially more with income in the U.S. than in The Netherlands.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR691/

WR-692-DHHS

Decision-Making Modules for the RSS-POD Supply Management Game: A Game-Based Assessment of Crisis Decision Making During Inventory Management and Distribution of Medical Countermeasures. Andrew M. Parker, Shoshana R. Shelton, Paul Dreyer, Christopher Nelson, Edward W. Chan, Amy L. Maletic, Matthew W. Lewis.

This document introduces and explains two new modules for the RSS-POD Supply Chain Manage-

ment Game, a Microsoft Excel-based, computer simulation game designed to provide practice in managing inventories of medical countermeasures during a large-scale public health emergency. As with an earlier version of the game described by Chanet et al. (2009), players perform the role of inventory manager at a Receipt, Storage, and Staging (RSS) facility and must allocate inventory among multiple points of dispensing (PODs). This new version of the game introduces Modules 4 and 5, which are designed to promote group discussion regarding decisions about how to allocate scarce resources. Specifically, in Module 4 players must decide how many and which points of dispensing (PODs) to open in the face of a staffing shortage. In Module 5 players must decide how to allocate and dispense medication when shipment delays cause a temporary inventory shortage. The RSS-POD Supply Chain Management Game is part of a larger set of tools developed by RAND that states and localities can use to assess and improve readiness related to the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). Since 2006, RAND has been working with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of the Strategic National Stockpile (CDC DSNS) to develop assessments of jurisdictions' SNS-related capabilities.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR692/

WR-693-IES

Teacher Effectiveness in Urban High Schools. Richard Buddin, Gema Zamarro.

This research examines whether teacher licensure test scores and other teacher qualifications affect high school student achievement. The results are based on longitudinal student-level data from Los Angeles. The achievement analysis uses a value-added approach that adjusts for both student and teacher fixed effects. The results show little relationship between traditional measures of teacher quality (e.g., experience and education level) and student achievement in English Language Arts (ELA) or math. Similarly, teacher aptitude and subject-matter knowledge, as measured on state licensure tests, have no significant effects on student achievement. Achievement outcomes differ

substantially from teacher to teacher, however, and the effects of a good ELA or math teacher spillover from one subject to the other.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR693/

WR-694

Potential Recruits Seek Information Online for Military Enlistment Decision-Making. Douglas Yeung, Brian Gifford.

How do potential recruits decide to enlist in the military? What information do they seek on which to base career decisions? The Internet increasingly provides a medium for advertising and communication with recruiters and other potential recruits. The authors explored the influence of online communication on enlistment decision-making. Analysis of recent Army new recruit surveys showed that a sizeable proportion of recruits have encountered Army advertising or sought recruiting information online. They also examined online discussion forums – in which soldiers and prospective soldiers ask questions, trade insights, and vent frustrations – for postings indicating information seeking for enlistment decision-making. Potential recruits were most interested in recruiting processes and what to expect from a military lifestyle, seeking opinions and details on job functions, duty stations, and benefits. These findings suggest that potential recruits may seek information online when unable or unwilling to find it from military websites or talking to recruiters.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR694/

WR-696

Work Disability, Work, and Justification Bias in Europe and the U.S.. Arie Kapteyn, James P. Smith, Arthur van Soest.

To analyze the effect of health on work, many studies use a simple self-assessed health measure based upon a question such as “do you have an impairment or health problem limiting the kind or amount of work you can do?” A possible drawback of such a measure is the possibility that different groups of respondents may use different response scales. This is commonly referred to as “differential item functioning” (DIF). A specific form of DIF is justification bias: to justify the fact that

they don't work, non-working respondents may classify a given health problem as a more serious work limitation than working respondents. In this paper the authors use anchoring vignettes to identify justification bias and other forms of DIF across countries and socio-economic groups among older workers in the U.S. and Europe. Generally, they find differences in response scales across countries, partly related to social insurance generosity and employment protection. Furthermore, they find significant evidence of justification bias in the U.S. but not in Europe, suggesting differences in social norms concerning work.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR696/

WR-700-ICJ

Patterns of Specialization in Medical Malpractice Among Contingency Fee Attorneys. Michael D. Greenberg, Steven Garber.

Previous research and commentary have suggested that the American plaintiffs' bar is heterogeneous, and populated by firms with a range of characteristics, portfolio management strategies, and client recruiting techniques. Medical malpractice has been characterized as a narrow specialty within an already specialized segment of the legal profession. The purpose of this study is to examine patterns of specialization among plaintiffs' firms that handle medical malpractice cases or have an interest in doing so, using data from 965 plaintiffs' attorneys who responded to a 2006 national survey. The authors find significant bivariate and multivariate associations between measures of specialization in medical malpractice and firm-level characteristics, including firm size, case-taking selectivity, use of dollar-value thresholds in screening cases, and fraction of clients living near the firms' offices. Their results suggest that: (1) specialization in medical malpractice involves a somewhat different set of professional attributes than does specialization in plaintiff-side contingency work more generally; (2) specialization in medical malpractice is significantly associated with several of the firm-level characteristics listed above; but (3) specialization is nevertheless difficult to predict with any confidence from any of these characteristics, either singly or in combination.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR700/

WR-701

Economic Trajectories in Non-Traditional Families with Children. Sarah O. Meadows, Sara S. McLanahan, Jean T. Knab.

Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study this paper examines associations between family structure and economic trajectories during the first five years after a child's birth, paying special attention to non-traditional families. Among families with stable structures, married-parent families have the highest economic wellbeing, followed by cohabiting-parent families and then single mothers. Among unstable families, exits from marriage and cohabitation are associated with declines in mothers' economic wellbeing. Entering coresidential unions after a non-marital birth is associated with gains in single mothers' economic wellbeing, especially if those unions involve the child's biological father. Findings are robust across several measures of economic wellbeing including household income, income-to-needs ratios, and material hardship.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR701/

WR-702

Longitudinal Perceptions of Supportiveness from Biological Fathers and Maternal Mental Health Problems. Sarah O. Meadows.

Together, increased popularity of the life course paradigm and availability of longitudinal data addressing family relationships have raised important questions about how family processes should be measured to ensure that longitudinal experiences are accurately captured. Using the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study (N = 2,158) this paper focuses on trajectories of mothers' perceived supportiveness from a biological child's father and mental health problems five years after the birth. A mother's relationship status with the father is significantly related to her perceptions of supportiveness with married mothers reporting the highest levels of supportiveness followed by

mothers in cohabiting unions, romantic non-residential unions, and finally, mothers not in a romantic relationship with the child's father. Increasing slopes of supportiveness are associated with fewer subsequent mental health problems, controlling for both time-varying and time-invariant maternal and relationship characteristics. The discussion calls attention to alternate ways in which longitudinal experiences can be modeled.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR702/

WR-703

Breakup of New Orleans Households after Hurricane Katrina. Michael S. Rendall.

The resilience of family and household structure to displacement-inducing natural disaster is investigated. Households from a survey that traces the outcomes of a population-representative sample of households in New Orleans before Hurricane Katrina are compared statistically to households from a national sample. Household breakup following Katrina was extremely high among extended-family households, exacerbated by the high prevalence of extended-family households in New Orleans before the hurricane. While the highest rates of household breakup occurred among households whose residences were made uninhabitable by the Hurricane and its aftermath, city-wide impacts on household breakup were found.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR703/

WR-704

Socioeconomic Success and Health in Later Life: Evidence from the Indonesia Family Life Survey. Firman Witoelar, John Strauss, Bondan Sikoki.

Indonesia has been undergoing a major health and nutrition transition over the past twenty or more years and there has begun a significant aging of the population as well. In this paper the authors focus on documenting major changes in the health of the population aged 45 years and older, since 1993. They use the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS), a large-scale, broad-based panel survey of households and individuals, covering 4 full waves from 1993 to 2007/8. Much of the changes

can be seen as improvements in health, such as the movement out of undernutrition and communicable disease as well as the increasing levels of hemoglobin. On the other hand, other changes such as the increase in overweight and waist circumference, especially among women, and continuing high levels of hypertension that seems to be inadequately addressed by the health system, indicate that the elderly population in Indonesia is increasingly exposed to higher risk factors that are correlated with chronic problems such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. In addition to documenting long-run changes in health and its distribution among the elderly Indonesian population, they examine correlations between socio-economic status, principally education and per capita expenditure, and numerous health outcome and behavioral variables.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR704/

WR-705

Income Taxes, Compensating Differentials, and Occupational Choice: How Taxes Distort the Wage-Amenity Decision. David Powell, Hui Shan.

The link between taxes and occupational choices is central for understanding the welfare impacts of income taxes. Just as taxes distort the labor-leisure decision, they also distort the wage-amenity decision. Yet, there are no estimates of the full response on this margin. When tax rates increase, workers favor jobs with lower wages and more non-taxable amenities. The authors introduce a two-step methodology which uses compensating differentials to characterize the tax elasticity of occupational choice. They estimate a significant compensated elasticity of 0.05, implying that a 10% increase in the net-of-tax rate causes workers to change to a 0.5% higher wage job.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR705/

WR-706

Using Income Tax Changes to Identify the Value of a Statistical Life. David Powell.

This paper recognizes that compensating differ-

entials are a function of the income tax rate, using this observation to introduce a methodology for estimating compensating differentials with a specific application to the value of a statistical life (VSL). When taxes change, the pre-tax wages of risky jobs should shift relative to the pre-tax wages of safe jobs in a manner proportional to the VSL. This approach controls for fixed effects without using industry-specific changes in risk as a source of identification. The strategy yields VSL estimates between \$50 million and \$75 million, an order of magnitude higher than the previous literature.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR706/

WR-707-AHRQ

How Hospitals Have Implemented the National Quality Forum Safe Practices. Peter Mendel, M. Susan Ridgely, Cheryl L. Damberg, Peter S. Hussey, Rebecca Shaw, Donna O. Farley.

In 2000, the U.S. Congress mandated the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to take a leadership role in helping health care providers reduce medical errors and improve patient safety. AHRQ has been fulfilling that mandate through a patient safety research and development initiative which began shortly thereafter. In September 2002, AHRQ contracted with RAND to serve as the patient safety evaluation center for this initiative. The evaluation center has been responsible for performing a four-year formative evaluation of the full scope of AHRQ's patient safety activities, and providing regular feedback to support the continuing improvement of the initiative over the evaluation period. The contract also includes a two-year option for analysis of the diffusion of safe practices in the health care system, which RAND performed in October 2006 through September. This working paper presents the results for a component of the community studies that RAND performed under the two-year contract option, which examines in detail how hospitals implemented some of the specific safe practices endorsed by the National Quality Forum. The full results from the community studies, as well as from other analyses related to practice adoption and trends in patient safety outcomes are presented in

a separate document, entitled *Assessing Patient Safety Practices and Outcomes in the U.S. Health Care System* (Farley et al., 2009).

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR707/

WR-708

Defining and Measuring Financial Literacy. Angela A. Hung, Andrew M. Parker, Joanne K. Yoong.

Current economic conditions have raised serious concerns about Americans' financial security, especially for those who lack the skills and resources to withstand financial market downturns and take advantage of upswings. However, significant debate continues about the role of financial literacy, the extent of the problem it truly represents, and the best way to address it. A large part of this debate may be linked to the fact that a great deal of variation continues to exist in how researchers define and measure financial literacy itself. By providing a review of theoretical and operational approaches to financial literacy, as well as a conceptual model and composite definition of financial literacy, this paper contributes towards further sharpening this debate.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR708/

WR-710

Unconditional Quantile Regression for Panel Data with Exogenous or Endogenous Regressors. David Powell.

Quantile treatment effects are difficult to estimate in the presence of fixed effects. Panel data are used when fixed effects or differences are necessary to identify the parameters of interest. The inclusion of fixed effects or differencing the data, however, redefines the quantiles. This paper introduces a quantile estimator for panel data which conditions on the fixed effect for identification purposes but allows the parameters to be interpreted in the same manner as cross-sectional quantile estimates. The quantiles are unconditional in the fixed effect and are defined by the "total residual," including the fixed effect.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR710/

WR-711

Mental Retirement. Susann Rohwedder, Robert J. Willis.

Some studies suggest that people can maintain their cognitive abilities through “mental exercise.” This has not been unequivocally proven. Retirement is associated with a large change in a person’s daily routine and environment. In this paper, the authors propose two mechanisms how retirement may lead to cognitive decline. For many people retirement leads to a less stimulating daily environment. In addition, the prospect of retirement reduces the incentive to engage in mentally stimulating activities on the job. They investigate the effect of retirement on cognition empirically using cross-nationally comparable surveys of older persons in the United States, England, and 11 European countries in 2004. They find that early retirement has a significant negative impact on the cognitive ability of people in their early 60s that is both quantitatively important and causal. Identification is achieved using national pension policies as instruments for endogenous retirement.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR711/

WR-712

Building Up, Spending Down: Financial Literacy, Retirement Savings Management, and Decumulation. Angela A. Hung, Erik Meijer, Kata Mihaly, Joanne K. Yoong.

As employer-provided pension plans have largely shifted from defined benefit (DB) to defined contribution (DC) pension plans, responsibility for plan investments and the accompanying risks have also shifted from the provider to the employee. Employees have to decide how much to contribute to their plans, how to allocate their retirement accounts between various investment options, and how they will spend down or decumulate their retirement funds during retirement. This raises the question of whether most employees are well-equipped to make such decisions. Empirical research suggests that large segments of the United States population do not feel financially well-prepared for retirement, and suboptimal financial decisions have been attributed to lack of financial

literacy. The authors investigate this hypothesis by constructing multidimensional financial literacy indices using modern psychometric methods. They assess the relationships between a wide array of DC contribution, investment and (planned) decumulation behaviors on the one hand and these financial literacy indices on the other hand, controlling for other socio-economic and demographic determinants. Their indices measure financial literacy well, but the dimensions that they represent (objective and self-assessed financial literacy, broken down by topics) are very highly correlated, so that the multidimensional nature does not offer much additional explanatory power over a simpler one-dimensional index. Consistent with earlier empirical findings, they find large fractions of “investment mistakes.” Surprisingly, however, the relationships between investment behavior and financial literacy are often weak and nonsignificant. They do find that financial literacy is related to retirement planning, but not to retirement preparedness.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR712/

WR-713

Self-Dealing and Compensation for Financial Advisors. Joanne K. Yoong, Angela A. Hung.

Recent legislative and regulatory activity related to investment advice in 401(k) plans has focused on the issue of self-dealing. In this paper, the authors develop a framework that addresses questions of self-dealing based on the direct-marketing model introduced by Inderstand Ottaviani (2009). They specifically adapt the model to the setting of 401(k) plan advice, extend the theoretical framework to consider the implications of financial literacy and discuss various key aspects of existing and proposed 401(k) advice legislation in the context of the model’s predictions.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR713/

WR-714

Asking for Help: Survey And Experimental Evidence on Financial Advice And Behavior Change. Angela A. Hung, Joanne K. Yoong.

When do individuals actually improve their financial behavior in response to advice? Using survey data from current defined-contribution plan holders in the RAND American Life Panel (a probability sample of US households), the authors find little evidence of improved DC plan behaviors due to advice, although they cannot rule out problems of reverse causality and selection. To complement the analysis of survey data, they design and implement a hypothetical choice experiment in which ALP respondents are asked to perform a portfolio allocation task, with or without advice. Their results show that unsolicited advice has no effect on investment behavior, in terms of behavioral outcomes. However, individuals who actively solicit advice ultimately improve performance, in spite of negative selection on financial ability. One interesting implication for policymakers is that expanding access to advice can have positive effects (particularly for the less financially literate); however, more extensive compulsory programs of financial counseling may be ultimately ineffective.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR714/

WR-720

Declining Return Migration from the United States to Mexico in the late-2000s Recession. Michael S. Rendall, Peter Brownell, Sarah Kups.

Researchers in the U.S. and Mexico have variously asserted that return migration from the U.S. to Mexico has increased substantially, remained unchanged, or declined slightly in response to the 2007-2009 U.S. recession and global financial crisis. The present study addresses this debate using microdata through mid-2009 from a large-scale, quarterly Mexican household survey, the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE), after first validating the ENOE against return migration estimates from a specialist demographic survey, the 2006 National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID). No evidence of increased return migration is found. Statistically significant declines in return migration, however, are found between the immediately prerecession 2006/07 year and the 2008/09 recession year,

and between the fourth quarter of 2007 and the fourth quarter of 2008 when the global financial crisis had just been triggered.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR720/

WR-722

On the Rise of Health Spending and Longevity. Raquel Fonseca, Pierre-Carl Michaud, Titus Galama, Arie Kapteyn.

The authors use a calibrated stochastic life-cycle model of endogenous health spending, asset accumulation and retirement to investigate the causes behind the increase in health spending and life expectancy over the period 1965-2005. They estimate that technological change along with the increase in the generosity of health insurance may explain independently 53% of the rise in health spending (insurance 29% and technology 24%) while income less than 10%. By simultaneously occurring over this period, these changes may have led to a “synergy” or interaction effect which helps explain an additional 37% increase in health spending. They estimate that technological change, taking the form of increased productivity at an annual rate of 1.8%, explains 59% of the rise in life expectancy at age 50 over this period while insurance and income explain less than 10%.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR722/

WR-728

How Longer Work Lives Ease the Crunch of Population Aging. Nicole Maestas, Julie Zissimopoulos.

Population aging is not a looming crisis of the future—it is already here. The ultimate impact of population aging on our standard of living in the future depends a great deal on how long people choose to work before they retire from the labor force. Here there is reason for optimism. In this paper the authors document the striking shift in the U.S. population age distribution well under way, identify the primary reasons for the historic turnaround in labor force participation, and argue that forces such as changes in the structure of employer-provided pensions and Social Security are-

likely to propel future increases. They explore the diversity of adaptations already at play in the labor market as older men and women seek to extend their working lives and finally, relate these findings in the U.S. to other OECD countries.

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