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INTRODUCTION

The RAND Corporation is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decisionmaking through research and analysis. RAND focuses on the issues that matter most, such as health, education, national security, international affairs, law and business, the environment, and more. Our research is commissioned by a global clientele that includes government agencies, foundations, and private-sector firms. Additionally, generous philanthropic contributions, combined with earnings from RAND’s endowment and operations, make possible RAND’s Investment in People and Ideas program, which is used to support innovative research on issues crucial to the policy debate but that reach beyond the boundaries of traditional client funding. All final research documents are peer reviewed.

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The numbered publication series includes:

- **CF** Conference Proceedings
- **CP** Corporate Publications
- **CT** Testimony
- **DB** Documented Briefings
- **EP** External Publications
- **MG** Monographs
- **OP** Occasional Papers
- **PE** Perspectives
- **PT** Presentations
- **RB** Briefs
- **RGSD** Dissertations
- **RR** (Research) Reports
- **TL** Tool
- **TR** (Technical) Reports
- **WR** Working Papers

The Research Report (RR), Monograph (MG), and Technical Report (TR) series are the principal publications documenting and transmitting RAND’s major research findings. Conference Proceedings and Testimony report on those events after the fact. Dissertations emanate from the Pardee RAND Graduate School. Briefs are policy-oriented summaries of published RAND research. Documented briefings are annotated briefings for our sponsors. External Publications are published in scholarly journals or by our sponsors. Perspectives present informed perspectives on a timely topic. Presentations include briefings, videos of testimony, and multimedia presentations on a topic or RAND capability. Tools include practitioners guidelines and manuals; or web-based products such as survey instruments, databases, calculators, GIS mapping tools, or models. Corporate Publications describe the nature of RAND and its work as a whole. Working Papers are intended to share the authors’ latest research findings and solicit informal peer review. External Publications are articles or book chapters written by RAND authors but not available from RAND.

Selected RAND Abstracts is divided into an index section and an abstract section.

INDEX SECTION

Each issue of SRA contains author, subject, and title indexes covering all the material abstracted in the current volume.

**Author Index.** The entries under the authors’ names give the document numbers and titles of their publications abstracted in this volume of SRA.

**Title Index.** Each title is followed by its document number.

**Suffix Index.** The suffix following each document number indicates the sponsor of the research.

**Subject Index.** Each publication is indexed under one or more appropriate subjects. The lines that follow the subject headings are titles. The document number following the modifier refers the user to the abstract appearing in the abstract section.

Note that in all sections, titles and headings are alphabetized by first letter—including “A” and “The.”
ABSTRACT SECTION

Abstracts are arranged serially by document number. A complete serial list of publications included in this volume appears immediately preceding the author index.

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SUFFIX LIST

A
United States Army

AAMC
Association of American Medical Colleges

ACEP
American College of Emergency Physicians

ACHI
Arkansas Center for Health Improvement

AF
United States Air Force

AMA
American Medical Association

ATN
Australian Technology Network of Universities

BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance

BMGF
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

BOR
United States Bureau of Reclamation

BTS
Bureau of Transport Statistics, Transport for NSW

CAHF
California HealthCare Foundation

CATS
Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies (CATS), Swedish National Defence College, Stockholm

CC
Carnegie Corporation of New York

CCBHO
Community Care Behavioral Health Organization

CCEG
RAND Center for Corporate Ethics and Governance

CEC
California Energy Commission

CFT
Communities Foundation of Texas

CHSWC
California Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation

CMEPP
RAND Center for Middle East Public Policy

CMF
Commonwealth Fund

CMS
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
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<tr>
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<th>Full Form</th>
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<td>United States Navy</td>
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<tr>
<td>NETL</td>
<td>National Energy Technology Laboratory</td>
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<td>NHS London</td>
<td>Office of the Director of National Intelligence</td>
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<td>NIC</td>
<td>National Intelligence Council</td>
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<td>NIDA</td>
<td>National Institute on Drug Abuse</td>
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<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institute of Health</td>
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<td>National Institute of Justice</td>
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<td>Naval Research Laboratory</td>
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<td>National Reconnaissance Office</td>
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<td>NSF</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
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<td>NYC</td>
<td>City of New York, Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability</td>
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<td>OSD</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary of Defense</td>
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<td>Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals</td>
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<td>RC</td>
<td>RAND Corporation</td>
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<td>RAND Europe</td>
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<td>SNM</td>
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<td>U.S. Special Operations Command</td>
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<td>Smith Richardson Foundation</td>
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<td>TEDF</td>
<td>The Elizabeth Dole Foundation</td>
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<td>USFI</td>
<td>United States Forces-Iraq</td>
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<td>VEJ</td>
<td>Prepared for Vejdirektoratet(Danish Road Directorate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>The Wallace Foundation</td>
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WFHF
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

WODC
Prepared for the Research and Documentation Centre (Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum, WODC) on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice (Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie)

WSLCB
Washington State Liquor Control Board/BOTEC Analysis Corporation
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Social networks, time homeless, and social support: a study of men on skid row
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Specificity of stress generation: a comparison of adolescents with depressive, anxiety, and comorbid diagnoses
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EP-50186

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The 2008 Battle of Sadr City: Reimagining Urban Combat
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The Academic Effects of Summer Instruction and Retention in New York City
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The Accuracy of Diagnostic Coding for Acute Kidney Injury in England: A Single Centre Study
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The American Life Panel handout
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The application of biomarker data to the study of social determinants of health
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RR-229-A

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The Budgetary Effects of Medicaid Expansion on Pennsylvania: An Expansion on Previous Work
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The challenges and rewards of engaging a skeptical public
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The collapse of North Korea: military missions and requirements
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The Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center Care Coordination Program: Assessment of Program Structure, Activities, and Implementation RR-126-OSD

The Economic Case for a Shift to Prevention EP-51619

The Economic Impact of Medicaid Expansion on Pennsylvania RR-256-HHAP

The Economic Impact of the Affordable Care Act on Arkansas RR-157-ACHI

The Effect of Career Magnet Schools EP-51382

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The European added value of EU spending: can the EU help its member states to save money? EP-50350

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The Evolving Role of Emergency Departments in the United States
RR-280-ACEP

The Evolving Roles of Emergency Departments
RB-9715-ACEP

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The future of insurgency
EP-51291

The Future of Mobility: Scenarios for the United States in 2030
RR-246-IFMO

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RR-246/1-IFMO

The Future of Sea Power in the Western Pacific
RB-9709-OSD

The gallant stand of the U.S. Army's 'concrete battleship'
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The HIV risk reduction needs of homeless women in Los Angeles
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The impact of a large-scale power outage on hemodialysis center operations
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The impact of ART on the economic outcomes of people living with HIV/AIDS
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The impact of different approaches to higher education provision in increasing access, quality and completion for students in developing countries
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The Impact of Experience Rating on Small Employers: Would Lowering the Threshold for Experience Rating Improve Safety?
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The impact of medical insurance for the poor in Georgia: a regression discontinuity approach
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The Influence of Contact with Children, Contact with Healthcare Professionals, and Age on Influenza Vaccine Uptake
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The Latino health paradox: looking at the intersection of sociology and health
EP-50222

The litmus test for health information exchange success: will small practices participate?
EP-51351

The looming crisis in defense planning
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The Math of State Medicaid Expansion
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The mirage of the Arab Spring: deal with the region you have, not the region you want
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The Mix of Military and Civilian Faculty at the United States Air Force Academy: Finding a Sustainable Balance for Enduring Success
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The Monetary Costs of Dementia in the United States
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The Monetary Costs of Dementia in the United States: Addendum
CT-386/1

The multifold relationship between memory and decision making: an individual-differences study
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The nursing workforce in an era of health care reform
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The obesity epidemic and changes in self-report biases in BMI
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The organization of HIV and other health activities within urban religious congregations
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The potential impact of comparative effectiveness research on U.S. health care expenditures
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The prevalence and overlap of interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome and chronic prostatitis/chronic pelvic pain syndrome in men: results of the RAND interstitial cystitis epidemiology male study
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The price sensitivity of Medicare beneficiaries: a regression discontinuity approach
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The purposes and validity of vocational qualifications
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The Puzzle of Changing Relationships: Does Changing Relationships Between Healthcare Service Users and Providers Improve the Quality of Care?
EP-51380

The RAND Security Cooperation Prioritization and Propensity Matching Tool
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The Relationship between Natural Resources and Tensions in China's Maritime Periphery
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The relationship between protective factors and outcomes for children exposed to violence
EP-51451

The Relationship Between Urban Sprawl and Coronary Heart Disease in Women
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The Rising Cost of Flood Insurance in New York City
RB-9745-NYC

The Role and Importance of the ‘D’ in PTSD
OP-389-OSD

The Role of Economic Development Zones in National Development Strategies: The Case of China
RGSD-320

The Role of Political Economy on State Laws Related to Medical Marijuana
WR-1004-NIDA

The role of primary care physicians in cancer care
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The role of teachers in school-based suicide prevention: a qualitative study of school staff perspectives
EP-50175

The Role of Terrorism and Terror in Syria's Civil War
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The Significance of Race in the Urban Labor Market: A Study of Employers
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The Sixty Years of the Korea-U.S. Security Alliance: Past, Present, and Future
EP-50424

The Skinny on Workplace Wellness Programs
RB-9717

The social determinants of infant mortality and birth outcomes in western developed nations: a cross-country systematic review
EP-51485

The Terrorist Threat from Al Shabaab
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The terrorist threat from Pakistan
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The Terrorist Threat from Syria
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The Threat of a Mumbai-Style Terrorist Attack in the United States
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The top patient safety strategies that can be encouraged for adoption now
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The U.S. Military Response to the 2010 Haiti Earthquake: Considerations for Army Leaders
RR-304-A

The US and Afghanistan after 2014
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The value of CCS public opinion research: a letter in response to Malone Dooley and Bradbury (2010) "Moving from misinformation derived from public attitude surveys on carbon dioxide capture and storage towards realistic stakeholder involvemen
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The Value of Diagnostic Testing in Personalized Medicine
EP-51572

The value of small time savings for non-business travel
EP-50384
Think again: Al Qaeda
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Thoughts About the RAND–PRGS Relationship
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Three Essays on Child Labor and Education in Developing Countries
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Three Essays on Entrepreneurship in India and the U.S.: Policies, Social Ties and Mobility
RGSD-297

Three large-scale changes to the Medicare program could curb its costs but also reduce enrollment
EP-51438

To Use or Not to Use: A Stage-Based Approach to Understanding Condom Use Among Homeless Youth
EP-51594

Tobacco Advertising
PT-106-RC

Too cold for a jog? weather, exercise, and socioeconomic status
EP-51436

Toolkit for weighting and analysis of nonequivalent groups: a tutorial for the twang package
EP-50211

Toward a Population Health Model of Segmented Assimilation: The Case of Low Birth-Weight in Los Angeles
EP-50237

Toward a Secure and Stable Mali: Approaches to Engaging Local Actors
RR-296-OSD

Toward an analytic basis for influence strategy in counterterrorism
EP-50294

Toward Integrated DoD Biosurveillance: Assessment and Opportunities
RR-399-A

Towards a dynamic and trustworthy Internet of Things
RB-9742-EC
Training addiction counselors to implement an evidence-based intervention: strategies for increasing organizational and provider acceptance
EP-51480

Training in automating offices: an empirical study of design and methods.
EP-50396

Trajectories of change in anxiety severity and impairment during and after treatment with evidence-based treatment for multiple anxiety disorders in primary care
EP-51500

Transforming Systems for Parental Depression and Early Childhood Developmental Delays: Findings and Lessons Learned from the Helping Families Raise Healthy Children Initiative
RR-122-CCBHO

Translational research applications for the study of adolescent sexual decision making
EP-51366

Transport surveys: considerations for decision makers and decision making
EP-50210

Turkey’s Kurdish challenge
EP-50291

Turkish-Iranian Relations in a Changing Middle East
RR-258-NIC

U.S. Navy Employment Options for Unmanned Surface Vehicles (USVs)
RR-384-NAVY

U.S. Overseas Military Posture: Relative Costs and Strategic Benefits
RB-9708-OSD

U.S. spending on complementary and alternative medicine during 2002-08 plateaued, suggesting role in reformed health system
EP-51263

U.S., China and an Unthinkable War: Both Have Planned for a Conflict They Hope to Avoid
EP-51596

Understanding community mental health administrators' perspectives on dialectical behavior therapy implementation
EP-51312

Understanding gender and health: old patterns, new trends, and future directions
EP-50221

Understanding health systems, health economies and globalization: the need for social science perspectives
EP-51279

Understanding India, globalisation and health care systems: a mapping of research in the social sciences
EP-51280

Understanding nonresponse to the 2007 Medicare CAHPS survey
EP-51321

Understanding Patterns in Medical Marijuana Laws: A Latent Class and Transition Analysis
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Understanding the Cost and Quality of Military-Related Education Benefit Programs  
RR-297-OSD

Understanding the decisions and values of stakeholders in health information exchanges: experiences from Massachusetts  
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Understanding the impact of prior depression on stress generation: examining the roles of current depressive symptoms and interpersonal behaviours  
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Understanding the sex difference in vulnerability to adolescent depression: an examination of child and parent characteristics  
EP-51333

Understanding Variation in Classroom Quality Within Early Childhood Centers: Evidence from Colorado's Quality Rating and Improvement System  
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Understanding Why a Ground Combat Vehicle That Carries Nine Dismounts Is Important to the Army  
RR-184-A

Unprotected sex among heterosexually active homeless men: results from a multi-level dyadic analysis  
EP-51165

Upper-Extremity and Mobility Subdomains from the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) Adult Physical Functioning Item Bank  
EP-51614

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EP-51612

Use of neighbourhood parks: does socio-economic status matter? $ba four-city study  
EP-51402

Use of outcomes information in child mental health treatment: results from a pilot study  
EP-51373

Using a hospital quality improvement toolkit to improve performance on the AHRQ quality indicators  
EP-51388

Using Behavioral Indicators to Detect Potential Violent Acts  
RB-9724-NAVY

Using Behavioral Indicators to Help Detect Potential Violent Acts: A Review of the Science Base  
RR-215-NAVY

Using EPIC to Find Conflicts, Inconsistencies, and Gaps in Department of Defense Policies  
TR-1277-NAVY

Using generalized additive modeling to empirically identify thresholds within the ITERS in relation to toddler's cognitive development  
EP-51405

Using indirect estimates based on name and Census tract to improve the efficiency of
sampling matched ethnic couples from marriage license data
EP-51407

Using Logistic Approximations of Marginal Trace Lines to Develop Short Assessments
EP-50258

Using patient-facing kiosks to support quality improvement at mental health clinics
EP-51327

Using the PedsQL® Asthma Module to Obtain Scores Comparable with Those of the PROMIS Pediatric Asthma Impact Scale (PAIS)
EP-50252

Validity and inter-rater reliability testing of quality assessment instruments
EP-50181

Validity of race, ethnicity, and national origin in population-based cancer registries and rapid case ascertainment enhanced with a Spanish surname list
EP-51526

Views of mental health care consumers on public reporting of information on provider performance
EP-51311

Virtual Collaboration for a Distributed Enterprise
RR-153-AF

Voting Patterns in Post-Mubarak Egypt
RR-223-CMEPP

Warming up, cooling out, or holding steady? persistence and change in educational expectations after high school
EP-51293

Well-child Care Clinical Practice Redesign for Young Children: A Systematic Review of Strategies and Tools
EP-50241

What affects clinicians' usage of health information exchange?
EP-51352

What can the past of pay-for-performance tell us about the future of Value-Based Purchasing in Medicare?
EP-51479

What is the evidence base for public involvement in health-care policy? results of a systematic scoping review
EP-51458

What is the price of prevention? new evidence from a field experiment
EP-51282

What it will take to achieve the as-yet-unfulfilled promises of health information technology
EP-51265

What Should We Learn From Boston?
CT-395

What Works Best When Building Partner Capacity and Under What Circumstances?
MG-1253/1-OSD
What's in a Poll? Incentives for Truthful Reporting in Pre-Election Opinion Surveys  
EP-50209

When will the U.S. drone war end?  
EP-51469

Who gets the most out of cognitive behavioral therapy for anxiety disorders? the role of treatment dose and patient engagement  
EP-50358

Who has gotten ahead after the fall of communism? the case of the Czech Republic  
EP-51600

Why clinicians use or don't use health information exchange  
EP-51349

Why the Rich Drink More but Smoke Less: The Impact of Wealth on Health Behaviors  
WR-988

Will the Affordable Care Act Make Health Care More Affordable?  
RB-9734-CMF

Women's expectations of prolapse surgery: a retrospective qualitative study  
EP-51563

Workers on the margin: who drops health coverage when prices rise?  
EP-51437

Workforce Planning in the Intelligence Community: A Retrospective  
RR-114-ODNI

Workplace Wellness Programs Study: Final Report  
RR-254-DOL

Written Testimony on S. 1240 - Nuclear Waste Administration Act of 2013  
CT-398

Youth violence across multiple dimensions: a study of violence, absenteeism, and suspensions among middle school children  
EP-50170

Zenith-sky observations of stratospheric gases: the sensitivity of air mass factors to geophysical parameters and the influence of tropospheric clouds  
EP-51374
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

CF-308-CCEG

Hedge Funds, Systemic Risk, and Dodd-Frank: The Road Ahead. Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, Krishna B. Kumar. 2013

These proceedings summarize the key themes and issues raised during a symposium on September 24, 2012, hosted by the RAND Center for Corporate Ethics and Governance. Discussion focused on the ways in which hedge funds might contribute to systemic risk and the extent to which recent financial reforms address these potential risks. Participants included thought leaders from industry, government, and academia. Regulatory perspectives were represented by senior staff from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission, and the House Financial Services Committee. Individuals involved in various aspects of the hedge-fund industry brought the private-sector perspective, and academics and RAND staff brought a policy analysis perspective.

CF-312-RC

Building Democracy on the Ashes of Authoritarianism in the Arab World: Workshop Summary. Laurel E. Miller, Jeffrey Martini. 2013

After popular uprisings toppled authoritarian leaders in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya in 2011 and precipitated a negotiated power transfer in Yemen in 2012, it quickly became commonplace to observe that ousting a disliked regime was easier than replacing it with something better. The challenges that come after regime change—building new, more open political systems and responding to popular expectations of improved living conditions—have come to the fore. Political and social upheavals have been on full display as politicians, activists, and publics at large have struggled to define new rules for wielding government power and new relationships between states and societies. Against this backdrop, the RAND Corporation and the Ankara-based International Strategic Research Organization jointly convened a workshop in Istanbul, Turkey, on April 24, 2013, to provide a private setting in which policymakers, opinion leaders, and experts from Arab countries could reflect collaboratively on how to overcome obstacles to democratization. Participants came from Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Yemen, Syria, and Jordan, and included political party leaders, former ministers, current officials and senior political advisors, heads of research institutions, academics, and columnists. Participants’ political affiliations varied considerably on the ideological spectrum, though the nature of the discussions was notably pragmatic rather than ideological. The workshop focused on four main topics: approaches to developing new political systems and political parties; security threats to democratization; the role of regional neighbors and the international community in supporting democratization; and lessons that can be learned from past experiences in other parts of the world.

CF-313-NIH


Americans rely on foods prepared away from home for an estimated 33 percent of caloric intake. Most restaurants serve foods that have excessive calories, fat, sugar, and salt while omitting fruit, vegetables, and whole grains, the very foods needed to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. In an effort to offer guidance to restaurants and communities as they seek to promote healthy food choices, a conference was held on
March 14–15, 2012, in Santa Monica, California, that was funded, in part, by the National Institutes of Health/National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities and was organized by the RAND Corporation. A group of 38 national experts in nutrition and public health met to develop performance standards that could guide restaurants toward facilitating healthier choices among consumers. The guidelines are based on the best available science, while also considering feasibility and acceptability. They recommend limiting a single meal to 700 calories or less for adults and 600 calories or less for children. Adult meals should include at least 1.5 cups of fruits or vegetables, less than 10 percent of calories from saturated fat, less than 770 mg of sodium, and less than 35 percent of calories from sugars. Children’s meals should include at least 0.5 cup of fruits or vegetables. Neither meal should include a sugar-sweetened beverage. In addition, the expert panel developed common-sense guidelines discouraging serving practices that increase caloric consumption or undermine a nutritious diet. Local communities or states could develop and implement certification programs to evaluate adherence to these guidelines on a voluntary or mandatory basis. For example, restaurants could be certified as “healthier” by adopting enough of these guidelines to meet a specified threshold. While offering healthier choices may improve dietary quality, studies are needed to evaluate the economic impact on businesses that adopt them and their effectiveness in reducing caloric intake among diners.

CF-314


Video compilation of the 2013 Behavioral Finance (BeFi) Forum in Washington, D.C., a day-long event that included a series of topical panels on curated presentations of academic research followed by discussion by leading practitioners.

CF-316-CCEG


On May 2, 2013, the RAND Corporation convened a symposium, “Culture, Compliance and the C-Suite: How Executives, Boards and Policymakers Can Better Safeguard Against Misconduct at the Top,” to stimulate a broad conversation about the challenges posed by executive misconduct (e.g., episodes of fraud, malfeasance, unethical behavior) at the level of the chief executive, financial, and other officers (sometimes called the C-suite). The symposium conversation also focused on the risk factors that contribute to executive misconduct and on practical steps that could be taken to strengthen compliance and ethical tone at the C-suite level and the unique roles of directors, top executives, chief ethics and compliance officers (CECOs), and government regulators and policymakers in pursuing those steps. Prior to the symposium, several of the invited participants were asked to prepare and present formal remarks on corporate culture, compliance, and the C-suite. Their white papers, distributed in advance of the event, represent varied perspectives on law enforcement, organizational behavior, and compliance activity, all relating to instances of C-suite misconduct. The speakers presented their remarks during the first session of the symposium. The second and third sessions engaged the symposium participants in interactive discussions, launching from the foundational remarks initially offered by the white-paper authors. These proceedings summarize the discussion and include the white papers.
CORPORATE PUBLICATIONS

CP-1 (2012)

RAND's 2012 Annual Report illustrates the increasingly effective ways in which RAND disseminates its research findings and recommendations to help individuals, communities, and nations be safer and more secure, healthier and more prosperous. Amidst all the noise and static of today's policy debates, people are listening to RAND.

CP-22 (1/13)

The cover story discusses the promotion of tolerance and critical thinking in the Arab world through books and other media targeted toward children. Three features on defense in an age of austerity examine that difficult choices that the United States and its allies must make as they reduce defense budgets. A final feature looks at how several states and districts are adopting best practices for incorporating student performance data into teacher evaluations systems in a way that is accurate and fair. Two other stories highlight the National Science Foundation's role in promoting research in the United States and how RAND is helping several countries to foster technological innovation. A selection of quotes from RAND's postelection Politics Aside event is presented, and our "Public Square" section touches Syria's civil war, using technology to safeguard embassies, the tempting nature of supermarket displays, the link between teens working and smoking, a novel approach to preventing drunk driving in South Dakota, and the performance of the U.S. health care system versus those of several European countries.

CP-22 (11/13)

The cover story discusses the potential benefits of a binational effort at labor reform between the United States and Mexico, including the establishment of a binational immigration agency and the passage of a bilateral social security agreement. One feature story explores British, French, and German defense policies in the face of austerity, while another details seven areas where the Affordable Care Act will alter the U.S. health insurance landscape. An infographic illustrates the cost-effectiveness of correctional education programs, while the Publisher's Page recommends three ways to close the "readiness gap" that separates children who have access to early education resources from those who do not. The voices in Public Square comment on suicide prevention, "suffix trees," online privacy, alternatives to drones, and developments in North Korea, Kurdistan, Libya, Somalia, China, and Syria.

CP-22 (6/13)

The cover story examines the extent of—and many harms caused by—sexual assault in the military. Two feature series explore the prospects for minimalist international interventions and the threats from cyberspace. The Publisher's Page upholds the value of perspective, "in dollars and cents." A full-spread infographic breaks down the rising costs of dementia in the United States as the country's population ages, while the Public Square section spans a wide variety of topics, including the crisis in Syria and instability in Libya, the political situation in Egypt, the drawdown in Afghanistan, physician payments, energy independence, mutant viruses, healthy foods, how sleep habits affect marital happiness, how bureaucracy curbs innovation, the dangers of guns in the home,
the commercial pot industry, and implementation of the Affordable Care Act in Arkansas and Pennsylvania.

CP-708 (2012)
RAND Arroyo Center Annual Report 2012. 2013

RAND Arroyo Center is the Army's federally funded research and development center for studies and analyses. Its mission is to help Army leaders make decisions that are informed by independent, objective, high-quality analysis. This annual report describes Arroyo's research activities in FY12. Profiles of its five programs—Strategy, Doctrine, and Resources; Force Development and Technology; Manpower and Training; Military Logistics; and Army Health—together provide a close look at the FY12 research agenda.

CP-712

The RAND National Security Research Division (NSRD) addresses a wide variety of issues at the top of the national and international security policy agenda. This annual report offers a general survey of NSRD work from spring of 2012 through winter of 2013, including research on overseas basing of U.S. forces, slowing the growth of military pay, control of critical raw and semi-finished materials by China, democratization in the Arab world, and compensating losses to U.S. service members.

TESTIMONY

CT-381
Efforts to Reform Physician Payment: Tying Payment to Performance. Cheryl L. Damberg. 2013

Testimony presented before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health on February 14, 2013.

CT-382

Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Joint Subcommittee on Middle East and North Africa and Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific on March 19, 2013.

CT-383


CT-384

Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats on March 21, 2013.

CT-385
The Relationship between Natural Resources and Tensions in China's Maritime Periphery. Lloyd Thrall. 2013

Testimony presented before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission on April 4, 2013.

CT-386
The Monetary Costs of Dementia in the United States. Michael D. Hurd. 2013

Testimony presented before the Senate Special Committee on Aging on April 24, 2013.

CT-386/1

Document submitted on July 12, 2013 as an addendum to testimony presented before the Senate Special Committee on Aging on April 24, 2013.

CT-387
Strengthening Strategic Planning and Management at DHS. Henry H. Willis. 2013
Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency on April 26, 2013.

CT-388
The Terrorist Threat from Syria. Seth G. Jones. 2013

Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence on May 22, 2013.

CT-389

Testimony presented before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health on June 5, 2013.

CT-389/1

Document submitted on July 12, 2013 as an addendum to testimony presented before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health on June 5, 2013.

CT-390

Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence on June 12, 2013.

CT-391

Testimony submitted before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence on June 12, 2013.

CT-392

Testimony submitted before the California Department of Industrial Relations and the Governor's Task Force on Refinery Safety on June 11, 2013.

CT-393

Testimony submitted before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health June 12, 2013.

CT-394
Rouhani’s Election: Regime Retrenchment in the Face of Pressure. Alireza Nader. 2013

Testimony submitted before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa on June 18, 2013.

CT-395
What Should We Learn From Boston?. Arthur L. Kellermann. 2013

Testimony submitted before the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee on July 10, 2013.

CT-396
Re-Examining the Al Qa’ida Threat to the United States. Seth G. Jones. 2013

Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade on July 18, 2013.

CT-396-1
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CT-398
Document submitted at the request of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on August 14, 2013 as part of the record for a hearing held on July 30, 2013.

CT-399
Suicide Prevention in California: Strategies from Science. Rajeev Ramchand. 2013
Testimony presented before the California State Senate Select Committee of Mental Health on September 24, 2013.

CT-399-1
Suicide Prevention in California: Strategies from Science. Rajeev Ramchand. 2013
Testimony presented before the California State Senate Select Committee on Mental Health on September 24, 2013.

CT-400
The Terrorist Threat from Al Shabaab. Seth G. Jones. 2013
Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on October 3, 2013.

CT-401
The Challenge of North Korean Biological Weapons. Bruce W. Bennett. 2013
Testimony presented before the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities on October 11, 2013.

CT-402
The Role of Terrorism and Terror in Syria’s Civil War. Brian Michael Jenkins. 2013
Testimony presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade on November 20, 2013.

CT-405
Back to the Future: The Resurgence of Salafi-Jihadists. Seth G. Jones. 2013
Testimony presented before the House Armed Services Committee on February 4, 2014.

DOCUMENTED BRIEFINGS

DB-615-A
In recent years the Army has sought to improve its purchasing and supply management (PSM) through the introduction of practices such as longer-term contracts, sharing demand forecasts with selected suppliers, and reducing lead times. To enhance these efforts, the Army Materiel Command (AMC) asked RAND Arroyo Center to review its achievements in implementing best PSM practices and assess how its progress compares with that of leading commercial enterprises. Arroyo developed a list of PSM implementation factors and interviewed leaders and personnel at each of the Army’s Life Cycle Management Commands (LCMCs) to assess progress in each area. Arroyo found that AMC and the LCMCs are, overall, making progress toward implementation of best PSM practices, but that implementation needs to be more widespread and progress is better in some areas than others. In particular, Arroyo suggests that AMC develop commodity councils and supplier management teams to increase leverage for key commodities and coordinate purchases with leading suppliers.

DB-648-A
Because of aging fleets, high operational tempos (OPTEMPO), and harsh operating conditions in Southwest Asia (SWA), equipment renewal is currently an Army imperative. Recent Army expenditures for reset (return to combat-ready condition), overhaul, and recapitalization have been on the order of $10 billion per year. Although anec-
dotal reports suggest that the reset program has been valuable, there is still a need for quantitative analyses to measure its effects and inform decisions about when and how often a vehicle should be renewed. This study assesses the effects of vehicle age, OPTEMPO, SWA deployment, and reset on mission-critical failures and maintenance costs. Findings suggest that renewal reduces a vehicle's mission-critical failures and maintenance costs by up to 50 percent per year, with the result that reset of heavy combat vehicles becomes cost-effective after four years. Additionally, OPTEMPO and location (not necessarily deployment) may be more important criteria than age when selecting vehicles for reset. The results of this study have implications for reset planning and funding decisions.

DB-649-AF

In recent years, the Air Force and its suppliers have adopted a variety of practices that have improved efficiency and effectiveness but have also made supply chains more brittle and increased risks of supply disruption. This document seeks to help the Air Force develop a strategy for managing supply chain risks during sustainment. In it, the authors review literature on supply chain risk management (SCRM), examine current Air Force practices for and guidance on SCRM, and describe emerging commercial best practices for SCRM. They find that many supply chain risks are not considered directly within the Air Force sustainment community and that, while others are acknowledged, there is little or no strategy in place to mitigate them. They recommend that the Air Force establish an enterprise-level organization to proactively manage supply chain risks.

EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

EP-50154

OBJECTIVE: Effectiveness trials have confirmed the superiority of clozapine in schizophrenia treatment, but little is known about whether the drug’s superiority holds across racial-ethnic groups. This study examined the effectiveness by race-ethnicity of clozapine relative to other antipsychotics among adult patients in maintenance antipsychotic treatment. METHODS: Black, Latino, and white Florida Medicaid beneficiaries with schizophrenia receiving maintenance treatment with clozapine or other antipsychotics between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2005, were identified. Cox proportional hazard regression models were used to estimate associations between clozapine and race-ethnicity and their interaction; time to discontinuation for any cause was the primary measure of effectiveness. RESULTS: The 20,122 members of the study cohort accounted for 20,122 antipsychotic treatment episodes; 3.7% were treated with clozapine and 96.3% with other antipsychotics. Blacks accounted for 23% of episodes and Latinos for 36%. Unadjusted analyses suggested that Latinos continued on clozapine longer than whites and that Latinos and blacks discontinued other antipsychotics sooner than whites. Adjusted analyses of 749 propensity score-matched sets of clozapine users and other antipsychotic users indicated that risk of discontinuation was lower for clozapine users (risk ratio [RR]=.45, 95% confidence interval [CI]=.39–.52), an effect that was not moderated by race-ethnicity. Times to discontinuation were longer for clozapine users. Overall risk of antipsychotic discontinuation was higher for blacks (RR=1.56, CI=1.27–1.91) and Latinos (RR=1.23, CI=1.02–1.48). CONCLUSIONS: The study confirmed clozapine’s superior effectiveness and did not find evidence that race-ethnicity modified this effect. The findings highlight the need for efforts to increase clozapine use, particularly among minority groups.

Concern with the prospects and experience of the "new" second generation stands at the top of the immigration research agenda in the United States. In contrast to the past, many immigrant offspring appear to be rapidly heading upward, exemplified by the large number of Chinese, Korean, Indian, and other, Asian-origin students enrolled in the nation's leading universities, some the children of workers, others the descendants of immigrants who moved right into the middle-class. On the other hand, knowledgeable observers tell us that the offspring of today's poorly educated immigrants are likely to experience a very different fate. In their view, post-industrial America is an inhospitable place for low-skilled immigrants and their offspring, as the latter are likely, not to be integrated into the mainstream, but acculturated into ways and lifestyles of their underclass neighbors. We advance an alternative perspective, not captured by these two opposing views: namely, that that the children of recent immigrants will follow the footsteps of offspring of the Italian or Polish labor migrants of the turn of the last century, gaining incorporation into working class America. Using samples of the Current Population Survey (CPS), we evaluate these hypotheses, comparing job holding and job quality patterns among the descendants of immigrants and their native counterparts.

Manchester Motorway Box: Post-Survey Research of Induced Traffic Effects. Charlene Rohr, Charlene Rohr, Andrew Daly, Bhanu Patruni, Tom van Vuren, Geoffrey Hyman. 2013

In the 1990s, the usual assumption for an appraisal of road schemes in the UK was that total volumes of traffic were not affected by the capacity provided by the schemes. This assumption was questioned by the influential SACTRA committee in 1994, which also recommended that Before and After studies be undertaken to quantify the scale of traffic that would be "induced" by the provision of road capacity. An opportunity to investigate this issue arose with the completion of the M60 Manchester Motorway Box, one of the last major links in the UK's national road network, and a large program of Before and After data collection was undertaken. The paper describes the analysis that was made of the Before and After data, to which household interview records were added to form a large database linked to modeled level-of-service data and land-use data. This combined dataset has been used to estimate disaggregate models that represent frequency, mode, destination and time-of-day choice decisions within a hierarchical structure. Time-of-day choice has been represented by distinguishing four time periods that cover a day, and modeling the choice between those four time periods. The use of a hierarchical structure allows the scale of the different behavioral effects to be measured in a parametric form and also allows the construction of a detailed (market segmented) travel demand model. A further aim of the analysis was to distinguish the induced traffic effects from any other changes that may have occurred. Analysis of the level-of-service data showed that the conventional assignment procedures used were not able to reproduce the observed changes in journey times between the Before and After situations. Models including mode, destination and time-of-day choices were estimated separately, using observed journey times where available, for intercept surveys (correcting for the trip length bias in that data), for household interview data and then for combined data. The values of time and elasticities implied by the models were found to be reasonable. Application of the models took into account the relevant changes in the population in the period between the Before and After observations. The models indicated that the M60 Scheme is likely to have induced traffic at the level of a 15–17% increase across the most relevant screenline counts, of which the majority were due to destination switching and less to mode shift. Time-of-day effects were found to be negligible, although in the M60 situation, journey time changes across time periods were broadly similar.
An Incremental Tyranny. Brian Michael Jenkins, Brian Michael Jenkins. 2013

The author examines how society has adapted to terrorism over the years and dealt with concerns for safety. Perceived threats to liberty by the military-industrial complex that gave great cause for concern in the past have given way to fears of a security state, which has fueled perception of a perpetual danger requiring endless war. Clearly delineated distinctions between law enforcement and war have blurred. At the same time, pressures on democratic principles have increased and leaders are hard-pressed to respond quickly and effectively. In this climate, accumulated emergency powers remain in effect indefinitely, and the nature of individual freedom gradually evolves.

EP-50396
Training in automating offices: an empirical study of design and methods. Tora K. Bikson, Barbara A. Gutek. 2013

Although the drive toward computerization in U.S. Offices is well underway, the training implications are just beginning to be felt. This paper reports some of the training experiences of 55 automated offices in the United States.

EP-50402
The gallant stand of the U.S. Army's 'concrete battleship'. John Gordon IV. 2013

Recounts the story of Fort Drum, also known as El Fraile Island, which became the heavily secured island fortress known as The Concrete Battleship. Situated at the mouth of Manila Bay in the Philippines, due south of Corregidor Island, it was occupied by the Japanese in 1942 and later recaptured by the U.S. after forces ignited oil and gasoline in the fort, leaving it permanently out of commission and ending Japanese resistance in the Manila Bay area.

EP-50403

The overall goal of this chapter is to assess economic preparation for retirement in a way that addresses many of the deficiencies of the income replacement rate concept.

EP-50415

This article reports on the preliminary results of a collaborative project to: (1) build a simple model to estimate scenarios of future water demand in California, and (2) use this model to produce quantitative estimates of four water demand scenarios, three of which are designed to reflect the narrative scenarios developed for the 2005 California Water Plan. The model provides estimates of the quantity of water demanded out to the year 2030 under specified demographic, economic, agricultural, and water management conditions. Some of these conditions are under the influence of water managers, such as the price for water, the behavior of water users, and the technical efficiency of water processing and distribution equipment. These scenarios of future water demand, therefore, should not be used solely to estimate future supply needs. Instead these scenarios should provide a starting point from which to evaluate various management options including (1) moderating water demand through demand management programs, changes in water prices, and efficiency programs and (2) increasing effective water supplies through urban water reuse facilities, groundwater reclamation, recharge, and conjunctive use, increased water storage and conveyance, and desalinization.

EP-50416

Climate change may impact water resources management conditions in difficult-to-predict ways. A key challenge for water managers is how to incorporate highly uncertain information about potential climate change from global models into local- and regional-scale water management models and tools to support local planning. This paper
presents a new method for developing large ensembles of local daily weather that reflect a wide range of plausible future climate change scenarios while preserving many statistical properties of local historical weather patterns. This method is demonstrated by evaluating the possible impact of climate change on the Inland Empire Utilities Agency service area in southern California. The analysis shows that climate change could impact the region, increasing outdoor water demand by up to 10% by 2040, decreasing local water supply by up to 40% by 2040, and decreasing sustainable groundwater yields by up to 15% by 2040. The range of plausible climate projections suggests the need for the region to augment its long-range water management plans to reduce its vulnerability to climate change.

EP-50417


Homeless men are frequently unsheltered and isolated, disconnected from supportive organizations and individuals. However, little research has investigated these men's social networks. We investigate the structure and composition of homeless men's social networks, vis-a-vis short- and long-term homelessness with a sample of men drawn randomly from meal lines on Skid Row in Los Angeles. Men continuously homeless for the past six months display networks composed of riskier members when compared to men intermittently homeless during that time. Men who report chronic, long-term homelessness display greater social network fragmentation when compared to non-chronically homeless men. While intermittent homelessness affects network composition in ways that may be addressable with existing interventions, chronic homelessness fragments networks, which may be more difficult to address with those interventions. These findings have implications for access to social support from network members which, in turn, impacts the resources homeless men require from other sources such as the government or non-governmental organizations.

EP-50418

Prospective cohort study of the impact of antiretroviral therapy on employment outcomes among HIV clients in Uganda. Sebastian Linnemayr, Peter Glick, Cissy Kitylko, Peter Mugyenyi, Glenn Wagner. 2013

This study evaluates the impact of antiretroviral treatment (ART) on employment-related outcomes using prospective, longitudinal analysis. Starting in January 2008, 602 treatment-naïve clients in one rural clinic and in one clinic in the capital Kampala were interviewed about their medical history, and psychosocial and socioeconomic adjustment at baseline and at months 6 and 12. Half of the sample was eligible to receive ART, while the other half was also in HIV care, but not yet eligible for ART, therefore providing a comparison group that is similar to the treatment group in that its members are HIV-positive and have made the decision to enroll in HIV care. We found improvements in general health, reduction in the incidence of pain and health interfering with work, as well as improvements in work-related self-efficacy for both groups over time, but significantly more so for the group receiving ART treatment. At baseline, less than half of the people in the ART group worked, but after 6 months more than three quarters of them were working, surpassing the fraction of people working in the control group after 1 year. Another key finding of the study was the importance of mental health as a key mediator for employment-related outcomes. These data indicate that ART clients experience greater improvements compared to pre-ART clients, and not only with regard to general health, but also in restoring confidence in their ability to work, as well as actual work status.

EP-50419


BACKGROUND: Assessing care continuity is important in evaluating the impact of health care
reform and changes to health care delivery. Multiple measures of care continuity have been developed for use with claims data. OBJECTIVE: This study examined whether alternative continuity measures provide distinct assessments of coordination within predefined episodes of care. RESEARCH DESIGN AND SUBJECTS: This was a retrospective cohort study using 2008-2009 claims files for a national 5% sample of beneficiaries with congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes mellitus. MEASURES: Correlations among 4 measures of care continuity—the Bice-Boxerman Continuity of Care Index, Herfindahl Index, usual provider of care, and Sequential Continuity of Care Index—were derived at the provider- and practice-levels. RESULTS: Across the 3 conditions, results on 4 claims-based care coordination measures were highly correlated at the provider-level (Pearson correlation coefficient r=0.87-0.98) and practice-level (r=0.75-0.98). Correlation of the results was also high for the same measures between the provider- and practice-levels (r=0.65-0.92). CONCLUSIONS: Claims-based care continuity measures are all highly correlated with one another within episodes of care.

EP-50420

How can we recognize continuous quality improvement?. Lisa V. Rubenstein, Dmitry Khodyakov, Susanne Hempel, M.S. Danz, Susanne Salem-Schatz, Robbie Foy, Sean Michael O'Neill, Siddhartha Dalal, Paul G. Shekelle. 2013

OBJECTIVE: Continuous quality improvement (CQI) methods are foundational approaches to improving healthcare delivery. Publications using the term CQI, however, are methodologically heterogeneous, and labels other than CQI are used to signify relevant approaches. Standards for identifying the use of CQI based on its key methodological features could enable more effective learning across quality improvement (QI) efforts. The objective was to identify essential methodological features for recognizing CQI. DESIGN: Previous work with a 12-member international expert panel identified reliably abstracted CQI methodological features. We tested which features met rigorous a priori standards as essential features of CQI using a three-phase online modified-Delphi process. SETTING: Primarily United States and Canada. PARTICIPANTS: 119 QI experts randomly assigned into four on-line panels. INTERVENTION(S): Participants rated CQI features and discussed their answers using online, anonymous and asynchronous discussion boards. We analyzed ratings quantitatively and discussion threads qualitatively. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S) Panel consensus on definitional CQI features. RESULTS: Seventy-nine (66%) panelists completed the process. Thirty-three completers self-identified as QI researchers, 18 as QI practitioners and 28 as both equally. The features ‘systematic data guided activities,’ ‘designing with local conditions in mind’ and ‘iterative development and testing’ met a priori standards as essential CQI features. Qualitative analyses showed cross-cutting themes focused on differences between QI and CQI. CONCLUSIONS: We found consensus among a broad group of CQI researchers and practitioners on three features as essential for identifying QI work more specifically as ‘CQI.’ All three features are needed as a minimum standard for recognizing CQI methods.

EP-50421

Do we really need more physicians? responses to predicted primary care physician shortages. Peggy G. Chen, Ateev Mehrotra, David I. Auerbach. 2013

Predicted primary care shortages have spurred action to increase the number of primary care physicians. However, simply increasing the number of primary care providers is not the only solution to resolving the imbalance between the supply of primary care physicians and the demand for primary care services. In this point-counterpoint, we highlight the limitations of existing primary care shortage predictions and discuss strategies to deliver primary care services without necessarily increasing the number of primary care physicians for a given population. Innovative solutions can be used to reduce or even eliminate projected primary care shortages while changing the prevailing paradigm of primary care.
Response: effectiveness in primary care is paramount, but need not come at the expense of efficiency. Peggy G. Chen, Ateev Mehrotra, David I. Auerbach. 2013

Effective primary care is vital to sustainable provision of primary care for the US population. However, efficiency and effectiveness go hand-in-hand. Effective care is that which enables a health system to optimize the performance of all care providers while eliminating wasteful practices. If high-quality patient care and strengthened patient-provider relationships are to occur outside of isolated pockets of innovation and spread to the populace as a whole, each primary care physician must work within a system that affords the tools, opportunity, and support needed to optimally manage a growing number of patients with mounting health care needs. The expectation that primary care physicians must come into direct contact with each and every patient, no matter the acuity or chief complaint, no longer meets the expectations of patients or those whom we would attract to enter the field of primary care. We can no longer repair the faults in our primary care workforce by simply increasing the number of providers working in exactly the same way primary care physicians have always worked. A modern workforce will require efficient practices to produce the most effective health care for the population.


BACKGROUND: The decline of the traditional U.S. shopping mall and a focus on more consumer-centered care have created an opportunity for "medical malls". Medical malls are defined as former retail spaces repurposed for healthcare tenants or mixed-use medical/retail facilities. We aimed to describe the current reach of healthcare services in U.S. malls, characterize the medical mall model and emerging trends, and assess the potential of these facilities to serve low-income populations. METHODS: We used a mixed methods approach which included a comprehensive literature review, key informant interviews, and a descriptive analysis of the Directory of Major Malls, an online retail database. RESULTS: Six percent (n = 89) of large, enclosed shopping malls in the U.S. include at least one non-optometry or dental healthcare tenant. We identified a total of 28 medical malls across the U.S., the majority of which opened in the past five years and serve middle or high income populations. Stakeholders felt the key strengths of medical malls were more convenient access including public transportation, greater familiarity for patients, and "one stop shopping" for primary care and specialty services as well as retail needs. CONCLUSIONS: While medical malls currently account for a small fraction of malls in the US, they are a new model for healthcare with significant potential for growth.

The Sixty Years of the Korea-U.S. Security Alliance: Past, Present, and Future. Bruce W. Bennett. 2013

The Republic of Korea (ROK) and the United States have maintained a strong security alliance for 60 years. Throughout that period, North Korea has posed continuing threats that have evolved significantly in recent years. Because North Korea is a failing state, the ROK and the United States must seek to deter, and, if necessary, defeat a range of North Korean challenges, from provocations to major war. They must also be prepared to deal with a North Korean government collapse. All of these challenges potentially involve a ROK/US offensive into North Korea to unify Korea, with significantly different force requirements than the historical defense of Seoul. North Korea has made all of these challenges more dangerous by developing significant weapons of mass destruction and especially nuclear weapons. The ROK and the United States must do more to collect intelligence on these threats and must field robust offensive and defensive capabilities against them. ROK demographics will complicate future Korean security efforts. The ROK has experienced low birthrates for several decades now and cannot sustain the historical or current size of its military. The current
twenty-two active duty ROK Army divisions are scheduled to be reduced to twelve or so in 2022, which likely is insufficient for successful offensive and stabilization operations in the North. The ROK has several options available for offsetting the loss of ten active duty divisions, but these options tend to involve financial and political costs that the ROK government will be reluctant to accept. Regardless of whether the ROK provides adequate forces, China is likely to intervene into North Korea in any of the scenarios involving ROK/US intervention into the North, forcing the ROK/US to work more closely with China to avoid the possibility of an accidental but disastrous conflict.

EP-50425
Perceived Social Support Mediates Anxiety and Depressive Symptom Changes Following Primary Care Intervention. Halina J. Dour, Joshua F. Wiley, Peter Roy-Byrne. 2013

BACKGROUND: The current study tested whether perceived social support serves as a mediator of anxiety and depressive symptom change following evidence-based anxiety treatment in the primary care setting. Gender, age, and race were tested as moderators. METHODS: Data were obtained from 1004 adult patients (age M = 43, SD = 13; 71% female; 56% White, 20% Hispanic, 12% Black) who participated in a randomized effectiveness trial (coordinated anxiety learning and management [CALM] study) comparing evidence-based intervention (cognitive-behavioral therapy and/or psychopharmacology) to usual care in the primary care setting. Patients were assessed with a battery of questionnaires at baseline, as well as at 6, 12, and 18 months following baseline. Measures utilized in the mediation analyses included the Abbreviated Medical Outcomes (MOS) Social Support Survey, the Brief Symptom Index (BSI)&ndash;Somatic and Anxiety subscales, and the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9). RESULTS: There was a mediating effect over time of perceived social support on symptom change following treatment, with stronger effects for 18-month depression than anxiety. None of the mediating pathways were moderated by gender, age, or race. CONCLUSIONS: Perceived social support may be central to anxiety and depressive symptom changes over time with evidence-based intervention in the primary care setting. These findings possibly have important implications for development of anxiety interventions.

EP-50427

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effect of the &lt;em&gt;Chiranjeevi Yojana&amp;ndash;private partnership to improve maternal and neonatal health in Gujarat, India. METHODS: A household survey (n = 5597 households) was conducted in Gujarat to collect retrospective data on births within the preceding 5 years. In an observational study using a difference-in-differences design, the relationship between the &lt;em&gt;Chiranjeevi Yojana&amp;ndash;programme and the probability of delivery in health-care institutions, the probability of obstetric complications and mean household expenditure for deliveries was subsequently examined. In multivariate regressions, individual and household characteristics as well as district and year fixed effects were controlled for. Data from the most recent District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) wave conducted in Gujarat (n = 6484 households) were used in parallel analyses. FINDINGS: Between 2005 and 2010, the &lt;em&gt;Chiranjeevi Yojana&amp;ndash;programme was not associated with a statistically significant change in the probability of institutional delivery (2.42 percentage points; 95% confidence interval, CI: &amp;minus;5.90 to 10.74) or of birth-related complications (6.16 percentage points; 95% CI: &amp;minus;2.63 to 14.95). Estimates using DLHS-3 data were similar. Analyses of household expenditures indicated that mean household expenditure for private-sector deliveries had either not fallen or had fallen very little under the &lt;em&gt;Chiranjeevi Yojana&amp;ndash;programme. CONCLUSION: The &lt;em&gt;Chiranjeevi Yojana&amp;ndash;programme.

gramme appears to have had no significant impact on institutional delivery rates or maternal health outcomes. The absence of estimated reductions in household spending for private-sector deliveries deserves further study.

EP-50428
Predictors of Treatment Response to Brief Behavioral Treatment of Insomnia (BBTI) in Older Adults. Wendy M. Troxel, Tyler S. Conrad, Anne Germain. 2013

STUDY OBJECTIVES: The extant literature on predictors of treatment response to behavioral treatments for insomnia is equivocal and limited in scope. The current study examined demographic, clinical, and sleep characteristics as predictors of clinically significant treatment response to brief behavioral treatment of insomnia (BBTI) in older adults with insomnia. METHODS: Thirty-nine older adults with insomnia (67% females, mean age: 72.54 years) were randomized to BBTI treatment. Treatment outcomes were defined according to 2 criteria: (1) "response," defined as change in Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) score; 3 points or increase in sleep diary sleep efficiency; 10%; or (2) remission, defined as absence of a clinical diagnosis of insomnia according to standard diagnostic criteria. Logistic regression examined whether baseline demographic, clinical, or sleep characteristics predicted treatment outcomes at 1 month follow-up. RESULTS: Demographic variables did not predict treatment outcomes for either criterion. Higher anxiety, depression, poorer sleep quality, and longer polysomnography (PSG)-assessed sleep latency predicted greater likelihood of response at follow-up (p < 0.05). Longer sleep duration at baseline (measured by sleep diary and PSG) predicted greater likelihood of the remission at follow-up (p < 0.05). CONCLUSION: Patients with insomnia who have greater distress at baseline or prolonged sleep latency are more likely to show positive response to BBTI. In contrast, short sleepers at baseline are less likely to have resolution of insomnia diagnosis following BBTI, perhaps due to the sleep restriction component of the treatment. Identifying the characteristics that predict positive BBTI treatment outcomes can facilitate personalized behavioral treatments to improve outcomes.

EP-51166

This commentary describes pro-gun lobbying activities that have successfully prevented federal funding for research on firearm injuries. The authors argue that restrictions on such research have made it impossible for researchers to achieve with firearm violence the public health successes that have been achieved for automobile crashes and deaths from drowning and fires.

EP-51169

BACKGROUND: Patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) have special health needs; little is known about their care experiences. STUDY DESIGN: Secondary analysis of 2009-2010 Medicare Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) Survey Results. Data were collected from 823,564 Medicare beneficiaries with ESRD (3,794 with ESRD) as part of the Medicare CAHPS survey, administered by mail with telephone follow-up of nonrespondents. PREDICTOR: ESRD status, age, education, self-reported general and mental health status, race/ethnicity, sex, Medicare coverage type, state of residence, and other demographic measures. OUTCOMES: 6 composite measures of patient experience in 4 care domains (access to care, physician com-
munication, customer service, and access to prescription drugs and drug information) and 4 ratings (overall care, personal physician, specialist physician, and prescription drug plan). RESULTS: Patients with ESRD reported better care experiences than non-ESRD beneficiaries for 7 of 10 measures (P < 0.05) after adjustment for patient characteristics, geography, and coverage type, although to only a small extent (adjusted mean difference, 3 points [scale, 0-100]). Black patients with ESRD and less educated patients were more likely than other patients with ESRD to report poor experiences. LIMITATIONS: Inability to distinguish patient experiences of care for different treatment modalities. CONCLUSIONS: On average, beneficiaries with ESRD report patient experiences that are at least as positive as non-ESRD beneficiaries. However, black and less educated patients with ESRD reported worse experiences than other ESRD patients. Stratified reporting of patient experience by race/ethnicity or education in patients with ESRD can be used to monitor this disparity. Physician choice and confidence and trust in physicians may be particularly important for patients with ESRD.

Bayesian Hierarchical Semiparametric Modelling of Longitudinal Post-Treatment Outcomes from Open Enrolment Therapy Groups. Susan M. Paddock, Susan M. Paddock, Terrance Dean Savitsky. 2013

There are several challenges to testing the effectiveness of group-therapy-based interventions in alcohol and other drug use treatment settings. Enrolment into alcohol and other drug use therapy groups typically occurs on an open (rolling) basis. Changes in therapy group membership induce a complex correlation structure between client outcomes, with relatively small numbers of clients attending each therapy group session. Primary outcomes are measured post treatment, so each datum reflects the effect of all sessions attended by a client. The number of post-treatment outcomes assessments is typically very limited. The first feature of our modelling approach relaxes the assumption of independent random effects in the standard multiple-membership model by employing conditional auto-regression to model correlation in random-therapy-group session effects associated with clients’ attendance of common group therapy sessions. A second feature specifies a longitudinal growth model under which the posterior distribution of client-specific random effects, or growth parameters, is modelled non-parametrically. The Dirichlet process prior helps to overcome limitations of standard parametric growth models given limited numbers of longitudinal assessments. We motivate and illustrate our approach with a data set from a study of group cognitive behavioural therapy to reduce depressive symptoms among residential alcohol and other drug use treatment clients.


Insomnia is a highly prevalent and debilitating sleep disorder. It is well documented that psychological treatments, including cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBTI), are efficacious treatments, with effect sizes of comparable magnitude to that of pharmacologic treatment. However, a critical shortage of specialty-trained clinicians with experience in sleep medicine and cognitive-behavioral therapy principles has limited the widespread dissemination of CBTI. A brief (four sessions; two of which may be phone sessions) treatment, titled “Brief Behavioral Treatment for Insomnia” (BBTI), was developed to address many of the barriers to widespread dissemination associated with standard CBTI. Specifically, BBTI has an explicit behavioral focus, is overtly linked to a physiological model of sleep regulation, and utilizes a hardcopy workbook that facilitates its concise delivery format and ease of training clinicians. BBTI has demonstrated efficacy in treating older adults with insomnia (Buysse et al., 2011). This article describes the rationale for the development of BBTI, provides a session-by-session guide to the delivery of the treatment, and concludes with a discussion of contraindications,
combined pharmacotherapy treatment, and future directions for the use of BBTI in diverse populations and utilizing different modalities of delivery.

**EP-51576**


BACKGROUND: Coordination of care has grown in importance with the advent of new modalities of treatment that require specialized expertise. In cancer care, multidisciplinary approaches have shown improvements in quality of care. Tumor boards may provide a mechanism for improving coordination of care. We evaluated physician and practice characteristics that predict frequency of tumor board attendance.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This cross-sectional study used data obtained by surveying physicians of a population-based sample of women with incident breast cancer. Physicians were queried regarding tumor board attendance, specialty (medical oncologist (MO), radiation oncologist (RO), surgeon at a hospital with American College of Surgeons accreditation (ACOSSg) and surgeon without such affiliation (non-ACOSSg)), physician characteristics (gender, race/ethnicity, teaching involvement, patient volume, ownership interest) and practice setting (type, size, reimbursement method). Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses were performed for the dependent variable characterizing provider report of frequency of tumor board attendance.

**RESULTS:** Most surveyed physicians (83%) report attending tumor board weekly (58%) or monthly (25%). Specialty and higher patient volumes are significant predictors of more frequent attendance. Compared with the most prevalent specialty category (low-volume ACOSSg), high-volume MOs attend more frequently (P = .01) and low-volume non-ACOSSg attend less frequently (P = .00). CONCLUSIONS: Tumor board provides a structure for engaging providers in discussion of cancer cases that is designed to enhance quality of care. Tumor board agendas and formalized institution-wide policies could be designed to engage low-frequency attendees as a means to improve quality measures, promote multidisciplinary care, and potentially improve health outcomes.

**EP-51580**

Accountable Care Organization Formation Is Associated with Integrated Systems but Not High Medical Spending. David I. Auerbach, Hangsheng Liu, Peter S. Hussey, Christopher Lau, Ateev Mehrotra. 2013

Medicare's approximately 250 accountable care organizations (ACOs) care for a growing portion of all fee-for-service beneficiaries across the United States. We examined where ACOs have formed and what regional factors are predictive of ACO formation. Understanding these factors could help policy makers foster growth in areas with limited ACO development. We found wide variation in ACO formation, with large areas, such as the Northwest, essentially empty of ACOs, and others, such as the Northeast and Midwest, dense with the organizations. Key regional factors associated with ACO formation include a greater fraction of hospital risk sharing (capitation), larger integrated hospital systems, and primary care physicians practicing in large groups. Area income, Medicare per capita spending, Medicare Advantage enrollment rates, and physician density were not associated with ACO formation. Together, these results imply that underlying provider integration in a region may help drive the formation of ACOs.

**EP-51581**

Substantial Health and Economic Returns from Delayed Aging May Warrant a New Focus for Medical Research. Dana P. Goldman, David M. Cutler, John W. Rowe, Pierre-Carl Michaud, Jeffrey Sullivan, Belle Griffin, S. Jay Olshansky. 2013

Recent scientific advances suggest that slowing the aging process (senescence) is now a realistic goal. Yet most medical research remains focused on combating individual diseases. Using the Future Elderly Model—a microsimulation of the future health and spending of older Americans—we compared optimistic &quot;disease specific&quot; scenarios
with a hypothetical "delayed aging" scenario in terms of the scenarios' impact on longevity, disability, and major entitlement program costs. Delayed aging could increase life expectancy by an additional 2.2 years, most of which would be spent in good health. The economic value of delayed aging is estimated to be $7.1 trillion over fifty years. In contrast, addressing heart disease and cancer separately would yield diminishing improvements in health and longevity by 2060—mainly due to competing risks. Delayed aging would greatly increase entitlement outlays, especially for Social Security. However, these changes could be offset by increasing the Medicare eligibility age and the normal retirement age for Social Security. Overall, greater investment in research to delay aging appears to be a highly efficient way to forestall disease, extend healthy life, and improve public health.

EP-51585


This article empirically examines the Big Sort hypothesis—the notion that, in recent years, liberal and conservative Americans have become increasingly spatially isolated from one another. Using block group-, tract-, and county-level party registration data and presidential election returns, I construct two formal indices of segregation for 1992-2010 in California and evaluate those indices for evidence of growth in the segregation of Californians along ideological lines. Evidence of rising geographic segregation between Democrats and Republicans for measures generated from both party registration and presidential vote data is found. This growth is statistically significant for 10 of the 12 segregation measures analyzed. In addition, many of the increases are practically significant, with estimates of growth in segregation during the observation period ranging from 2% to 23%.

EP-51587

Physical Activity in Parks: A Randomized Controlled Trial Using Community Engagement. Deborah Cohen, Bing Han, Kathryn Pitkin Derose, Stephanie Williamson, Terry Marsh, Thomas L. McKenzie. 2013

BACKGROUND: Physical inactivity is an important health risk factor that could be addressed at the community level. PURPOSE: The goal of the study was to determine whether using a community-based participatory approach with park directors and park advisory boards (PABs) could increase physical activity in local parks. Whether involving PABs would be more effective than working with park directors alone was also tested. DESIGN: An RCT intervention from October 2007 to April 2012 was used, with partial blinding of observers to the condition. All data were analyzed in 2012. SETTING/PARTICIPANTS: Of 183 eligible parks in the City of Los Angeles, 50 neighborhood park/recreation centers serving diverse populations participated. Parks were randomized to three study arms: (1) park-director intervention (PD-only); (2) PAB intervention (PAB/PD); and (3) a control arm. Physical activity in each park was systematically observed, and park users and residents living within 1 mile of the park were interviewed. INTERVENTION(S): The intervention included assessing park use, obtaining feedback from park users and community residents, training on outreach and marketing, and giving each intervention park $4000 to increase park-based physical activity. The PAB/PD arm required participation and concurrence on all purchases by the PAB. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): Change in the number of park users and change in the level of park-based physical activity, expressed as MET-hours. RESULTS: Relative to control parks where physical activity declined, in both the PD-only and PAB/PD parks, physical activity increased, generating an estimated average of 600 more visits/week/park, and 1830 more MET-hours of physical activity/week/park. Both residents and park users in the intervention arms in the intervention arms reported increased frequency of exercise. No differences were noted between the PD-only and PAB/PD study arms. CONCLUSIONS: Providing park directors and PABs with training on outreach and marketing, feedback on park users, and modest funds increased the amount of physical activ-
ity observed in parks.

EP-51588

The benefits from giving makers of conventional 'small molecule' drugs longer exclusivity over clinical trial data. Dana P. Goldman, Darius N. Lakdawalla, Jesse D. Malkin, Tomas Philipson, John A. Romley. 2013

Pharmaceutical companies and generic drug manufacturers have long been at odds over “data exclusivity” regulations. These rules require a waiting period of at least five years before generic drug companies can access valuable clinical trial data necessary to bring less expensive forms of innovative drugs to market. Pharmaceutical companies want the data exclusivity period lengthened to protect their investment. Generic manufacturers want the period shortened so that they can bring less expensive versions of drugs to patients sooner. We examine the long-term effect of extending the data exclusivity period for conventional “small-molecule” drugs to twelve years—the same exclusivity period already extended to large-molecule biologic drugs under the Affordable Care Act. We conclude that Americans would benefit from a longer period of data exclusivity.

EP-51589


Health care providers serving vulnerable patients in Los Angeles have developed programs intended to increase diabetes control through more-intensive patient education and engagement. We examined two programs, the first using a short-term intensive intervention by a care team including nurses and a specialist, and the second integrating case management and clinical pharmacy programs into a primary care setting was less labor-intensive and potentially less expensive than the care team intervention. The challenge is to understand the essential aspects of these interventions; refine their design so that they are more cost-effective and fiscally feasible; and identify long-term health and cost effects.

EP-51591


Comparative effectiveness research (CER) has the potential to slow health care spending growth by focusing resources on health interventions that provide the most value. In this article, we discuss issues surrounding CER and its implementation and apply these methods to a salient clinical example: treatment of prostate cancer. Physicians have several options for treating patients recently diagnosed with localized disease, including removal of the prostate (radical prostatectomy), treatment with radioactive seeds (brachytherapy), radiation therapy (IMRT), or—if none of these are pursued—active surveillance. Using a commercial health insurance claims database and after adjustment for comorbid conditions, we estimate that the additional cost of treatment with radical prostatectomy is $7,300, while other alternatives are more expensive—$19,000 for brachytherapy and $46,900 for IMRT. However, a review of the clinical literature uncovers no evidence that justifies the use of these more expensive approaches. These results imply that if patient management strategies were shifted to those supported by CER-based criteria, an estimated $1.7 to $3.0 billion (2009 present value) could be saved each year.

EP-51595

Medicaid cost control measure aimed at second-generation antipsychotics led to less use of all antipsychotics. William B. Vogt, Geoffrey F. Joyce, Jing Xia, Riad Dirani, George Wan, Dana P. Goldman. 2013

“Atypical” or second-generation antipsychotics are a class of drug introduced in the 1990s for
the treatment of schizophrenia. Given their growing use and rising cost, these and other psychotherapeutic drugs are increasingly subject to prior authorization and other restrictions in state Medicaid programs. To evaluate the effects of these policies, we collected drug-level information on their use and on utilization management strategies—for example, requirements for prior authorization, quantity limits, and so-called step therapy—in thirty state Medicaid programs between 1999 and 2008. In the eleven states that instituted prior authorization during that period, use of atypicals per enrollee rose by 14 percent, versus 19 percent in the other nineteen states. Prior authorization also had spillover effects, in that reduced use of drugs subject to this requirement was not fully offset by the substitution of other atypicals or of typical antipsychotics. To understand the impact on patients and the resulting use of health services, studies should be undertaken of a large, national sample of Medicaid enrollees being treated with atypical antipsychotics. Comparative effectiveness research should guide physicians and health plans on appropriate first treatments, while prior authorization policies should focus on moving patients to appropriate second-line therapies when necessary.


This study drew on data from a large, randomized trial of Cognitive Tutor Algebra (CTA) in high-poverty settings to investigate how mathematics curricula and classroom achievement related to teacher reports of time spent on inquiry-based and lecture-based mathematics activities. We found that teachers using the CTA curriculum reported more time on inquiry-based activities and less time on teacher lecture activities overall compared to non-CTA teachers. However, both CTA and non-CTA teachers of the highest-achieving students spent more time on inquiry-based activities compared to teachers of lower-achieving students. Additionally, CTA teachers in classrooms with the most low-achieving and non-gifted students reported almost as much time on lecture-based activities as their non-CTA counterparts. Qualitative findings suggest that CTA teachers engaged in more traditional lecture-based activities and fewer inquiry-based activities when they thought their lower-achieving students could not tackle the reading open-ended activities in the curriculum without explicit demonstration and traditional practice problems. CTA thus appeared to increase inquiry-based activities in teachers’ classrooms overall. However, lower-achieving students may have had needs unaddressed by the CTA curriculum. These findings thus imply that districts should think carefully about how to implement CTA and—potentially—other inquiry-based curricula in order to support teachers of students with the highest needs and least preparation.

State and local law enforcement. Jessica Saunders, Nelson Lim, Carl F. Matthies. 2013

In this chapter the authors present two sides of the debate over whether or not state and local enforcement of federal immigration laws is effective and appropriate.

Who has gotten ahead after the fall of communism? the case of the Czech Republic. Petr Mateju, Nelson Lim. 2013

Recent political, economic and social developments in East-European countries offer exceptional opportunities to study the effects of profound transformations of political and economic systems on social stratification. However, in contrast to a vital theoretical debate on political and economic issues of the postcommunist transformation, theoretical reflections of changes in inequality and social stratification in post-communist countries have been rather scarce. We criticize Nee’s theory of “market transition” for neglecting the effects of individual mobility on economic inequality. Bourdieu’s concept of various forms of capital is then used as a theoretical framework for the elaboration of the role of specific patterns of individual mobility in the development of economic inequal-
ity. The data from a longitudinal study "Family 1989" (Czech Republic) is analyzed in order to answer three questions: "Can we find any significant changes in the determinants of income between 1989 and 1992?", "What are the most efficient strategies of economic success during the period of transition to a market economy?" and "What are the determinants of these strategies?" We find that in the Czech Republic, the former "nomenklatura cadres" are able to maintain their advantageous positions in the income hierarchy, mainly because they possess "human capital" and can effectively convert "social capital", accumulated during the communist regime, into economic capital. A rapid increase in returns to education testifies to a significant change in the role of human capital during the post-communist transformation. Although we have not found strong support for the hypothesis about the increasing role of cultural capital, social capital turned out to be a strong force driving individual careers during the post-communist transformation.

EP-51601

Men's career development and marriage timing during a period of rising inequality. Valerie Kin-cade Oppenheimer, Matthijs Kalmijn, Nelson Lim. 2013

Based on data from 1979-1990 NLSY interviews, we investigate the implications of rising economic inequality for young men's marriage timing. Our approach is to relate marriage formation to the ease or difficulty of the career-entry process and to show that large race/schooling differences in career development lead to substantial variations in marriage timing. We develop measures of current career “maturity” and of long-term labor-market position. Employing discrete-time event-history methods, we show that these variables have a substantial impact on marriage formation for both blacks and whites. Applying our regression results to models based on observed race/schooling patterns of career development, we then estimate cumulative proportions ever married in a difficult versus an easy career-entry process. We find major differences in the pace of marriage formation, depending on the difficulty of the career transition. We also find considerable differences in these marriage timing patterns across race/schooling groups corresponding to the large observed differences in the speed and difficulty of career transitions between and within these groups.

EP-51602

Does it matter who answers the race question? racial classification and income inequality in Brazil. Edward E. Telles, Nelson Lim. 2013

Previous studies of racial inequality have relied on official statistics that presumably use self-classification of race. Using novel data from a 1995 national survey in Brazil, we find that the estimates of racial income inequality based on self-classification are lower than those based on interviewer classification. After human capital and labor market controls, whites earn 26% more than browns with interviewer classification but earn only 17% more than browns with self-classification. Black-brown differences hardly change: Blacks earn 13% and 12% less than browns with interviewer classification and self-classification, respectively. We contend that interviewer classification of race is more appropriate because analysts of racial inequality are interested in the effects of racial discrimination, which depends on how others classify one's race.

EP-51603


Explores issues of nationality and citizenship in the context of work and economic issues, and the process by which immigrant status complicates employment, labor, economic relations, and immigrants’ experience of themselves as people.

EP-51620

Developing a higher education ranking system for Abu Dhabi. Megan K. Beckett, Charles A. Goldman, Trey Miller. 2013

We document the development of Abu Dhabi’s first standardized higher education ranking and benchmarking system, covering 17 institutions by broad academic field. Data were collected from the institutions themselves, from an employer survey, and from bibliometric analysis of research
publications. Resulting indicators were combined in four different rankings to suit the needs of policy-makers, employers, students, and faculty. All data sources proved feasible and informative but there are several logical extensions that could be undertaken in the future.

MONOGRAPHS

MG-1113-A

In the U.S. Army as elsewhere, transmission of digitized packets on Internet-protocol and space-based networks is rapidly supplanting the use of old technology (e.g., dedicated analog channels) when it comes to information sharing and media broadcasting. As the Army moves forward with these changes, it will be important to identify the implications and potential boundaries of cyberspace operations. An examination of network operations, information operations, and the more focused areas of electronic warfare, signals intelligence, electromagnetic spectrum operations, public affairs, and psychological operations in the U.S. military found significant overlap that could inform the development of future Army doctrine in these areas. In clarifying the prevailing boundaries between these areas of interest, it is possible to predict the progression of these boundaries in the near future. The investigation also entailed developing new definitions that better capture this overlap for such concepts as information warfare. This is important because the Army is now studying ways to apply its cyber power and is reconsidering doctrinally defined areas that are integral to operations in cyberspace. It will also be critical for the Army to approach information operations with a plan to organize and, if possible, consolidate its operations in two realms: the psychological, which is focused on message content and people, and the technological, which is focused on content delivery and machines.

MG-1164-OSD

War has always been a dangerous business, bringing injury, wounds, and death, and—until recently—often disease. What has changed over time, most dramatically in the last 150 or so years, is the care these casualties receive and who provides it. Medical services have become highly organized and are state sponsored. Diseases are now prevented through vaccination and good sanitation. Sedation now ameliorates pain, and antibiotics combat infection. Wounds that once meant amputation or death no longer do so. Transfers from the field to more-capable hospitals are now as swift as aircraft can make them. The mental consequences of war are now seen as genuine illnesses and treated accordingly, rather than punished to the extreme. Likewise, treatment of those disabled by war and of veterans generally has changed markedly—along with who supplies these and other benefits. This book looks at the history of how humanity has cared for its war casualties, from ancient times through the aftermath of World War II. For each historical period, the author examines the care the sick and wounded received in the field and in hospitals, the care given to the disabled veteran and his dependents, and who provided that care and how. He shows how the lessons of history have informed the American experience over time. Finally, the author sums up this history thematically, focusing on changes in the nature and treatment of injuries, organization of services on and off the battlefield, the role of the state in providing care, and the invisible wounds of war.

MG-1171/4-OSD
Management Perspectives Pertaining to Root Cause Analyses of Nunn-McCurdy Breaches, Volume 4: Program Manager Tenure, Oversight of Acquisition Category II Programs, and Framing Assumptions. Mark V. Arena, Irv Blickstein, Abby Doll, Jeffrey A. Drezner, James G. Kallimani, Jen-
Jennifer Kavanagh, Daniel F. McCaffrey, Megan McKernan, Charles Nemfakos, Rena Rudavsky, Jerry M. Sollinger, Daniel Tremblay, Carolyn Wong. 2013

Concern with cost overruns in major defense acquisition programs led Congress to direct investigation of the root causes of overruns in programs that have breached Nunn-McCurdy thresholds. The authors calculate program manager tenure to determine whether tenures have lengthened since policy guidance was issued in 2005 and 2007. They also address the question of whether existing decentralized systems used to track the cost growth and performance of acquisition category II programs are sufficient or whether additional centralized guidance and control from the Office of the Secretary of Defense are warranted. A third question deals with the management of cost and schedule risk and whether the identification of key assumptions, which the authors call framing assumptions, could be a useful risk management tool.

MG-1192/1-RC

The hopes and drama of the Arab Spring captured the world’s attention early in 2011. The unexpected regime changes created both new opportunities and new uncertainties in a troubled region. As events have unfolded since the uprisings, it has become clear that Arab countries striving to develop new political systems and practices face daunting challenges. In Democratization in the Arab World: Prospects and Lessons from Around the Globe (RAND, 2012), a team of RAND researchers explored the conditions and decisions that are most likely to influence whether democratization will succeed. We identified the main challenges to democratization in the Arab world; analyzed how other countries around the world that transitioned from autocracies over the past four decades have overcome or failed to overcome similar challenges; and suggested ways to help transitioning countries strengthen their fledgling democracies. This publication is an Arabic translation of an updated summary of Democratization in the Arab World. It is based on the summary published inside our 2012 volume, but has been modified to reflect recent events.

MG-1192/2-RC
Democratization in the Arab World: A Summary of Lessons from Around the Globe. Laurel E. Miller, Jeffrey Martini. 2013

This report is an updated version of the summary section of Democratization in the Arab World. It is largely the same as the summary published in 2012, but has been modified somewhat to reflect recent events. An Arabic translation of this updated summary is also available.

MG-1217-AAMC
Measuring research: A guide to research evaluation frameworks and tools. Susan Guthrie, Watu Wamae, Stephanie Diepeveen, Steven Wooding, Jonathan Grant. 2013

Interest in and demand for the evaluation of research is increasing internationally. This is linked to a growing accountability agenda, driven by the demand for good governance and management growing in profile on national and international stages and fiscal austerity in a number of countries. There is a need to show that policymaking is evidence based and, particularly in the current economic climate, to demonstrate accountability for the investment of public funds in research. This is complemented by a shift in emphasis from purely summative evaluations, which have traditionally characterised the assessment of research, to more formative evaluations, as well as more comprehensive evaluations that cover wider outputs from research outside the standard measures, such as numbers and quality of publications. Given this growing need for effective and appropriate evaluation of research, it is increasingly important to understand how research can and should be evaluated in different contexts and to meet different needs. This report provides a guide to the key considerations in developing an approach to research evaluation. It outlines the trade-offs that have to be taken into account and the contextual factors that need to be understood, drawing on experience of international approaches to research evaluation. In addition, a detailed overview of six
research evaluation frameworks is provided, along with a brief overview of a further eight frameworks, and discussion of the main tools used in research evaluation. The report is likely to be of interest to policymakers, research funders, institutional leaders and research managers.

**MG-1225-AF**

Do Joint Fighter Programs Save Money? Mark A. Lorell, Michael Kennedy, Robert S. Leonard, Ken Munson, Shmuel Abramzon, David L. An, Robert A. Guffey. 2013

In the past 50 years, the U.S. Department of Defense has pursued numerous joint aircraft programs, the largest and most recent of which is the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). Joint aircraft programs are thought to reduce Life Cycle Cost (LCC) by eliminating duplicate research, development, test, and evaluation efforts and by realizing economies of scale in procurement, operations, and support. But the need to accommodate different service requirements in a single design or common design family can lead to greater program complexity, increased technical risk, and common functionality or increased weight in excess of that needed for some variants, potentially leading to higher overall cost, despite these efficiencies. To help Air Force leaders (and acquisition decisionmakers in general) select an appropriate acquisition strategy for future combat aircraft, this report analyzes the costs and savings of joint aircraft acquisition programs. The project team examined whether historical joint aircraft programs have saved LCC compared with single-service programs. In addition, the project team assessed whether JSF is on track to achieving the joint savings originally anticipated at the beginning of full-scale development. Also examined were the implications of joint fighter programs for the health of the industrial base and for operational and strategic risk.

**MG-1225/1-AF**


These appendixes explain the methodology used in an analysis of the costs and savings of joint aircraft acquisition programs. They illustrate calculations for theoretical maximum savings in acquisition and in operations and support, historical joint aircraft cost-growth premiums, savings needed to offset premiums, and two cost-comparison methodologies.

**MG-1237-AF**


The mission of the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) is “to educate, train and inspire men and women to become officers of character, motivated to lead the United States Air Force in service to our nation.” To achieve this mission, USAFA provides cadets with both military training and a four-year college education similar to that offered at civilian institutions. Unlike at civilian institutions, however, USAFA academic classes are taught by a mix of active-duty military officers and civilian professors. Since civilians were formally incorporated onto the faculty at USAFA in the early 1990s, there has been continued debate over the best mix of military and civilian faculty needed to achieve the academy’s mission. Furthermore, the Air Force currently faces difficulty in meeting USAFA faculty requirements for officers with advanced academic degrees, often resulting in understaffed departments. Funding for temporary faculty to fill these positions is also declining. A RAND study sought to help address these issues by examining the impact of potential changes to the current military-civilian academic faculty composition in five areas of importance to USAFA’s mission and the broader U.S. Air Force: (1) cadets’ officer development, (2) cadets’ academic development, (3) cost, (4) staffing challenges, and (5) officer career development (i.e., how degree attainment and teaching tours at USAFA affect the career paths of active-duty military personnel at different points in their careers). Based on the study’s findings,
this report makes recommendations for a faculty composition that best balances these key factors and is sustainable into the future.

MG-1238-AF

Reducing Long-Term Costs While Preserving a Robust Strategic Airlift Fleet: Options for the Current Fleet and Next-Generation Aircraft. Christopher A. Mouton, David T. Orletsky, Michael Kennedy, Fred Timson. 2013

The current strategic airlift fleet will be reaching the end of its service life in the next few decades, which has raised concerns about the cost and possible budget spike that would result from the need to recapitalize that fleet. This monograph presents the results of a cost-effectiveness analysis to determine the best way to recapitalize the USAF intertheater (strategic) airlift fleet. The authors examined a broad range of aircraft alternatives, including existing and emerging technologies, and permutations of USAF plans for the current fleet with a view to meeting projected requirements while minimizing life-cycle costs and smoothing out spending peaks. The expected demand for airlift was modeled against the capabilities of each alternative aircraft to form a set of alternative fleet compositions to meet that demand. The authors then estimated the cost for each of the options to determine those that were the most cost-effective. The most cost-effective option involved a highly advanced conceptual design, which represents significant risk. The next most cost-effective options hedge this risk by starting with commercial derivatives as aircraft retire, followed later by a highly advanced aircraft.

MG-1240/3


This is a Chinese translation (traditional characters) of An Outline of Strategies for Building an Innovation System for Knowledge City.

MG-1246-NRL


The Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) set out to develop ways to predict what determines the targets of suicide attacks. While the ultimate goal is to create a list of areas at risk for the U.S. environment, the first phase of development employed a data set from Israel. Initially, NRL focused on spatial attributes, creating its own risk index, but realized that this focus on the where ignored the broader social context, the why. The lab asked RAND to test, as a proof of principle, the ability of sociocultural, political, economic, and demographic factors to enhance the predictive ability of NRL’s methodology. Again using Israel as a sample, RAND created a database that coded for these factors, then conducted both quantitative and qualitative analyses with an eye to determining what puts a given area at greater risk. The quantitative analysis established that these factors are related to the odds of attack within specific neighborhoods and that the relationships held even when controlling for geospatial factors, so they seem to confer risk for reasons beyond their association with geospatial features of neighborhoods. The specifics of the research are limited to the preferences of Palestinian suicide bombers in Israel; however, the methods used to assess target preferences in Israel could be transferred to the United States or other countries. Any results, if proven to be robust, could be used to develop recommendations for heightened public awareness in certain areas.

MG-1251-OSD

Leadership Stability in Army Reserve Component Units. Thomas F. Lippiatt, J. Michael Polich. 2013

Stability of personnel is highly valued in all military forces, especially in units that are preparing for deployment. A particular concern is personnel turbulence (personnel leaving the unit and being replaced by others) among the unit leader-
ship. Even if the Army must live with turbulence among the bulk of unit members, it would prefer to have unit officers and noncommissioned officers in place to plan and oversee training of the troops with whom they will deploy. This monograph reports results of a study to determine the level of turbulence among unit leadership and to address several related questions: What causes leader turbulence? What effects might it have on training and preparation for future missions that may require RC units? What steps, if any, could be taken to mitigate it? The authors used data from 2003 through 2011 on Army National Guard infantry battalions and Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve military police and truck companies. They find high rates of personnel instability, caused generally by vacancies, personnel losses, and those who don't deploy. This turbulence generates a large influx of new leaders entering units who have not been through all the training with the soldiers they will lead. The monograph makes recommendations for estimating preparation time for different types of units and for department policy to mitigate effects on mission preparation.

MG-1253/1-OSD
What Works Best When Building Partner Capacity and Under What Circumstances?. Christopher Paul, Colin P. Clarke, Beth Grill, Stephanie Young, Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Joe Hogler, Christine Leah. 2013

The United States has a long history of helping other nations develop and improve their military and other security forces. However, changing economic realities and the ongoing reductions in overall defense spending related to the end of more than a decade of war will affect the funding available for these initiatives. How can the U.S. Department of Defense increase the effectiveness of its efforts to build partner capacity while also increasing the efficiency of those efforts? And what can the history of U.S. efforts to build partner capacity reveal about which approaches are likely to be more or less effective under different circumstances? To tackle these complex questions and form a base of evidence to inform policy discussions and investment decisions, a RAND study collected and compared 20 years of data on 29 historical case studies of U.S. involvement in building partner capacity. In the process, it tested a series of validating factors and hypotheses (many of which are rooted in "common knowledge") to determine how they stand up to real-world case examples of partner capacity building. The results reveal nuances in outcomes and context, pointing to solutions and recommendations to increase the effectiveness of current and future U.S. initiatives to forge better relationships, improve the security and stability of partner countries, and meet U.S. policy and security objectives worldwide.

MG-1255-A
Key Trends That Will Shape Army Installations of Tomorrow. Beth E. Lachman, Agnes Gereben Schaefer, Nidhi Kalra, Scott Hassell, Kimberly Curry Hall, Aimee E. Curtright, David E. Mosher. 2013

Army installations of the future will most likely be shaped and influenced by trends and pressures external to the Army, such as technology changes and land-use pressures. RAND Arroyo Center conducted a study for the Army's Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management to assess how trends external to Army installations out to 2025 may affect the Army's ability to provide quality installation services and infrastructure. Trend areas examined include: loss of biodiversity, urbanization and sprawling communities, sustainable buildings, energy, sustainable transportation, water scarcity, sustainable communities, societal trends, sustainable agriculture, online communities, climate change, robotics, and pervasive computing. RAND researchers found that such trends have the potential to cause harm to installation operations including testing, training, and construction activities; to cost or save the Army significant amounts in the future; to hurt or improve Soldier and Family quality of life; to improve installation operations; to help meet future installation requirements; and to improve or hurt environmental conditions. This report provides the final study results, including findings about what the key trends are and how they are likely to affect installations, sources for tracking the trends, and
the study team's recommendations about Army actions to take advantage of positive trends and mitigate the impact of negative ones.

MG-1258-AF

Crisis stability and the means of maintaining it, crisis management, were central concerns in the Cold War. They are becoming relevant again as nuclear proliferation and the reemergence of great power competitors make dangerous interstate confrontations increasingly likely. When managing an international crisis, U.S. leaders will need to defuse the threat of war without compromising important political or military interests, and they will want to do so before tensions escalate to the point at which one or both sides resort to nuclear brandishing. In such situations, the United States must balance its threats with restraint. It must posture forces in ways that deter aggression without implying that an attack is imminent, while limiting its own vulnerability to surprise attack. These seemingly contradictory requirements put peculiar demands on force structure. Long-range strike assets—strike fighters, bombers, ballistic missiles, and cruise missiles—play an important role in crisis management, but are any of these systems more conducive to crisis stability than others and, if so, why? To answer these questions, a RAND study examined the potential effects of alternative long-range strike systems on crisis stability, with a particular focus on specific attributes: potency, ability to minimize U.S. vulnerability to surprise attack, flexibility, responsiveness, and ability to convey the desired message in the event of an international crisis.

MG-1259-ICJ
Economic Effects of Product Liability and Other Litigation Involving the Safety and Effectiveness of Pharmaceuticals. Steven Garber. 2013

Many people are concerned about the economic effects of product liability in the United States, and there has been a contentious policy debate about this issue for several decades. Liability effects in the pharmaceutical industry have played a central role in this debate. More recently, concerns have grown about other kinds of litigation in which drug safety and effectiveness are central issues. Such other safety- and effectiveness-related litigation includes criminal and civil complaints brought by the U.S. Department of Justice and lawsuits brought by state attorneys general and private plaintiffs under state consumer protection acts and other causes of action. Much of this other litigation alleges deceptive, misleading, and (illegal) off-label product promotion. This monograph examines the economic incentives of pharmaceutical companies stemming from product liability and other forms of litigation and infers likely effects on company decisions that determine product safety and effectiveness, availability, prices, and the mix of research and development activities. The monograph reviews and critiques earlier empirical analyses of pharmaceutical product liability and presents and interprets new empirical information. In the case of product liability, the monograph offers case histories of several mass torts since 1990, including Fen-phen diet pills, Baycol, Rezulin, Vioxx, hormone-replacement therapies, and Zyprexa. To improve the economic performance of the industry, public policymakers should attempt to strengthen desirable effects of liability, such as increasing regulatory compliance, and attenuate undesirable effects, such as those due to ineffective product warnings and vague standards for punitive damages.

MG-378-OSD

As the burden of defense borne by reserve forces has increased, more attention has been paid to differences between the compensation systems for the reserve and active components. One particular emphasis is on the retirement systems, a key difference being that reserve members who complete 20 years must wait until age 60 to draw benefits whereas active members can draw benefits immediately upon discharge. This monograph compares the reserve and active retirement
systems, discusses the importance of structuring compensation to enable flexibility in managing active and reserve manpower, describes how the debate over reserve retirement reform has differed from active component retirement reform debate, and considers obstacles to reform and how they might be overcome. It also provides a quantitative assessment of several past congressional proposals to change the reserve retirement system in terms of their effects on reserve participation and personnel costs, concluding that proposals to reduce the age at which eligible members may begin receiving retirement benefits are not cost-effective means of sustaining or increasing reserve component retention. It also concludes that a menu of member options can be a powerful tool to maintain morale and overcome obstacles to reform. Current members could be given the choice of staying in the current retirement system or joining the new one, and the choice might be offered over a period of time, say five years. New entrants and reentrants with few years of service might be placed under the new system.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

OP-382-OSD
Physical and Psychological Health Following Military Sexual Assault: Recommendations for Care, Research, and Policy. Coreen Farris, Terry L. Schell, Terri Tanielian. 2013

Awareness of military sexual assault—sexual assault of a servicemember—has been increasing within the Department of Defense (DoD). The DoD is striving to improve this situation, but unique conditions of life in the military may make response to these events more difficult than within the civilian sector. This paper reviews the prevalence of sexual assault among servicemembers, victim responses in the immediate aftermath of a sexual assault, barriers to disclosure, victim needs, and DoD efforts to provide necessary resources to victims. The authors review civilian guidelines for the care of physical injuries, response to STI/HIV and pregnancy risk, forensic services, advocacy and support services, and formal mental health care. They then review DoD directives, forms, and guidelines for sexual assault victim care, revealing that these generally are consistent with civilian guidelines. However, little is known about the fidelity with which these DoD recommendations are implemented. The authors close with recommendations for future research to support the DoD’s commitment to a culture free of sexual assault, including a comprehensive, longitudinal epidemiological study of military sexual assault, a needs assessment of disclosed and undisclosed military victims, an evaluation of the training enterprise, and an evaluation to document the extent to which DoD directives requiring immediate, evidence-based care for military victims are being implemented with fidelity.

OP-389-OSD
The Role and Importance of the “D” in PTSD. Michael P. Fisher, Terry L. Schell. 2013

Recently, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) board of trustees voted on changes to the new edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). Among the decisions was one to retain the word “disorder” in the term “posttraumatic stress disorder.” U.S. Army leadership initially requested a change in terminology, stating that the word “disorder” is stigmatizing and that removing it would encourage more individuals suffering from symptoms to access care. Although the APA has issued its ruling, the term “posttraumatic stress” is being used informally by some individuals within military communities. It is unclear whether informal use of the term will continue, or whether military leaders will continue to advocate future changes to the DSM. RAND explored the rationales for not changing the diagnostic terminology, and to the extent possible, anticipated what the effects of widespread informal use of new terminology might be.

PERSPECTIVES

PE-103
Embassy Security: From the Outside In. Wil-
U.S. embassies around the world shored up security in the wake of the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S. consulate in Benghazi, but policymakers have questioned whether security has been adequate at diplomatic compounds in the first place. Going forward, the security plan for the U.S. diplomatic presence abroad must include well-developed strategies to both detect and prevent an assault like the one in Libya before it occurs. Senior policy analyst William Young, a former senior officer with the Central Intelligence Agency who was directly involved with efforts to protect U.S. embassies, profiles some of these strategies and outlines their attendant goals, with a particular emphasis on increasing awareness and early warning, improving the deterrence posture of embassies and consulates abroad, and engaging with local communities and host-nation governments. Ultimately, however, it will be necessary to weigh the importance of the mission against the amount of risk that can be mitigated.

PE-104

The passage of immigration enforcement laws, traditionally the purview of the federal government, by Arizona and other states raises the concern that state and local law enforcement agencies may engage in racial profiling when enforcing immigration laws. This paper provides an overview of the issues surrounding immigration enforcement at the local level, which is a relatively new phenomenon; describes several approaches for detecting racial profiling by police; and calls for the mandatory collection of data by law enforcement agencies so that these approaches can be used to monitor the implementation of state and local immigration enforcement laws to ensure that they are applied in a race-blind manner.

PE-105

Widespread cost, schedule, and performance shortfalls point to ongoing and expensive problems in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) acquisition process. This paper is intended to help improve DHS acquisition management and oversight by providing a common problem definition, conceptual framework, and recommendations that DHS headquarters and component acquisition officials, as well as interested parties in Congress and related agencies, can use to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of DHS acquisition organizations. The authors recommend that DHS place greater emphasis on improved acquisition planning, including requiring rigorous planning and analysis as an inviolable condition of proceeding with each major acquisition. They also recommend that DHS senior officials take the following actions to improve the quality and use of acquisition planning: (1) Strengthen and rationalize DHS headquarters oversight to better enforce discipline in acquisition planning. (2) Better utilize objective analysis to improve planning, particularly analyses performed independently of the program or agency seeking the acquisition. (3) Broaden dissemination and improve transparency of analysis and planning to ensure that senior decisionmakers have access to a full range of appropriate information and perspectives.

PE-109-CMEPP

Iran’s June 14, 2013, election will take place in the shadow of the turbulent 2009 presidential election, after which Iran witnessed the largest protests since the 1979 revolution. Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and the Revolutionary Guards, keen to prevent a replay of 2009, are attempting to “engineer” the election in order ensure a loyal president. Khamenei has marginalized the reformists and suppressed President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and his preferred candidate, Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei. Other prominent candidates, such as Ali Akbar Velayati, Gholam Ali Haddad-Adel, and Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf, are closely aligned with Khamenei. The postelection period in Iran may result in a period of reduced
tensions with the international community (if there is an orderly and undisputed election), especially since the provocative Ahmadinejad will no longer be president. But any change in Iran's nuclear position will be decided by Khamenei—who theoretically could use the new government as a cover for possible concessions, although it is more likely his monopolization of power and the election of a loyal president will make Iran even less flexible on the nuclear issue, particularly if Tehran views diplomatic negotiations as not providing a face-saving way out of the nuclear crisis. The author seeks to examine the meaning and implications of the 2013 presidential election—specifically, Khamenei's objectives, the regime's electoral strategy, the competing factions and personalities, and the potential implications for the United States, especially concerning Iran's nuclear program.

PE-110-RC
Managing Diverse Work Groups in the U.S. Coast Guard for Mission Effectiveness. Laura Collins. 2013

The U.S. Coast Guard recently developed and implemented policies that foster and sustain diversity to benefit mission effectiveness. A diverse workforce can enhance the responsiveness and effectiveness across the Coast Guard's broad mission scope, but differences can also divide teams to the detriment of a goal or even an entire organization. Going forward, Coast Guard leaders will benefit from specific training and guidance to bring out the best from work groups consisting of men and women of different ethnic, racial, and functional backgrounds on a daily basis.

PE-117

This paper evaluates the causes of the unmet need for investment in drugs targeting central nervous system diseases and discusses policy solutions to better align drug development with untreated disease burden. The authors' analysis suggests that current market forces are stacking the deck against development of drugs for common CNS disorders, as the expected returns on investment are lower and more uncertain than those for, say, targeted cancer drugs. They propose several policy changes that could steer investment into drugs for these “new neglected diseases” by reducing development cost and uncertainty and increasing expected revenue.

PRESENTATIONS

PT-105-RC
Developing Public Health Regulations for Legal Marijuana. Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, Beau Kilmer. 2013

Panelists talked about the public health effects of Colorado and Washington state's marijuana laws and lessons learned from alcohol and tobacco regulations. Health policy professors as well as economists and behavioral scientists talked about the restrictions on the use, sale, and advertising of marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco.

PT-106-RC
Tobacco Advertising. William G. Shadel. 2013

The author talks about tobacco advertising and the implications of its regulation.

RESEARCH BRIEFS

RB-9533/1-1-RC

This study identifies areas that are negatively affecting U.S.-Mexico relations and suggests that the two countries might take a binational approach.

RAND developed a set of four tools to assist with understanding, evaluating, and improving performance of programs that address psychological health and traumatic brain injuries among service members.


The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana used a new analytic approach, developed in part by RAND, that incorporates results from predictive models in a decision tool to allow formulation and comparison of alternatives.

Taking a Comprehensive Planning Approach to Address Coastal Vulnerabilities. David G. Groves, Jordan R. Fischbach, Debra Knopman, Christopher Sharon, David R. Johnson, David S. Ortiz, Benjamin P. Bryant, Matthew Hoover, Jordan Ostwald. 2013

RAND Europe co-led an evaluation of 16 varied pilot projects initiated by the Department of Health (England) as a means to explore new ways of integrating patient care from different local provider.

This infographic presents findings from a RAND analysis of the economic and other effects of the Affordable Care Act on the state of Arkansas.


U.S. Army Special Operations Command wants to enhance the contributions of Army National Guard Special Forces and move toward making them a “purpose-driven” force, that is, organized and employed to take advantage of their particular experience.


Quantitative analysis is often indispensable to sound planning. But with deep uncertainty, predictions can lead decisionmakers astray. Robust Decision Making supports good decisions without predictions by testing plans against many futures.


RAND Europe co-led an evaluation of 16 varied pilot projects initiated by the Department of Health (England) as a means to explore new ways of integrating patient care from different local provider.

The Helping Families Raise Healthy Children initiative addressed depression among parents of children with early childhood developmental delays, aligning the early intervention and behavioral health systems with a focus on relationship-based care.

RB-9706

Summarizes a RAND analysis of how opting out of Medicaid expansion would affect insurance coverage and spending and whether alternative policy options—such as partial Medicaid expansion—could cover as many people at lower costs to states.

RB-9708-Osd

In an environment of fiscal constraints and shifting strategic needs, policymakers should carefully weigh the strategic capability effects, relative costs, and risks associated with potential changes to U.S. overseas military posture.

RB-9711-Osd

This brief details research finding that laws addressing employer obligations in the event of an employee’s military duty–related absence are clear but that employer knowledge of obligations and where to go for help in fulfilling them is incomplete.

RB-9715-ACEP

This brief summarizes a RAND analysis of the role of that hospital emergency departments may come to play in either contributing to or reducing the rising costs of health care.

RB-9716-AAMC
Developing a research evaluation framework. Susan Guthrie, Watu Wamae, Stephanie Diepeveen, Steven Wooding, Jonathan Grant. 2013

Research funders, policy makers and research-
ers themselves need to evaluate research. This brief presents a decision tree to help develop a research evaluation framework to suit a particular purpose and context, from national down to program level.

**RB-9717**

The Skinny on Workplace Wellness Programs. Soeren Mattke, Hangsheng Liu, John P. Caloyeras, Christina Y. Huang, Kristin R. Van Busum, Dmitry Khodyakov, Victoria Shier. 2013

Workplace wellness programs have become increasingly common in the United States, but what do these programs look like? A 2012 national survey gives us the skinny on typical components, incentives for participation, and levels of employee engagement.

**RB-9718-A**

Do U.S. Military Interventions Occur in Clusters?. Jennifer Kavanagh. 2013

This research challenges the assumption that the timing of deployments and their distribution over time are serially independent, arguing that military interventions occur in temporal clusters driven by the number of interventions in the recent past.

**RB-9719-MERCK**


Mapping Pathways is the first integrated, research-driven and community-led project to synthesise scientific evidence and local perspectives about antiretroviral drug-based HIV prevention strategies, in South Africa, India and the United States.

**RB-9720-RC**

Linking Funding and Quality to Improve Higher Education in India. Lindsay Daugherty, Trey Miller, Rafiq Dossani, Megan Clifford. 2013

RAND researchers developed a course of action to help India implement policies and reforms that link higher education quality to funding to increase accountability, encourage greater innovation, and contribute to national goals.

**RB-9721-NRO**

The Elements of Surprise: How Professionals Prepare for and Respond to Unexpected Events. Dave Baiocchi, D. Steven Fox. 2013

This research brief summarizes the findings of a project that sought to identify common strategies used by practitioners in various professions, from professional sports to Navy SEALs, to respond to unexpected events.

**RB-9723-NRL**


This brief describes an assessment of how geospatial and sociocultural characteristics may help predict the timing and targets of terrorist attacks.

**RB-9724-NAVY**


Provides an overview of research on how observable behavioral indicators might be used to detect potential violent attacks, such as by suicide terrorists or those laying improvised explosive devices.

**RB-9725-WF**

How to Get the Most out of a Summer Learning Program. Catherine H. Augustine, Jennifer Sloan McCombs, Heather L. Schwartz, Laura Zakaras. 2013

The Wallace Foundation is funding a project in six urban school districts to combat summer learning loss. RAND evaluated the summer pro-
grams in these districts over two summers, drawing lessons for district leaders on how to create strong programs.

RB-9726

Major Changes to Medicare Would Cut Costs but Also Squeeze Enrollment and Raise Spending for Seniors. Christine Eibner, Dana P. Goldman, Jeffrey Sullivan, A. M. Garber. 2013

Potential policy changes, such as raising the eligibility age of Medicare from 65 to 67, would save Medicare from $400 billion to $1.2 trillion between 2012 and 2036 but would also reduce the number of seniors enrolled.

RB-9728-BJA

How Effective is Correctional Education? The Results of a Meta-Analysis. Lois M. Davis, Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, Jeremy N. V. Miles. 2013

To examine the effectiveness of correctional education and its association with reductions in recidivism and improvement in employment after release from prison, the authors present the results of a comprehensive literature review and meta-analysis.

RB-9730-OSD


A RAND study of the challenges that reserve component service members and their families face after deployment and the factors that contribute to successful reintegration led to a series of recommendations for the U.S. Department of Defense.

RB-9734-CMF

Will the Affordable Care Act Make Health Care More Affordable?. Sarah A. Nowak, Christine Eibner, David M. Adamson, Evan Saltzman. 2013

For most lower-income people who obtain coverage as a result of the Affordable Care Act, health care spending will fall. But spending by some newly insured higher-income people will increase because they will be now paying insurance premiums.

RB-9735-NIJ


Predictive policing is the use of analytical techniques to prevent crime or solve past crimes. A RAND study assessed some of the most promising technical tools and tactical approaches, offering recommendations for police and developers.

RB-9736-CCEG


Examines the relationship between fair value accounting and historical cost accounting and systemic risk to the financial system, including the role that accounting approaches played in the 2008 and earlier financial crises.

RB-9738-GBF


Identifying the attributes of successfully translated research (lessons from schizophrenia); headline findings and policy provocations from the Mental Health Retrosight project.

RB-9740-AMA

Factors Affecting Physician Professional Satisfaction. Mark W. Friedberg, Kristin R. Van Busum, Peggy G. Chen, Frances M. Aunon, Chau Pham, John P. Caloyeras, Soeren Mattke, Emma Pitch-
forth, Denise D. Quigley, Robert H. Brook, F. Jay Crosson, Michael Tutty. 2013

This fact sheet describes the results of research into the factors influencing physician professional satisfaction and their implications for health care.

RB-9741-SNM


Describes the Getting To Outcomes® for Home Visiting manual, a ten-step guide for planning, implementing, and evaluating home visiting programs aimed at improving outcomes for families with young children.

RB-9742-EC


Brief summary of findings and recommendations for the European Commission, from a study of Europe's policy options for a dynamic and trustworthy development of the Internet of Things.

RB-9745-NYC

The Rising Cost of Flood Insurance in New York City. Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, Bruce Bender, Aaron Kofner, David Manheim, Laura Zakaras. 2013

Even as many in New York City struggle to rebuild after Hurricane Sandy, changes in the flood insurance market are increasing premiums for those living near the coast. This brief examines the gravity of the news and what can be done in response.

RB-9746-DEIES

Does an Algebra Course with Tutoring Software Improve Student Learning?. John F. Pane, Beth Ann Griffin, Daniel F. McCaffrey, Rita Karam, Lindsay Daugherty, Andrea Phillips. 2013

Examines whether the Cognitive Tutor Algebra I (CTAI) algebra curriculum, which includes tutoring software, is effective in improving the math test scores of middle and high school students, relative to traditional algebra instruction.

RB-9747-DHHS


This infographic illustrates how communities can become more resilient as they plan ahead for potential disasters.

RB-9749-USFI


This brief outlines policy and planning lessons that have been encapsulated in a study of the U.S. military's transition out of Iraq at the end of 2011 and the handover of property and responsibilities to Embassy Baghdad and the government of Iraq.

RB-9750-BOR


Web page summarizing the Colorado River Basin Study, which evaluated the river system's resiliency and compared resource management options.

RB-9751-BJA

Serving Time or Wasting Time?. Lois M. Davis, Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, Jeremy N. V. Miles. 2013

Based on a comprehensive literature review, the authors examined the association between
correctional education and reductions in recidivism, improvements in employment upon release from prison, and the cost-effectiveness of correctional education.

RB-9752
New Approaches for Delivering Primary Care Could Reduce Predicted Physician Shortage. David I. Auerbach, Peggy G. Chen, Mark W. Friedberg, Rachel O. Reid, Christopher Lau, Peter Buerhaus, Ateev Mehrotra. 2013

If the prevalence of two innovative care delivery models—the patient-centered medical home and the nurse-managed health center—increases, projected U.S. physician shortages can be cut in half by 2025 without training a single additional physician.

RB-9754-MOD

This study provides insights into future technology and innovation models relevant to defence, in the context of a growing volume of primarily civil technology that can both impact and be leveraged by defence and security capabilities.

RGS DISSERTATIONS

RGSD-297

Across the globe, policymakers view entrepreneurship as a potential route out of poverty, even for the most disadvantaged. Many countries have developed policies to encourage business creation within this group. These dissertation papers explore the role entrepreneurship plays in the lives of the economically disadvantaged in both India and the US. The first paper examines how India's Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSME) policies affect low-income and female entrepreneurship. In addition to important policy effects, a key finding highlights that entrepreneurial social ties significantly correlate with early-stage entrepreneurship, regardless of income level. The second paper explores this result by instrumenting for the endogeneity of entrepreneurship and social ties using past vernacular newspaper circulation and population density. Instrumental variables regression substantiates the non-instrumented finding indicating social ties play a non-trivial role in increasing early-stage entrepreneurship in India. Finally, analysis of data from the US Panel Study of Income Dynamics in the third paper finds no evidence that self-employment provides any particular advantage in achieving upward mobility, or in reducing downward mobility. In contrast, family business ownership associates with more upward mobility and less downward mobility. We instrument for the endogeneity of family business ownership and mobility using tax schedule progressivity. Instrumental variables regression results substantiate the non-instrumented findings but should be interpreted with some caution.

RGSD-309

The United States Army is facing an austere budgetary environment of unknown duration. At the same time, the Army must prepare for a more diverse, burdensome and uncertain strategic environment, from conventional warfare to counterinsurgency. Anticipating these constraints, the Department of Defense (DoD) mandated the use of capability portfolio management in acquisitions, to ensure that an efficient mix of systems is being developed and fielded within strict budgetary limitations. However, broad capability portfolios contain many different fundamental capabilities, which are far from adequately studied. Further, a body of research has documented the extent and causes of cost growth, schedule delay, and cancellation in ‘major weapon systems’, but relatively less attention has been paid to the smaller, less
expensive systems that actually make up the majority of the Army's budget. These observations motivate the performance of two "fundamental" portfolio reviews within this dissertation that focus, respectively, on anti-improved explosive device (anti-IED) systems and small arms, which contain a large proportion of less expensive systems. A fundamental capability portfolio review builds "from the ground up' to assess how well the aggregations of individual developing Army systems provide for each fundamental capability. Ensuring the development of cost-effective fundamental capabilities is a prerequisite to building efficient capability portfolios.

RGSD-310
Can Economic Openness Inspire Better Corporate Governance? An Exploration of the Link between Openness and Corporate Governance based on the Asian Experience. Lisa Klautzer. 2013

This dissertation explores the link between economic openness and companies' corporate governance practices in developing countries. It establishes a conceptual framework where it considered the factors playing into the cost-benefit analysis of a company when deciding on corporate governance practices and how economic openness influences this. Drawing on data from eleven Asian countries, It then empirically tests the hypothesis that economic openness can stimulate the adoption of better corporate governance practices. It focuses on Asian countries because their accelerated economic growth in the last decades has led the way in catching up with developed countries and at the same time the region displays variation in both economic openness and firms' corporate governance practices. The results indicate a positive and statistically significant impact of economic openness on corporate governance: On average, companies in economically more open countries adopt more transparent reporting on corporate governance issues in their annual reports. These results hold when instrumenting economic openness to avoid biased results due to endogeneity between corporate governance and economic openness. From a policy perspective, these findings suggest a more market-driven approach to improving corporate governance, which may be a good alternative or complement to regulatory efforts.

RGSD-311

Improving diet quality is a key health promotion strategy. Despite substantial interest in the role of prices and financial incentives to encourage healthy eating, there is little data on population-level price interventions. This dissertation examines the effectiveness of subsidies in modifying dietary and grocery shopping behavior by evaluating a nationwide price rebate program for healthy food purchases in South Africa.

RGSD-312

The traditional bundling of health insurance with employment in the United States may distort workers' labor market choices by encouraging full-time wage and salary employment relative to part-time work, self-employment, and not working. However, disentangling the effects of employer-provided health insurance on labor market outcomes is a challenging empirical issue. To overcome this issue, the author conducts three studies which exploit three sources of variation in individual valuation of employer-provided group health care. The first study considers the differential impact of health shocks on self-employed workers and wage and salary workers using panel data from the Health and Retirement Study. He finds that among older workers in perfect health, health shocks have a larger effect on exits from self-employment than on exits from wage and salary work, implying that extending group coverage to small firm owners may reduce the number of health-related firm failures. The second study uses data from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), and was originally intended to examine the effect of state-level dependent
coverage expansions on employment outcomes for young adults. Instead, he uncovers new evidence that these reforms have had a more limited impact on young adults' insurance rates than indicated by previous research. The third study again uses ASEC data, but considers the effects of the Affordable Care Act's federal-level dependent coverage expansion on young adults' labor market outcomes. He finds that these reforms did effectively increase the reported holding of nonspousal dependent coverage, and initial results indicate a significant association with reduced labor force participation. However, further investigation reveals that the target population's relative withdrawal from the labor force began prior to the implementation of the insurance reform, and is likely driven by the economic recession.

RGSD-313
Policy Impacts on Wind and Solar Innovation: New Results Based on Article Counts. Eileen Hlavka. 2013

Predicting the effects of climate policies on energy use and the economy requires understanding how they will affect innovation. Yet, little empirical research exists in this area. This study helps fill the gap, using the number of relevant academic journal articles published per month as a proxy for innovation in wind and solar energy. Tens of thousands of articles are counted using Bayesian logistic classification methods. The first of three essays finds that solar and wind innovation increase with U.S. research and renewable energy production subsidies. Production subsidies are represented by the Production Tax Credit and Investment Tax Credit for renewable energy, taken together, whose effect on innovation has not been measured before. Wind and solar patents give similar results with respect to research subsidies but are too coarse a measure to identify tax credit effects, as described in the second essay. The third and final essay identifies articles on monocrystalline silicon and thin film solar panels, the two main types of solar energy research. Together, these essays provide new methods for producing article count time series; new data describing solar and wind innovation; parameters enabling future climate policy models to incorporate effects on innovation; and results suggesting direct and indirect U.S. policies have encouraged solar and wind energy research.

RGSD-315

This dissertation consists of three essays that summarize the author's contributions to the study of flood risk in coastal Louisiana during and following its 2012 Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast, an action-oriented plan consisting of over one hundred projects designed to minimize future land loss and flood risk while simultaneously considering negative impacts on fisheries and other ecosystem services. The first paper introduces a new methodology for estimating the probability distribution of flooding on the interior of a ring levee/floodwall system. The second paper describes the Coastal Louisiana Risk Assessment (CLARA) model, of which the author was the lead developer. This model fully implements the methodology outlined in the first paper and was used to evaluate the impacts of candidate protection projects on flood risk. The third manuscript relates work done subsequent to the Master Plan's approval. It uses CLARA to develop a framework for allocating the $10.2 billion designated for nonstructural risk reduction measures such as elevating homes and floodproofing commercial and industrial properties.

RGSD-316
Emerging Infrastructure Financing Mechanisms in Sub-Saharan Africa. Tewodaj Mengistu. 2013

It is widely acknowledged that infrastructure plays a fundamental role in stimulating economic growth in developing countries. Conversely, the large infrastructure gap in low and middle income countries (LMICs) is a major impediment to growth. The deficit is particularly acute for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) where new infrastructure investment needs are estimated at US $22 billion a year for the next decade. While many SSA countries are unable to finance these investments on
their own, the continent has experienced a significant increase in infrastructure investments since the 2000s. A substantial portion of these investments is coming from “non-traditional” sources: The private sector and emerging countries, especially China. However, the determinants of these investments, the terms of engagement underlying the new flows, and the associated tradeoffs are not well-understood. From the policy perspective, while the rise of funding for infrastructure is welcome, if the resources are not channeled adequately, the risk is that the funds will not be invested in a way that would contribute to economic growth and development, and will therefore be wasted. Thus, the overall goal of this dissertation is to better understand the new flows and their policy implications. Given that the issues associated with Chinese and private sector financing are very different in nature, the dissertation takes a mixed-method approach and is broadly divided into two parts. In a first part, a systematic qualitative comparison between the Chinese approach to infrastructure financing in SSA and that of other large multi- and bilateral financiers is undertaken. Unlike previous research, this dissertation takes a holistic approach and compares the different financing models using a framework that assesses infrastructure financing along the “lifecycle” of an infrastructure investment – from the planning stage to the monitoring and upkeep of the facility once it has been built. In a second part, the determinants and the extent of private participation in infrastructure (PPI) in SSA are compared to that in other LMICs using a cross-country panel regression framework. Additionally, using theoretical findings from the literature on the broader topic of private delivery of public services, the contracting mechanisms used for PPI are further explored.

RGSD-317
The Influence of Contact with Children, Contact with Healthcare Professionals, and Age on Influenza Vaccine Uptake. Amber Smith. 2013

While the influenza vaccine is safe, efficacious, and recommended for everyone over the age of six months, rates of vaccination for seasonal influenza remain sub-optimal. During the 2011-2012 influenza season, only 39% of adults were vaccinated against influenza while the Healthy People 2020 goals aim to achieve vaccination rates of 80-90% (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2012; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2012). This dissertation consists of three papers which assessed factors associated with influenza vaccination among several populations, including healthcare professionals, adults who have close contact with children, and young and middle-aged adults, using data from focus groups, and the 2009 and 2010 RAND Influenza Vaccine Tracking Surveys. The main findings from the papers are 1) Healthcare professionals with children in the household were more likely to be vaccinated for H1N1 influenza but were no more likely to be vaccinated for seasonal influenza than healthcare professionals without children in the household, 2) Healthcare provider-issued reminders and recommendations for influenza vaccination were positively associated with influenza vaccine uptake among all adults regardless of age, and 3) Childcare workers were concerned that influenza vaccination would make them sick and were distrustful of physicians’ advice to be vaccinated for influenza.

RGSD-318
Three Essays on Child Labor and Education in Developing Countries. Seo Yeon Hong. 2013

This dissertation seeks to understand the mechanism of a household’s decision on child labor and educational investment by proposing a theoretical framework, examining the empirical evidence, and providing policy evaluation and recommendations. In the theoretical framework, it addresses the factors related to the educational investment and child labor such as living below the subsistence level of consumption (poverty), the opportunity cost of education (the child’s wage), and the return to education. The first chapter focuses on the household’s educational investment decision over the life cycle and addresses the effect of birth order on the educational attainment and child labor supply under binding budget and credit constraints. The empirical evidence from Tanzania suggests there are ‘delays’ in schooling
for the latter-born children and 'school dropout' for the earlier-born children. In the second chapter, it empirically estimates the labor supply for children in the family farm in Tanzania. The supply curve is downward sloping, suggesting that poverty is the main cause of child labor. The third chapter focuses on the evaluation of specific policies designed to encourage the educational investment for girls - the reduction of tuition and the provision of a stipend in Bangladesh. This program is intended to promote the female education by lowering the cost of schooling. It evaluates the long-term effect of the program by estimating the effect on completed years of schooling, age of marriage, and labor force participation of married women.

RGSD-319

Managing homeland security risks involves balancing concerns about numerous types of accidents, disasters, and terrorist attacks. These risks can vary greatly in kind and consequence, and as a result are perceived differently. How people perceive the risks around them influences the choices they make about activities to pursue, opportunities to take, and situations to avoid. Reliably capturing these choices in risk management is a challenging example of comparative risk assessment. The National Academy of Sciences review of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) risk analysis identifies developing methods of comparative risk assessment as an analytic priority for homeland security planning and analysis. The Deliberative Method for Ranking Risks incorporates recommendations from the empirical literature on risk perceptions into both the description of the risks and the process of eliciting preferences from individuals and groups. It has been empirically validated with the participation of hundreds of citizens, risk managers, and policy makers in the context of managing risks to health, safety, and the environment. However, these methods have not as of yet been used in addressing the challenge of managing natural disaster and terrorism hazards. Steps in this effort include first identifying the set of attributes that must be covered when describing terrorism and disaster hazards in a comprehensive manner, then developing concise summaries of existing knowledge of how the hazards in a unique comparative dataset of a broad set of homeland security risks. Using these materials, the study elicits relative concerns about the hazards that are being managed. The relative concerns about hazards provide a starting point for prioritizing solutions for reducing risks to homeland security. This research presents individuals' relative concerns about homeland security hazards and the attributes which influence those concerns. The consistency and agreement of the rankings, as well as the individual satisfaction with the process and results, suggest that the deliberative method for ranking risks can be appropriately applied in the homeland security domain.

RGSD-320

Economic development zones (EDZs) are employed by many countries as policy instruments to foster economic growth and technological innovation and increase exports and employment. Since the 1980s, the Chinese government has established more than 10 types of EDZs; each type employs a combination of preferential policies set by the central government and zone specific policies tailored to attract businesses and investors. This dissertation finds that EDZs have generated a substantial share of China's industrial output, value added, exports and attracted large share of foreign direct investment (FDI). Increases in these outputs from EDZs have contributed substantially to China's economic growth. Based on a systematic review of the historical data and policies for EDZs in China, this study creates a unique classification system for the development path of these zones and identified four distinct phases. The dissertation also employs data from over 50 ETDZs and their host cities and a difference-in-differences (DID) model to analyze the impact on foreign direct investment in the zones of China's 2008 change in corporate income tax law. It finds that after the 2008 tax reform 10-14 percent less FDI
flowed into the zones relative to the other areas in their host cities. The results differ to some extent across zones. Using a case study approach, this dissertation finds that EDZs have been able to partially offset the effects of the 2008 change in tax policy. Guangzhou Development District (GDD) has adopted policies providing financial incentives, to foster S&T, and to attract talent to mitigate the effects of the national policy change ending favorable tax treatment for companies located in zones. Many of these policies were successful (e.g. the number of expatriate experts attracted), but GDD still faces competition from other zones. These findings provide policy makers with lessons learned from China and ways to use zones as a successful tool to accelerate growth in economic output and exports. As the zones mature, governments may wish to scale back the preferential policies provided by these zones. The dissertation concludes with policy recommendations that the zone management may consider to sustain growth besides the incentive packages they offer.

RGSD-321

Science and technology policy continues to be limited by how little is known about the drivers of innovation. One barrier in conducting systematic studies is the lack of an objective measure for innovation. Patents continue to be an attractive measurement tool, but many questions remain about their comprehensiveness, relevance in different domains, and accuracy given the highly skewed distributions seen in different estimates of patent value. This study develops a new approach to measuring research and innovation performance using patents by examining the trends in patent filings over time within organizations and within technology classes. Within any single organization's patent portfolio, the sequence of patent filings over time in any given class tends to follow one of four patterns. These within-organization, within-class patterns are potentially signatures of specific research and commercialization approaches which have innovative connotations. This study develops several hypotheses regarding the organizational drivers of these patenting patterns and, using data from the DOD laboratories, demonstrates how these patenting patterns can be used to study the relationships between the rate and type of innovation and various quantitative and qualitative organizational characteristics.

RGSD-322

Many rural agricultural areas around the world are facing severely depleted groundwater resources, which farmers rely on to increase agricultural productivity through irrigation. If groundwater in these areas is to be sustainably utilized, total withdrawals must be diminished from their current levels, which may cause a welfare loss on the part of farmers and their communities. The level of welfare loss (if any) and its distribution will depend which of a wide array of policies are implemented to curtail water use. In theory, the policies may take many forms, including direct and indirect rationing, direct and indirect marginal pricing, tradable water rights, and subsidizing water efficient technologies such as microirrigation. Depending on the environment in which they are implemented, these policies vary widely in terms of cost, effectiveness, and political feasibility, and may lead to many non-obvious interactions when multiple policies are implemented simultaneously. This research contributes to a policy debate motivated by the situation in North Gujarat, India, where a mix of recently enacted policies has somewhat helped to improve the groundwater situation, but in an inefficient manner. Specifically, this research is aimed at understanding the changes water market participants may experience should there be a move to formalize water markets and establish tradable water rights — a costly and politically challenging proposition, but one with ostensibly significant advantages.

Throughout the history of Air Force strategic airlift, changing national security needs have shaped the required amount of capacity the fleet must be able to provide combatant commanders. As the requirement has varied, force planners have acted to meet it through acquisition or divestment of aircraft. Currently, the Air Force faces a problem of excess capacity with the fleet able to provide more airlift than needed under the requirement provided by MCRS-16. In response to the excess capability, policy makers have decided to retire C-5As with remaining service life. In a static world, this makes sense but uncertainty about the future means that a requirement increase at some point is almost a certainty. Given the likelihood of a requirement change, it may be rational to hold on to some or all of the excess. Then, if the requirement were to increase in the future, available aircraft may be used rather than procuring additional capacity. This dissertation explores other options for dealing with excess capacity and their relative cost effectiveness. It does so by modeling future requirements with geometric Brownian motion and considering alternatives like keeping aircraft in an inviolate storage state or maintaining them in the active inventory. It further assesses how near term decisions by policy makers, like keeping the C-17 line open or closed, affect long term costs.

RGSD-324
Fighting Obesity in the United States with State Legislation. Stephanie S. Chan. 2013

Obesity is a problem of epidemic proportions in the U.S. There is a role for government involvement to reduce and prevent this public health problem of obesity. Strategies for obesity prevention are moving away from focusing on the individual alone and towards an ecological model to address environmental and societal influences on behavior. Obesity prevention efforts are taking place at national, state and local levels. Since individual states have fiscal and legislative authority and regulatory powers for public health policy, this project will focus at the state level. Various states have already implemented nutrition standards for school meals, taxes on foods of low nutritional standards, or require weight-related assessments for children and adolescents. Given the need to address ecological factors and the complexities of the policy making process, “Does state legislation reduce and prevent obesity at the state level? If not, why?” The study’s aims are to: (1) describe the landscape of obesity prevention legislation, including how legislation compares to research-based policy recommendations; (2) examine the association between obesity prevention legislation and obesity prevalence and other weight outcomes; (3) identify the process of how obesity prevention legislation are formulated and implemented, including factors that facilitate or hinder the process; and (4) suggest strategies to improve role of state legislation in preventing obesity.

RESEARCH REPORTS

RR-100-AF

This report is one of a series designed to support Air Force leaders in promoting resilience among its Airmen, civilian employees, and Air Force families. It examines the relationship between spiritual fitness and resilience, using key constructs found in the scientific literature: a spiritual worldview, personal religious or spiritual practices, support from a spiritual community, and spiritual coping. The literature shows that possessing a sense of meaning and purpose in life is strongly positively related to quality of life and improved health and functioning. The authors find that diverse types of spiritual interventions are linked to improved resilience and well-being. These interventions focus mainly on the individual, but some address the military unit, the family, and the community.

RR-104-AF
Physical Fitness and Resilience: A Review
of Relevant Constructs, Measures, and Links to Well-Being. Sean Robson. 2013

This report is one of a series designed to support Air Force leaders in promoting resilience among its Airmen, civilian employees, and Air Force family members. It examines the relationship between physical fitness and resilience, using key constructs found in the scientific literature that address work-related physical fitness and health-related physical fitness. Supporting or increasing the levels of physical fitness identified in this report may facilitate resilience and can protect Airmen, civilian employees, and Air Force families from the negative effects of stress. The report also reviews interventions designed to promote physical fitness applicable at the individual, unit, family, and community levels.

RR-107-AF

This report is one of a series designed to support Air Force leaders in promoting resilience among its Airmen, civilian employees, and Air Force family members. It examines the relationship between medical fitness and resilience, using key constructs found in the scientific literature, which address preventive care, the presence and management of injuries and chronic conditions, and facilitators and barriers to access of appropriate health care. Supporting or increasing the levels of the key measures of medical fitness identified in this report may facilitate resilience and can protect Airmen, civilian employees, and Air Force families from the negative effects of stress. The report also reviews interventions designed to promote those constructs, focusing generally on preventive care as one of the most promising ways to reduce the prevalence and burden associated with medical conditions and injuries.

RR-108-AF

This report is one of a series of reports designed to support Air Force leadership in promoting resilience among Airmen, its civilian employees, and Air Force family members. One key component to resilience is social fitness, or the combined resources a person gets from his or her social world. This concept encompasses the availability and maintenance of social relationships, and the ability to utilize those ties to manage stressors and successfully perform tasks. Social fitness resources are the aspects of those relationships that strengthen a person's ability to withstand and rebound from challenges and even grow from them. U.S. Airmen and their families face several unique challenges that can strain the strength and accessibility of these resources, particularly geographic movement. This report identifies several scales and indexes used in social science research to measure three primary social fitness resources, emotional support, instrumental support, and informational support, and proposes that interventions aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of social support should focus on (1) sociodemographic characteristics and dispositional traits; (2) dynamics that strengthen social groups, support networks, and teams; (3) practices that improve social skills and promote more frequent and constructive interactions; and (4) activities that reduce conflict and group division. Particular attention is given to interventions that utilize cyber or virtual communities as an effective means of increasing social connectedness and social support among U.S. Airmen and their families.

RR-110-OSD
Analyses of the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce: Update to Methods and Results through FY 2011. Susan M. Gates, Elizabeth Roth, Sinduja Srinivasan, Lindsay Daugherty. 2013

The organic defense acquisition workforce consists of military personnel and Department of Defense civilian personnel who provide the management, technical, and business capabilities needed to oversee defense acquisition programs from start to finish. This workforce must itself be managed so that the right numbers of the right personnel are in the right positions at the right time. Since 2006,
RAND has been helping develop data-based tools to support analysis of this workforce. This volume updates a 2008 report by documenting revisions to methods, providing descriptive information on the workforce through fiscal year 2011, and providing a user’s manual for a model that can help managers project workforce needs through 2021 under different assumptions about the future. The report illustrates the use of the model.

RR-112-A


The Military Health System (MHS) and the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) have been among the nation’s leaders in health information technology (IT), including the development of health IT systems and electronic health records that summarize patients’ care from multiple providers. Health IT interoperability within MHS and across MHS partners, including VHA, is one of ten goals in the current MHS Strategic Plan. As a step toward achieving improved interoperability, the MHS is seeking to develop a research roadmap to better coordinate health IT research efforts, address IT capability gaps, and reduce programmatic risk for its enterprise projects. This report contributes to that effort by identifying gaps in research, policy, and practice involving patient privacy, consent, and identity management that need to be addressed to bring about improved quality and efficiency of care through health information exchange. Major challenges include (1) designing a meaningful patient consent procedure, (2) recording patients’ consent preferences and designing procedures to implement restrictions on disclosures of protected health information, and (3) advancing knowledge regarding the best technical approaches to performing patient identity matches and how best to monitor results over time. Using a sociotechnical framework, this report suggests steps for overcoming these challenges and topics for future research.

RR-113-OSD


The dynamic retention model (DRM) is a state-of-the-art modeling capability that supports decisionmaking about workforce management policy. The DRM can be applied in a wide variety of workforce contexts for a variety of compensation and personnel policies, though to date the focus has been on supporting military compensation decisions to sustain the all-volunteer force in the United States. While the DRM is an extremely powerful tool, a drawback in the use of the model to date is that it has focused on the steady state. That is, implementations of the model to date show only the retention and cost effects of alternative policies when the entire workforce is under the new policy versus when the workforce is under existing policy. The research presented in this report extends DRM to allow simulations of the effects of alternative policies both in the steady state and in the transition to the steady state. It also shows the effects of alternative implementation strategies and how different policies can affect how quickly the population and costs move toward the new steady state.

RR-114-ODNI

Workforce Planning in the Intelligence Community: A Retrospective. Charles Nemfakos, Bernard D. Rostker, Raymond E. Conley, Stephanie Young, William A. Williams, Jeffrey Engstrom, Barbara Bicksler, Sara Beth Elson, Joseph Jenkins, Lianne Kennedy-Boudali, Donald Temple. 2013

The U.S. intelligence community has a continuing and important role to play in providing the best intelligence and analytic insight possible to aid the nation’s leaders in making decisions and taking action. Executing this role will require unprecedented collaboration and information sharing. The personnel throughout the intelligence agencies are essential to accomplishing these tasks. The intelligence community has made significant progress during the past decade in rebuilding its workforce and developing capabilities lost during the 1990s. As decisionmakers look ahead to a future
most certainly defined by constrained budgets, it will be important to avoid repeating the post–Cold War drawdown experience and losing capability in a similar way because the consequences of such actions can be long lasting. This report chronicles intelligence community efforts over more than half a decade to improve community-wide workforce planning and management. It describes workforce planning tools that will help decisionmakers maintain a workforce capable of meeting the challenges that lie ahead, even as budgets decline. In addition, the community's collective efforts to take a more strategic approach to workforce planning point to a number of important considerations that serve as guideposts for the future: (1) rebuilding lost capability takes time, (2) resource flexibility is needed, (3) risk is an essential element in workforce planning, (4) systematic planning shores up requirements, and (5) the supply of military personnel is likely to decline. These lessons learned through an era of workforce rebuilding can inform resource decisions today and in the years to come.

RR-117-CAHF
Exploring the Addition of Physician Identifiers to the California Hospital Discharge Data Set. Cheryl L. Damberg, Sandra H. Berry, Nicole Schmidt Hackbarth. 2013

To advance consideration of whether California should collect and release physician-identified data, RAND conducted a study to explore issues associated with requiring the inclusion of physician identifiers in the California hospital discharge data set and the potential use of physician-identified data by the state and/or release to others. RAND researchers conducted interviews with a broad set of California stakeholders, reviewed the legal and regulatory authority of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to collect and release physician identifiers, and interviewed representatives from other states to understand any issues encountered by the states in their collection and use of physician-identified data. The authors found that physician-identified data could be useful to a variety of stakeholders. Of the 48 states that have hospital discharge reporting programs, all but California collect physician identifiers and do so without substantial burden to hospitals. States vary in their release policies, but those who do release the data have not reported problems. California stakeholders expressed concerns related to who would have access to the data, how the data would be analyzed, and how consumers would interpret the information, which should be carefully considered in efforts to advance the collection of physician identifiers in the California hospital discharge data.

RR-118
China's Foreign Aid and Government-Sponsored Investment Activities: Scale, Content, Destinations, and Implications. Charles Wolf, Jr., Xiao Wang, Eric Warner. 2013

With the world's second largest economy, China has the capacity to engage in substantial programs of economic assistance and government-sponsored investments in 93 emerging-market countries. In the first decade of the 21st century, China has expanded and directed this capacity in these countries for both their benefit and for China's own benefit. Using several data sources and aggregation methods, RAND researchers built a large database, expanding upon prior Congressional Research Service data and enabling the programs to be more fully described and analyzed. Access to the database is available to interested readers who wish to request it from RAND. The RAND research assessed the scale, trends, and composition of these programs in the emerging-market economies of six regions: Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, and East Asia. Finally, the research derived inferences and insights from the analysis that may enhance understanding of the programs and policies pertaining to them. In general, China's use of foreign aid and government-sponsored investment activities has burgeoned in recent years, with emphasis on building infrastructure and increasing supplies of natural resources (including energy resources and ferrous and nonferrous minerals). Loans that include substantial subsidies provide financing for many of these programs, but the loans are accompanied by rigorous debt-servicing conditions that distinguish China's foreign aid from the grant
financing that characterizes development aid pro-
vided by the United States and other nations of
the Organization for Economic Cooperation and
Development.

RR-122-CCBHO
Transforming Systems for Parental Depres-
sion and Early Childhood Developmental Delays:
Findings and Lessons Learned from the Helping
Families Raise Healthy Children Initiative. Dana
Schultz, Kerry A. Reynolds, Lisa Sontag-Padilla,
Susan L. Lovejoy, Ray Firth, Harold Alan Pincus.
2013

Many families experience the often co-occurring
challenges of parental depression and early child-
hood developmental delays. The Helping Families
Raise Healthy Children initiative, implemented in
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, addressed these
challenges by mobilizing and aligning the early
intervention and behavioral health systems. The
initiative focused on three components of service
delivery: (1) screening and identification of fami-
lies at risk for parental depression, (2) referrals for
those identified as being at risk, and (3) engage-
ment in relationship-based services provided by
both the early intervention and behavioral health
systems that addressed the needs of parents and
young children in a parent-child relationship con-
text. More than 4,000 caregivers (primarily moth-
ers) received formal screening for depression
through the initiative, representing a screening
rate of 63 percent. In addition to formal screen-
ing, some self-identified or were identified by com-
community partners as being at risk for depression. In
total, nearly 700 caregivers at risk for depression
were identified. Among these, the referral rate was
62 percent; 71 percent of those referred engaged
in services. These high rates of referral and en-
gagement likely reflect several important compo-
nents of the initiative that were designed to re-
duce barriers to obtaining services, including the
 provision of mobile services, an emphasis on the
parent-child relationship in both early intervention
and behavioral health settings, and improvement
of cross-system communication and collabora-
tion. The Helping Families Raise Healthy Children
initiative demonstrates the potential gains associ-
ated with improved cross-system care, and could
serve as a model for similar initiatives in a variety
of domains.

RR-124-AF
Assessment of Beddown Alternatives for the
F-35. Ronald G. McGarvey, James H. Bigelow,
Gary James Briggs, Peter Buryk, Raymond E.
Conley, John G. Drew, Perry Shameem Firoz,
Julie Kim, Lance Menthe, S. Craig Moore, William
W. Taylor, William A. Williams. 2013

As currently planned, the F-35 Joint Strike Fight-
er is the most costly aircraft acquisition program in
Defense Department history. One approach to en-
suring program affordability could be to increase
the number of Primary Aerospace Vehicles Autho-
rized (PAA) per combat-coded squadron, with a
resulting reduction in the number of F-35 combat-
coded squadrons. RAND explored the impact of
increasing the PAA per squadron, adjusting the
mix of PAA across the Active and Reserve Compo-
ents, and adjusting the percentage of the Active
Component PAA assigned to home-station loca-
tions in the continental United States. Researchers
considered 28 beddown alternatives, with a maxi-
imum of 36 PAA per squadron, and determined
that all beddowns could satisfy surge deployment
requirements and most could also satisfy rotation-
al requirements within specified deploy-to-dwell
ratios. Increasing squadron size was determined
to significantly reduce (a) the flying costs neces-
sary to achieve pilot absorption requirements, (b)
maintenance manpower requirements, and (c) to-
tal support equipment procurement costs, while
little additional infrastructure capacity would be
required under any of the 28 basing alternatives
considered. Additional analysis suggested that as-
signment policy would have more effect on leader
development than either squadron size or the ac-
tive-reserve mix.
Craig Moore, William W. Taylor, William A. Williams. 2013

As currently planned, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter is the most costly aircraft acquisition program in Defense Department history. One approach to ensuring program affordability could be to increase the number of Primary Aerospace Vehicles Authorized (PAA) per combat-coded squadron, with a resulting reduction in the number of F-35 combat-coded squadrons. RAND explored the impact of increasing the PAA per squadron, adjusting the mix of PAA across the Active and Reserve Components, and adjusting the percentage of the Active Component PAA assigned to home-station locations in the continental United States. Researchers considered 28 beddown alternatives, with a maximum of 36 PAA per squadron, and determined that all beddowns could satisfy surge deployment requirements and most could also satisfy rotational requirements within specified deploy-to-dwell ratios. Increasing squadron size was determined to significantly reduce (a) the flying costs necessary to achieve pilot absorption requirements, (b) maintenance manpower requirements, and (c) total support equipment procurement costs, while little additional infrastructure capacity would be required under any of the 28 basing alternatives considered. Additional analysis suggested that assignment policy would have more effect on leader development than either squadron size or the active-reserve mix.

RR-126-OSD
The Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center Care Coordination Program: Assessment of Program Structure, Activities, and Implementation. Laurie T. Martin, Coreen Farris, Andrew M. Parker, Caroline Epley. 2013

Improvised explosive devices have been used extensively against U.S. forces during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom and have been one of the leading causes of death. Injuries among survivors often include traumatic brain injuries (TBIs). Those recovering from TBIs often find they must coordinate services across multiple systems of care to meet all their medical and psychological health needs. This task is difficult even for those without the cognitive challenges associated with TBI and may prove overwhelming or even impossible, particularly during periods of transition from inpatient to outpatient services or from active duty to veteran status, for example. Although case management and care coordination are readily available for those who have experienced a severe TBI, fewer resources are available for those with symptomatic mild and moderate TBI. This report focuses on a program designed to facilitate care coordination for individuals with mild and moderate TBI, the Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center Care Coordination Program. It summarizes RAND's assessment of the program's structure, activities, and implementation. To address the goals above, the authors conducted semistructured interviews in person with program administrators and via telephone with regional care coordinators. The subsequent analysis identified innovative practices, continuing challenges, and lessons learned. The recommendations provided here suggest strategies for meeting these challenges while maintaining the benefits possible through this novel approach to care.

RR-130-OSD
Promoting Online Voices for Countering Violent Extremism. Todd C. Helmus, Erin York, Peter Chalk. 2013

American Muslims have played an important role in helping to counter violent extremism (CVE) and support for al-Qa'ida, and are increasingly using the Internet and social media to these ends. Discussions with a number of Muslim leaders active in social media suggest that it is possible to expand such efforts even further, and doing so is a major objective of the August 2011 White House strategy to counter violent extremism. RAND researchers reviewed literature and interviewed American Muslims experienced in social media to understand and explain key challenges facing Muslim activists against extremism, and to identify ways in which the public and private sector can help empower CVE voices online. Their recommendations include reducing the national security focus of CVE where possible: addressing sources
of mistrust within the Muslim community, focusing engagement and education on those influential in social media, and enhancing both government and private-sector funding and engagement.

RR-133-NIC

The United States economy, and especially its manufacturing sector, is dependent on the supply of raw and semi-finished materials used to make products. While the United States has extensive mineral resources and is a leading global materials producer, a high percentage of many materials critical to U.S. manufacturing are imported, sometimes from a country that has the dominant share of a material's global production and export. This report specifically identifies 14 critical materials for which production is concentrated in countries with weak governance, as indicated by the World Governance Indicators published by the World Bank. China is the controlling producer of 11 of these critical raw materials, nine of which have been identified as having high economic importance and high supply risk. As its market share and domestic consumption of critical materials has grown, China has instituted production controls, export restrictions, mine closings, and company consolidations that have led to two-tier pricing, which creates pressure to move manufacturing to China and contributes to strong price increases for these materials on the world market. To mitigate the impact of these market distortions on the global manufacturing sector, this report suggests the need for actions that (1) increase resiliency to supply disruptions or market distortions and (2) provide early warning of developing problems concerning the concentration of production.

RR-137-A
Improving Inventory Management of Organizational and Individual Equipment at Central Issue Facilities. Carol E. Fan, Elvira N. Loredo. 2013

The Army’s Central Issue Facilities (CIFs) do not have a formal mechanism signaling when to review inventory levels and when and whether to requisition items. Logistics leaders need a routinized inventory review process to help improve inventory management practices. The current process is based on managers' experience and expert judgment, which are not always empirically based, and because of local differences, is executed unevenly and typically infrequently. As a result, there is a perception that many CIFs have significantly more clothing and equipment inventory than required to meet soldiers' needs. The report appendices provide an in-depth description of how inventory levels should be set, including which items to order, when to order, and how much to order. They also address the question of how to identify materiel that is available for lateral transfer.

RR-139-DH
Alternatives to Peer Review in Research Project Funding: 2013 Update. Susan Guthrie, Benoit Guerin, Helen Wu, Sharif Ismail, Steven Wooding. 2013

Peer review is often considered the gold standard for reviewing research proposals. However, it is not always the best methodology for every research funding process. Public and private funders that support research as wide-ranging as basic science, defence technology and social science use a diverse set of strategies to advance knowledge in their respective fields. This report highlights a range of approaches that offer alternatives to, or modifications of, traditional peer review – alternatives that address many of the shortcomings in peer review effectiveness and efficiency. The appropriateness of these different approaches will depend on the funder's organisational structure and mission, the type of research they wish to fund, as well as short- and long-term financial constraints. We hope that the information presented in this pack of cards will inspire experimentation amongst research funders by showing how the research funding process can be changed, and give funders the confidence to try novel methods by explaining where and how similar approaches have been used previously. We encourage funders to be as inquisitive about their funding systems as they are about the re-
search they support and make changes in ways that can be subsequently evaluated, for instance using randomised controlled trials.1 Such an approach would allow researchers to learn more about the effects of different methods of funding and, over time, to improve their knowledge of the most effective ways to support research.

RR-145-A

Measuring Army Deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan. Dave Baiocchi. 2013

In October 2008, Army leadership asked the RAND Arroyo Center to assess the demands placed upon the Army by deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan. The resulting analysis (documented in Army Deployments to OIF and OEF, DB-587-A) found that the Army had provided over 1 million troop-years to Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). In addition, most active-duty soldiers deploying to these operations were on their second or third tour. This report serves as an update to the original documented briefing. The Army has now provided more than 1.5 million troop-years to OEF and OIF/Operation New Dawn. There have also been two noteworthy trends since the original study: From December 2008 to December 2011, the cumulative amount of time that a soldier has spent deployed has increased (on average) by 28 percent, and the fraction of active-duty soldiers who have not yet deployed has decreased, from 33 percent to 27 percent.

RR-146-OSD

Lessons from Department of Defense Disaster Relief Efforts in the Asia-Pacific Region. Jennifer D. P. Moroney, Stephanie Pezard, Laurel E. Miller, Jeffrey Engstrom, Abby Doll. 2013

The Department of Defense has long been able to play a major role in international humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR) due to its unique capabilities, manpower, and forward-deployed resources. The Asia-Pacific region is of particular importance to the United States because it bears the brunt of more than half of the world’s natural disasters and is home to numerous key U.S. allies. In an effort to improve the effectiveness of HA/DR operations in the future, this report analyzes recent operations in Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Japan, and identifies lessons that have emerged in the areas of (1) interagency coordination, (2) communication with the affected country, (3) coordination with other state and non-state actors, (4) prospects for U.S. security cooperation and building partner capacity for HA/DR, and (5) prospects for the increased involvement of regional organizations in HA/DR. This report also identifies complementary capabilities and comparative advantages that exist around the region, presents options for leveraging these capabilities to deal with future disasters, and assesses various crisis management mechanisms involving allies and partners that can be applied to other contingencies.

RR-148-AF

Maximizing Throughput at Soft Airfields. Christopher A. Mouton. 2013

Aircraft operations on soft fields are limited due to field rutting. Each subsequent aircraft pass, defined as one takeoff and one landing, increases field rutting until the field reaches a point where further aircraft operations are no longer permissible. The ability of aircraft to operate on soft fields is often expressed as a function of aircraft landing weight and the California Bearing Ratio (CBR) of the field (which measures the ability of the soil to resist compressive loads). Because soft fields can support only a limited number of takeoffs and landings, it is important to understand how to maximize the cargo throughput at these soft fields. The calculations in this document show that there exists an optimum landing weight that allows for maximum cargo delivery. This optimum landing weight is constant and independent of both aircraft ramp weight and field CBR. There is also a maximum landing weight at which a given cargo requirement can be met. The author illustrates these calculations using the C-17A, which is one of the options being considered in the joint future theater airlift analysis of alternatives.

RR-150-AF

A Cost Analysis of the U.S. Air Force Overseas

This report seeks to inform the debate over the extent of U.S. military presence overseas by providing a rigorous estimate of the costs associated with maintaining U.S. Air Force installations and units overseas rather than in the United States. The authors describe the various types of expenditures required to maintain bases and military units overseas and estimate current costs using official data and econometric modeling. They provide a cost model of overseas presence for policymakers to weigh alternative posture options. Their main findings are that while it does cost more to maintain force structures and installations overseas rather than in the United States, the total cost of doing so for the Air Force’s current overseas posture is small relative to the Air Force’s overall budget.

RR-151-OSD
Sea Power and American Interests in the Western Pacific. David C. Gompert. 2013

China sees American sea power in East Asian waters as threatening to itself, its regional aspirations, and possibly its global access. So it is mounting a challenge with anti-ship missiles, submarines, and a growing fleet of its own. However, the United States will not relinquish its sea power, which it sees as needed to maintain its influence and stability, despite China’s growing might, in this vital region. History shows that rivalries between established and rising sea powers tend to end badly, to wit: Britain versus Germany before World War I and the United States versus Japan before World War II. In this case, technology that enables the targeting of surface ships, especially aircraft carriers, favors the challenger, China. The United States can exploit technology more boldly than it has previously to make its sea power less vulnerable by relying more on submarines, drones, and smaller, elusive, widely distributed strike platforms. Yet, such a U.S. strategy could take decades and even then be vulnerable to Chinese cyber-war. Therefore, in parallel with making its sea power more survivable, the United States should propose an alternative to confrontation at sea: East Asian multilateral maritime-security cooperation, with China invited to join. While China might be wary that such a regional arrangement would be designed to contain and constrain it, the alternative of exclusion and isolation could induce China to join.

RR-152-OSD

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), a U.S. Department of Defense office (DoD), asked the RAND Corporation to study the implications that using the Reserve Components (RCs) as an operational force can have for employers in view of employment rights protections for RC members. Specifically, ESGR wanted to know whether changes are needed to the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), 1994 legislation designed to prevent hiring discrimination and bolster job protection for members of the armed forces, including those of the RCs; ESGR support programs; or RC activation and deployment policies, given the increased mobilization of the National Guard and Reserve and the continuing need to balance the rights, duties, and obligations of employers, RC members, and RC members’ families. The study involved the review and analysis of existing research and data related to USERRA and the effects on employers of employee absences more generally, an analysis of the 2011 DoD National Survey of Employers, focus groups with employers conducted in 2012, interviews with RC chiefs conducted in 2011, and a legal and legislative history review of USERRA. This report describes key findings from the analysis.

RR-152/1-OSD
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RR-153-AF
Virtual Collaboration for a Distributed Enterprise. Amado Cordova, Kirsten M. Keller, Lance Menthe, Carl Rhodes. 2013

The geographic diversity of many military enterprises, along with that of their partners and customers, has made virtual collaboration indispensable for conducting daily operations. Virtual collaboration tools can enable intrasite and intersite collaborative analyses, allow for sites to provide more effective surge capacity, and allow the regional expertise developed at each site to be applied wherever necessary across the enterprise. But communication between non-colocated (virtual) teams poses important challenges, including potential difficulty building cohesiveness and trust among team members and difficulty establishing a common understanding of information or situations. This report addresses these challenges through an assessment of three modes of virtual collaboration, computer-mediated communication, audioconferencing, and videoconferencing, and recommends several ways for intelligence enterprises to tackle them using virtual collaboration tools. These recommendations include: (1) determine which virtual collaboration tools and features are most beneficial using experimental research involving simulated tasks and constraints that closely mirror the military enterprise’s operational environment; (2) standardize the lexicon and communications practices associated with virtual collaboration—chat, in particular—and train personnel in these practices; and (3) explore the use of videoconferencing in real-time communications between personnel, their partners, and their customers at different sites. In particular, we recommend that Air Force intelligence enterprises consider the use of personal or webcam-based videoconferencing between intelligence personnel located at different sites, as well as between these personnel and remotely piloted aircraft flight crews.

RR-154-AF
Motion Imagery Processing and Exploitation (MIPE). Amado Cordova, Lindsay D. Millard, Lance Menthe, Robert A. Guffey, Carl Rhodes. 2013

This report defines and investigates the potential of motion imagery processing and exploitation (MIPE) systems, which can help U.S. military intelligence analysts optimize their response to the current information deluge and enable them to continue to exploit a wide range of motion imagery collections. The authors define MIPE as the collection of capabilities and enabling technologies, tools, and systems that aid analysts in the detection, identification, and tracking of objects of interest (OOIs), such as humans and vehicles; in the identification of activities of interest (AOIs); and in the characterization of relationships between and among OOIs and AOIs in live and archival video. The authors examined the needs of motion imagery analysts, identified MIPE capabilities
that could assist in meeting those needs, and assessed the technical readiness of MIPE systems. Recommendations include using MIPE systems to focus analysts' attention on significant video frames, investing in systems that take advantage of many sources of information, and standardizing MIPE test plans.

RR-157-ACHI
The Economic Impact of the Affordable Care Act on Arkansas. Carter C. Price, Evan Saltzman. 2013

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) will increase coverage through the expansion of Medicaid and the creation of a Health Insurance Exchange with subsidies. RAND researchers analyzed the ACA's economic impact on the state of Arkansas and found that by 2016, about 400,000 people will be newly insured, net federal payments to the state will amount to $430 million annually, and the total gross domestic product will see a net increase of $550 million.

RR-160-A

In late March 2008, a Shi'a uprising in Baghdad's Sadr City district challenged the authority of the Government of Iraq (GoI) at its heart. The Jaish al Mahdi (JAM) overran GOL outposts in the district and barraged the International Zone with short-range rockets. The eruption of violence threatened to draw U.S. forces into a battle in a closely packed urban area inhabited by an estimated 2.4 million people, many of whom strongly supported the GoI's main antagonist, Moqtada al-Sadr. U.S. casualties and collateral damage could have been substantial. Instead, through innovative tactics combining high-technology airborne surveillance and strike, elements of siege warfare and vigorous exploitation through civil military operations, coalition forces managed to subdue the uprising with minimum loss to U.S. forces and the civilian population. Success in this battle solidified Iraqi government control over all of Baghdad and throughout Iraq, creating conditions that enabled the United States to realize contemporary operational objectives in Iraq. The authors present the first full operational analysis of the battle and distill insights and lessons that can inform a broader understanding of urban operations, particularly those conducted as part of irregular warfare. This new paradigm can help the Army focus on what capabilities it will need in the future for such operations.

RR-161-NAVY

Aegis is a highly integrated U.S. Navy combat system with anti-air warfare, ballistic missile defense, surface, subsurface, and strike roles that is currently operating on 84 ships. To reduce the costs of maintaining the system, and to take advantage of rapidly evolving commercial computing technology, the Navy is moving Aegis toward open-architecture software, a common source code library, and commercial, off-the-shelf processors. As it moves forward in implementing its integrated weapon system (IWS) model for the development, integration, and testing of upgrades to the Aegis weapon system, the Navy must consider the impact of this plan on Aegis facilities, personnel, and timelines. Of particular concern are the effects of new modernization and fielding rates on the technical infrastructure of the Aegis fleet. This report examines the potential benefits of the IWS model and the challenges associated with the transition from the Navy's legacy model for Aegis acquisition and development. It examines the pace of upgrades to both hardware and software and the speed with which they spread throughout the fleet. Finally, it proposes an upgrade schedule that offsets software (advanced capability builds) and hardware (technology insertions) to maximize the Navy's benefit from commercial industry's technology replacement cycle and ensure value for fixed development and testing budgets.

RR-162-RC
Capabilities-Based Planning for Energy Se-
security at Department of Defense Installations. Constantine Samaras, Henry H. Willis.  2013

Department of Defense (DoD) installations rely on the commercial electricity grid for 99 percent of their electricity needs, but extensive energy delivery outages in 2012 have reinforced that the U.S. electricity grid is vulnerable to disruptions from natural hazards and actor-induced outages, such as physical or cyber attacks. In the event of a catastrophic disaster—such as a severe hurricane, massive earthquake, or large-scale terrorist attack—DoD installations would also serve as a base for emergency services. To enhance energy security, DoD has identified diversifying energy sources and increasing efficiency in DoD operations as critical goals. But how to enhance energy security across the portfolio of installations is not clear and several questions remain unanswered: Energy security for how long? Under what conditions? At what cost? The underlying analytical questions are, what critical capabilities do U.S. installations provide, and how can DoD maintain these capabilities during an energy services disruption in the most cost-effective manner? Answering these questions requires a systems approach that incorporates technological, economic, and operational uncertainties. Using portfolio analysis methods for assessing capability options, this paper presents a framework to evaluate choices among energy security strategies for DoD installations. This framework evaluates whether existing or proposed installation energy security strategies enhance DoD capabilities and evaluates strategy cost-effectiveness.

RR-167-CC
Overcoming Obstacles to Peace: Local Factors in Nation-Building. James Dobbins, Laurel E. Miller, Stephanie Pezard, Christopher S. Chivvis, Julie E. Taylor, Keith Crane, Calin Trenkov-Wermuth, Tewodaj Mengistu.  2013

This volume analyzes the impediments that local conditions pose to successful outcomes of nation-building interventions in conflict-affected areas. Previous RAND studies of nation-building focused on external interveners’ activities. This volume shifts the focus to internal circumstances, first identifying the conditions that gave rise to conflicts or threatened to perpetuate them, and then determining how external and local actors were able to modify or work around them to promote enduring peace. It examines in depth six varied societies: Cambodia, El Salvador, Bosnia and Herzegovina, East Timor, Sierra Leone, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It then analyzes a larger set of 20 major post–Cold War nation-building interventions. The authors assess the risk of renewed conflict at the onset of the interventions and subsequent progress along five dimensions: security, democratization, government effectiveness, economic growth, and human development. They find that transformation of many of the specific conditions that gave rise to or fueled conflict often is not feasible in the time frame of nation-building operations but that such transformation has not proven essential to achieving the primary goal of nation-building—establishing peace. Most interventions in the past 25 years have led to enduring peace, as well as some degree of improvement in the other dimensions assessed. The findings suggest the importance of setting realistic expectations—neither expecting nation-building operations to quickly lift countries out of poverty and create liberal democracies, nor being swayed by a negative stereotype of nation-building that does not recognize its signal achievements in the great majority of cases.

RR-169-OSD

The Department of Defense (DoD) constructs, operates, and maintains a large number of facilities, such as barracks, hangars, and administrative buildings. In fiscal year 2013, DoD will spend nearly $10 billion constructing new facilities, and about the same amount or more operating and maintaining existing facilities. By focusing on reducing the life-cycle costs of its facilities, DoD can minimize its total cost of facility ownership. Accordingly, DoD incorporates life-cycle cost-effective practices into many aspects of the military
planning and construction processes, but challenges and opportunities in the process remain. This report provides RAND's description and assessment of the process used to obtain life-cycle cost-effective facilities and how that affects DoD construction options and choices. The research approach featured structured interviews with more than 30 individuals with varying roles and perspectives on the military construction (MILCON) and facility sustainment processes. The research team also reviewed MILCON protocols, policies, documents, and contracts to characterize the process of obtaining life-cycle cost-effective facilities. At each step of the MILCON process, there are different entities, roles, incentives, and barriers to obtaining life-cycle cost-effective facilities. Aligning the incentives of these various entities, and removing funding, information, timing, and resource barriers, would enable DoD to obtain facilities that are more life-cycle cost-effective.

RR-172-A

The U.S. Army's Command and General Staff School offers its Advanced Operations Course (AOC) for junior field-grade officers using both traditional resident instruction and a model referred to as blended distributed learning (BDL). The BDL course lasts 12 months and uses a variety of information and communication technologies to support synchronous and asynchronous collaboration among students and instructors entirely at a distance, with most students completing the course on discretionary time. This report assesses the effectiveness of AOC-BDL based on student and graduate surveys and identifies best practices for BDL from empirical research and case studies. Results show that the course has a number of strengths and that students were generally satisfied with the course. However, student responses also suggest that improvements are needed to support computer-supported cooperative learning and collaboration in distributed teams, particularly for instruction and collaboration on complex tasks. Furthermore, while students were satisfied with instruction for some operational topics, their responses may indicate needs for improvement in instruction of critical field-grade competencies, such as the military decision making process, problem solving, and communication skills, and in teaching leadership skills corresponding to a range of operational environments. Case studies and the research literature point to a number of best practices and options for improvement. Adding a resident segment may offer the greatest potential for improvement but may not be feasible in this context. Alternatives for improvement include modifying the composition of student teams to alleviate coordination challenges, moving the course delivery platform to a dotcom to improve technology reliability and functionality, and addressing policy to ensure that the chain of command and employers provided dedicated time for students to work on the course.

RR-175-OSD
Brandishing Cyberattack Capabilities. Martin C. Libicki. 2013

Deterrence is possible only when others know or at least have good indications of what the U.S. military can do, something that underlies U.S. nuclear deterrence strategy. Cyberattack capabilities resist such demonstration. No one knows quite what would happen if a country suffered a full-fledged cyberattack, despite the plethora of skirmishes. While cyberattack capabilities cannot easily be used to shape the behavior of others, this does not mean they cannot be used at all. This report explores ways that cyberattack capabilities can be brandished and under what circumstances, both in general terms and in the nuclear context. It then goes on to examine the obstacles and sketches out some realistic limits on the expectations. There is both promise and risk in cyber brandishing, but it would not hurt to give serious thought to ways to enhance the U.S. ability to leverage what others believe about its capabilities. Recent events have certainly convinced many others that the United States can do many sophisticated things in cyberspace (regardless of what, if
Applying brandishing as a strategy would take considerable analysis and imagination, inasmuch as none of the various options presented here are obvious winners. But brandishing is no panacea and also may not work; it could even backfire if misinterpreted as, say, a bluff. It is unlikely to make a deterrence posture succeed if the other elements of deterrence are weak.

RR-179-CNMC


Research suggests that there are significant barriers to oral health care for many children in Washington, D.C. This report assesses the perspectives of Washington, D.C., stakeholders, including parents and providers, about the oral health of children, particularly those insured by Medicaid. The authors present qualitative data from focus groups with parents and providers, from an oral health forum with primary care medical and oral health clinicians and representatives from the D.C. government, and from a provider survey. The opinions captured here provide a snapshot of the challenges to improving access to oral care for D.C. children and suggest recommendations for doing so.

RR-180-EC


Mutual learning and the sharing of best practice on the provision of support for children with SEN are lacking at the European level. This is complicated by a marked absence of pan-European data on the prevalence of SEN, attributable to varying definitions of SEN between countries and divergent methods of SEN identification. Correspondingly, there is a case to be made for a harmonised classification framework of SEN in Europe. A political consensus has emerged on the importance of inclusive education, reflected by a general trend towards placement of children with SEN in mainstream education, and away from special schooling. Many Member States have made good progress in developing coherent, localised and inclusive early intervention strategies, which provide for consultation with affected families. Information on the support mechanisms available to parents of children with SEN is incomplete, although examples of good practice exist for replication.

RR-182-DWR


California faces significant challenges in ensuring that its water resources successfully meet diverse needs across the state in the coming decades. Increasing needs due to population and economic growth, increasing agricultural irrigation requirements, and growing desires to dedicate more water to the environment will strain a system nearing or exceeding capacity. These challenges are exacerbated by potential declines in available water supply due to natural variability and climatic changes. How these long-term changes will unfold and affect California’s water system is highly uncertain. Addressing the future uncertainty and diversity of needs requires a planning approach that is flexible and can support deliberations for different approaches, rather than a single prescription for how to move forward. The California Department of Water Resources’ (DWR's) California Water Plan Update 2013 will describe current water management conditions, evaluate future challenges facing the California water sector, and discuss potential solutions. A technical analysis of water management response packages will also be developed. This report describes a proof-of-concept analysis using Robust Decision Making to evaluate water resource management response packages for California’s Central Valley (the Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and Tulare Lake hydrologic regions) under future uncertainty using models developed within the Water Evaluation And Planning environment. This analytic approach will be used to develop a more comprehensive analysis for the California Water Plan Update 2013. The analysis described in this report was presented to DWR's Statewide Water Analysis Network in May 2011.
RR-183-EC
Demography & Inequality: How Europe’s changing population will impact on income inequality. Benoit Guerin. 2013

Analysing future demographic trends will help policymakers successfully implement Europe’s poverty strategy for 2020 by reducing at-risk-of-poverty rates for a significant number of EU citizens. Sections of the population most at risk of poverty that are likely to grow in size include the elderly and migrants, as well as elderly women and single heads of households. Successfully managing the transition to an increasingly ageing population while continuing to maintain high welfare standards will depend upon continuing reform of pensions systems, healthcare systems and labour markets. Similarly, in light of Europe’s aim to reduce poverty and income inequality, changing family structures and increasing numbers of households at higher risk of poverty will require careful attention. Predicted future demand for highly skilled individuals and declining demand for low-skilled workers may amount to a stretch in earnings between low and high-income households. Finally, the predicted rise in the proportion of migrants in the European population could present significant challenges for social mobility and labour market integration policies.

RR-184-A

The Army has examined the lessons of half a dozen significant conflicts, starting with World War II, has conducted numerous studies over the last 65 years, and has found time and again that an ability to conduct dismounted fire and maneuver is the fundamental squad-level tactic. It has also consistently determined that squads should be organized around two fire teams and should contain no fewer than nine soldiers—though a larger number has usually been preferred—to accomplish fire and maneuver doctrine, but also for reasons of squad resilience, lethality, and leader span of control. To support fully enabled mechanized infantry squads, the Army has, for the last fifty years, tried to develop and field survivable, lethal infantry fighting vehicles that are also capable of carrying a full nine to eleven man squad that can dismount to fight on foot. The Army has not been able to do this for a variety of reasons, and its current infantry fighting vehicle, the M2 Bradley, cannot carry enough soldiers to enable squad-level fire and maneuver from a single vehicle. As a result, today’s mechanized infantry are more at risk when transitioning from mounted to dismounted operations, and squad-level dismounted fire and maneuver is compromised in some situations. The Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV), if developed as planned, will finally provide the infantry with an IFV that can accommodate a full squad. For this reason, the Army considers the program to be one of its most important.

RR-187-EC

From the 1990s onwards, we can observe a growing number of initiatives in the area of parenting support in Europe. This broad range of national, regional and local initiatives includes the development of legislation and national strategies, as well as policies and specific programmes and practices. The scope, organisation, delivery and funding of parenting support services varies considerably across and within Member States. Nevertheless, a common set of characteristic features of parenting support can be identified in the European context. Parenting support is typically organised and delivered in an integrated approach that facilitates collaborative working between practitioners from different sectors such as health, education and social services. Services are mostly universally accessible and include counselling, provision of support and information, and training programmes. The overall aim of parenting support programmes is to enable people to become better parents, provide better support to their children and create a positive family environment.

RR-188-GCC
Knowledge-Based Economies and Basing Economies on Knowledge: Skills a Missing Link in GCC Countries. Krishna B. Kumar, Desiree van Welsum. 2013

While an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure is a crucial ingredient of a knowledge-based economy (KBE), a skilled labor force and a supportive institutional and business environment are equally important in that they facilitate an economy to use knowledge in a way that is appropriate to its level of development to increase productivity. Skills, education, and training are given their own importance in many countries, but these factors are not given as much attention as technology in discussions of the knowledge economy. However, without sufficient human capital and the appropriate policies in place to take advantage of adopted technologies, their potential is unlikely to be realized. This paper adopts a cross-country perspective and uses indicators and sub-indicators developed by various economic organizations to assess the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in terms of their development in the various dimensions of a knowledge economy. This assessment finds that, while the GCC countries have performed well in providing a physical ICT infrastructure, they need to focus more on human capital and the business environment to foster the balanced development of their knowledge economies.

RR-189-DHHS

The Affordable Care Act changes the rating regulations governing the nongroup and small group markets while simultaneously encouraging enrollment through a combination of subsidies, tax credits, and tax penalties. In this report, the authors estimate the effects of the Affordable Care Act on health insurance enrollment and premiums for ten states (Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas) and for the nation overall, with a focus on outcomes in the nongroup and small group markets. The authors also consider the implications of two decisions confronting states: whether to expand their Medicaid programs to cover all adults with incomes below 138 percent of the federal poverty level and whether to merge or combine their small group and nongroup risk pools. The authors conclude that the Affordable Care Act will lead to an increase in insurance coverage and higher enrollment in the nongroup market. However, data limitations and uncertainties about insurer behavior make estimates uncertain, particularly when considering outcomes for the nongroup market. They find that the law has little effect on small group premiums and find large variation in the effects for nongroup premiums across states. The analysis suggests that comparisons of average premiums with and without the Affordable Care Act may overstate the potential for premium increases.

RR-192-A

Current DoD force planning processes assume that U.S. military interventions are serially independent over time. This report challenges this assumption, arguing that interventions occur in temporally dependent clusters in which the likelihood of an intervention depends on interventions in the recent past. The author used data on 66 U.S. Army contingency and peacekeeping deployments of at least company size between 1949 and 2010 and found evidence of temporal dependence between military interventions even when controlling for political, economic, and other security factors. However, the results also suggested that clustering is affected by the nature of the geopolitical regime and is stronger at certain points than others, for example, after the Cold War as compared to during the Cold War. The results suggested that as few as two military interventions above average is often enough to trigger interventions in subsequent years. Because current planning processes address only the direct force demands of a given deployment and ignore the heightened
risk for additional demands created by temporal dependence, these processes may project force requirements that understate the demands placed on military deployments during a period of clustered interventions. This analysis suggests that DoD should consider modifying the integrated security constructs to incorporate serial correlation of interventions, making assumptions about the nature of the current or future geopolitical regime explicit, and assessing whether the existing set of force planning frameworks reflects the spectrum of potential future geopolitical regimes.

RR-201-OSD

Section 347 of the 2012 National Defense Authorization Act called on the Department of Defense to commission an independent assessment of the overseas basing presence of U.S. military forces. As the recipient of that commission, RAND's National Defense Research Institute conducted an independent assessment of the advisability of changes in the overseas basing presence of U.S. forces based on an evaluation of strategic benefits, risks, and costs. The report characterizes how overseas presence contributes to assurance of allies, deterrence, contingency responsiveness, and security cooperation, along with the risks involved with investing in facilities overseas. It breaks new ground in the understanding of the costs associated with overseas presence, including how permanent and rotational presence costs compare, and provides cost models for policymakers to weigh alternative posture options. To support this understanding of costs the report also lays out the conditions of U.S. installations and levels of host nation support. The report concludes that there are certain minimum requirements necessary to carry out the current national security strategy, but it is prudent, based upon the net value produced, to maintain an overseas posture that goes beyond these minimums. Additionally, it combines benefit, cost, and risk considerations to distill a number of strategic judgments that have implications for the advisability of considering identified posture changes.

RR-202-DHHS

Multistate plans (MSPs) provide an attractive alternative among the health insurance plans established by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) because they will have to be offered in multiple states. In this study, the authors' first objective was to identify and characterize population groups that would likely be interested in enrolling in MSPs (Phase 1 of the study). The second objective was to develop a methodology to project participation and to estimate premiums for these plans (Phase 2). For this second phase, the authors developed a two-step procedure to estimate the demand for MSPs. In the first step, they used the COMPARE microsimulation model and its utility maximization algorithms to project enrollment, irrespective of whether exchange participants choose an MSP or another exchange plan. The second step consists of calculating MSP premiums by means of a tool written in the R language that separates MSP participants from enrollees in other exchange plans using criteria selectable by the user. In this report, the authors present results from Phase 1 and from the first step of Phase 2 and explain the methodology and challenges associated with the second step. National-level microsimulation results suggest that three target population groups expected to prefer MSPs are also more likely to join the exchanges than the general population by over two percentage points. States with a higher uninsurance rate and lower participation in the nongroup market under current law, such as Texas, are projected to have a larger percentage enrollment in the individual market exchanges after enactment of the ACA. Thus, these states may also have a higher percentage of MSP participants than other states. The main policy recommendation is for the Office of Personnel Management to make use of
the findings of this report and to exercise the MSP premium calculator tool to aid in the implementation of the Multistate Plan Program.

RR-206-OSD

Many studies have examined the impact of deployment on military families, but few have assessed either the challenges that guard and reserve families face following deployment or how they manage the reintegration phase of the deployment cycle. This report aims to facilitate the successful reintegration of guard and reserve personnel as they return to civilian life after deployment. Using surveys and interviews with guard and reserve families, along with interviews with resource providers, this report examines how these families fare after deployment, the challenges they confront during that time frame, and the strategies and resources they use to navigate the reintegration phase. Factors associated with reintegration success include the adequacy of communication between families and the service member’s unit or Service and between service members and their families, initial readiness for deployment, family finances, and whether the service member returns with a psychological issue or physical injury. Successful reintegration from the families’ perspective was related to measures of military readiness, such as the service members’ plans to continue guard or reserve service. In addition, there is a wide-ranging and complex “web of support” available to assist families with reintegration, including U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) programs, state and local government agencies, private non-profit and for-profit resource providers, faith-based organizations, and informal resources (such as family, friends, and social networks). Opportunities for collaboration among providers abound. DoD does not have to “do it all,” but the report suggests steps it can take to ensure that reintegration proceeds as smoothly as possible.

RR-207-CNMC

The District of Columbia Healthy Communities Collaborative (DCHCC) represents a unique collaboration among D.C.-area hospitals and federally qualified health centers. In response to its community commitment and Affordable Care Act requirements, DCHCC set forth to conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA) that can guide decisions about where and how to allocate resources and implement appropriate health interventions for the population it serves. The CHNA described in this report includes analysis of existing demographic, health status, and hospital service use data, as well as hospital and emergency department discharge data. The analysis of this quantitative data is complemented by an analysis of current stakeholder perspectives regarding health needs, as well as health policy and investment priorities. This CHNA demonstrates the persistence of many issues identified in prior CHNAs: asthma, obesity, mental health, and sexual health. Despite high insurance rates, health care services are not evenly distributed by ward, creating significant challenges to access. There is a need to expand these services, as well as improve care coordination between health and social services to help residents navigate the system and obtain the services they need. In addition to these intervention pathways by priority health condition, we identified emerging issues that require further investigation, including declines in coronary atherosclerosis discharges and a spike in stress-related diagnoses (headaches and back pain) and associated alcohol-related issues. This may be related to a host of factors, including economic downturn and demographic transitions in the District.

RR-211-EC
Availability, accessibility, usage and regulatory environment for novel and emerging tobacco, nicotine or related products. Ellen Nolte, Annalijn Conklin, Laura Brereton, Claire Celia, Simo Goshev, Flavia Tsang, Clemence Pasmans. 2013
The European Commission Health and Consumer Directorate-General (DG SANCO) commissioned RAND Europe, by way of the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers, in the framework of the Health Programme (No SC 2010 6306), to examine the availability, accessibility, usage and regulatory environment for novel and emerging tobacco, nicotine and related products in European Union Member States. Drawing on a range of methodological approaches involving systematic evidence review, key informant interviews with representatives from industry, including retailers, and a survey of stakeholders at national governmental and non-governmental agencies, this report will serve to inform further a possible revision of the Tobacco Products Directive 2001/37/EC. The report also provides an up-to-date overview of the evidence and basis for current tobacco and related products regulation that may be of interest to a wider audience interested in tobacco control policies.

RR-213-OSD
Syria as an Arena of Strategic Competition.
Jeffrey Martini, Erin York, William Young. 2013

Less than two years since the beginning of the uprising in Syria, localized protests have morphed into full-blown civil conflict. Along with internal escalation, the conflict has drawn in external actors, including Syria’s neighbors and extra-regional powers. With the regional balance of power hanging on the conflict’s outcome, Middle Eastern and extra-regional states have taken sides—some in support of the Assad regime, others in support of the opposition. RAND convened a group of 26 experts who cover Syria and the various external players to participate in an analytic exercise on November 16, 2012, to generate a greater understanding of the parties and issues in play. The report begins by analyzing what is driving both regional (e.g., Iran and Saudi Arabia) and extra-regional (e.g., Russia) players to intervene in the Syrian conflict. It then proceeds to look at the internal actors (e.g., the Free Syrian Army and Alawite community) that may operate as conduits of external influence. The report concludes with an examination of the relationships between external and internal actors and possible effects of these groups’ actions.

RR-215-NAVY

Government organizations have put substantial effort into detecting and thwarting terrorist and insurgent attacks by observing suspicious behaviors of individuals at transportation checkpoints and elsewhere. This report reviews the scientific literature relating to observable, individual-level behavioral indicators that might—along with other information—help detect potential violent attacks. The report focuses on new or nontraditional technologies and methods, most of which exploit (1) data on communication patterns, (2) “pattern-of-life” data, and/or (3) data relating to body movement and physiological state. To help officials set priorities for special attention and investment, the report proposes an analytic framework for discussion and evaluation; it also urges investment in cost-effectiveness analysis and more vigorous, routine, and sustained efforts to measure real-world effectiveness of methods. One cross-cutting conclusion is that methods for behavioral observation are typically not reliable enough to stand alone; success in detection will depend on information fusion across types of behaviors and time. How to accomplish such fusion is understudied. Finally, because many aspects of using behavioral observations are highly controversial, both scientifically and because of privacy and civil-liberties concerns, the report sharpens the underlying perspectives and suggests ways to resolve some of the controversy while significantly mitigating problems that definitely exist.

RR-222-A
Setting Priorities in the Age of Austerity: British, French, and German Experiences. Michael Shurkin. 2013

This study examines the British, French, and German armies’ approaches to managing signifi-
cant budget cuts while attempting to sustain their commitment to full spectrum operations. Specifically, it looks at the choices these armies are making with respect to how they spend dwindling resources: What force structure do they identify as optimal? How much readiness do they regard as necessary? Which capabilities are they abandoning? It was found that they are prioritizing capabilities and compromising readiness and sustainability while attempting to optimize their force structure and readiness system to reflect their perceived role in future conflicts, as informed by their assessment of risk and the lessons they have derived from the conflict in Afghanistan and the 2006 Lebanon War. Among other things, these militaries are moving toward a medium-weight force built around a new generation of medium-weight armored vehicles. The French army appears to be the last Western European force capable of conducting the full range of operations—including high-intensity conventional conflict—autonomously and for a sustained period of time. That may change soon, however, with the anticipated release of the 2013 Livre Blanc (White Book), which spell out defense priorities.

While much has been written on the electoral strength of Islamists in Egypt, most analysis has been done at the national level, ignoring regional divides within the country. As a means of helping U.S. policymakers and Middle East watchers better understand voting patterns in Egypt since the 2011 revolution, RAND researchers identified the areas where Islamist parties run strongest and the areas where non-Islamists are most competitive. They found that while Islamists perform well across the whole of the country, they draw their strongest electoral support in Upper Egypt, North Sinai, and sparsely populated governorates in the west, while non-Islamist parties fare best in Cairo and its immediate environs, Port Said, South Sinai, and the sparsely populated governorates abutting the Red Sea. Tracking electoral performance over time reveals a narrowing of the gap between Islamist parties and their non-Islamist rivals. Islamists thoroughly dominated the initial parliamentary elections held in late 2011 and early 2012, just as their position prevailed overwhelmingly in the March 2011 referendum on the interim constitution. However, the MB candidate eked out a victory in the June 2012 presidential contest, and the December 2012 referendum on the permanent constitution passed more narrowly than the interim charter. Egypt appears headed toward a much more competitive political environment in which Islamists will be increasingly challenged to maintain their electoral edge.

India has joined a worldwide trend in which nations are seeking to improve the quality of their higher education systems by giving greater autonomy and accountability to lower levels of government (e.g., states) and to the higher education institutions themselves. India’s 12th Five-Year Plan, released in December 2012, suggests a range of reforms to higher education to change the role of the national government from “command and control” to “steer and evaluate.” One approach that has proven effective in other countries is explicitly linking funding to well-defined quality measures and quality assurance processes. While India’s 12th Five-Year Plan discusses the importance of quality improvement and funding, it does not discuss how quality and funding can be linked to support quality improvement under a “steer and evaluate” approach to governance. In this report, the authors review India’s and other countries’ efforts to reform their higher education systems and suggest seven policy actions that the Indian national government and other stakeholders can take to improve higher education by linking funding to quality.
The U.S. armed forces must be prepared to deploy to a wide range of locations and confront adversaries that span the threat spectrum from poorly armed bands to peer-level foes. In future operations, the United States is also likely to face a range of anti-access and area denial threats that require a joint or combined response. Anti-access challenges prevent or degrade a force's ability to enter an operational area and can be geographic, military, or diplomatic. Area denial challenges are threats to forces within the operational area. As they relate to U.S. ground forces, these latter threats are characterized by the opponent's ability to obstruct the actions of U.S. forces once they have deployed. This report reviews selected findings from a study of Army and joint anti-access and area denial challenges. It also proposes a joint approach to countering these threats in future operations. There are important interdependencies and synergies between the services in terms of their ability to overcome these types of challenges. For example, some threats to the Army's ability to deploy to an operational area must be addressed primarily by the other services. Likewise, the Army could provide considerable assistance to the Air Force and Navy in suppressing or destroying air defenses that challenge joint air operations. For this reason, the services will need to work together to develop operational concepts and systems that will be effective in countering emerging and growing threats in future operations.


Over the course of the U.S. engagement in Iraq, the U.S. military managed hundreds of bases and facilities and used millions of pieces of equipment. The military was not only involved with security-related activities but also assisted in political and economic functions the host nation government or other U.S. departments would normally perform. A 2010 assessment identified that responsibility for 431 activities would need to be handed off to the government of Iraq, the U.S. embassy, U.S. Central Command, or other U.S. government departments. Ending the U.S. war in Iraq would also require redeploying over 100,000 military and civilian personnel and moving or transferring ownership of over a million pieces of property, including facilities, in accordance with U.S. and Iraqi laws, national policy, and DoD requirements. This book looks at the planning and execution of this
transition, using information gathered from historical documents and interviews with key players. It examines efforts to help Iraq build the capacity necessary to manage its own security absent a U.S. military presence. It also looks at the complications that arose from uncertainty over just how much of a presence the United States would continue to have beyond 2011 and how various post-transition objectives would be advanced. The authors also examine efforts to create an embassy intended to survive in a hostile environment by being entirely self-sufficient, performing missions the military previously performed. The authors draw lessons from these events that can help plan for ending future wars.


Predictive policing is the use of analytical techniques to identify promising targets for police intervention with the goal of preventing crime, solving past crimes, and identifying potential offenders and victims. These techniques can help departments address crime problems more effectively and efficiently. They are being used by law enforcement agencies across the United States and elsewhere, and these experiences offer valuable lessons for other police departments as they consider the available tools to collect data, develop crime-related forecasts, and take action in their communities. This guide is one in a series of resources sponsored by the National Institute of Justice to help police departments develop strategies to more effectively prevent crime or conduct investigations. It provides assessments of some of the most promising technical tools for making predictions and tactical approaches for acting on them, drawing on prior research, information from vendors and developers, case studies of predictive policing in practice, and lessons from the use of similar techniques in military operations. It also dispels some myths about predictive methods and explores some pitfalls to avoid in using these tools. Predictive policing is a topic of much enthusiasm and much concern, particularly with regard to civil liberties and privacy rights. As this guide shows, these tools are not a substitute for integrated approaches to policing, nor are they a crystal ball; the most effective predictive policing approaches are elements of larger proactive strategies that build strong relationships between police departments and their communities to solve crime problems.

Regulatory cultures and research governance. Catriona Manville, Petal Jean Hackett, Salil Gunashekar, Molly Morgan Jones. 2013

This report is intended to help improve understanding of health research governance in the UK by exploring the regulatory practices and cultures in other countries and sectors. It is a comparative study of the practice of those who are subject to regulatory requirements in the health research, medical drugs, environmental and financial sectors. The report is informed by a review of a small subset of literature which is particularly relevant to this question, and focuses on different elements of regulation and regulatory governance for each of the different sectors.


Based on an assignment from the Cabinet Office and Department of Defence, the Swedish National Defence College’s Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies (CATS) asked RAND Europe to undertake a rapid comparison of states’ characterisation of cyber-security threats. This involved investigating three lines of enquiry related to the integration of cyber-security within broader national and transnational defence and security frameworks. The project was limited both in size and scope and called primarily for desk research. This document is the final deliverable for this study, encompassing results and analysis from desk research, and insights gleaned from previous research on the issue. The first part of the document summarises the findings and provides an overview of the scope and methodology of the research. The sec-
ond part of the document describes the cyber-security strategies and approaches in ten case studies: Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Russian Federation, the UK and the USA. At CATS' request we also have profiled initiatives by NATO and the EU. Based on documentary analysis, stakeholder engagement and previous studies, we include a short chapter on potential policy concerns for Sweden going forward, supplementing the case study analysis. The report will be of interest to practitioners and policymakers in cyber-strategy and policy.

RR-237-OSD

Inflation indices and discount rates are necessary tools in the Department of Defense's (DoD's) acquisition process, as the final selection of a system is partially based on potential increases in sustainment costs (inflation) and the present value of future costs (discounting). Inflation indices built for DoD use very broad categories that include operations and maintenance (O&M) as well as manpower, procurement, and research and development. This study addresses the question of how well current inflation indices and discount rates are serving DoD weapon-system program management. It investigates inflation rates for parts for the Abrams tank and the Bradley armored personnel carrier and shows that the two weapon systems, while both ground systems, experience inflation differently. Although government decisionmaking can benefit from discounting (taking into account the time value of money), choices made using discounted cash flows are not always the least expensive for DoD. Its O&M estimating strategies should be reviewed to reflect changing repair and other costs, since a range of reasonable courses of action exists for many DoD investment decisions. Recommendations for the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to consider when evaluating the inflation and discounting policies that impact the long-term affordability of DoD programs include (1) revisiting O&M costs annually with a 5-year moving-average inflation, to reflect changing repair and other costs; (2) highlighting the role of supply chain surcharges in parts costs in cost estimates used to inform program financial analysis; (3) expanding analysis of investments to ensure consideration of least-cost outcomes.

RR-240-DH

External reference pricing, or international price comparison, is a common strategy to control prices of pharmaceuticals that are protected by intellectual property rights and benefit from a legal monopoly (in-patent drugs). In the UK negotiations are under way that seek to define new arrangements for the pricing of branded (new) medicines from 2014. The pharmaceutical market in the UK only accounts for a small proportion of global sales; however, UK prices are important as many countries reference their prices against those in the UK. This report seeks to contribute to our understanding of approaches to pharmaceutical pricing in high-income countries and the role of reference pricing as a means to determining pharmaceutical prices. Reviewing experiences in Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, we find high variability of external reference pricing across different settings and of the relative importance of this approach in comparison with other pricing strategies. There was also considerable variation in the terminology and practices used, and understanding the complexities of countries included in reference baskets for external pricing requires considerable semantic clarification. There was considerable overlap between countries that cross-reference, and it remains challenging to estimate the direct, immediate impact on external reference baskets. This review suggests that the international impact of pricing changes in the UK is likely to be minimal or indirect, largely because of the diverse ways in which reference pricing is implemented in the countries examined.

RR-242-BOR
Adapting to a Changing Colorado River: Making Future Water Deliveries More Reliable Through

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and water management agencies representing the seven Colorado River Basin States initiated the Colorado River Basin Study in January 2010 to evaluate the resiliency of the Colorado River system over the next 50 years and compare different options for ensuring successful management of the river's resources. RAND was asked to join this Basin Study Team in January 2012 to help develop an analytic approach to identify key vulnerabilities in managing the Colorado River basin over the coming decades and to evaluate different options that could reduce this vulnerability. Using a quantitative approach for planning under uncertainty called Robust Decision Making (RDM), the RAND team assisted the Basin Study by: identifying future vulnerable conditions that could cause the basin to be unable to meet its water delivery objectives; developing a computer-based tool to define “portfolios” of management options reflecting different strategies for reducing basin imbalances; evaluating these portfolios across thousands of future scenarios to determine how much they could improve basin outcomes; and analyzing the results from the system simulations to identify key tradeoffs among the portfolios. This report describes RAND’s contribution to the Basin Study, focusing on the methodologies used to identify vulnerabilities for Upper Basin and Lower Basin water supply reliability and compare portfolios of options. The report provides a useful resource for other planners wishing to replicate or expand on the methodologies used for other studies.

RR-243-NIU
National Intelligence University’s Role in Interagency Research: Recommendations from the Intelligence Community. Judith A. Johnston, Natasha Lander, Brian McInnis. 2013

The Center for Strategic Intelligence Research (CSIR) of the National Intelligence University (NIU) is responsible for supporting faculty and student research efforts and coordinating NIU research activities with the Intelligence Community (IC). A challenge to these coordination efforts lies in the fact that research being conducted regularly in the IC exists, for the most part, in small pockets throughout a number of different IC agencies. To better identify collaborative research opportunities, topics, and processes, CSIR asked RAND to conduct a study that would capture information about these research entities, their responsibilities, and their willingness to support interagency research with NIU. The study team conducted semistructured interviews with a purposive sample of representatives of research entities in the IC. The interviews discussed interagency research and collaboration with NIU. We found that the majority of these research entities are small (less than ten full-time staff), face the competing responsibilities of short-term analytic responses and longer-term analysis and research, and are interested in research plans aligned with national priorities. The research entities are willing to support NIU, but expect NIU to take the lead in facilitating research collaboration.

RR-244-TEDF
Military Caregivers: Cornerstones of Support for Our Nation’s Wounded, Ill, and Injured Veterans. Terri Tanielian, Rajeev Ramchand, Michael P. Fisher, Carra S. Sims, Racine Harris, Margaret C. Harrell. 2013

Military caregivers are an essential part of our nation’s ability to care for returning wounded warriors. Far too often, their own needs are neglected. The RAND Corporation and the Elizabeth Dole Foundation collaborated on a first, exploratory phase of a larger research effort regarding this demographic and its needs. The paper explores what is known about the number and characteristics of military caregivers, describes the roles and functions they perform, and highlights the effect of caregiving on their own well-being. Most existing literature on family caregivers is heavily focused on an older population caring for persons with chronic conditions or dementia. By comparison, research on military caregivers is scant, and there are notable differences that make this population unique: Military caregivers are spouses with young
children, parents with full- and part-time jobs, and sometimes even young children helping shoulder some of the burden. Government services available to this population are in their infancy; community service organizations offer diverse services but they are generally uncoordinated. This paper lays the groundwork to inform policy and program development relative to the unique needs of military caregivers.

RR-246-IFMO

What might one expect for the future of mobility in the United States in 2030? Mobility is defined as the ability to travel from one location to another, regardless of mode or purpose. RAND researchers used a six-step scenario development process to develop two thought-provoking scenarios that address this question. The six steps are (1) select influencing areas (domains that affect mobility directly; here, demographics, economics, energy, transportation funding and supply, and technology); (2) elicit projections on descriptors (via expert workshops); (3) integrate into scenario frameworks (using two analysis methods and a computer-based tool); (4) produce scenario narratives (based on the clusters produced by the tool); (5) draw consequences for future mobility (by estimating future growth in travel modes based on the projections); and (6) create wild-card scenarios (by looking at events that might disrupt trends). Three key drivers differentiate the resulting scenarios: the price of oil, the development of environmental regulation, and the amount of highway revenues and expenditures. In scenario 1, No Free Lunch, oil prices for consumers and business increase because of greenhouse gas–reduction legislation, and states and localities implement road pricing, which results in higher revenues. Mobility in this scenario is lower because of the higher costs of driving. Scenario 2, Fueled and Freewheeling, assumes that oil prices remain steady, no major environmental legislation is passed, and highway revenues decline, which results in generally higher mobility, especially miles driven. By making potential long-term mobility futures more vivid, the authors' aim is to help planners and policymakers at different levels of government and in the private sector better anticipate and prepare for change and, in the process, make better decisions now to affect the future of mobility in the United States.

RR-248-AF
Implications of an Air Force Budget Downturn on the Aircraft Industrial Base: An Exploratory Analysis. Mark V. Arena, John C. Graser, Paul DeLuca. 2013

The U.S. Air Force is facing a number of challenges as a result of the current defense budget downturn along with the uncertainty of its timing and magnitude. RAND examined the challenge of modernizing the Air Force's aircraft fleet while trying to sustain the industrial base with limited funding. Complicating this challenge is that the pattern of Air Force spending has shifted dramatically away from new aircraft procurement, and a competitor with significant technical and economic capability has emerged. There is a need for careful strategic management of investment choices—and this goes beyond just aircraft. The Air Force will first need to define its capability priorities that fit within budget constraints, then use those priorities to shape a budget strategy. RAND considered six budget strategies for aircraft procurement: from a new high-tech fleet to sustaining and modifying the existing one. Each strategy under a constrained spending future results in challenges and issues for the industrial base. The Air Force will need to help mitigate industrial base problems that result from their chosen budget strategy—but some issues may be beyond their control. There are lessons from foreign acquisitions that the Air Force can leverage to avoid pitfalls. Most importantly, shortfalls in both industry and government skill bases can cause significant problems later during execution. Finding ways to sustain key skills during a spending downturn will be important for the future and potentially produce longer-term savings.

RR-250-AF
Improving Air Force Enterprise Resource Plan-
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are prime examples of IT systems being pursued by the Department of Defense to enable transformation and improve efficiency and effectiveness. Successful implementation generally entails significant business change because ERP systems typically affect a large number of organizational departments and processes. RAND Project AIR FORCE identified the key conditions that must be achieved to facilitate the success of ERP-enabled business transformation, the challenges the Air Force must address to achieve those conditions, and some options for overcoming these challenges. Recommendations include, among other things, fully developing and articulating the business case, analyzing and documenting both the AS-IS and TO-BE environments, establishing clear governance of the project, developing criteria to determine whether changing the updated business processes or customizing the system is more appropriate, and delivering transformation, via increased capability, in manageable increments. The report clarifies how the decisions and activities inform each other and must be jointly orchestrated to ensure successful transformation.

RR-254-DOL

The report investigates the characteristics of workplace wellness programs, their prevalence, their impact on employee health and medical cost, facilitators of their success, and the role of incentives in such programs. The authors employ four data collection and analysis streams: a review of the scientific and trade literature, a national survey of employers, a longitudinal analysis of medical claims and wellness program data from a sample of employers, and five case studies of existing wellness programs in a diverse set of employers to gauge the effectiveness of wellness programs and employees' and employers' experiences.

RR-256-HHAP

The Affordable Care Act is a substantial reform of the U.S. health care insurance system. Using the RAND COMPARE model, researchers assessed the act's potential economic effects on Pennsylvania, factoring in an optional expansion of Medicaid, and found the state would enjoy significant net benefits. With or without the expansion of Medicaid, the act will increase insurance coverage to hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians, but the COMPARE model estimates that the expansion of Medicaid eligibility would cover an additional 350,000 people and bring more than $2 billion in federal spending into the state annually than if the state did not expand. Should the state expand Medicaid, the additional spending will add more than $3 billion a year to the state's GDP and support 35,000 jobs. But Medicaid expansion is not without cost for the state; the estimated cumulative effect on Pennsylvania's Medicaid spending will be $180 million higher with the expansion than without between 2014 and 2020. Substantial reductions in uncompensated care costs for hospitals are possible even without expansion, but savings to hospitals for uncompensated care funding are even larger with the Medicaid expansion, amounting to $550 million or more each year.

RR-256/1-RC

The Affordable Care Act is a substantial reform of the U.S. health care insurance system. In the spring of 2013, the RAND Corporation conducted an analysis assessing the budget effects of the expansion of Medicaid on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The analysis was in part based on a specific set of assumptions 1) regarding the application of Pennsylvania's tax code and 2) about expenditures and revenue sources that could have a
material impact on the budgetary outcomes. This addendum examines the sensitivity of those findings to alternative assumptions about the state budgetary effects.

RR-258-NIC
Turkish-Iranian Relations in a Changing Middle East. F. Stephen Larrabee, Alireza Nader. 2013

Turkish-Iranian cooperation has visibly intensified in recent years, thanks in part to Turkish energy needs and Iran’s vast oil and natural gas resources. However, Turkey and Iran tend to be rivals rather than close partners. While they may share certain economic and security interests, especially regarding the Kurdish issue, their interests are at odds in many areas across the Middle East. Turkey’s support for the opposition in Syria, Iran’s only true state ally in the Middle East, is one example. Iraq has also become a field of growing competition between Turkey and Iran. Iran’s nuclear program has been a source of strain and divergence in U.S.-Turkish relations. However, the differences between the United States and Turkey regarding Iran’s nuclear program are largely over tactics, not strategic goals. Turkey’s main fear is that Iran’s acquisition of nuclear arms could lead to a nuclear arms race in the Middle East. This, in turn, could increase pressure on the Turkish government to consider developing its own nuclear weapon capability. U.S. and Turkish interests have become more convergent since the onset of the Syrian crisis. However, while U.S. and Turkish interests in the Middle East closely overlap, they are not identical. Thus, the United States should not expect Turkey to follow its policy toward Iran unconditionally. Turkey has enforced United Nations sanctions against Iran but, given Ankara’s close energy ties to Tehran, may be reluctant to undertake the harshest measures against Iran.

RR-260-HE

The Pittsburgh region has seen improvements in its air quality during the past several decades. However, it remains out of compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, notably for ozone and particulate matter. This report asks what evidence exists for the ways in which local air quality could influence local economic growth through health and workforce issues, quality-of-life issues, or air-quality regulations and business operations and how those effects might be relevant to the Pittsburgh region. It assesses the evidence for each effect based on a review of the existing literature then extrapolates some of the existing results to the Pittsburgh region. The authors find that meeting the NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter would be associated with improved health outcomes valued at approximately $128 million and $488 million, respectively. Although regulated industries do face costs associated with improving air quality, meeting the NAAQS can make it easier for businesses in regulated industries to locate and operate in the Pittsburgh region in the long run. By extrapolating estimates from national studies to the Pittsburgh region, the authors estimate that being in attainment with the NAAQS for ozone would be associated with approximately eight more establishments in regulated industries in the Pittsburgh region. Meanwhile, being in attainment with the NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter would be associated with approximately 1,900 and 400 more jobs and with $229 million and $57 million more output, respectively, from regulated industries in the Pittsburgh region.

RR-262-OSD
A Risk Assessment Methodology and Excel Tool for Acquisition Programs. Lauren A. Mayer, Mark V. Arena, Michael E. McMahon. 2013

Implementing risk management principles to manage large defense acquisition programs is a priority for the U.S. defense acquisition community. To assist those decisionmakers responsible for identifying the risk associated with major weapons programs, RAND researchers developed a methodology and accompanying Excel, information-based risk tool (the “Assessor Tool”). The Assessor Tool offers an Office of the Secretary of
Defense (OSD)-level approach to the evaluation and measurement of system integration risk. That is, it is meant for assessors, such as OSD personnel, who may not be especially familiar with the specific program under evaluation but still may need to make judgments about the program's risk. It is based on a tractable and comprehensive set of questions that can help evaluate integration risk at each point in the acquisition process. More specifically, the tool enables users to see how well integration risk is being managed by providing a standards-based valuation of integration issues that can lead to cost growth, schedule growth, and program performance. The users' manual for the Assessor Tool is available in a companion document, An Excel Tool to Assess Acquisition Program Risk (by Lauren A. Fleishman-Mayer, Mark V. Arena, and Michael E. McMahon, TL-113-OSD, 2013). The Assessor Tool and its methodology may also be generalizable to an entire set of information-based risk assessment applications. Overall, the methodology and tool have many strengths, including being based on well-grounded theories, allowing for reproducibility and traceability, and the extensive flexibility to be used to evaluate risk for many different types of programs. To provide a benchmarking and validation of the risk scores calculated by the tool, future work could include the tool's validation by tracking its output against a program's performance.

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults. Lois M. Davis, Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, Jeremy N. V. Miles. 2013

After conducting a comprehensive literature search, the authors undertook a meta-analysis to examine the association between correctional education and reductions in recidivism, improvements in employment after release from prison, and learning in math and in reading. Their findings support the premise that receiving correctional education while incarcerated reduces an individual's risk of recidivating. They also found that those receiving correctional education had improved odds of obtaining employment after release. The authors also examined the benefits of computer-assisted learning and compared the costs of prison education programs with the costs of reincarceration.


California's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act was designed to provide a stable funding source for juvenile programs that have been proven effective in curbing crime among at-risk and young offenders. It provides funds to counties to add evidence-based programs and services for juvenile probationers identified with higher needs for special services than those identified for routine probationers, at-risk youth who have not entered the probation system but who live or attend school in areas of high crime or who have other factors that potentially predispose them to criminal activities, and youth in juvenile halls and camps. The Board of State and Community Corrections is required to submit annual reports to the California state legislature measuring the program's success for six outcome measures: (1) successful completion of probation, (2) arrests, (3) probation violations, (4) incarcerations, (5) successful completion of restitution, and (6) successful completion of community service. Each county can also measure supplemental outcomes. For the six state-mandated outcomes, differences between program participants and comparison-group youth are mostly positive, though relatively small. County-developed supplemental outcomes, which measure performance of program participants at program entry and again at a later time, tend to be more favorable.


This paper describes a new approach to a very difficult process of optimization under uncertainty.
This approach is to find the optimal solution to a problem by designing a number of search algorithms or schemes in a way that allows analysts to apply to a problem that contains a significantly larger number of decision variables, uncertain parameters, and uncertain scenarios than analysts have had to contend with until now. The specific purpose of this paper is to convert a provisional patent application entitled Portfolio Optimization by Means of a Ranking and Competing Search by the author into a published volume available for public use. This approach and its associated search algorithms have a key feature—they generate typically 10,000 uncertain scenarios according to their uncertainty distribution functions. While each of these scenarios is a point in the larger uncertainty space, the originally uncertain parameters are specified for the scenario and are, thereby, "determined" or "certain." Thus, the solvable mixed-integer linear programming model can be used "under certainty" (i.e., deterministically) to find the optimal solution for that scenario. Doing this for numerous scenarios provides a great deal of knowledge and facilitates the search for the optimal solution—or one close to it—for the larger problem under uncertainty. Thus, this approach allows one to avoid the impossible task of performing millions or trillions of searches to find the optimal solution for each scenario, yet enables one to gain just as much knowledge as if one were doing so.

RR-271-SRF

Artists and the Arab Uprisings. Lowell H. Schwartz, Dalia Dassa Kaye, Jeffrey Martini. 2013

After decades of authoritarianism, a wave of political change and unrest began to sweep across the Middle East and North Africa in early 2011. Successful democratic transitions will not be easy and will require change in multiple spheres. This report focuses on one sphere whose power and importance is often underestimated: the artistic arena. Regional artists have the potential to positively contribute to democratic transition by shaping public debate in ways that support tolerance and nonviolence. But Arab artists are often squeezed between the bounds of acceptable discourse, set by rulers who fear freedom of expression and conservative societal groups that seek to control acceptable behavior. Although the Arab uprisings lifted some previous barriers to artistic expression, new limitations and challenges have emerged. Moreover, artists continue to lack sound funding models to support their work and face limited markets and distribution mechanisms. This research explores the challenges posed by both the state and society in the region, as well as the policy shifts that may be necessary to better support regional artists. It also suggests new strategies in which regional actors and nongovernmental organizations take leading roles in supporting these artists and their work.

RR-278-ATN


The Australian Technology Network of Universities asked RAND Europe to review the Excellence in Innovation for Australia (EIA) Impact Assessment Trial (the EIA Trial), in order to assess how well universities identified and demonstrated impact, as well as how the process could be further improved. This report offers headlines regarding the success of the process, as well as actionable recommendations for improving the EIA Trial in its current form, and for scaling up the process in the future. It also includes a detailed review of the Trial guidance, an analysis of case studies submitted to the Trial, an analysis of how each case study was scored by the assessment panels and an analysis of surveys completed by institutions and case study authors. The report is intended for those responsible for the EIA Trial, in order to enable them to improve the exercise. However, it may also be of interest to others working in the evaluation of research impact.

RR-280-ACEP

The Evolving Role of Emergency Departments in the United States. Kristy Gonzalez Morganti, Sebastian Bauhoff, Janice C. Blanchard, Mahshid
The research described in this report was performed to develop a more complete picture of how hospital emergency departments (EDs) contribute to the U.S. health care system, which is currently evolving in response to economic, clinical, and political pressures. Using a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods, it explores the evolving role that EDs and the personnel who staff them play in evaluating and managing complex and high-acuity patients, serving as the key decisionmaker for roughly half of all inpatient hospital admissions, and serving as “the safety net of the safety net” for patients who cannot get care elsewhere. The report also examines the role that EDs may soon play in either contributing to or helping to control the rising costs of health care.


Evaluations are critical for assessing the impact of U.S. Department of Defense investments in suicide prevention and can be used as the basis for decisions about whether to sustain or scale up existing efforts. The Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury asked RAND to draw from the scientific literature and create a toolkit to guide future evaluations of suicide prevention programs. The resulting toolkit is designed to help program staff determine whether their programs produce beneficial effects and, ultimately, to guide the responsible allocation of scarce resources. This report summarizes the three complementary methods used to develop the RAND Suicide Prevention Program Evaluation Toolkit: an examination of the peer-reviewed evaluation literature and clinical trials, a review of other evaluation toolkits, and feedback from staff responsible for implementing suicide prevention programs in the Department of Defense. It is intended to serve as both a companion and supplement to the toolkit and offers additional background on its development and testing.


In its 2013 budget request, the Obama administration sought $140 billion for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), 54 percent of which would provide mandatory benefits, such as direct compensation and pensions, and 40 percent of which is discretionary spending, earmarked for medical benefits under the Veterans Health Administration (VHA). Unlike Medicare, which provides financing for care when its beneficiaries use providers throughout the U.S. health care system, the VHA is a government-run, parallel system that is primarily intended for care provision of veterans. The VHA hires its own doctors and has its own hospital network infrastructure. Although the VHA provides quality services to veterans, it does not preclude veterans from utilizing other forms of care outside of the VHA network—in fact, the majority of veterans’ care is received external to the VHA because of location and other system limitations. Veterans typically use other private and public health insurance coverage (for example, Medicare, Medicaid) for external care, and many use both systems in a given year (dual use). Overlapping system use creates the potential for duplicative, uncoordinated, and inefficient use. The authors find some suggestive evidence of such inefficient use, particularly in the area of inpatient care. Coordination management and quality of care received by veterans across both VHA and private sector systems can be optimized (for example, in the area of mental illness, which benefits from an integrated approach across multiple providers and sectors), capitalizing on the best that each system has to offer, without increasing costs.

The objective of this study was to establish a high level understanding of cyber defence capabilities across EDA's participating Member States (pMS) to support progress toward a more consistent level of cyber defence capability across the EU. Specifically, the study aimed to inform further action at the EU and national level. This stocktaking exercise included research into the different EU level organisations involved in cyber-defence activities in the context of common security and defence policy missions as well as data collection on cyber defence capabilities in each Member State. This was accomplished according to a common capability framework. The research was carried out via document review, semi-structured interviews and the development of a questionnaire distributed to those EU Member States participating in the EDA’s Cyber Defence Project Team. EU-level recommendations stemming from this report include elements of enhancing EU network protection; strengthening intelligence capability; deepening incident response capabilities; creating a culture of cyber-security (through good practice, training and awareness-raising) and reinforcing links between NATO and the EU for cyber defence issues. For participating member states, the report recommends greater attention should be given to the development of cyber defence training and education initiatives; consideration should be given, to a certain extent, to sharing facilities and processes and information could be exchanged and developed to execute greater leadership in cyber defence.

Israel has changed dramatically since its founding, especially in the past two decades. There is a public interest in having the police provide a type and level of service that keeps pace with these changes. Despite relatively low crime rates, the public in Israel still perceives threats to personal security and expresses concern over quality of police service. The Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Finance, and the Israel Police asked the RAND Corporation to conduct a study that would help these organizations address several issues of mutual concern. They requested that RAND address issues of public perceptions and public trust in the police, benchmarking the police against other police organizations, performance measurement, and deterrence and crime prevention. This document reports the outcome of the resulting two-year project.


When a country is threatened by an insurgency, what efforts give its government the best chance of prevailing? Contemporary discourse on this subject is voluminous and often contentious. Advice for the counterinsurgent is often based on little more than common sense, a general understanding of
A 2010 RAND study challenged this trend with rigorous analyses of all 30 insurgencies that started and ended between 1978 and 2008. This update to that original study expanded the data set, adding 41 new cases and comparing all 71 insurgencies begun and completed worldwide since World War II. With many more cases to compare, the study was able to more rigorously test the previous findings and address critical questions that the earlier study could not. For example, it could examine the approaches that led counterinsurgency forces to prevail when an external actor was involved in the conflict. It was also able to address questions about timing and duration, such as which factors affect the duration of insurgencies and the durability of the resulting peace, as well as how long historical counterinsurgency forces had to engage in effective practices before they won. A companion volume, Paths to Victory: Detailed Insurgency Case Studies, offers in-depth narrative overviews of each of the 41 additional cases; the original 30 cases are presented in Victory Has a Thousand Fathers: Detailed Counterinsurgency Case Studies.

In-depth case studies of 41 insurgencies since World War II provide evidence to answer a perennial question in strategic discussions of counterinsurgency: When a country is threatened by an insurgency, what efforts give its government the best chance of prevailing? Each case study breaks the conflict into phases and examines the factors and practices that led to the outcome (insurgent win, counterinsurgent win, or a mixed outcome favoring one side or the other). Detailed analyses of the cases, supplemented by data on 30 previously conducted insurgency case studies (and thus covering all 71 historical insurgencies worldwide since World War II), can be found in the companion volume, Paths to Victory: Lessons from Modern Insurgencies. The original set of 30 case studies is available in the 2010 RAND report Victory Has a Thousand Fathers: Detailed Counterinsurgency Case Studies. Collectively, the 71 cases span a vast geographic range (South America, Africa, the Balkans, Central Asia, and the Far East) and include examples of governments that attempted to fight the tide of history—that is, to quell an anticolonial rebellion or uprisings against apartheid.

Paths to Victory: Detailed Insurgency Case Studies. Christopher Paul, Colin P. Clarke, Beth Grill, Molly Dunigan. 2013

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RR-291/2-OSD

Paths to Victory: Detailed Insurgency Case Studies. Christopher Paul, Colin P. Clarke, Beth Grill, Molly Dunigan. 2013

Mental Health Retrosight: Methods and Methodology Report. Susan Guthrie, Steven Wooding, Alexandra Pollitt, Harold Alan Pincus, Jonathan Grant. 2013

This study examines the impacts arising from neuroscience and mental health research going back 20–25 years, and identifies attributes of the research, researchers or research setting that are associated with translation into patient benefit, in the particular case of schizophrenia. This report provides a detailed account of the methods and methodology of the study. The study combined two methods: forward-tracing case studies to examine where scientific advances of 20 years ago have led to impact today; and backward-tracing perspectives to identify the research antecedents of today’s interventions in schizophrenia. These research and impact trails are followed principally in Canada, the UK and the USA. The headline findings are as follows: 1. The case studies and perspectives support the view that mental health research has led to a diverse and beneficial range of academic, health, social and economic impacts over the 20 years since the research was undertaken. 2. Clinical research has had a larger impact on patient care than basic research has over the 20 years since the research was undertaken. 3. Those involved in mental health research who work across boundaries are associated with wider health and social benefits. 4. Committed individuals, motivated by patient need, who effectively champion research agendas and/or translation into practice are key in driving the development and implementation of interventions.

RR-295-DOS

The Internet has become a new battleground between governments that censor online content and those who advocate freedom to browse, post, and share information online for all, regardless of their place of residence. This report examines whether and how furthering Internet freedom can empower civil society vis-à-vis public officials, make the government more accountable to its citizens, and integrate citizens into the policymaking process. Using case studies of events in 2011 in Egypt, Syria, China, and Russia, researchers focus on the impact of Internet freedom on freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, and the right to cast a meaningful vote, all of which are the key pillars of political space. Researchers analyze the mechanisms by which Internet freedom can enhance the opportunities to enjoy these freedoms, how different political contexts can alter the opportunities for online mobilization, and how, subsequently, online activism can grow out into offline mobilization leading to visible policy changes. To provide historical context, researchers also draw parallels between the effects of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty programs in the Soviet Union during the Cold War and the ongoing efforts to expand Internet freedom for all. The report concludes by discussing implications for the design of Internet freedom programs and other measures to protect “freedom to connect.”

RR-296-OSD
Toward a Secure and Stable Mali: Approaches to Engaging Local Actors. Stephanie Pezard, Michael Shurkin. 2013

The 2012 conflict in northern Mali has shown that many assumptions about Mali’s political stability, internal cohesion, and military capabilities were deeply flawed. The January 2013 French-led military intervention scattered the insurgents, but the conditions and drivers that brought about the crisis in the first place have yet to be addressed. This report is intended to assist with the post-conflict planning in northern Mali by examining the historical, economic, and social factors that drive conflict in northern Mali and the different groups that have been involved in the conflict. The authors argue that, in the absence of a large international presence, durable security in northern Mali will have to be provided, to a large extent, by local actors. The authors draw on historical examples of rebellions in Mali since 1916 to show how detailed knowledge of the different local actors and their political dynamics can help in finding solutions that will bring lasting security and stability to the region.

RR-297-OSD
Understanding the Cost and Quality of Military-Related Education Benefit Programs. Paco Martorell, Peter Bergman. 2013

Since the 1944 passage of the original GI Bill following World War II, the military has provided veterans with a collection of financial aid benefits designed to help them attend college. While research has shown that these programs have helped many veterans acquire a college education, less is known about the impact of more recent educational benefits for veterans. This is especially true of the Post-9/11 GI Bill, which, in conjunction with a number of other assistance programs, has afforded veterans new educational opportunities. The Post-9/11 GI Bill offers tuition subsidies paid directly to institutions, a housing allowance tied to cost of living, and a book stipend, which in combination are usually more generous than preceding GI Bills. However, issues such as rising tuition costs; an increasing presence of low-quality, for-profit institutions that target veterans; and a potentially confusing array of benefit options could mitigate the impact of these programs on the recruitment, retention, and human capital development of service members. This report contextualizes these issues and formulates a research agenda to address them.

RR-298-A
Improving the U.S. Military’s Understanding of Unstable Environments Vulnerable to Violent Extremist Groups: Insights from Social Science. David E. Thaler, Ryan Andrew Brown, Gabriella C.
Over the previous decade, operations associated with irregular warfare have placed large demands on U.S. ground forces and have led to development of new Army and Joint doctrine. This report helps analysts identify and assess key factors that create and perpetuate environments susceptible to insurgency, terrorism, and other extremist violence and instability to inform military decisions on allocation of analytic and security assistance resources. The report focuses in particular on sources of understanding about these environments from the fields of sociology and cultural anthropology. RAND researchers surveyed existing sociological and anthropological theories and schools of thought and identified 12 key factors that give rise to and sustain unstable environments. The research found a relatively high degree of consensus among experts regarding the salience of these factors. The factors are interrelated and mutually dependent in complex ways. The report proposes a series of qualitative and quantitative metrics for each of the 12 factors and uses them in an analytic construct for assessing countries and regions based on their susceptibility to unstable environments.

RR-304-A

The earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010 collapsed 100,000 structures, damaged 200,000 more, killed more than 316,000 people, injured 300,000 others, and displaced more than 1 million people. It virtually decapitated the Haitian government, destroying the presidential palace and 14 of 16 government ministries and claiming the lives of numerous government officials and employees and the head of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti and his principal deputy. Shortly after the earthquake, surviving Haitian government officials made an urgent request for U.S. assistance. In reply, President Barack Obama promised U.S. support, directing a whole-of-government response led by the U.S. Agency for International Development with significant support from the U.S. Department of Defense through U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM). Selected U.S. military elements began mobilizing immediately, and SOUTHCOM established Joint Task Force–Haiti (JTF-Haiti) to provide U.S. military support to the international response and relief effort through Operation Unified Response (OUR). U.S. Army forces constituted a principal component of JTF-Haiti. Researchers assessed the effectiveness of JTF-Haiti, with the goal of informing the U.S. Army on how to best prepare for and support future humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR) operations. This report examines how JTF-Haiti supported the HA/DR effort in Haiti. It focuses on how JTF-Haiti was organized, how it conducted OUR, and how the Army supported that effort. The analysis includes a review of existing authorities and organizations and explains how JTF-Haiti fit into the U.S. whole-of-government approach, as well as the international response.

RR-307-CSTE

Foodborne disease is a significant public health problem. Reducing the burden of foodborne disease is a primary goal of the multidisciplinary Council to Improve Foodborne Outbreak Response (CIFOR). Toward this end, CIFOR developed the Guidelines for Foodborne Outbreak Response (2009) and a companion Toolkit (2011) to facilitate improvements in foodborne disease outbreak detection and response at the state and local levels. This study assesses the distribution and use of the CIFOR Guidelines and Toolkit to determine whether and to what extent they are reaching their intended users and achieving their goals. The results show that the awareness of these resources is high among their intended users. They also show that many jurisdictions are using the resources and implementing some of the recommendations they provide. The methods and extent
of use, however, vary across jurisdictions. In many jurisdictions, the primary barrier to greater implementation is a lack of resources. Overall, intended users find the CIFOR Guidelines and Toolkit to be valuable resources and believe the development of additional tools and resources related to the Guidelines would be beneficial.

RR-310

This report explores how a nuclear-armed Iran would behave, if it would act aggressively, and what this would entail for the United States and its main regional allies, including the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Israel. The Islamic Republic seeks to undermine what it perceives to be the American-dominated order in the Middle East and to deter a U.S. and/or Israeli military attack, but it does not have territorial ambitions and does not seek to invade, conquer, or occupy other nations. Nuclear arms are unlikely to change its fundamental interests and strategies. Rather, they would probably reinforce Iran's traditional national security objectives. The ideological beliefs of the Iranian political elite will not shape the country’s nuclear decisionmaking. The regional geopolitical environment and Iran’s political, military, and economic capabilities will have a greater bearing on Iranian calculations. It is very unlikely that Iran would use nuclear weapons against another Muslim state or against Israel, given the latter’s overwhelming conventional and nuclear military superiority. Further, the Iranian government does not use terrorism for ideological reasons. Instead, Iran’s support for terrorism is motivated by cost and benefit calculations, with the aims of maintaining deterrence and preserving or expanding its influence in the Middle East. An inadvertent or accidental nuclear exchange between Israel and Iran is a dangerous possibility, but there is not much evidence to suggest that rogue elements could have easy access to Iranian nuclear weapons.

RR-312-CFT
Evaluation of the Caruth Police Institute at Dal-

las. Robert C. Davis, Radha Iyengar. 2013

The Caruth Police Institute (CPI), funded by the Communities Foundation of Texas, was designed for the benefit of the Dallas Police Department (DPD) to create staff development courses and to bring the expertise of academic experts and business leaders to bear on complex policing problems. This report presents a three-year evaluation of the CPI, covering development of its research activities, its effect, and its sustainability. The authors conducted a series of in-depth interviews with key informants in the DPD and participants in previous CPI courses to gauge the success and impact of the program. Additionally, they used fiscal data provided by CPI staff and information about business models gained in interviews with heads of other police leadership programs to develop examples of how CPI might balance revenues and expenses in order to sustain itself.

RR-318-DH
Analysis of research and education indicators to support designation of Academic Health Science Centres in England. Salil Gunashekar, Petal Jean Hackett, Sophie Castle-Clarke, Ros Rouse, Jonathan Grant. 2013

In April 2013, the Department of Health (DH) announced an open competition to designate Academic Health Science Centres (AHSCs) in England. To support the current competition, the DH commissioned RAND Europe to compile and analyse various types of publicly available data and quality assessments in the domains of medical research and health education. This report presents the results of this analysis in the form of summary ‘tables of excellence’, focussing on medical schools/academic partners likely to seek AHSC status. A detailed bibliometric analysis of health-related research publications has also been carried out and is presented. In addition, the report provides an overview of the publicly available data and outlines the significant caveats to using the data to produce education and research rankings for institutions. Given the various caveats and the requirements to balance two domains of activity (research and education), the ranking methodology presented in this report can be used in an
advisory' capacity to provide a general indication of the quality of the candidate AHSC institutions. The analysis is intended to assist potential applicants in deciding whether to submit a pre-qualifying questionnaire as part of the procurement process, and subsequently to inform the deliberations of the selection panel for the AHSCs.

RR-322-OSD
Improving Federal and Department of Defense Use of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Businesses. Amy G. Cox, Nancy Y. Moore. 2013

The report investigates the barriers that service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses (SDVOSBs) may face when attempting to contract with the federal government and the Department of Defense. The government and DoD goals are to award 3 percent of prime-contract dollars to SDVOSBs but current contracting falls below that level. The authors assess the characteristics of service-disabled veterans that support successful business ownership and identify possible barriers to meeting the 3 percent goals.

RR-324-MEDPAC
Does It Cost More to Train Residents or to Replace Them? A Look at the Costs and Benefits of Operating Graduate Medical Education Programs. Barbara O. Wynn, Robert Smalley, Kristina M. Cordasco. 2013

The policy issue underlying this study is whether Medicare support for graduate medical education (GME) should be restructured to differentiate between programs that are less costly or are self-sustaining and those that are more costly to the sponsoring institution and its educational partners. The authors used available literature, interviews with individuals involved in operating GME programs, and analysis of administrative data to explore how the financial impact of operating residency training programs might differ by specialty. The study does not quantify the variation in financial impact, but it provides a framework for examining both the costs and benefits of operating GME programs to the sponsoring institution and its educational partners. It also identifies the major factors that are likely to affect financial performance and influence program offerings and size. Marginal financial impacts are more likely to influence sponsor decisions on changes in GME program size and offerings and help explain why GME program expansions are occurring without additional Medicare funding. If the hospital has service needs, there is a marginal benefit to adding a resident, particularly in the more-lucrative specialty and subspecialty programs, before considering the additional benefits of any Medicare GME-related revenues.

RR-325-GBF

This study examines the impacts arising from neuroscience and mental health research going back 20–25 years, and identifies attributes of the research, researchers or research setting that are associated with translation into patient benefit, in the particular case of schizophrenia. The study combined two methods: forward-tracing case studies to examine where scientific advances of 20 years ago have led to impact today; and backward-tracing perspectives to identify the research antecedents of today’s interventions in schizophrenia. These research and impact trails are followed principally in Canada, the UK and the USA. The headline findings are as follows:1. The case studies and perspectives support the view that mental health research has led to a diverse and beneficial range of academic, health, social and economic impacts over the 20 years since the research was undertaken.2. Clinical research has had a larger impact on patient care than basic research has over the 20 years since the research was undertaken.3. Those involved in mental health research who work across boundaries are associated with wider health and social benefits.4. Committed individuals, motivated by
patient need, who effectively champion research agendas and/or translation into practice are key in driving the development and implementation of interventions. This report provides an overview of the methods and presents the full set of findings, with the policy provocations they raise, and an emerging research agenda. It has been written for funders of biomedical and health research and health services, health researchers, and policymakers in those fields. It will also be of interest to those involved in research and impact evaluation.

RR-326-MERCK

Mapping Pathways is a multinational project to develop and nurture a research-driven, community-led global understanding of the emerging evidence base around the adoption of antiretroviral (ARV)-based prevention strategies to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The project is based on the premise that the current array of prevention options is not sufficient; new pathways to prevention, based on enhanced assessment and analysis of likely impact, are needed to address new infections adequately. ARVs are opening up new options for HIV prevention, such as ‘treatment as prevention’ (often referred to as ‘TLC+’ [testing, linkage to care], plus treatment), microbicides, oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). There are multifaceted challenges associated with these new prevention strategies related to access, cost, behavioural and health impacts, and implementation. Mapping Pathways – Developing evidence-based, people-centred strategies for the use of antiretrovirals as prevention is designed to support critical thinking and development of a new research agenda for the analysis of multiple policy options – the pathways – that should be considered by prevention planners, programmers and funders when addressing the opportunities and challenges of the new ARV paradigm.

RR-328-NYC
Flood Insurance in New York City Following Hurricane Sandy. Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, Bruce Bender, Aaron Kofner, David Manheim, Laura Zakaras. 2013

When Hurricane Sandy struck New York City on October 29, 2012, it caused flooding in all five boroughs. The storm surge reached nearly 88,700 buildings, more than 300,000 housing units, and 23,400 businesses. The federal government offers flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), a program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) since 1968, a time when affordable private insurance was difficult to find. This insurance is mandated for structures located in high-risk areas (the 100-year floodplain) if there is a federally backed mortgage on the property and is subsidized for structures that predate FEMA’s first Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the area. However, many residential structures in high-risk areas do not carry such policies. Two major changes will affect the cost of NFIP policies for structures in New York City: (1) an update of the maps that define the flood risk areas in New York and (2) legally required reform to the NFIP. Flood insurance plays an important role in addressing and managing flood risk posed. Insurance payments can help households and businesses recover from an event and get the economy moving again. When properly priced, insurance premiums can also provide appropriate incentives to avoid or mitigate risk. This report examines dimensions of the changing flood insurance environment in New York City and explores the consequences for the city’s residents and businesses.

RR-329-OSD
First Steps Toward Improving DoD STEM Workforce Diversity: Response to the 2012 Department of Defense STEM Diversity Summit. Nelson Lim, Abigail Haddad, Dwayne M. Butler, Kate Giglio. 2013

In FY 2011–2012, leaders from the Executive Branch and the Department of Defense (DoD) of-
ferred directives and guidance intended to increase diversity across all federal agencies. In response, the DoD Research and Engineering Enterprise and DoD’s Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity held a two-day summit in November 2012 on improving diversity within the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) workforce. This report supports the efforts of the DoD STEM Diversity Summit by providing suggestions for future research, analysis, and action. The authors describe policies that discuss the federal government’s values and priorities regarding diversity in the federal workforce; offer a closer look at current STEM demographics, including those of the DoD’s STEM workforce; discuss current STEM-diversity outreach programs, highlighting the types of data that should be collected in the future; and offer recommendations for DoD leaders to consider as they move forward with their efforts to diversify the STEM workforce.

RR-331-SRF
Preparing for the Possibility of a North Korean Collapse. Bruce W. Bennett. 2013

A North Korean government collapse would have serious consequences in North Korea and beyond. At the very least, a collapse would reduce the already scarce food and essential goods available to the population, in part due to hoarding and increasing costs. This could lead to a humanitarian disaster. Factions emerging after a collapse could plunge the country into civil war that spills over into neighboring countries. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) could be used and even proliferated. This report examines ways of controlling and mitigating the consequences, recognizing that the Republic of Korea (ROK) and its U.S. ally will almost certainly need to intervene militarily in the North, likely seeking Korean unification as the ultimate outcome. But such an intervention requires serious preparation. North Koreans must be convinced that they will be treated well and could actually have better lives after unification. The allies need to prepare to deliver humanitarian aid in the North, stop conflict, demilitarize the North Korean military and security services over time, and secure and eventually eliminate North Korean WMD. Potential Chinese intervention must be addressed, ideally leading to cooperation with ROK and U.S. forces. Plans are needed for liberating North Korean political prisons before the guards execute the prisoners. Property rights need to be addressed. The ROK must sustain its military capabilities despite major reductions in force size due to very low birthrates. And ROK reluctance to broadly address North Korean collapse must be overcome so that plans in these areas can move forward.

RR-332-AF

United States Air Force career field managers (CFMs) annually predict the number of billet vacancies that will require an officer who holds an advanced academic degree (AAD), and submit these requirements to the Air Force Education Requirements Board to fill the projected vacancies. The process requires CFMs to predict specific vacancies three to five years before they occur, which can be difficult and produces inaccuracies that can lead to a shortfall of officers qualified to fill positions that require an AAD or to an oversupply of officers with AADs, which unnecessarily increases Air Force costs. This report examines the Air Force process for producing, allocating, and assigning officers with master’s and doctorate degrees. The authors find that a relatively low percentage of officers with master’s or doctorate degrees were matched to a billet that requires that degree and academic specialty in fiscal years 2000 through 2010. The authors provide a methodology for determining the required production level of officers who earn AADs, and this report serves as a user’s guide for the modeling tools that illustrate the methodology.

RR-333-OSD
Implementation of the DoD Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan: A Framework for Change Through Accountability. Nelson Lim, Abigail Had-
Two recent policy documents lay out a new vision for diversity in the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD): the Military Leadership Diversity Commission’s From Representation to Inclusion: Diversity Leadership for the 21st-Century Military and the Department of Defense Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan, 2012–2017. These documents define the mission, set goals for diversity, and provide a general strategic framework for achieving these goals. The purpose of this report is to provide a framework to support DoD in the implementation of its strategic plan and to ensure that the resources devoted to these efforts are targeted for long-term success. The framework emphasizes the creation of an enduring accountability system; categorizes the strategic initiatives specified in DoD’s strategic plan along three key dimensions—compliance, communication, and coordination (“the three Cs”); and prioritizes them across time—short, medium, and long term. The framework can help all DoD components work toward the vision described in the strategic plan in a deliberate, synchronized effort by complying with current laws, regulations, and directives; communicating effectively to internal as well as external stakeholders; and coordinating efforts to ensure continuing change.

RR-336-NRO

To help the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) become more flexible and agile in an increasingly uncertain world, RAND sought answers to two key questions. First, would the NRO benefit from building modular satellites? RAND researchers developed a method for evaluating whether a system is a good candidate for modularity and applied it to systems both inside and outside the NRO. The authors found that NRO space systems do not appear to be strong candidates for modularization. Second, what lessons might be drawn from how chief executive officers, military personnel, and health care professionals (among others) respond to surprise? RAND developed a framework to categorize professionals’ responses to surprise and then conducted discussions with representatives from 13 different professions, including former ambassadors, chief executive officers, military personnel, and physicians. The authors observed that all interviewees used common coping strategies. The authors also found some differences in response to surprise that depend on two factors: time available to respond and the level of chaos in the environment. The report concludes with recommendations on actions that the NRO can take to improve the flexibility of its hardware and the workforce.

RR-340-SOCOM
Developing and Assessing Options for the Global SOF Network. Thomas S. Szayna, William Welser IV. 2013

The January 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance calls for small-footprint, low-cost approaches where possible in ensuring U.S. security in a 21st-century world of transnational threats. In response, U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has developed and put forth its Global SOF Network vision, which calls for a distributed overseas posture for Special Operations Forces (SOF) as part of a new approach based on creating a structure that responds more effectively to emerging threats and deters future ones. USSOCOM posits that increasing SOF forward presence and creating these networks will deepen existing partnerships as well as provide new ones. This, in turn, will provide greater insight regarding conditions on the ground, shape the environment more effectively, and better enable local SOF partners to meet security threats. Building and employing a global SOF network and strengthening partners forms the core of the Global SOF Network vision. USSOCOM asked RAND to develop options for implementing the vision by creating and then applying an analytically rigorous methodology, and to investigate whether changes to command and control arrangements or Department of Defense funding and budgeting processes might be need-
ed for its effective execution.

RR-341-NRO

Surprise! From CEOs to Navy SEALs: How a Select Group of Professionals Prepare for and Respond to the Unexpected. Dave Baiocchi, D. Steven Fox. 2013

This report relates what professionals believe creates surprise, how they respond to it, and how the effects of surprise can be mitigated. To understand how different professions respond to surprise, RAND researchers developed a framework that categorizes professionals’ responses to surprise in terms of the time available to respond and the level of chaos in the environment, then conducted discussions with representatives from 13 different professions, including former ambassadors, chief executive officers, military personnel, and physicians. RAND observed that the interviewees all used common coping strategies, such as relying on past experience and trying to reduce the level of chaos in the environment. However, there were also important differences in the responses taken by different types of professionals: “strategists” (e.g., CEOs and foreign service officers) focused more on controlling anger and ego, and communicating and coordinating with others, while “tacticians” (e.g., medical practitioners and SWAT team members)—who typically have a shorter response time—focused more on controlling panic and buying time. The report concludes with recommendations on how practitioners can better prepare for and respond to surprise.

RR-343-AF

A Sixty-Year Timeline of the Air Force Maui Optical and Supercomputing Site. Megan Clifford, Dave Baiocchi, William Welser IV. 2013

This document contains a timeline of key events in the history of the Air Force Maui Optical and Supercomputing Site (AMOS). AMOS is located on the island of Maui, Hawaii, and is comprised of two physically separate facilities: the Maui Space Surveillance Complex (MSSC) located on the top of the Haleakala volcano and the Maui High Performance Computing Center (MHPCC) located in Kihei. MSSC was first imagined as an optical observatory in the early 1950s. Since then, the site’s mission, management structure, and operational partners have changed several times to accommodate the contemporary challenges and research tools. This timeline documents some of these historical changes. The events contained in this document focus primarily on the MSSC, but MHPCC has always maintained a strong collaboration with the MSSC, so several events associated with MHPCC are included. The timeline is provided in both tabular and printable wall chart formats.

RR-354-WFH


The Hewlett Foundation commissioned RAND to review research about the effects of assessment and to summarize what is known about assessment as a lever for reform. To explore the likely influence of new assessments on teaching practice and the conditions that moderate that relationship, researchers conducted a series of literature reviews. The reviews suggest a wide variety of effects that testing might have on teachers' activities in the classroom, including changes in curriculum content and emphasis, changes in how teachers allocate time and resources across different pedagogical activities, and changes in how teachers interact with individual students. The literature also identifies a number of conditions that affect the impact that assessment may have on practice. Research suggests that the role of tests will be enhanced by policies that ensure the tests mirror high-quality instruction, are part of a larger, systemic change effort, and are accompanied by specific supports for teachers.

RR-356-EC


The rapidly-developing Internet of Things (IoT)
may challenge conventional business, market, policy and societal models. This report to the European Commission aims to inform a consistent European policy stance capable of fostering a dynamic and trustworthy IoT that meets these challenges. The study addresses the following research question: What can usefully be done to stimulate the development of the Internet of Things in a way that best supports Europe's policy objectives (societal impact and jobs through innovation), while respecting European values and regulations (with particular reference to ethics and data protection)?

The study builds on prior work including the six challenges (identification, privacy and data protection and security, architectures, ethics, standards and governance) identified by the European Commission's IoT Expert Group (2010-2012) and results from the 2012 public consultation on the IoT. The study was informed by a literature review, key informant interviews and an internal scenario workshop. Its findings and conclusions were extended and tested at an open stakeholder workshop. The analysis supports an initial soft law approach combining standards, monitoring, 'information remedies' and an ethical charter to facilitate IoT self-organisation and clarify the need for and nature of effective regulatory interventions.

RR-366-WF


Research shows low-income students suffer disproportionate learning loss over the summer and because those losses accumulate over time, they contribute substantially to the achievement gap between low- and higher-income children. The Wallace Foundation is funding a five-year demonstration project to examine whether summer learning programs can reduce summer learning loss and promote achievement gains. This report, the second in a series, draws on emerging lessons from six school districts in the study—Boston, Cincinnati, Dallas, Duval County (Florida), Pittsburgh, and Rochester (New York)—that offer full-day programs for five to six weeks free of charge to large numbers of elementary students. The report synthesizes the key lessons learned about how to establish and sustain effective programs. The most emphatic recommendation is to start planning early, no later than January, and include both district and summer site leaders in the process. Many problems identified by the researchers—from weak teacher training to ineffective transportation—could be traced to a rushed planning process. Other guidance includes adopting a commercially available curriculum, establishing enrollment deadlines, ensuring sufficient time on academics, and selecting enrichment providers with qualified staff experienced in behavior management. To manage costs, the authors suggest designing the program with costs in mind—by hiring staff based on projected daily attendance rather than number of enrollees, for example, and by restricting the number of sites to control administrative costs.

RR-367-NHSL


Leadership is seen to be central to improving the quality of healthcare and existing research suggests that absence of leadership is related to poor quality and safety performance. Leadership training might therefore provide an important means through which to promote quality improvement and, more widely, performance within the healthcare environment. This report presents an evaluation of the Fellowships in Clinical Leadership Programme, which combines leadership training and quality improvement initiatives with the placement of temporary external clinical champions in Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Hospitals NHS Trust. We assessed impacts of the Programme on individual and organisational change, alongside core enablers and barriers for Programme success. Analyses drew on the principles of a theory-of-change-led realist evaluation, using logic modelling to specify the
underlying causal mechanisms of the Programme. Data collection involved a stakeholder workshop, online questionnaires of programme participants, senior managers and support staff (n=114), and follow-up in-depth semi-structured interviews with a subsample of survey participants (n=15). We observed that the Programme had notable impacts at individual and organisational levels. Examples of individual impact included enhanced communication and negotiation skills or increased confidence as a result of multi-modal leadership training. At the organisational level, participants reported indications of behaviour change among staff, with evidence of spill-over effects to non-participants towards a greater focus on patient-centred care. Our findings suggest that there is potential for combined leadership training and quality improvement programmes to contribute to strengthening a culture of care quality in healthcare organisations. Our study provides useful insights into strategies seeking to achieve sustainable improvement in NHS organisations.

RR-370-CCEG

Fair value accounting (FVA) refers to the practice of updating the valuation of assets or securities on a regular basis, ideally by reference to current prices for similar assets or securities established in the context of a liquid market; historical cost accounting (HCA) instead records the value of an asset as the price at which it was originally purchased. In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, conflicting arguments have been made about the contributions of valuation approaches in triggering the crisis. This report investigates and clarifies the relationship between these two accounting approaches and risks to the financial system. The authors examine the risk implications of FVA and HCA in the various situations in which each is used; assess the role that these accounting approaches have played historically in financial crises, including the 2008 financial crisis, the savings and loan crisis of the 1980s, and the less developed country debt crisis of the 1970s; and explore insights about systemic risk that can be gleaned from better understanding the accounting approaches. The authors find that FVA was probably not a primary driver of the 2008 crisis. Moreover, they suggest that neither FVA nor HCA is objectively “better” than the other. Instead, both accounting approaches can provide useful information for different contexts when applied rigorously, but when they are implemented poorly or when regulatory oversight is weak, both FVA and HCA can produce misleading information that can increase systemic risk across the financial sector. The authors conclude with a series of recommendations for how FVA and HCA, and the financial information that both methods generate, can be improved to better protect against systemic risk to the banking sector in the future.

RR-376-CMS

The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation within the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has funded 108 Health Care Innovation Awards, funded through the Affordable Care Act, for applicants who proposed compelling new models of service delivery or payment improvements that promise to deliver better health, better health care, and lower costs through improved quality of care for Medicare, Medicaid, and Children’s Health Insurance Program enrollees. CMS is also interested in learning how new models would affect subpopulations of beneficiaries (e.g., those eligible for Medicare and Medicaid and complex patients) who have unique characteristics or health care needs that could be related to poor outcomes. In addition, the initiative seeks
to identify new models of workforce development and deployment, as well as models that can be rapidly deployed and have the promise of sustainability. This report describes a strategy for evaluating the results. The goal for the evaluation design process is to create standardized approaches for answering key questions that can be customized to similar groups of awardees and that allow for rapid and comparable assessment across awardees. The evaluation plan envisions that data collection and analysis will be carried out on three levels: at the level of the individual awardee, at the level of the awardee grouping, and as a summary evaluation that includes all awardees. Key dimensions for the evaluation framework include implementation effectiveness, program effectiveness, workforce issues, impact on priority populations, and context. The ultimate goal is to identify strategies that can be employed widely to lower cost while improving care.

RR-383-CMF
Effects of the Affordable Care Act on Consumer Health Care Spending and Risk of Catastrophic Health Costs. Sarah A. Nowak, Christine Eibner, David M. Adamson, Evan Saltzman. 2013

This study examines the likely effects of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) on average annual consumer health care spending and the risk of catastrophic medical costs for the United States overall and in two large states that have decided not to expand their Medicaid programs (Texas and Florida). The ACA will have varied impacts on individuals' and families' spending on health care, depending on income level and on estimated 2016 insurance status without the ACA. The authors find that average out-of-pocket spending is expected to decrease for all groups considered in the analysis, although decreases in out-of-pocket spending will be largest for those who would otherwise be uninsured. People who would otherwise be uninsured who transition to the individual market under the ACA will have higher total health care spending on average after implementation of the ACA because they will now incur the cost of health insurance premiums. The authors also find that risk of catastrophic health care spending will decrease for individuals of all income levels for the insurance transitions considered; decreases will be greatest for those at the lowest income levels. Case studies found that in Texas and Florida, Medicaid expansion would substantially reduce out-of-pocket and total health care spending for those with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, compared with a scenario in which the ACA is implemented without Medicaid expansion. Expansion would reduce the risk of high medical spending for those covered under Medicaid who would remain uninsured without expansion.

RR-384-NAVY

This report assesses in what ways and to what degree unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) are suitable for supporting U.S. Navy missions and functions. It briefly characterizes the current and emerging USV marketplaces to provide a baseline for near-term capabilities, describes USV concepts of employment to support diverse U.S. Navy missions and functions, and evaluates these concepts of employment to identify specific missions and functions for which they are highly suitable. USVs offer several particular strengths relative to other platforms, including the ability to interact both above and below the waterline, enabling them to serve as critical nodes for cross-domain networks. They also have potentially longer endurance, larger payloads, and higher power outputs than comparably sized unmanned air or undersea vehicles. Additionally, their greater risk tolerance compared with manned systems makes them desirable platforms for overcoming adversaries' anti-access and area-denial measures. These strengths make USVs particularly suitable for missions such as characterizing the physical environment, observation and collection regarding adversaries, mine warfare, military deception/information operations/electronic warfare, defense against small boats, testing and training,
search and rescue, and the support of other unmanned vehicles. However, USVs need advanced autonomy and assured communications to complete complex missions, as well as any missions in complex environments. Autonomous seakeeping and maritime traffic avoidance are USV-specific capabilities that likely need to be developed with U.S. Navy involvement. Also, optional manning and payload modularity can enhance the desirability of USV programs.

RR-389-AF

In fiscal year 2012, the Air Force Materiel Command reorganized as one of a number of initiatives to achieve mandated budget reductions. In the Fiscal Year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Congress required an assessment of five elements of this reorganization: (1) the effectiveness and efficiency of the reorganization; (2) the extent to which synergies due to collocation among developmental test and evaluation, science and technology, and acquisition can be replicated in the new organization; (3) the reorganization's impact on other commands' ability to meet their responsibilities for operational test and evaluation and follow-on test and evaluation; (4) whether the reorganization is in adherence with 10 U.S. Code Section 2687 (i.e., BRAC law); and (5) the extent to which the Air Force coordinated the reorganization with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and if any concerns raised by OSD were addressed. This document fulfills the NDAA reporting requirements.

RR-395-DIR

A RAND study used 2011 medical data to examine the impact of implementing a resource-based relative value scale to pay for physician and other practitioner services under the California workers' compensation system. Current allowances under the workers' compensation fee schedule are approximately 116 percent of Medicare-allowed amounts and, by law, will transition to no more than 120 percent of Medicare payment amounts over four years. Using the policies that the California Division of Workers' Compensation proposes to adopt, aggregate allowances are estimated to decrease for four types of service by the end of the transition in 2017: anesthesia (−19.5 percent), surgery (−20.1 percent), radiology (−15.9 percent), and pathology (−29.0 percent). Aggregate allowances for evaluation and management visits are estimated to increase by 39.5 percent. Allowances for services classified as "medicine" in the Current Procedural Terminology codebook will increase by 17.3 percent. In the aggregate, across all services, allowances are projected to increase 11.9 percent. Because most specialties furnish different types of services, the impacts by specialty are generally less than the impacts by type of service.

RR-396-OSD
Counterinsurgency Scorecard: Afghanistan in Early 2013 Relative to Insurgencies Since World War II. Christopher Paul, Colin P. Clarke, Beth Grill, Molly Dunigan. 2013

The RAND report Paths to Victory: Lessons from Modern Insurgencies added 41 new cases to a previously studied set of 30 insurgencies, examining the 71 insurgencies begun and completed worldwide between World War II and 2008 to analyze correlates of success in counterinsurgency (COIN). A key finding of this research was that a case's score on a scorecard of 15 equally weighted good and 11 equally weighted bad COIN factors and practices perfectly discriminated the outcomes of the cases analyzed. That is, the balance of good and bad factors and practices correlated with either a COIN win (insurgency loss) or a COIN loss (insurgency win) in the overall case. Using the scorecard approach as its foundation,
a RAND study sought to apply the findings to the case of Afghanistan in early 2013. The effort involved an expert elicitation, or Delphi exercise, in which experts were asked to make “worst-case” assessments of the factors to complete the scorecard for ongoing operations in Afghanistan. The consensus results revealed that early 2013 Afghanistan ranks among the historical COIN winners, but its score is equal to those of the lowest-scoring historical wins. This tenuous position points to several areas in need of improvement, but particularly the need to disrupt the flow of insurgent support and the need for the Afghan government and Afghan security forces to better demonstrate their commitment and motivation. Afghanistan in early 2011 scored in the middle of the historical record in terms of COIN wins and losses, suggesting an overall improvement in COIN progress in that conflict by early 2013. However, conditions may change as coalition forces prepare to hand over responsibility for the country’s security to the Afghan government and Afghan security forces in 2014.


The U.S. Air Force has long struggled to incorporate new weapon system logistics requirements and support system design considerations into its broader sustainment enterprise early in the acquisition process. To help inform Air Force decisionmaking with regard to sustainment sourcing, RAND Project AIR FORCE researchers explored and adapted lessons from the transaction cost accounting literature. The result is a powerful economic-based framework that has three primary benefits when it comes to addressing sustainment planning challenges: It is a repeatable, analytically driven decision tool that does not require large amounts of data; it considers repair source decisionmaking in the context of the broader Air Force enterprise; and it is potentially applicable to other aspects of sustainment planning, such as managing government-mandated repair sourcing mixes and informing other Air Force sustainment community responsibilities. This report demonstrates how the framework can be used to select among depot maintenance strategies by applying it to the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the largest acquisition program in U.S. Department of Defense history. Although the U.S. government will retain the capability to perform the range of depot-level repairs for the F-35, 40 percent of the workload—known as “above core”—can be considered for sourcing to an organic Air Force facility, another military service’s facility, a foreign partner, or the private sector. The framework helps planners visualize program data and compare new acquisition programs with legacy Air Force systems. In this way, it offers the Air Force additional leverage in responding to technology developments and vetting contractors’ engineering, reliability, and maintainability projections for new weapon systems.

Toward Integrated DoD Biosurveillance: Assessment and Opportunities. Melinda Moore, Gail Fisher, Clare Stevens. 2013

In the context of the 2012 National Strategy for Biosurveillance, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) asked the Department of Defense (DoD) to review its biosurveillance programs, prioritize missions and desired outcomes, evaluate how DoD programs contribute to these, and assess the appropriateness and stability of the department’s funding system for biosurveillance. DoD sought external analytic support through the RAND Arroyo Center. In response to the questions posed by OMB request, this report finds the following:* Current DoD biosurveillance supports three strategic missions. Based mostly on existing statute, the highest-priority mission is force health protection, followed by biological weapons defense and global health security.* Guidance issued by the White House on June 27, 2013, specified priorities for planning fiscal year 2015 budgets; it includes an explicit global health security priority, which strengthens the case for this as a key DoD biosurveillance strategic mission.* DoD biosurveillance also supports four desired outcomes: early warning and early detection, situational awareness, better decision making at all levels, and
forecast of impacts.* Programs and measures that address priority missions—force health protection in particular—and desired outcomes should be prioritized over those that do not do so.* More near-real-time analysis and better internal and external integration could enhance the performance and value of the biosurveillance enterprise.* Improvements are needed in key enablers, including explicit doctrine/policy, efficient organization and governance, and increased staffing and improved facilities for the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center (AFHSC).* AFHSC has requested additional funding to fully implement its current responsibilities under the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Defense for Health Affairs and for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs. Additional responsibilities for coordinating the entire DoD biosurveillance enterprise would need concomitant resourcing.* There is not a single, unified funding system for the DoD biosurveillance enterprise; the multiple current funding systems would likely benefit from an organizing mechanism with the authority to manage and control funds to meet enterprise goals. Interim guidance issued by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on June 13, 2013, is significant because it is the first policy to explicitly address biosurveillance; it adopts the definition from the National Strategy for Biosurveillance, calls for development of a DoD Directive for biosurveillance, and specifies tasks for DoD’s implementation of the Strategy.

RR-402-A

U.S. Air Force (USAF) global posture—its overseas forces, facilities, and arrangements with partner nations—faces a variety of challenges: fiscal and political pressure to close overseas bases, an overseas political climate that is less conducive to permanently hosting large deployments of U.S. forces, and emerging military systems that pose a threat to forward bases. To inform USAF leaders as they adapt global posture to these new conditions, this report seeks to identify why the USAF needs a global posture, where it needs basing and access, the types of security partnerships that minimize peacetime access risk, and the amount of forward presence that the USAF requires. The authors describe a logical framework—the posture triangle—to link U.S. national security requirements to specific types of posture, and they

RR-401-A
The U.S. Army in Southeast Asia: Near-Term and Long-Term Roles. Peter Chalk. 2013

This RAND report explores the role and force posture of the U.S. Army in Southeast Asia, both now and out to 2020. The author argues that, under the current, largely benign conditions, the military will focus mainly on supporting defense reform and modernization, facilitating disaster relief response operations, providing assistance to address nonconventional transnational threats, and helping to balance China’s increased influence into the region. If the security outlook in Southeast Asia remains favorable, these mission areas will not fundamentally change over the near term. However, should the general outlook deteriorate—perhaps as a result of a severe economic slowdown—the geopolitical environment will become far less certain and more prone to crisis. Governments that have derived legitimacy from rapid development would suffer from a loss of grassroots support. State-to-state rivalries would become more acute, especially with regard to the South China Sea disputes. And natural catastrophes would take on greater security relevance because of tighter fiscal constraints for underwriting disaster preparedness and response. To meet these challenges, the United States will need to adopt an agile strategy that is thin in physical presence but broad in programmatic execution. Specifically, there are four areas in which the Army should concentrate its efforts: (1) enhancing the defense capacities of partner nations to meet both conventional and nonconventional dangers; (2) concluding new base agreements for hosting small, mission-oriented expeditionary forces; (3) expanding support for regional humanitarian assistance activities; and (4) initiating appropriate responses to counter a more outwardly adventurer China.
draw on new and previous research to assess the utility of hundreds of airfields for almost 30 diverse scenarios. They discuss factors that affect peacetime access risk, and they offer insights on sizing USAF overseas forces. The authors find that a global posture is necessary to maintain three critical U.S. security requirements: “Strategic anchors” are necessary to maintain security ties to close partners and key regions; access to forward operating locations is necessary to create and sustain operational effects; and support links on foreign territory are necessary to sustain global military activities. Regarding where the USAF needs access and basing, the authors identified 13 strategic anchor countries, 11 basing clusters, and 35 en route airfields as particularly valuable. Regarding what types of security partnerships minimize peacetime access risk, the authors find that regime type and the nature of the access relationship are the two most important considerations: Enduring partnerships with consolidated democracies are the ideal type of relationship, whereas transactional relationships with authoritarian states are least desirable. To address how much forward presence the USAF requires, the authors suggest an alternative approach to sizing forward forces that goes beyond the current theater campaign plan requirements process. The report concludes with five recommendations for future USAF postures, as well as a discussion of some misperceptions in the current debate about U.S. global posture.

RR-404-CCBHO
Depression affects millions of Americans each year and bears significant societal and financial costs. However, it is estimated that only 25 percent of individuals with depression receive appropriate care. Given that women are almost twice as likely as men to experience depression, and that the majority of women age 15 to 50 have children, maternal depression is an important and potentially costly issue. RAND examined evidence on the impact of maternal depression on the mother and child as it relates to the public sector systems that serve them; specifically, public assistance, physical health, early intervention, education, and child welfare. Although the potential costs associated with untreated maternal depression may be reduced or eliminated by focusing additional resources on the identification and treatment of depression, prevention efforts to reduce risk for, and incidence of, maternal depression may prove to be just as valuable if not more cost-effective. This report discusses potential short- and long-term cost implications, and is intended to serve as a source of information for state and local policymakers and practitioners concerned with child and family outcomes to inform them of the evidence connecting maternal depression and negative outcomes for mother and child.

RR-406-RBP
Development of a framework to estimate the cost of opioid dependence. Emma Disley, Andrew W. Mulcahy, Mafalda Pardal, Jennifer Rubin, Kai Ruggeri. 2013
Opioid dependence imposes a range of costs on individuals, families, communities and society, and understanding these costs is important to inform policy and decision making in this area, especially when budgets for services to address challenges such as substance misuse are under pressure. This report sets out the findings of a targeted review of the harms of opioid dependence, and an assessment of existing estimates of the costs of opioid dependence. A proposed framework for developing new, more comprehensive estimates of the costs of opioid dependence is outlined.

RR-411
Delaying the Employer Mandate: Small Change in the Short Term, Big Cost in the Long Run. Carter C. Price, Evan Saltzman. 2013
In July 2013, the Obama administration announced a one-year delay in enforcement of the Affordable Care Act’s (ACA) penalty on large employers that do not offer affordable health insurance coverage. To help policymakers understand
the implications of this decision, RAND analysts employed the COMPARE microsimulation model to gauge the impact of the one-year delay of the so-called employer mandate. They found that the delay will not have a large impact on insurance coverage: Because relatively few firms and employees are affected, only 300,000 fewer people, or 0.2% of the population, will have access to insurance from their employer, and nearly all of these will get insurance from another source. However, a one-year delay in implementation of the mandate will result in $11 billion dollars less in federal inflows from employer penalties for that year. A full repeal of the employer mandate would cause revenue to fall by $149 billion over the next ten years (10% of the ACA’s spending offsets), providing substantially less money to pay for other components of the law. The bottom line: the one-year delay in the employer mandate will have relatively few consequences, primarily resulting in a relatively small one-year drop in revenue; however, a complete elimination of the mandate would have a large cumulative net cost, potentially removing a nontrivial revenue source that in turn funds the coverage provisions in the ACA.

RR-413-OSD

Security cooperation has long been an important instrument of the U.S. government and the Department of Defense for advancing national security objectives vis-à-vis allies and partner countries, including building critical relationships, securing peacetime and contingency access, and building partner capacity (BPC). One of the key challenges for policymakers and combatant commands is gaining a more complete understanding of the real value of BPC activities. Assessments of prior and ongoing BPC activities, in particular, have become increasingly important given the current fiscal climate and budgetary limitations. But it is no easy task to assess the value of what are essentially qualitative activities, and data limitations severely hinder assessments. The tools available—such as resources, authorities, programs, processes, and organizational relationships—may or may not be the optimal ones for the delivery of BPC activities to partner countries. This report characterizes security cooperation mechanisms used by combatant commands for BPC, produces a detailed database of the mechanism elements, develops and applies a preliminary means of evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of select mechanisms, and draws on the analysis from the case studies to recommend ways to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of those mechanisms in the future.

RR-415-OSD

Since the 9/11 attacks, America’s understanding of Al Qaeda has evolved along with the organization itself. In recent years attention to Al Qaeda’s so called “affiliates” in Iraq, Yemen, Somalia, and most recently Syria has overtaken concern about Al Qaeda’s core in Pakistan. The North African terrorist organization Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) is one such affiliate. Many Americans first became familiar with AQIM when media reports linked it loosely to the attacks on the U.S. diplomatic compounds in Benghazi, Libya on 9/11/12 that killed U.S. Ambassador to Libya Chris Stevens. The horrific hostage crisis at an Algerian gas facility in January 2013, which was far more closely linked to the group, further increased concern about the threat it posed and played into anxieties about what many viewed as a resurgent Al Qaeda threat. This assessment of the threat from AQIM is based on an analysis of available open-source documentation. The authors find that although AQIM is a serious regional problem, its similarity to the Al Qaeda of Osama Bin Laden should not be exaggerated, as AQIM does not currently seem bent on global jihad. In most situations, the wisest policy responses to the AQIM threat will focus on supporting local actors and U.S. allies in Europe.

The U.S. Army's Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG) requested that the RAND Corporation conduct a study on how to leverage observations from Security Force Assistance (SFA) efforts in Afghanistan for global operations. Researchers interviewed 67 advisors and SFA practitioners at the tactical and operational levels to collect their firsthand insights into SFA. Interviewees included members of security force assistance teams and Special Forces Operational Detachments–Alpha, senior leadership at the brigade level, and AWG Operational Advisors. The enduring nature of most of these challenges suggests that solutions still remain uncertain. Future SFA missions, such as those envisioned for the Army's Regionally Aligned Forces, can benefit from the experience gained from SFA in Afghanistan as captured in this report. These lessons need to be incorporated both at the institutional level and by individual SFA advisors.

RR-419-RC

Principals can influence student achievement in a number of ways—monitoring instruction; evaluating teachers; hiring, developing, and retaining school staff; maintaining student discipline; managing the school budget; establishing a school culture; and engaging with the community. While principals' skills in these areas are important, skills alone are not enough to ensure that they will be effective school leaders. This is because school and district contexts—which include school and district characteristics, practices, and policies—set the stage for principals' performance and strongly influence their effectiveness. In this report, RAND researchers provide guidance to state and district decisionmakers and others who manage school systems, focusing on four areas that research has identified as particularly influential in supporting principal effectiveness: placement in the school, evaluation, autonomy, and resources. We highlight how actions in these areas can create conditions in the school and district that foster principal success.

RR-420-RC

Over the past decade, private contractors have been deployed extensively around the globe. In addition to supporting U.S. and allied forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, contractors have assisted foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private businesses by providing a wide range of services, including base support and maintenance, logistical support, transportation, intelligence, communications, construction, and security. At the height of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, contractors outnumbered U.S. troops deployed to both theaters. Although these contractors are not supposed to engage in offensive combat, they may nonetheless be exposed to many of the stressors that are known to have physical and mental health implications for military personnel. RAND conducted an online survey of a sample of contractors who had deployed on contract to a theater of conflict at least once between early 2011 and early 2013. The survey collected demographic and employment information, along with details about respondents' deployment experience (including level of preparation for deployment, combat exposure, and living conditions), mental health (including probable posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and alcohol misuse), physical health, and access to and use of health care. The goal was to describe the contractors' health and well-being and to explore differences across the sample by such factors as country of citizenship, job specialty, and length and frequency of contract deployment. The findings provide a foundation for future studies of contractor populations and serve to inform policy decisions affecting contractors, including efforts to reduce barriers to mental health treatment for this population.
RR-421-OSD

The Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) carries out training activities both as part of its equipment and system development responsibilities and its more general responsibility to “train the force” in IED threats and countermeasures. It has unique authorities and capabilities intended to facilitate rapid fielding, but concern has developed that these programs and functions may be duplicative with the efforts of the military Services, U.S. Special Operations Command, and other agencies. The RAND team’s assessment is that while some programs and functions are similar to other activities and initiatives, there is little evidence of duplication—in fact, the programs and functions appear to add value. This finding reflects a conscious effort by JIEDDO to develop processes that ensure review and oversight of capability development. This may be an important lesson learned if the Department of Defense again confronts an asymmetric challenge and requires an organizational structure to meet it.

RR-423-AF

In recent years, discussions about external military intervention in local conflicts have often included consideration of no-fly zones (NFZs) as a policy option. In the past two decades, the U.S. Air Force has participated in three contingencies involving NFZs over Bosnia, Iraq, and Libya, and NFZ proposals have been proffered for some time as an option for intervention in the Syrian civil war that would avoid placing Western troops on the ground. This paper provides a preliminary look at NFZs as a strategic approach in such situations. It evaluates the possible objectives of NFZs, including (1) preventing the use of airpower, (2) coercing adversaries, (3) preparing future battlefields, (4) weakening potential enemies, (5) political positioning, and (6) signaling or creating commitment, and discusses the potential utility and probable limitations of each.

RR-439-AMA
Factors Affecting Physician Professional Satisfaction and Their Implications for Patient Care, Health Systems, and Health Policy. Mark W. Friedberg, Peggy G. Chen, Kristin R. Van Busum, Frances M. Aunon, Chau Pham, John P. Caloyeras, Soeren Mattke, Emma Pitchforth, Denise D. Quigley, Robert H. Brook, F. Jay Crosson, Michael Tutty. 2013

One of the American Medical Association’s core strategic objectives is to advance health care delivery and payment models that enable high-quality, affordable care and restore and preserve physician satisfaction. Such changes could yield a more sustainable and effective health care system with highly motivated physicians. To that end, the AMA asked RAND Health to characterize the factors that lead to physician satisfaction. RAND sought to identify high-priority determinants of professional satisfaction that can be targeted within a variety of practice types, especially as smaller and independent practices are purchased by or become affiliated with hospitals and larger delivery systems. Researchers gathered data from 30 physician practices in six states, using a combination of surveys and semistructured interviews. This report presents the results of the subsequent analysis, addressing such areas as physicians’ perceptions of the quality of care, use of electronic health records, autonomy, practice leadership, and work quantity and pace. Among other things, the researchers found that physicians who perceived themselves or their practices as providing high-quality care reported better professional satisfaction. Physicians, especially those in primary care, were frustrated when demands for greater quantity of care limited the time they could spend with each patient, detracting from the quality of care in some cases. Electronic health records were a source of both promise and frustration, with major concerns about interoperability between systems and with the amount of physician time involved in data entry.

As the Syrian civil war drags into its third year with mounting casualties and misery among the civilian population, and the large-scale use of chemical weapons, interest in the possibility of military intervention by the United States and its allies is growing despite U.S. wariness of becoming involved in a prolonged sectarian quagmire. Without presuming that military intervention is the right course, this report considers the goals an intervention relying on airpower alone might pursue and examines the requirements, military potential, and risks of five principal missions that intervening air forces might be called on to carry out: negating Syrian airpower, neutralizing Syrian air defenses, defending safe areas, enabling opposition forces to defeat the regime, and preventing the use of Syrian chemical weapons. It finds that (1) destroying the Syrian air force or grounding it through intimidation is operationally feasible but would have only marginal benefits for protecting Syrian civilians; (2) neutralizing the Syrian air defense system would be challenging but manageable, but it would not be an end in itself; (3) making safe areas in Syria reasonably secure would depend primarily on the presence of ground forces able and willing to fend off attacks, and defending safe areas not along Syria’s borders would approximate intervention on the side of the opposition; (4) an aerial intervention against the Syrian government and armed forces could do more to help ensure that the Syrian regime would fall than to determine what would replace it; and (5) while airpower could be used to reduce the Assad regime’s ability or desire to launch large-scale chemical attacks, eliminating its chemical weapon arsenal would require a large ground operation. Any of these actions would involve substantial risks of escalation by third parties, or could lead to greater U.S. military involvement in Syria.


This study examines the impacts arising from neuroscience and mental health research going back 20–25 years, and identifies attributes of the research, researchers or research setting that are associated with translation into patient benefit, in the particular case of schizophrenia. This report presents the full set of backward-tracing perspectives. The study combined two methods: forward-tracing case studies to examine where scientific advances of 20 years ago have led to impact today; and backward-tracing perspectives to identify the research antecedents of today’s interventions in schizophrenia. These research and impact trails are followed principally in Canada, the UK and the USA. The headline findings are as follows: 1. The case studies and perspectives support the view that mental health research has led to a diverse and beneficial range of academic, health, social and economic impacts over the 20 years since the research was undertaken. 2. Clinical research has had a larger impact on patient care than basic research has over the 20 years since the research was undertaken. 3. Those involved in mental health research who work across boundaries are associated with wider health and social benefits. 4. Committed individuals, motivated by patient need, who effectively champion research agendas and/or translation into practice are key in driving the development and implementation of interventions.

Mental Health Retrosight: Case studies. Alexandra Pollitt, Stephanie Diepeveen, Susan Guthrie, Molly Morgan Jones, Siobhán Ní Chonaill, Stuart S. Olmsted, Dana Schultz, Harold Alan Pincus, Jonathan Grant, Steven Wooding. 2013

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Radicalisation in the digital era: The use of the internet in 15 cases of terrorism and extremism.

This paper presents the results from exploratory primary research into the role of the internet in the radicalisation of 15 terrorists and extremists in the UK. In recent years, policymakers, practitioners and the academic community have begun to examine how the internet influences the process of radicalisation: how a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism associated with terrorism. This study advances the evidence base in the field by drawing on primary data from a variety of sources: evidence presented at trial, computer registries of convicted terrorists, interviews with convicted terrorists and extremists, as well as police senior investigative officers responsible for terrorist investigations. The 15 cases were identified by the research team together with the UK Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and UK Counter Terrorism Units (CTU). The research team gathered primary data relating to five extremist cases (the individuals were part of the Channel programme, a UK government intervention aimed at individuals identified by the police as vulnerable to violent extremism), and ten terrorist cases (convicted in the UK), all of which were anonymised. Our research supports the suggestion that the internet may enhance opportunities to become radicalised and provide a greater opportunity than offline interactions to confirm existing beliefs. However, our evidence does not necessarily support the suggestion that the internet accelerates radicalisation or replaces the need for individuals to meet in person during their radicalisation process. Finally, we didn't find any supporting evidence for the concept of self-radicalisation through the internet.

Before the Grand Opening: Measuring Washington State's Marijuana Market in the Last Year Before Legalized Commercial Sales.
Beau Kilmer, Jonathan P. Caulkins, Gregory Midgette, Linden Dahlkemper, Robert J. MacCoun, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula. 2013

In 2012, Washington state voters passed Initiative 502 (I-502), which removed the prohibition on the production, distribution, and possession of marijuana for nonmedical purposes and required the state to regulate and tax a new marijuana industry. Legalization of possession went into effect almost immediately, but the revolutionary aspect of the law—allowing businesses to openly produce and distribute commercial-scale quantities for nonmedical use—is expected to be fully implemented in 2014. Decisionmakers in Washington need baseline information about the amount of marijuana that is currently consumed in the state for many reasons. For example, it is important for making informed decisions about the number of licenses to distribute, to accurately project tax revenues, and to provide a foundation for evaluations of I-502. This report estimates the total weight of marijuana consumed in Washington in 2013 using data from existing household surveys as well as information from a new web-based consumption survey. Although the principal motivation for the study was estimating the size of the market, the report also describes various characteristics of...
the market, including traits of marijuana users in Washington and how they obtain marijuana. While the Washington Office of Financial Management projected that 85 metric tons (MT) of marijuana would be consumed in the state in 2013, this report suggests that estimate is probably too low, perhaps by a factor of two. There is inevitable uncertainty surrounding estimates of illegal and quasi-illegal activities, so it is better to think in terms of a range of possible sizes, rather than a point estimate. Analyses suggest a range of 135–225 MT, which might loosely be thought of as a 90-percent confidence interval, with a median estimate close to 175 MT.

RR-478-MOD


The context for defence innovation has changed significantly recently for two reasons. First, the past five years saw significant declines in both research and development (R&D) and research and technology (R&T) budgets, while sustained austerity is expected to continue to shape available defence spending. The declining investment in defence innovation and technology development presents a particular threat to the long-term sustainability of the defence research base. These changes have reinforced a wider trend in recent decades: the shift of the innovation centre of gravity from defence to the civilian sector. Leveraging civil investment – and ensuring that defence investment is targeted in areas where it can most add value – is critical. In January 2013 RAND Europe was commissioned by the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl) to conduct a study on the future landscape of defence technology development. The primary focus of the study was to help the UK Ministry of Defence (MOD) assess and harness wider investment in relevant UK technology areas. The specific objectives of the study were to: Identify where MOD and non-MOD investments in R&T are likely to shape future UK technology capability of relevance to defence. Explore enablers and barriers for the MOD in maximising the impact of its increasingly limited R&T budget.

RR-479-EC


What will be the key societal challenges that
the EU will need to address within the next two decades? Building on an evidence base provided by a review of literature, data and insights from over 200 international experts from academia, think tanks, policy and the private sector, this report explores evidence and uncertainties underpinning global societal trends and the challenges they provide for policymakers. The report analyses trends under the following themes: income equality and global middle class; a globally expanding and ageing population; employment and the changing labour force; evolving patterns and impacts of migration; and the potential of connected societies for empowering individuals. Commissioned on behalf of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), the goal behind this research effort is to help put in place a lasting framework to assess salient global trends. With this foundation, the report concludes that there are a number of salient policy challenges clustered around three themes: 1) Investing in citizens: Equipping EU citizens with the tools to seize opportunities and protect the most vulnerable; Preparing for a new growth paradigm: Focusing on wellbeing beyond productivity growth and enabling businesses to compete globally and in the internal market; and 3) Reinventing government: Recalibrating the public sector machinery and services to accommodate the realities of the 21st century. Some trends and challenges are much more uncertain however. The report suggests that the EU should increase its own resilience, limit vulnerability to the most unpredictable trends, and better define and enact policy responses.

RR-491-CEC

Addressing Climate Change in Local Water Agency Plans: Demonstrating a Simplified Robust Decision Making Approach in the California Sierra Foothills. David G. Groves, Evan Bloom, David R. Johnson, David Yates, Vishal Mehta. 2013

Water agencies are increasingly seeking to address climate change in their long-term planning. Doing so, however, requires moving beyond traditional planning approaches to ones that can incorporate information about future hydrologic conditions, demographic changes, and other management conditions that are deeply uncertain or not statistically well characterized. This report describes an approach for planning under deep uncertainty, called Robust Decision Making (RDM), and demonstrates its application in a research study with the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), a water agency located in the California Sierra Nevada Mountains. Using RDM, the authors, in collaboration with EID, tested the robustness of their current long-term plan across more than 50 futures reflecting different assumptions about future climate, urban growth, and the availability of important new supplies. The analysis finds that, although the system is highly reliable under traditional assumptions of historical climate and successful implementation of its long-term plan, significant vulnerabilities arise under climate change and uncertainty about the availability of new supplies. RDM structures an analysis of additional strategies and shows how additional urban water use efficiency and surface storage could mitigate some of these vulnerabilities. The report concludes by presenting key trade-offs among the strategies and showing how EID’s expectations for future vulnerable conditions can guide decisions to augment its long-term plan.

RR-510-WODC

Multinational overview of cannabis production regimes. Beau Kilmer, Kristy Kruithof, Mafalda Pardal, Jonathan P. Caulkins, Jennifer Rubin. 2013

In July 2013, the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Netherlands Ministry of Security and Justice asked RAND Europe to provide a multinational overview of cannabis production regimes, with a special focus on identifying and describing official statements and/or legal decisions made about production regimes for non-medical and non-scientific purposes (i.e. recreational use for adults). This research report describes the ways in which these policies developed in selected countries, and the legal, legislative and voters’ decisions that shaped them. It pays attention to whether there have been formal statements from these countries about whether and how the new policies fit within the existing international legal framework. However, it does
not make an assessment about whether these countries are compliant with the treaties. The report also does not take a position about whether changes in cannabis production policies would be good or bad for society.

RR-510/1-WODC

In July 2013, the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice asked RAND Europe to provide a multinational overview of cannabis production regimes, with a special focus on identifying and describing official statements and/or legal decisions made about production regimes for non-medical and non-scientific purposes (i.e. recreational use for adults). This is the Dutch summary of that report.

RR-510/2-WODC
Multinational overview of cannabis production regimes: Key Findings. Beau Kilmer, Kristy Kruithof, Mafalda Pardal, Jonathan P. Caulkins, Jennifer Rubin. 2013

In July 2013, the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice asked RAND Europe to provide a multinational overview of cannabis production regimes, with a special focus on identifying and describing official statements and/or legal decisions made about production regimes for non-medical and non-scientific purposes (i.e. recreational use for adults). This is the English summary of that report.

RR-515-VEJ

The Ørestad Transport Model (OTM) is used to forecast demand for passenger and freight transport across the Greater Copenhagen area. This report describes work to extend the OTM passenger demand models to predict the choice of time of travel for car drivers. The work has been undertaken so that the OTM model can be used to assess congestion charging policies where the charge varies according to the time of day. The report is technical in nature, describing how time period alternatives have been defined for the modelling, the results of the model development for each of the seven travel purposes represented in the model, and the results of the model validation.

TOOLS

TL-109
Building Resilient Communities: An Online Training. Anita Chandra, Joie D. Acosta. 2013

Emergency preparedness can get you through the first few days following a disaster. But how can your community bounce back over the long term? With disasters becoming more common and costly, and with some areas enduring multiple disasters, the importance of building community resilience has never been greater. This easy-to-use, self-guided online training shows organizations and communities how to strengthen their resilience. Resilience means: • mitigating and withstanding the stress of manmade and natural disasters • recovering in a way that restores normal functioning • applying lessons learned from past responses to better withstand future incidents. This training is intended for a diverse range of organizations, including businesses; faith-based organizations; hospitals, health clinics, and other health agencies; mental health providers; schools and universities; civic and volunteer groups; first responders; local government agencies; public health departments; and nonprofit agencies. When you complete this training, you will have a real action plan to use that will help you build resilience in your organization or across your community, bolstering your capacity to respond to and recover from disaster. RAND Justice, Infrastructure, and Environment gratefully acknowledges the support of Charles Zwick and the Charles M. and Mary D. Grant Foundation, whose generous donations to RAND helped make this training possible.
Evaluating suicide prevention programs can be challenging because suicide is a rare event, data on suicides often lag by several years, and programs tend to have multiple components, making it difficult to discern which characteristics contributed to a given outcome. The RAND Suicide Prevention Program Evaluation Toolkit was designed to help program staff overcome these common challenges to evaluating and planning improvements to their programs. It begins by walking users through the process of developing a program logic model that ties program activities to intermediate outcomes, helping staff better understand the drivers of any changes in long-term outcomes, such as suicide rates. It then offers information about the latest evaluation research, helps users design an evaluation that is appropriate for their program type and available resources and expertise, supports the selection of measures for new evaluations and to augment or enhance ongoing evaluations, and offers basic guidance on how to analyze and use evaluation data for program improvement. Through checklists, worksheets, and templates, the toolkit takes users step by step through the process of identifying whether their programs produce beneficial effects, ultimately informing the responsible allocation of scarce resources. The toolkit’s design and content are the result of a rigorous, systematic review of the program evaluation literature to identify evaluation approaches, measures, and tools used elsewhere and will be particularly useful to coordinators and directors of suicide prevention programs in the U.S. Department of Defense, Veterans Health Administration, community-based settings, and state and local health departments. A companion report, Development and Pilot Test of the RAND Suicide Prevention Program Evaluation Toolkit, offers additional background on the toolkit’s design and refinement.

Security cooperation is the umbrella term used to describe a wide range of programs and activities with such goals as building relationships between the United States and partner countries, developing these countries’ security capabilities, and facilitating contingency and peacetime access by U.S. forces. With increased pressure on defense spending, the scope and budget for these activities are likely to decrease. Therefore, it will be important for the U.S. Department of Defense to scrutinize and, perhaps, reevaluate current and proposed security cooperation efforts, ensuring that expected benefits align with costs and corresponding policy priorities. Recent RAND research identified practices and contextual factors associated with greater or lesser degrees of success in security cooperation, using 29 historical case studies of U.S. efforts to build partner capacity since the end of the Cold War. The RAND Security Cooperation Prioritization and Propensity Matching Tool applies these findings and results from other existing research to all current and potential security cooperation partners. This customizable diagnostic tool, built in Microsoft Excel®, will help planners preliminarily identify mismatches between the importance of a country to U.S. interests, funding for initiatives, and the propensity for successful U.S. security cooperation with a given country. For each of the world’s 195 countries, the tool produces an overall security cooperation propensity score. Planners can then compare these scores with available funding and security cooperation priorities. The tool has the virtues of being systematic, being based on global data, and not relying on subjective assessments. Strategic thinking and nuanced understanding of individual countries remain important, but the tool is useful in helping to identify which countries to scrutinize.
McMahon. 2013

Implementing risk management principles to manage large defense acquisition programs is a priority for the U.S. defense acquisition community. To assist those decisionmakers responsible for identifying the risk associated with major weapons programs, RAND researchers developed a methodology and accompanying Excel, information-based risk tool (the “Assessor Tool”). A description of the methodology and the tool are available in a companion document, A Risk Assessment Methodology and Excel Tool for Acquisition Programs (by Lauren A. Fleishman-Mayer, Mark V. Arena, and Michael E. McMahon, RR-262-OSD, 2013). The present document is the users’ manual for the Assessor Tool. The Assessor Tool offers an Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-level approach to the evaluation and measurement of system integration risk. That is, it is meant for assessors, such as OSD personnel, who may not be especially familiar with the specific program under evaluation but still may need to make judgments about the program’s risk. It is based on a tractable and comprehensive set of questions that can help evaluate integration risk at each point in the acquisition process. More specifically, the tool enables users to see how well integration risk is being managed by providing a standards-based valuation of integration issues that can lead to cost growth, schedule growth, and program performance. The Assessor Tool and its methodology may also be generalizable to an entire set of information-based risk assessment applications. Overall, the methodology and tool have many strengths, including being based on well-grounded theories, allowing for reproducibility and traceability, and the extensive flexibility to be used to evaluate risk for many different types of programs. To provide a benchmarking and validation of the risk scores calculated by the tool, future work could include the tool’s validation by tracking its output against a program’s performance.

TL-114-SNM

Getting To Outcomes® for Home Visiting: How to Plan, Implement, and Evaluate a Program in Your Community to Support Parents and Their Young Children. Teryn Mattox, Sarah B. Hunter, M. Rebecca Kilburn, Shelley H. Wiseman. 2013

All parents face challenges when caring for their young children. And when they struggle with additional burdens, such as poverty, lack of social support, substance use, or teenage parenthood, they face even more difficulties. Home visiting programs can help parents address these challenges by matching families with trained professionals who can support parents’ development of quality parenting skills. Many home visiting programs have been shown to be effective at supporting parents and young children, but local communities that decide to implement home visiting may encounter challenges in choosing among different programs, adapting program to the community’s specific needs, and implementing the programs. This manual aims to support home visiting program implementation. It describes a ten-step process, called Getting To Outcomes® for Home Visiting, that helps empower communities to better plan, implement, and evaluate home visiting programs, with the goal of achieving the best possible outcomes. The model presented in this manual is meant to provide specific guidance, yet be flexible enough to facilitate any home visiting program.

TL-128-CNMC


To help the District of Columbia Healthy Communities Collaborative lay a factual foundation for community health decisionmaking, this interactive web tool draws attention to specific findings in the community health needs assessment in a format that is user friendly and can help to inform the public.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

TR-1006-OSD

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and the Earnings of Military Reservists. David S. Loughran,
This report investigates the effects of having symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on the labor market earnings of reservists in the years following deployment. Data on more than 315,000 reservists returning from deployments between 2003 and 2006, combined with longitudinal labor market earnings data, indicate that reservists who have symptoms of PTSD do earn substantially less than those who do not experience PTSD, but much of that gap in earnings was apparent prior to deployment. This suggests that characteristics of individuals reporting symptoms of PTSD that typically are not controlled for in empirical studies are responsible for much of the observed difference in earnings. Controlling for such characteristics, the study finds that reservists reporting symptoms of PTSD on average earn up to 6 percent less than they would have earned if they had not had such symptoms in the first four years following deployment. These lower earnings are attributable to higher military separation rates, a concomitant decline in military earnings, and no compensating increase in civilian labor market earnings.


This report builds on earlier RAND research (e.g., Understanding and Influencing Public Support for Insurgency and Terrorism, 2012) that reviewed and integrated social science relevant to terrorism and insurgency. That research used qualitative conceptual causal models called “factor trees” to identify the factors that contribute to various aspects of terrorism or insurgency at a slice in time and how the factors relate to each other qualitatively. This report goes beyond the conceptual and qualitative by specifying a prototype uncertainty-sensitive computational model for one of the factor trees from the earlier research, one that describes public support for terrorism and insurgency. The authors first detail their approach to designing such a model, emphasizing the challenges they encountered in assigning mathematical meaning to the factor tree’s numerous factors and subfactors, identifying suitable “building block” combining algorithms, and the uncertainty in their values and the relationships among them. They then describe how they implemented the model in a high-level visual-programming environment, show how the model can be used for exploratory analysis under uncertainty, and discuss their initial experience with it. Methodologically, the work illustrates a new approach to causal, uncertainty-and-context-sensitive, social-science modeling. It also illustrates how such models can be reviewable, reusable, and potentially composable.


The Army Medical Department uses the Professional Filler System (PROFIS) to manage the deployment of health care professionals. PROFIS allows health care providers to practice in a military treatment facility (MTF) when not deployed, which contributes to the maintenance of their medical and technical skills. There are concerns that PROFIS is not fully meeting the requirements it was designed to satisfy. Underlying concerns are that some medical personnel deploy more frequently and for longer durations than others, that PROFIS may cause dissatisfaction among health care professionals that may affect their retention, and that PROFIS deployments may lead to reduced access to care at the MTFs from which health care professionals deploy. In addition, receiving units report that some PROFIS personnel are not well-trained soldiers and that they are not well integrated with their PROFIS unit when they deploy. This report assesses the current functionality of PROFIS and how the system could be improved. The authors (1) reviewed the literature and interviewed key stakeholders; (2) analyzed databases to determine which health care professionals were deployed, how often, and for how long; and (3) conducted a web-based survey of Army
health care professionals. They found that PROFIS has a variety of impacts on the predictability of deployments, the skills and training of medical personnel, perceived access to care at the MTFs, the perception of equity among medical personnel, and the retention of medical personnel. The authors describe 23 potential modifications to the system and highlight 11 as being most promising.

TR-1234-RC/A/AF

Current extended military engagements in foreign nations have taken their toll on U.S. service members and their families. As a result, the services have made renewed commitments to support the needs of these families of military personnel. Quality-of-life and family programs across the services continue to grow. But no service has applied neighborhood theory and methods to better understand these military issues. Installations, and the communities where they are located, vary in terms of the quality of life they provide inhabitants. Similarly, the families who live in these communities and who are assigned to these installations vary in terms of their needs. A one-size-fits-all approach to base resource allocation and the provision of services may not be the most effective in fostering health and well-being among service members and their families. Thus, the services may want to use this approach as part of their efforts to identify gaps in support to service members and families so that they can make the necessary adjustments and better compensate where communities are lacking. This report explores the applicability of neighborhood theory and social indicators research to understanding the quality of life in and around military bases. It also highlights gaps in neighborhood study methodology that need to be addressed in future research. Finally, it outlines how a more in-depth neighborhood analysis of military installations could be conducted.

Adapting the Army's Training and Leader Development Programs for Future Challenges. James C. Crowley, Michael G. Shanley, Jeff Rothenberg, Jerry M. Sollinger. 2013

The Army's operational requirements have expanded since the start of the 21st century. Its forces must be prepared to react to a wide range of potential missions, ranging from peacekeeping to high-intensity conflict, and these complex preparation activities must be accomplished even while a significant proportion of its structure is deployed and operationally engaged. Complicating force preparation is the consideration that Army budgets are facing large reductions and efficiency is of increasing importance. This new environment generates a need for major changes to the Army's programs for training units and developing leaders. RAND Arroyo Center undertook research designed to support Army efforts in these areas by examining the Army's processes for managing its training and leader development programs. This examination concluded that current processes are not set up for making major, integrated changes across the range of training and leader development programs and that these processes need major change. Especially important is the lack of a true businesslike approach for making resource allocation decisions that achieve the best possible overall readiness benefit. Based on this examination, specific directions for improving training and leader development management processes are developed and presented. This report should be of interest to those involved in designing Army training and leader development strategies and those involved in the process of providing resources for their implementation.

TR-1240-AF
Sustaining the U.S. Air Force Nuclear Mission. Don Snyder, Sarah A. Nowak, Mahyar A. Amouzezgar, Julie Kim, Richard Mesic. 2013

The United States' nuclear deterrence is no more effective than its ability to carry out nuclear operations and other states' perceptions of this ability. The U.S. Air Force (USAF) has prioritized the reinvigoration and strengthening of its nuclear enterprise. However, there are inherent challenges
to sustaining the capabilities of nuclear systems of systems. Perhaps the most pressing challenge currently facing the Air Force nuclear enterprise is sustaining the mission in the face of budgetary constraints. This report proposes possibilities for addressing this challenge. Coordination is key to this approach. Individual platforms must work together seamlessly for the nuclear system of systems to perform successfully. Any slippage in one system may cause schedule delays and increased costs for all other systems working in concert. This report outlines a double-layered framework for managing nuclear sustainment. This framework consists first of a set of sustainment plans for each system that follow a common format. The second layer, an overarching Air Force Nuclear Architecture and Mission Sustainment Plan, pulls together salient information from the individual, system-level plans to compile a master schedule for long-term mission sustainment. This framework should strengthen future nuclear deterrence capabilities through better planning and programming for the sustainment of these missions in the present.

TR-1250-DOS

Methane is a short-lived greenhouse gas that is released during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil; the raising of livestock and other agricultural practices; and the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills and some wastewater treatment systems. Although it is short-lived, methane has more than 20 times the atmospheric warming effect of carbon dioxide. However, it is a primary component of natural gas, so efforts to reduce methane emissions can take advantage of technologies that capture and reuse the gas as a fuel, potentially bringing about cost-effective reductions in emissions. The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is a voluntary international partnership that promotes methane recovery and reuse activities in developing and transition economies. Program partners and funders include national governments, private-sector firms, development banks, and nongovernmental organizations. As a founding member of the partnership, the U.S. government contributes funding and other types of support to GMI primarily through the U.S. Department of State (specifically, its Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and its Office of Global Change) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To help gauge the effects and value added of its support for the program, the Department of State requested an evaluation of GMI’s activities and outcomes relative to its contributions in fiscal years 2006–2010. The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach that combined quantitative and qualitative information to document program resources and activities and to illustrate program outcomes, including information from in-country site visits. The report also presents some recommendations for how data collection could be improved to answer more sophisticated questions in the future about the effectiveness of GMI and the value added by the department’s contributions.

TR-1253-1-OSD

To successfully accomplish their missions, Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs) must have both the right personnel and the right equipment, as well as access to the personnel and equipment. However, in many cases, the available space on an MEU’s ships falls far short of what is needed to transport the full set of required equipment. Thus, the MEU commander and mission planners must determine which equipment to take and which to leave behind. What is the impact of this shortfall on the MEU’s ability to complete the tasks associated with its mission? One way to identify the equipment and number of units needed for a given MEU mission is to deconstruct that mission into its component tasks and subtasks and then determine the equipment needed to complete each task. The process also involves prioritizing equipment
based on its capabilities, as well as identifying the sequencing of equipment use and overlaps between tasks that require the same equipment. To assist commanders in making these difficult decisions in the context of limited equipment inventories, a RAND team developed a software tool, the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Equipment Structural Assessment (MESA) application. The tool guides users through the decisionmaking process by comparing mission task needs to available equipment and allowing full customization of the mission timeline, component tasks and subtasks, sequencing, available equipment, and equipment and activity prioritization preferences. The application, still in development, currently features full functionality for four MEU mission types: humanitarian assistance, noncombatant evacuation operations, tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel, and airfield and port seizure operations. However, future versions will include a set of 15 missions. This report includes a user's guide for the MESA application with step-by-step instructions for populating and modifying the tool to support mission needs.

TR-1255-A

An increasing number of countries and organizations have realized the advantages of space-based assets. A handful of countries can launch their own unmanned orbital missions, while others have relied on partnerships with other countries to launch their payloads. In addition, private companies are working to provide the public and private sectors with additional spacelift capacity. Increasing space activities, however, have also increased both the number of operational satellites and the amount of space debris. The latter, in particular, has renewed interest among such entities as the U.S. military and private spaceflight companies in reducing future debris populations using political and technical means. But doing this effectively requires these diverse space organizations to share information that has traditionally been treated as proprietary or sensitive. This report examines some of the behavioral and psychological barriers that may prevent diverse entities from sharing data and processes more freely and suggests ways the U.S. Air Force might be able to overcome them to encourage the information sharing that will help the community as a whole address the growing space congestion problem.

TR-1256-A

The Army spends hundreds of millions of dollars annually on soldier and family support or quality of life (QOL) programs intended to ease the stress of military life and thereby enhance well-being, improve readiness, and sustain recruiting and retention. However, research in support of these programs to determine needs, access, and effectiveness is fragmented, duplicative, and at times lacking in quality or depth of analysis. The Army leadership wants to develop a research agenda to inform the Army of the QOL needs of soldiers and families, help gauge the success of programs, improve coordination of research efforts, and determine how best to allocate resources to achieve its objectives. This analysis concludes that the Army currently lacks a clear awareness of relevant research on soldier and family QOL, and it also lacks the institutional mechanisms and resources to systematically collect and synthesize data and analysis to inform decisionmaking. Furthermore, both domain-specific research and a broader, more holistic understanding of QOL—to put domain-specific research in context—are critical. As a first step, the authors recommend that the Army develop an explicitly agreed-upon lexicon, outcomes, and metrics to identify and develop relevant research to inform intra- and interorganizational discussions and decisionmaking on QOL. The Army should also consider adopting a comprehensive approach to needs assessment to develop a holistic picture of support service gaps and their relative importance to well-being.
Costs of Flying Units in Air Force Active and Reserve Components. Albert A. Robbert. 2013

The relative costs of operating and supporting Air Force active- and reserve-component units are an important consideration in programming the mix of forces for various missions. Unfortunately, there are no generally accepted or well-documented methodologies for compiling the costs and output measures to be included in these comparisons. This report describes the development of one such methodology and applies it to an exploration of force mix alternatives in several weapon systems. Using data from the Air Force Total Ownership Cost decision support system from fiscal years 2006 through 2010, the author estimates the cost of operating the C-130 tactical airlifter, KC-135 aerial refueler, and F-16 multirole fighter fleets in Air Force active and reserve components. The author highlights the ways in which cost considerations favor the active and reserve components differently and discusses how this can help determine a cost-minimizing active/reserve mix.


The authors present a framework and methodology to identify the roles and responsibilities (R&R) of those implementing Department of Defense policies and also potential conflicts, ambiguities, gaps, inconsistencies, and redundancies in those policies. They introduce a new software tool that automates one step of the methodology—EPIC—and demonstrate its use with three case studies to illustrate the technique and also the tool's flexibility. EPIC allows analysts to efficiently analyze multiple policy documents to detect potential conflicts in policy early on, thereby allowing policy developers to focus their attention on the need for clarification and, possibly, changes in policy. The authors relate executive positions to R&R and the products that result from their execution. If it can be shown that more than one actor is assigned to take the same action on the same product, then a potential conflict exists in the body of policy. If, on the other hand, no executive is assigned to take action on a product, then there is a potential gap in the body of policy. Use of this new tool will result in better and more consistent defense policy.


Language capability is provided in the intelligence community by military personnel, government civilians, and contractors. A key question is what is the best mix of these three types of personnel in terms of cost and effectiveness. This research draws on U.S. Department of Defense guidance and the economics and defense manpower literatures to provide a framework for broadly assessing the costs and benefits of different sources of personnel to provide a given capability, including language capabilities. The authors interviewed personnel at the National Security Agency/Central Security Service and conducted an exploratory quantitative analysis to identify the factors that may affect the best mix of language capability in the intelligence community. A key finding is that each category of personnel provides unique advantages and belongs in the IC language workforce but that a number of factors lead to civilians being a more cost-effective source of language capability than military personnel, even after accounting for the flow to the civil service of trained veterans with language capability. Policies that reduce language-training costs for military personnel and increase the flow of veterans to the civil service might help reduce this disparity.

Charting the Course for a New Air Force Inspection System. Frank Camm, Laura Werber, Julie Kim, Elizabeth Wilke, Rena Rudavsky. 2013

The Air Force relies on inspections by the Inspector General and assessments and evaluations by functional area managers to ensure that all wings comply with Air Force standards and are ready to
execute their contingency missions. These oversight activities have grown dramatically over time, and the Inspector General of the Air Force (SAF/IG) is leading an Air Force-wide effort to reduce this burden while also improving the quality of oversight that the inspection system provides. In 2010, SAF/IG asked RAND Project AIR FORCE to collect and assess data on the inspection system and to identify effective inspection and information collection practices that the Air Force inspection system might emulate. Through a review of such external inspection practices as the Air Force Culture Assessment Tool program (AFCAST), the Air Force Climate Survey, and the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) inspection system; an investigation of Air Force personnel’s experiences in the field; and a review of literature on topics including leadership and organizational change, RAND formulated recommendations tailored to each of SAF/IG’s five major inspection system goals: (1) choosing a better inspection interval, (2) reducing the inspection footprint, (3) increasing the emphasis on self-inspections and self-reporting, (4) introducing the new Unit Effectiveness Inspection (UEI), and (5) introducing the Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT).RAND’s research and recommendations are detailed in this report.

TR-1291/1-AF
Charting the Course for a New Air Force Inspection System: Executive Summary. Frank Camm, Laura Werber, Julie Kim, Elizabeth Wilke, Rena Rudavsky. 2013

The Air Force relies on inspections by the Inspector General and assessments and evaluations by functional area managers to ensure that all wings comply with Air Force standards and are ready to execute their contingency missions. These oversight activities have grown dramatically over time, and the Inspector General of the Air Force (SAF/IG) is leading an Air Force-wide effort to reduce this burden while also improving the quality of oversight that the inspection system provides. In 2010, SAF/IG asked RAND Project AIR FORCE to collect and assess data on the inspection system and to identify effective inspection and information collection practices that the Air Force inspection system might emulate. Through a review of inspection practices as the Air Force Culture Assessment Tool program (AFCAST), the Air Force Climate Survey, and the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) inspection system; an investigation of Air Force personnel’s experiences in the field; and a review of literature on topics including leadership and organizational change, RAND formulated recommendations tailored to each of SAF/IG’s five major inspection system goals: (1) choosing a better inspection interval, (2) reducing the inspection footprint, (3) increasing the emphasis on self-inspections and self-reporting, (4) introducing the new Unit Effectiveness Inspection (UEI), and (5) introducing the Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT). This report provides an executive summary of the research and recommendations detailed in Charting the Course for a New Air Force Inspection System.

TR-1295-BTS
Additional Estimation of the Sydney Strategic Travel Model. James Fox, Andrew Daly, Bhanu Patruni. 2013

The Sydney Strategic Travel Model (STM) was originally developed between 1999 and 2002, and informs long term transport planning, policy development and infrastructure assessment across the Greater Sydney area. During 2009 and 2010, the individual demand models that comprise the STM were re-estimated to use more recent survey data, the geographic scope of the model was extended, and additional model components were incorporated to predict demand for toll roads and park-and-ride schemes. During 2010 and 2011, three parallel projects were undertaken to implement the new models in the STM, and the predictions of the new model implementation for commuting travel were validated in detail. While the validation exercise demonstrated that the overall performance of the new model was good compared to observed travel data, it also identified a number of specific areas that could be improved. This report describes additional model estimation work that has been undertaken to further improve the commute mode-destination model. The improvements are an extension of the scope of the
model to represent separate walk and bus access modes to train, changes to the model specification to predict higher walk usage in high density areas close to the Central Business District, and investigations of the impact of new terms for car driver. Changing the commute mode-destination model necessitated changes to other components of the forecasting system and these changes are documented in the report.

TR-1300-NETL

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is the process of capturing carbon dioxide (CO2) prior to its being emitted into the atmosphere, then either using it in a commercial application or storing it in geological formations for hundreds to thousands of years. If policies aimed at large reductions of CO2 emissions from industrial sources and power plants are enacted, more CCS will be needed. RAND researchers explored the ability of the industrial base supporting the transportation and storage of CO2 to expand, assessing the industrial base for transportation and injection for CO2 for both geologic storage and enhanced oil recovery. They also identified and quantified the activities, equipment, and labor required for transporting CO2 to an injection site, using it in oil recovery, and storing it in a geologic formation. RAND developed four scenarios for future CCS development and determined that under most of them, significant expansion of geologic storage capacity is required after 2025, and that based on current activities, it appears that the industrial base supporting the development of geologic storage has the ability to meet increased needs for CO2 storage.

TR-1307-HCT
Hepatitis C: A projection of the healthcare and economic burden in the UK. Bhanu Patruni, Ellen Nolte. 2013

Work presented in this report sought to assess the healthcare and economic burden of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in the United Kingdom. It used a cohort simulation model to estimate the prevalence of HCV infection in the UK, including the number of persons who live with HCV infection at different disease stages, and the number of deaths that can be attributed to HCV infection through to 2035. It further assessed the healthcare and societal costs that are associated with HCV infection under different scenarios of diagnosis and treatment rates.

TR-1308-NSF
An Evolutionary Model of Industry Transformation and the Political Sustainability of Emission Control Policies. Steven C. Isley, Robert J. Lemper, Steven W. Popper, Raffaele Vardavas. 2013

Limiting the extent and effects of climate change requires the transformation of industrial, commercial, energy, and transportation systems. To achieve its goals, a near-term policy has to sustain itself for many decades. Market-based policies should prove useful in promoting such transformations. But which policies might do so most effectively? How can such policies be designed so that they endure politically over the long-term? While standard economic theory provides an excellent understanding of the efficiency-enhancing potential of markets, it sheds less insight on their transformational implications. In particular, the introduction of markets often also leads to significant changes in society’s values, technology, and institutions, and these types of market-induced transformations are generally not well understood. This report presents a simulation framework with both game theoretic and agent-based components designed to model evolutionary changes in the firms belonging to an industry sector and how these may form changing coalitions that influence how government sets a price for carbon emissions. The model captures the complex interactions between market-formation, technological innovation, government regulatory policy and the emergent climate change. It tests a set of outcome measures under different carbon emission control policies. The model is a tool to support the design of a government’s regulatory policy by using robust decision making to examine how measures intended to reduce emissions
of climate-changing greenhouse gasses may give rise to market-induced transformations that in turn may ease or hinder the government's ability to maintain its policy.

TR-1309-A


In 2009, U.S. Special Operations Command provided U.S. Army Special Operations Command with funds to establish the Tactical Human Optimization, Rapid Rehabilitation and Reconditioning (THOR3) program, an investment reflecting “truth number 1” of special operations forces: “Humans are more important than hardware.” The goals of THOR3 are to increase the physical and mental capabilities of Army special forces, help these soldiers recover more rapidly from injuries sustained in combat or training, and help them stay healthy and able to contribute longer. The program differs from other Army fitness programs in several important ways, including its holistic approach to improving physical and mental performance, its focus on individual and unit needs, and its reliance on a professional staff of program coordinators, strength and conditioning coaches, physical therapists, dietitians, and cognitive enhancement specialists to deliver training and rehabilitation services that are on par with those provided to professional sports teams. U.S. Army Special Operations Command asked RAND Arroyo Center to determine whether THOR3 is effectively utilizing the resources provided and to identify opportunities for improvement in the program’s planning and implementation, staffing (including hiring and retention), leader development and education, facility and equipment requirements, and ability to support participating personnel.

TR-1313-AF

Commercial Intratheater Airlift: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Use in U.S. Central Command. Ronald G. McGarvey, Thomas Light, Brent Thomas, Ricardo Sanchez. 2013

Intratheater airlift delivers critical and time-sensitive supplies, such as blood products for transfusions or repair parts for vehicles, to deployed forces. Traditionally, military aircraft have provided this airlift. However, for various reasons, in recent years a number of commercial carriers have provided a significant amount of airlift within U.S. Central Command. But was this more cost-effective than using organic U.S. Air Force aircraft? To explore this question, the authors collected historical (2009) U.S. Central Command data and created models to identify the most cost-effective combination of commercial and organic airlift to perform the required movements. The calculations needed to address differences in fixed and marginal costs across alternatives as well as the effects of price elasticities of demand for commercial airlift providers. Model optimization runs showed a preference for U.S. Air Force-organic aircraft but suggested that commercial alternatives should be retained to supplement Air Force aircraft for a small fraction of movements. The authors further observed that U.S. Central Command planners could have benefitted from more sophisticated decision support tools to make daily intratheater cargo-aircraft allocation decisions.

TR-1321-A

Employing Land-Based Anti-Ship Missiles in the Western Pacific. Terrence K. Kelly, Anthony Atler, Todd Nichols, Lloyd Thrall. 2013

In January 2012, President Obama declared that U.S. economic and security interests are “inextricably linked” to developments in the Asia-Pacific region. This shift in strategic priorities to East Asia was preceded by a growing literature about threats to the ability of the United States to project and sustain power there, particularly with regard to China. Land-based anti-ship missiles (ASMs) feature prominently in the capabilities of many island nations in the Western Pacific, but the United States currently lacks such systems. One promising approach to enhancing deterrence would be for the United States to either develop and field its own land-based ASM systems that could be deployed to Asia in case of a conflict, significantly raising the cost for China, or work with partner
nations to develop capabilities that could be used by U.S.-led coalitions and, should deterrence fail, limit China's ability to inflict damage off the Asian mainland. Such capabilities could also facilitate regional cooperation with U.S. partners, enable the United States and its allies to interdict warships, or (supplemented by other assets) be used to form a full blockade of critical waterways in times of war. This report illustrates the potential capabilities of land-based ASMs and outlines some of the logistical and positioning considerations that will need to be included in a U.S. ASM strategy.

TR-676-DFT
Manchester Motorway Box: Post-Survey Research of Induced Traffic Effects: Model Estimation. James Fox, Andrew Daly. 2013

RAND Europe, in conjunction with Mott MacDonald and Denvil Coombe, were commissioned by the UK Department for Transport to conduct research to measure the induced traffic effects resulting from the completion of the Manchester Motorway Box. This project is a culmination of earlier research undertaken by others to assess the feasibility of identifying the induced traffic effects of this scheme and to plan and undertake the necessary data collection. This particular report describes the development of discrete choice models to provide a measure of the induced traffic effects resulting from the completion of the Manchester Motorway Box. The introduction provides background to the decision to undertake the study, and outlines possible traveller responses to the scheme that collectively are termed induced traffic. The report goes on to describe the particular responses represented in the models, and the modelling approach used to analyse these different choices. Later chapters present model parameters, together with the results of tests to investigate the relative sensitivity of the different choice decisions. Validation of the models is also described, in particular investigations of the elasticities of the models to changes in costs and travel times.

WORKING PAPERS

WR-1000-CHSW
Identifying Permanently Disabled Workers with Disproportionate Earnings Losses for Supplemental Payments. Seth A. Seabury, Ethan Scherer. 2013

California workers with permanently disabling workplace injuries have traditionally had high earnings losses, poor return to work outcomes, and a low percentage of earnings losses replaced by workers' compensation benefits. In September 2012 California adopted SB 863, which includes changes in the calculation of permanent disability ratings, increases in permanent disability compensation, and a program to provide supplemental payments to injured workers for whose permanent disability benefits are disproportionately low in comparison to their earnings loss. However, the language in the statute does not expressly define what is "disproportionately low." This paper presents one definition of how this could be defined and implemented: payments can be targeted to workers whose actual measured earnings after the disability award are below what would be expected based on the severity of their disability. Also, based on a series of assumptions, it estimates the expected number of workers who would be eligible for payments in the new program and the payment levels and aggregate expenditures under different scenarios. Using one series of estimates, more than 20,000 workers will be eligible for the benefits. Given the inherent uncertainty of several factors, the results presented should be viewed as preliminary, but can assist in the formation of policy. These policies should be updated as additional information becomes available.

WR-1001
Cohabitation and Marriage Intensity: Consolidation, Intimacy, and Commitment. Michael Pollard, Kathleen Mullan Harris. 2013

In this paper the authors report on cohabitation and marriage data coming from the third wave of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, or Add Health, a national longitudinal
study of adolescents and young adults beginning in 1995 that has been funded by NICHD and 17 other federal agencies. Add Health respondents were aged 18-26 in Wave III (2001-02) when romantic relationships are particularly salient in young people's lives and tend to become more serious and intimate as they take on adult roles and responsibilities. Add Health employed several innovative methods to measure cohabitation and to better understand the relationship dynamics of cohabiting unions in ways that are similar to marital unions. They present two different ways to measure cohabiting unions according to the length of time a couple has “lived together” and the implications of different definitions for the levels of cohabitation in the Add Health sample. They also develop measures that capture domains of relationship functioning, quality, and intimacy and contrast these aspects of relationships by cohabitation and marital status and by the duration of the relationship. Finally, they are able to contrast cohabiting relationships with married relationships according to whether cohabitation preceded marriage to obtain further insights into the different contexts of these relationships and the extent to which we can observe a continuum of relationship intensity in our various measures across the different types of relationships.

WR-1002-NIDA

This paper provides quantitative evidence on the underlying views of voters and state lawmakers about the legitimacy of medical marijuana based on voter- and legislature-adopted statutes between 1990 and 2012. Using latent class analysis and transition analysis, it determines whether state laws reveal underlying beliefs about the legitimacy of medical marijuana and the likelihoods of changing classes. Five distinct classes were identified: (1) Unacceptable; (2) Research Purposes; (3) Pharmaceutical Framework; (4) Home Remedy; and (5) Mixed Supply. Jurisdictions have a statistically greater likelihood of transitioning to a more varied supply framework if they have already passed a ballot initiative with home cultivation supply only and patient-recommended registration. A coordinated and flexible public health and public safety approach is needed to address the relevant legal frameworks adopted over time.

WR-1004-NIDA
The Role of Political Economy on State Laws Related to Medical Marijuana. Priscillia Hunt, Clinton Saloga. 2013

This article studies the political economy determinants of medical marijuana laws (MMLs) using a new empirical classification of states' underlying views on medical marijuana (MM). It finds that the proportion of Republican voters is negatively associated with a Mixed Supply legal class in which the set of laws, nearly always passed by the state legislature, permit various modes of supply (e.g. home cultivation, dispensaries, state-authorized, and/or “appropriate supply”). It also finds that increases in the self-reported proportion of Republican voters increases the likelihood of having a Home Remedy legal framework—the legal class characterized by voters passing ballot initiatives in which home cultivation is always (and usually the only) permissible form of supply, patient registration is recommended, and MM may be used for the narrowest definition of pain.

WR-1006
Disease Incidence and Mortality Among Older Americans and Europeans. Aïda Solé-Auró, Pierre-Carl Michaud, Michael D. Hurd, Eileen Crimmins. 2013

Recent research has shown a widening gap in life expectancy at age 50 between the U.S. and Europe, as well as large differences in the prevalence of diseases at these ages. Little is known about the processes determining international differences in the prevalence of chronic diseases. Higher prevalence of disease could result from either higher incidence or longer disease-specific survival. This paper uses comparable longitudinal data from 2004 and 2006 for populations aged 50 to 79 from the U.S. and a selected group of European countries to examine age-specific differenc-
es in prevalence and incidence of heart disease, stroke, lung disease, diabetes, hypertension, and cancer as well as mortality associated with each disease. Not surprisingly, it finds that Americans have higher disease prevalence. However, incidence of most diseases and survival conditional on disease is higher in Europe at older ages, in particular after age 60. The survival advantage in Europe tends to disappear when we control for comorbidities but does not suggest a survival advantage in the U.S. Therefore, the origin of the higher disease prevalence at older ages in the U.S. is to be found in higher incidence and prevalence earlier in the life course.

WR-1007-CHSWC

Inspection Targeting Issues for the California Department of Industrial Relations Division of Occupational Safety and Health. John Mendeloff, Seth A. Seabury. 2013

This document was prepared at the request of the California Department of Industrial Relations and the California Commission on Health and Safety and Workers’ Compensation. Its objective is to examine the role of different inspection types in the enforcement program of the California Department of Industrial Relations Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) program and to identify changes that might be considered, as well as areas for further study. The chief audience for the study is the community concerned with occupational safety and health nationally, but especially in California.

WR-1011

Health Inequalities through the Lens of Health Capital Theory: Issues, Solutions, and Future Directions. Titus Galama, Hans van Kippersluis. 2013

The authors explore what health-capital theory has to offer in terms of informing and directing research into health inequality. They argue that economic theory can help in identifying mechanisms through which specific socioeconomic indicators and health interact. Their reading of the literature, and their own work, leads them to conclude that non-degenerate versions of the Grossman model (1972a;b) and its extensions can explain many salient stylized facts on health inequalities. Yet, further development is required in at least two directions. First, a childhood phase needs to be incorporated, in recognition of the importance of childhood endowments and investments in the determination of later-life socioeconomic and health outcomes. Second, a unified theory of joint investment in skill (or human) capital and in health capital could provide a basis for a theory of the relationship between education and health.

WR-1012-ICJ

How Does Tort Reform Affect Auto Insurance Costs?. Paul Heaton. 2013

Although proponents of tort reform argue that it will benefit consumers through lowered insurance premiums and increased insurance availability, to date there is limited empirical evidence linking tort reform to consumer outlays. Using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey and a differences-in-differences research design, this paper examines whether any of several common state-level tort reforms affect consumer costs for auto insurance. Expenditures on auto insurance fall by 12% following no-fault repeal and 6% following relaxation of collateral source restrictions, but are not measurably affected by bad faith reform, reforms to joint-and-several liability, or noneconomic damage caps. None of the reforms generate measurable increases in auto insurance take-up. There is little variation in the impact of the reforms across income, education, and age groups, but no-fault repeal and collateral source reform do disproportionately benefit consumers with lower cost policies.

WR-1013


Under the U.S. Affordable Care Act (ACA), many low income consumers will become eligible for government support to buy health insurance. Whether these consumers are able to take ad-
vantage of the support and to make sound decisions about purchasing health insurance will likely depend on their knowledge and skills in navigating complex financial products. This ability is frequently referred to as “financial literacy.” This paper examined the level and distribution of consumers’ financial literacy across income groups, using 2012 data collected in the RAND American Life Panel, an internet panel representative of the U.S. population. Financial illiteracy was particularly prevalent among individuals with incomes between 100-400% of the Federal Poverty Line, many of whom will be eligible for subsidies. In this group, the young, less educated, females, and those with less income were more likely to have low financial literacy. The findings suggest the need for targeted policies to support vulnerable consumers in making good choices for themselves, possibly above and beyond the support measures already planned for in the ACA.

WR-1015
Individual Behavior as a Pathway Between Early-Life Shocks and Adult Health: Evidence from Hunger Episodes in Post-War Germany. Iris Kesternich, Bettina Siflinger, James P. Smith, Joachim K. Winter. 2013

This paper investigates long-run effects of episodes of hunger experienced as a child on health status and behavioral outcomes in later life. It combines self-reported data on hunger experiences from SHARELIFE, a retrospective survey conducted as part of SHARE in Europe in 2009, with administrative data on food supply (caloric rations) in post-war Germany. The data suggest that individual behavior is a pathway between early life shocks and adult health: It finds that those who experienced hunger spend a larger fraction of income on food.Taken together, the results confirm that in addition to the well-documented biological channel from early life circumstances to adult health, there is also a behavioral pathway.

WR-1017

The jackknife is a resampling method that uses subsets of the original database by leaving out one observation at a time from the sample. The paper outlines a procedure to obtain jackknife estimates for several inequality indices with only a few passes through the data. The number of passes is independent of the number of observations. Hence, the method provides an efficient way to obtain standard errors of the estimators even if sample size is large. It applies the method using micro data on individual incomes for Germany and the U.S.

WR-1018

This codebook documents the Harmonized Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI) file. The Harmonized LASI file is a user-friendly version of the LASI pilot data specifically designed for harmonization with the RAND version of the Health and Retirement Study (RAND HRS) and its sister studies, including the Harmonized English Longitudinal Study on Ageing (Harmonized ELSA), the Harmonized Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (Harmonized SHARE), the Harmonized Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging (Harmonized KLoSA), the Harmonized Japanese Study of Aging and Retirement (Harmonized JSTAR), and the Harmonized China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (Harmonized CHARLS).

WR-1019
The Effect of Local Labor Demand Conditions on the Labor Supply Outcomes of Older Americans. Nicole Maestas, Kathleen J. Mullen, David Powell. 2013

A vast literature in labor economics has studied the relationship between local labor demand shifts and the outcomes of the working age population. This literature has ignored the impacts that these shocks have on older individuals, though there are reasons to believe that the effects are not uniform by age. Using data from the Census and the Health and Retirement Study, the authors measure the effects of local labor demand condi-
tions on a host of outcomes for older individuals including employment, retirement, Social Security claiming, wages, and job characteristics. They find that local labor demand conditions do affect the labor and retirement behavior of the older segment of the population, including Social Security claiming decisions. They also find evidence that older individuals are especially responsive to local labor demand shifts in the service industry, which they show has observably different job characteristics that may be especially attractive to older workers. Similarly, they find evidence that labor demand shocks not only increase the wages of older workers but also make the jobs more attractive on non-pecuniary dimensions.

WR-1021

Public school systems are expected to promote a wide variety of skills and accomplishments in their students, including both academic achievement and the development of broader competencies, such as creativity, adaptability, and global awareness. The latter outcomes, which are often referred to as “21st-century skills” or “21st-century competencies” have recently taken a more central role in policy discussions because they are seen as critical components of college and career readiness. This report is intended to acquaint teachers, school leaders and district administrators with the current state of 21st-century competencies assessment, provide examples of relevant measures that educators in the field may wish to consider using, and offer some guidance to help educators compare measures and implement an assessment system.

WR-824-1

This paper introduces a new framework for quantile estimation. Quantile regression techniques have proven to be extremely valuable in understanding the relationship between explanatory variables and the conditional distribution of the outcome variable. Quantile regression allows the effect of the explanatory variables to vary based on a nonseparable disturbance term, frequently interpreted as “unobserved proneness” for the outcome, and provides conditional quantile treatment effects. Researchers are typically interested in the impact of the treatment variables on the unconditional distribution of the outcome. Additional covariates may be necessary (or simply desirable) for identification but adding these variables alters the interpretation of the resulting estimates as some of the “unobserved proneness” becomes observed and the disturbance term is separated. The Generalized Quantile Regression (GQR) estimator provides unconditional quantile treatment effects - the impact of the treatment
variables on the unconditional distribution of the outcome variables. The control variables are conditioned on for identification or variance reduction but without altering the interpretation of the estimates. This property parallels mean regression. An IV version (IV-GQR) is also introduced. The estimator is extremely straightforward to implement using standard statistical software. Quantile Regression and Instrumental Variables Quantile Regression are special cases of the introduced estimation technique, but the proposed technique provides additional flexibility in the estimation of quantile treatment effects.

WR-843-1

A public college in Mexico City randomly assigns applicants into a group that can immediately enroll and a group that can only do so after one year. The author shows that the standard model of educational decisions predicts no (or minimal) effect of deferral on educational attainment. He surveyed the applicants to this college for the 2007/2008 academic year. Using data from that survey, he finds that, one and a half years after the first group enrolled, individuals in that group were 19 percentage points more likely to be enrolled than those that had to wait. He finds that one additional slot increases the attainment of about 0.3 individuals of the applicant pool and that offering them to individuals of poorer backgrounds has an even larger effect. He proposes a decision-making model where wages (and opportunity costs) vary due to a random component. He derives testable implications of the model and show that they are verified empirically. He estimates the parameters of the model and show that the model can explain the observed patterns under reasonable assumptions. He uses the estimated model to project the long-term of deferred admission on long-term attainment for different groups of applicants.

WR-951

Decisionmaking on saving for retirement requires individuals to have knowledge on fundamental issues, such as the functioning of pension systems, portfolio allocation, future expected benefits, contribution histories and risks. Currently, the information provided in pension benefits statements vary widely by plan provider as well as by the nature of benefits offered. The inconsistency could occur partly because recommended best practices for, and empirical studies that test, the design and content of statements vary widely in the literature. Furthermore, little is known on how people think about saving for retirement. Insights from the fields of behavioral economics, and judgment and decisionmaking can fill some of these literature gaps by applying psychological theories to help better inform consumers about their financial decisions and retirement status using benefits statements. In this paper, the authors provide a normative and positive review of pension benefit statement design. They begin by reviewing best practices and recommendations provided from the trade literature. Next, they describe the content and design of a cross section of statements that are currently being used by plan providers. Finally, they review the academic literature on individuals' understanding of, and information needs related to, pension benefits statements. The latter includes a description of the few studies explicitly researching pension statement design related questions, general behavioral and decisionmaking literature that can be applied to the content and presentation of information, and general literature on whether and to what extent uncertainty should be presented.

WR-955-CHSWC
The Impact of Experience Rating on Small Employers: Would Lowering the Threshold for Experience Rating Improve Safety?. Frank W. Neuhauser, Seth A. Seabury, John Mendeloff. 2013

Workers' compensation insurers typically adjust the premium they charge employers to reflect the loss experience of the firm, a practice referred
to as experience rating. The practice should enhance the financial incentives for firms to prevent injuries and illnesses. However, small firms whose premiums fall below a threshold are not experience-rated because the predictive value of their experience is viewed as too low. This paper examines what happens to injury and illness losses when small firms do become subject to experience rating. If their injury experience improves, more consideration might be given to lowering the threshold premium in order to subject more firms to experience rating.

WR-971-COBND
Examining the Effectiveness of the College Bound Program: Early Findings. Vi-Nhuan Le, Louis T. Mariano, Susannah Faxon-Mills. 2013

There has been growing interest in out-of-school time programs as a means of increasing traditionally underrepresented youths' awareness of, access to, and graduation from college. This study examines the impact of one such intervention, the College Bound (CB) program, on students' behavioral, achievement, and postsecondary outcomes that should be of interest to practitioners, researchers and funders hoping to increase the rate at which low income students prepare, enroll and persist in postsecondary education. The study has two goals: (1) to examine the relationship between students' participation in the program and their achievement and behavioral outcomes; and (2) to provide feedback on ways to improve the program as it develops. Using standardized test scores, course grades, and St. Louis, this report presents outcomes for seven cohorts of CB participants.

WR-975
Optimal Health Insurance and the Distortionary Effects of the Tax Subsidy. David Powell. 2013

This paper introduces a model of optimal health insurance. This model provides theoretical guidance of the relationship between household preferences, cost-sharing, and premiums. It applies this model to understand how the income tax subsidy distorts optimal cost-sharing in health insurance. Typically, insurance protects individuals from financial risk. Health insurance plans, however, are frequently designed to provide coverage at non-catastrophic levels of financial loss. The presence of a health insurance subsidy in the United States tax code, which enables individuals to pay premiums in pre-tax dollars, encourages the purchase of more generous health insurance plans. Little is known about how the tax subsidy affects preferences for the structure of cost-sharing in private plans. This model illustrates how the tax subsidy can distort the optimal cost-sharing schedule. The model is tested empirically using claims data in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and a regression discontinuity strategy that uses discrete changes in the marginal tax rate at the Social Security taxable maximum for identification.

WR-983-USG
Leveraging Development Aid to Address Root Causes in Counterinsurgency: Balancing Theory and Practice in “Hold” and “Build.” Ben Connable. 2013

This working paper focuses on the application of aid money and resources by both military and civilian officials in the hold and build stages of western COIN doctrine, providing a review and analysis of selected expert criticism, case study examples of successes and failures, and recommendations to improve both theory and practice. This examination reveals serious flaws in the current U.S. approach to applying aid in the stabilization phases of COIN, but also reveals the lack of acceptable and generalizable alternatives to current practice. Possible alternatives to spending vast amounts of money to address root causes in COIN include: 1) treating insurgencies as systems while ignoring root causes; 2) spending money only in areas showing signs of stability; and 3) targeting aid only at elites in order to cut quid pro quo deals. The systems approach and elite theory approach offer reasonable tactical options but are politically unpalatable and do not address root causes of conflict. Targeting aid only in areas that are partly stabilized will improve efficiency, but takes a potentially valuable tool away from officials operating in more dangerous areas. Smaller footprint operations like those in Colombia and the
Philippines offer greater efficiency and effectiveness for aid spending, but the conditions in these campaigns are not necessarily replicable in larger scale conflicts. An alternative to current practice for aid use in large-scale COIN is warranted.

WR-984-DEIES
Effectiveness of Cognitive Tutor Algebra I at Scale. John F. Pane, Beth Ann Griffin, Daniel F. McCaffrey, Rita Karam. 2013

This article examines the effectiveness of a technology-based algebra curriculum in a wide variety of middle schools and high schools in seven states. Participating schools were matched into similar pairs and randomly assigned to either continue with the current algebra curriculum for two years or to adopt Cognitive Tutor Algebra I (CTAI), which uses a personalized, mastery-learning, blended-learning approach. Schools assigned to implement CTAI did so under conditions similar to schools that independently adopt it. Analysis of posttest outcomes on an algebra proficiency exam finds no effects in the first year of implementation, but strong evidence in support of a positive effect in the second year. The estimated effect is statistically significant for high schools but not for middle schools; in both cases, the magnitude is sufficient to improve the average student’s performance by approximately eight percentile points.

WR-985

A number of studies have shown a correlational relationship between measures of terrorism and the standing of women in the workforce as measured by female labor force participation. Various studies have proposed theories to explain these associations. Some have concluded that women’s participation in the labor force could be the driver that moves terrorism; others have proposed theories where terrorism and conflict motivate the deviations in the labor force. No study has adequately explored causality and the direction of this association. Using a panel data set of 165 countries and terrorism data from 1980-2007, this paper finds that terrorist attacks decrease female labor force participation and increase the gap between male and female labor force participation. By exploiting variation across countries and time, it is able to identify the effects of terrorism on female labor force participation and the labor gender gap. Furthermore, by using two novel instrumental variable approaches, it identifies a causal link and address endogeneity concerns related to the possibility of transitional development and shifting gender relations inciting terrorism. It finds that, on average, terrorist attacks decrease female labor force participation, ultimately widening the labor gender gap. The results are statistically significant and robust across a multitude of model specifications.

WR-987

This paper studies the impact of income and payroll taxes on intensive and extensive labor supply decisions for workers ages 55-74 using the Health and Retirement Study. The literature provides little guidance about the responsiveness of this population to tax incentives, though the tax code is potentially an important mechanism that can alter retirement incentives. The authors model labor force participation decisions and labor earnings as functions of taxes. They estimate the intensive and extensive margins simultaneously, introducing a new method to estimate labor supply decisions more broadly. Their method accounts for selection into labor force participation with a plausibly exogenous shock to employment. They use the results of their intensive labor supply estimation to predict the after-tax labor earnings of every person in their sample, including those that do not work in the next period. This method allows them to generate consistent estimates of the impact of taxes on employment and retirement. They find insignificant compensated elasticities on the intensive margin. On the extensive margin, they find significant effects on labor force participation.
and retirement decisions. Their estimates suggest that an age-targeted tax reform that eliminates payroll taxes for older workers would decrease the percentage of both men and women dropping out of the labor force by almost one percentage point, a 3% decrease. They find that most of this decrease in labor force participation is associated with an increase in retirement.

WR-988

Wealthier individuals engage in healthier behavior. This paper seeks to explain this phenomenon by developing a theory of health behavior, and exploiting both lottery winnings and inheritances to test the theory. It distinguishes between the direct monetary cost and the indirect health cost (value of health lost) of unhealthy consumption. The health cost increases with wealth and the degree of unhealthiness, leading wealthier individuals to consume more healthy and moderately unhealthy, but fewer severely unhealthy goods. The empirical evidence presented suggests that differences in health costs may indeed provide an explanation for behavioral differences, and ultimately health outcomes, between wealth groups.

WR-989-BMGF

This report presents case studies of the efforts by three school districts, Hillsborough County Public Schools (HCPS), Memphis City Schools (MCS), and Pittsburgh Public Schools (PPS), to launch, implement, and operate new teacher evaluation systems as part of a larger reform effort called the Partnership Sites to Empower Effective Teaching. The HCPS system evaluates teachers based on a value-added model (VAM) of student achievement and structured classroom observations, while the MCS and PPS systems include surveys of students in addition to the VAM and classroom observation components.

WR-991

In the last few years, the phenomenon of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Mexico has come to the forefront due to the risks related to this situation. This paper analyzes their composition, its dynamics, poverty patterns, and individual and family characteristics. Most of NEET youngsters are women performing household tasks, and live in conditions of high poverty. The number and proportion of NEET have been going down in the last few decades and it is expected this trajectory will continue because it is driven by an increase in the proportion of women who continue studying and join the labor force. However, a higher proportion will correspond to unemployment which will be important to foreseeable public programs.

WR-992-NSF

Addressing climate change requires both quantitative analysis and ethical reasoning. But the character of many climate-related decisions – in particular deep uncertainty, competing values, and complex relationships among actions and consequences – can make it difficult to use the most common types of quantitative analysis to support appropriate ethical reasoning. This essay will describe Robust Decision Making (RDM), one of a new class of methods for quantitative analysis that can help resolve some of these difficulties, and situate RDM in the framework for ethical reasoning and deliberation laid out in Amartya Sen’s Idea of Justice. Two example applications will illustrate these ideas: one examining how greenhouse gas mitigation policies might appropriately address the threat of abrupt climate change and the other addressing management of the Colora-
do River in the face of climate change and other changing conditions.

WR-993-1-DIR

The study uses 2011 medical data to examine the impact of implementing a resource-based relative value scale to pay for physician services under the California worker's compensation system. Current allowances under the Official Medical Fee Schedule are approximately 116 percent of Medicare allowed amounts and, by law, will transition to 120 percent of Medicare over four years. Using Medicare policies to establish the fee schedule amounts, aggregate allowances are estimated to decrease for four types of service by the end of the transition in 2017: anesthesia (-16.5 percent), surgery (-19.9 percent), radiology (-16.5 percent) and pathology (-29.0 percent). Aggregate allowances for evaluation and management visits and for medicine are estimated to increase by 39.5 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively. In the aggregate across all services, allowances are projected to increase 11.9 percent.

WR-993-DIR

The study uses 2011 medical data to examine the impact of implementing a resource-based relative value scale to pay for physician services under the California worker's compensation system. Current allowances under the Official Medical Fee Schedule are approximately 111 percent of Medicare allowed amounts and will transition to 120 percent of Medicare over four years. Using Medicare policies to establish the fee schedule amounts, aggregate allowances will decrease for four types of service by the end of the transition in 2017: anesthesia (-16.5 percent), surgery (-13.4 percent), radiology (-9.6 percent) and pathology (-19.5 percent). Aggregate allowances for evaluation and management visits and for medicine will increase by 49.0 percent and 23.3 percent respectively.

WR-997
Nonmarital Cohabitation, Marriage, and Health Among Adolescents and Young Adults. Michael Pollard, Kathleen Mullan Harris. 2013

A considerable amount of research has established that the married live longer, healthier lives than the previously- and never-married. Similar research on the health benefits of cohabitation is sparse, and virtually nonexistent from adolescence into young adulthood despite substantial levels of cohabitation at these ages. Using longitudinal data from Add Health (1995-2001/2002) and generalized linear model techniques the authors investigate the impact of nonmarital cohabitation and marriage on a range of physical and mental health indicators and health behaviors. They also consider the mechanisms through which cohabitation affects health (i.e., selection and protection) and contrast the health effects of cohabitation with those reported for marriage at these relatively early ages. Results indicate that the health benefits of marriage among this sample are weaker than expected based on previous studies of marriage and health, but broader than those for cohabitation. This is not unexpected given the relatively young ages of marriage in Add Health compared to other datasets containing respondents at older ages, which comprise much of the previous marriage and health literature. Cohabitors report lower physical health than married or single individuals, but that cohabiting males receive some mental health benefits relative to singles. Cohabiting men and women also engage in some better health behaviors than singles. There also appears to be some selection into cohabitation and marriage by individuals with relatively poor mental health and health behaviors that may contribute to the observed health differentials.

WR-998

The authors examine how adolescent friendship networks are linked to binge drinking trajectories into young adulthood using Add Health. They add to the literature by examining whether an individual's structural position (group member, liaison or isolate) in friendship networks is linked to longitudinal alcohol use, above and beyond number of drinking friends. Trajectories of "binge drinking episodes per month" are first modeled using semi-parametric longitudinal mixture models. Individuals are assigned to trajectory groups based on posterior probabilities of membership. Friendship network structural characteristics are modeled using NEGOPY. Multinomial logit models of trajectory group membership are then estimated, and include information on network position, number of drinking friends, as well as a range of controls. They identify five trajectories of binge drinking. Structural position is associated with use trajectories: bingeing group membership and liaison to bingeing groups predicts higher trajectories. Network effects are strongly associated with bingeing in school, but not after.

WR-999


This paper analyzes the financial sustainability of the non-contributory pension program for older persons in Mexico. The expansion of the program, with the aim of covering a larger number of localities and beneficiaries, focuses on diminishing the vulnerability of the older population. However, this expansion represents a challenge in terms of the fiscal cost of the program. Using population projections for the next decades, it calculates different scenarios to determine the costs of the program. It also estimates the amount of population without social security coverage, and the costs of providing a non-contributory pension in the next decades. The results indicate large increases in the cost of the program, in the short, medium and long terms.