

25

Years of Research in the
Service of America's Children



Child **TRENDS**[®]

A Special 25th Anniversary Report

Publication #2004-29

© 2004 Child Trends

Child Trends is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the lives of children by conducting research and providing science-based information to improve the decisions, programs, and policies that affect children.



A Special 25th Anniversary Report

November 2004

Contents

FROM THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD CHAIR.....	6
INTRODUCTION	9
IN THE BEGINNING.....	9
TODAY AT A GLANCE	9
SURVEYS AND INDICATORS	10
MAJOR RESEARCH AREAS	11
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AREAS	14
COMMUNICATIONS	15
LOOKING AHEAD	17
AFTERWORD	18
ENDNOTES	19
2003 AND 2004 CHILD TRENDS PUBLICATIONS	20
ADDITIONAL 2003 AND 2004 PUBLICATIONS WITH CHILD TRENDS AUTHORS	21
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	23
EXECUTIVE STAFF	23
NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD	23
2004 FUNDERS.....	24
STAFF LIST.....	25

From the President and Board Chair

An organization that has been in existence for a quarter of a century cannot let that milestone go unnoticed. That is especially so for an organization with a mission that is so vital to the future of our nation. That mission is to better the lives of children and their families by improving the decisions, policies, and practices that affect them. And the tool that we use to carry out this mission is research – rigorous, timely, and nonpartisan research.

To mark this milestone in Child Trends’ history, we have produced this special report, which takes a broad view of Child Trends’ work over the years and how this work has expanded knowledge about child well-being. This report also calls attention to how others regard our work. Throughout these pages, you will find comments about the value of Child Trends’ research and research products from people involved in addressing children’s issues, whether as service providers, policy makers, advocates, journalists, researchers, program designers and funders, or concerned citizens. We selected comments that we have received over the past two years, and we appreciate the permission granted to include excerpts of these comments in this report.

At this juncture in our history, we are especially proud of the growing evidence that policy makers are drawing on research conducted and synthesized by Child Trends to help shape their thinking and decision making in important areas related to the well-being of children.

Here are four examples:

- Our research on the effects of welfare reform on children has contributed to a national consensus that child well-being should be the overarching goal of welfare reform.
- Our geographically detailed estimates of children in migrant families who were eligible for Head Start have been used for strategic planning in Head Start programs around the country.
- Our research on healthy marriage is contributing to the conceptualization and measurement of healthy marriages for use in evaluation studies.
- Our summaries of “What Works” are consulted by foundations, officials, and practitioners who seek stronger models for intervention programs.

Such activities are inspired by the belief that “good research makes for good policy,” one of the founding principles of our organization.

As we commemorate Child Trends’ 25th anniversary, we extend thanks to the Foundation for Child Development for its wisdom in seeing the need for a Child Trends, and for acting on that wisdom. We extend these thanks to the other foundations, government agencies, private organizations, universities, research institutions, and other funders that have supported our work over the years. We pay special tribute to the members of our Board of Directors, who have worked diligently to help us strengthen our operating procedures, and to the members of our National Advisory Board, who have contributed many good ideas about how Child Trends can extend its outreach.

Finally, and most importantly, we salute our staff. The years 2003 and 2004 have not been easy. Budget deficits and reduced foundation portfolios have made it more difficult to do the work that we want and need to do. But the members of our hard-working, talented, and committed staff have risen to the challenge.

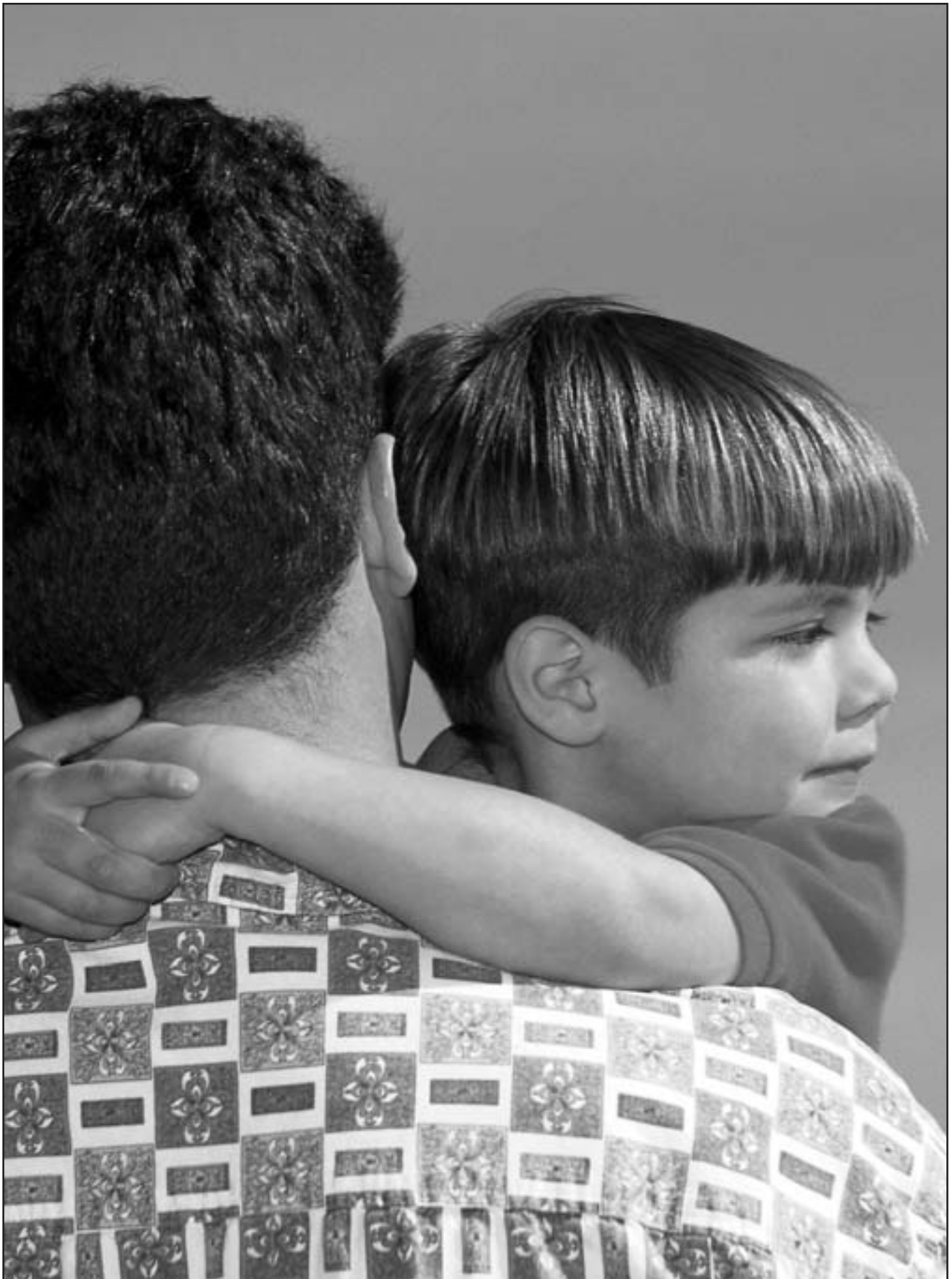
One of our admirers, a PBS television producer, told one of our researchers that he regards Child Trends as “a beacon of hope.” We will aim to make that image a continuing reality.



Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D.
President and Senior Scholar



Ann B. Schnare, Ph.D.
Board Chair



Introduction

Milestones matter. To say that an organization has reached a milestone is to say that the organization has staying power. That is clearly the case for Child Trends. For 25 years, Child Trends has held steadfast to its belief in the value of rigorous, nonpartisan, and credible research on children, youth, and families. Child Trends views such research as an essential tool for informing policy, practice, and public opinion relating to children, youth, and families and, ultimately, to improving the lives and prospects of children today – and tomorrow. Through the years, Child Trends has sought to be faithful to this belief and to provide high-quality information to policy makers, service providers, foundation and business leaders, fellow researchers, and journalists.

Milestones matter in other ways as well. A milestone can be an opportunity to look back at where an organization has come from, to examine where it is today, and to look ahead to where it wants to go. This special 25th anniversary report does a little of each.

In the Beginning

Child Trends was founded in 1979 by the Foundation for Child Development (FCD), a national private philanthropy concerned with ensuring that *all* families – not just *some* families – have the social and material resources to raise their children to become healthy, educated, and productive members of society. At the time that Child Trends came into being, little reliable, comprehensive national data existed on the living circumstances, experiences, health, cognition, and social and emotional development of America’s children.¹ As a way to remedy this situation, FCD sought to bring a child development perspective to large-scale survey research so that a clearer picture of the well-being of America’s children would begin to emerge.

Orville Gilbert Brim, Jr., who was the President of FCD at the time, and Nicholas Zill, who was to become the first Executive Director of Child Trends, together gave birth to the idea of an organization that would provide that perspective. They also saw the tremendous value of using findings from such research to inform public policy on children. They created the name *Child Trends* for the organization they envisioned, in keeping with the intent that the new organization would track trends in child well-being over the years. Child Trends started with a small staff housed in FCD’s New York offices. Not long after, the organization moved to Washington, D.C., to be close to the seat of national policy making.

Today at a Glance

Child Trends has come a long way since those early days. Today, Child Trends has a staff of more than 40, including 12 researchers with Ph.D. degrees. Its research staff – by design – is multidisciplinary, reflecting the importance Child Trends places on bringing multiple perspectives to research on children and families. Thus, the current Child Trends staff includes specialists in developmental and social psychology, sociology, economics, demography, human development, education, public policy, and communications.



The scope of the organization’s work has broadened through the years to include not only collecting and analyzing data and monitoring trends, but also

- Conducting basic research to broaden understanding of how children develop,
- Designing and evaluating programs,
- Applying lessons learned from research to “real world” programs that serve children and youth, and
- Synthesizing research.

Through the years, too, Child Trends has deepened its commitment to make its research more accessible to those individuals and organizations that will find this information useful in serving and addressing the needs of children.

The following sections of this special 25th anniversary report provide highlights of Child Trends’ evolution and contributions through the years. This is not a comprehensive accounting of Child Trends’ 25-year record of achievement, but rather a sampling of smaller milestones.



Surveys and Indicators

Much of Child Trends’ early efforts used survey research to improve information on children and their families. For example, Child Trends was involved in continuing the work of the pioneering National Survey of Children, which yielded important new information on the development of American children over time. The survey fielded its first round in 1976, on preadolescent children; its second round in 1981, on adolescents; and its third round in 1987, on youth making the transition to young adulthood. This effort broke new ground for research on children through its use of a large national sample; strong scales; and multiple informants, including children, parents, and teachers.

“I am increasingly finding the Child Trends DataBank to be my ‘one-stop spot’ of choice for that statistic I know is out there, but which I just can’t find as quickly as I need it. I have used the DataBank a few times a month for the past six months, and every time I’ve felt it was a lifesaver. It’s easy to use – quite intuitive in fact – without ‘dumbing’ anything down and with plenty of ‘further information’ if you need it.”

**—Fasaha M. Traylor
Senior Program Officer
Foundation for Child Development**

The National Survey of Children was just the start of Child Trends’ involvement with national surveys. For example, Child Trends worked to add child supplements to the National Health Interview Survey and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, which had not previously included measures on the children of respondents. Child Trends also helped to conceptualize and develop measures for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort (ECLS-B) and helped to outline the methodology that is the basis for the father involvement component of the ECLS-B design.

In addition, Child Trends contributed measures of child well-being to the National Survey of America’s Families (NSAF) to track how well children, especially children of low-income families, were doing during a time of devolution of social programs from the federal government to the states. The NSAF was developed as part of the *Assessing the New Federalism* project spearheaded by The Urban Institute, in partnership with Child Trends. Child Trends also has worked to track the well-being of children in the child welfare population and at the state level.

Indicators – statistical markers – are a critical element of public policy discussion. Since its founding, Child Trends has been engaged in collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistics about children and

families as a way to illuminate the conditions of children's lives. Some of Child Trends' major efforts in this area have been

- Developing three statistical reports on children (1983, 1987, and 1989) for the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families of the U.S. House of Representatives;
- Producing the first four editions (1996-1999) of *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth*, a comprehensive volume of indicator data, for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- Helping to design and produce the first edition (1997) of *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, a shorter indicator report, for the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics;
- Producing *The Right Start* reports (beginning in 2000), which provide indicator data on the conditions of newborns in the 50 states and the 50 largest cities, for the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT initiative;
- Producing *Facts at a Glance* (since 1983), an annual statistical newsletter highlighting national-, state-, and city-level data on teen pregnancy, childbearing, and sexual behavior;
- Launching (in 2002) the Child Trends DataBank, www.childtrendsdatbank.org, a continuously updated online resource of indicators of child and youth well-being; and
- Developing reports and presentations highlighting international comparisons of indicators of child well-being and education.



Major Research Areas

Work on indicators has remained an essential part of Child Trends' research portfolio. Through the years, however, that portfolio has expanded considerably, with the organization producing information on a growing number of topics that have important consequences for the well-being of children and their families. Five of these topics and some of Child Trends' work in these areas are highlighted below.

Teen pregnancy and childbearing has been a longtime focus for Child Trends, with many important findings. For example, in the 1980s, Child Trends identified nonvoluntary sex as a significant component of early sexual activity. In the 1990s, Child Trends' research identified four key predictors of early childbearing: early school failure, early behavior problems, family dysfunction, and early poverty.² Around that same time, when some commentators were attributing the rise of unwed parenthood in the United States to the behaviors of black teenagers, Child Trends' research showed that white women in their 20s – not black teen girls – were the fastest-growing group of single mothers in the nation.³

A recent Child Trends' research finding that similarly defied conventional wisdom related to when and where teens first have sex. In its analyses of survey data, Child Trends found that teens were most likely to have their first sexual experience at night – not during the assumed “danger hours” between 3 and 6 p.m. – and in either their own home or the home of their partner – not in the back seat of a car, a motel, or elsewhere – perhaps while the parents were actually at home.⁴

“My undergraduate and graduate students find your publications most valuable and informative, and I use the statistics from your publications whenever I am asked to do a presentation in the community. The information disseminated in the publications increases awareness, sensitivity, and understanding and makes a significant contribution to the field of teen pregnancy and teen parenthood.”

—Nilufer Medora, Professor
Department of Family & Consumer Sciences
California State University, Long Beach

Child Trends has applied its research-based knowledge in this area to help develop strategies to reduce teen pregnancy and other negative consequences of early sexual activity. For example, Child Trends has assisted, evaluated, and monitored an abstinence-based teen pregnancy prevention program sponsored by Covenant House Washington, the local affiliate of the national faith-based organization that assists homeless and runaway youth. Child Trends also has provided research insights and technical assistance to the D.C. Partnership to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. It has authored a number of publications for the National Campaign that synthesize research findings and translate them into “plain English.”⁵ In addition, Child Trends initiated a project to assess the capacity of service providers of reproductive health care to deliver developmentally and culturally sensitive services to teens. The project resulted in a practical guidebook.⁶

“We applaud your timely, reliable, and relevant research to improve the lives of children. At the Children’s Institute of Oregon, we rely on your sound research to fuel action for Oregon’s children.”

**—Gary Withers, President
Children’s Institute of Oregon**

Welfare and poverty has been another major research area for Child Trends. The organization’s research has helped to advance understanding about the implications of welfare reform for child development and family functioning. Early work in this area included an experimental evaluation of child outcomes under the federal Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program, a mandatory welfare-to-work program that is considered a precursor to welfare-to-work initiatives ushered in by the historic 1996 welfare law.⁷ In addition, Child Trends worked with a dozen states to plan for evaluations of the implications for children of state welfare policies begun under waivers under the old welfare program (Aid to Families with Dependent Children). Subsequently, Child Trends worked with five states and their state evaluation teams in carrying out the evaluation. In keeping with its commitment to make Child Trends’ work more widely available, Child Trends produced a guidebook for state assessment of the effects of welfare policies on families and children.⁸ Child Trends recently coordinated a synthesis of the five states’ impact findings, working with the states and their evaluation teams.⁹

In addition, Child Trends has reviewed findings from these and other experimental studies of welfare-to-work programs to examine impacts on children when a parent moves or prepares to move from welfare dependency to economic self-sufficiency.¹⁰ One finding from these analyses was that when parental participation in welfare-to-work programs resulted in an increase in *both* employment and family income, young children tended to fare better on behavioral, cognitive, and academic outcomes. Another important finding concerned the impact of welfare reform on teens. While most impacts on adolescents were neutral, when impacts *did* occur, they were often negative.¹¹

Studies by Child Trends are also part of a growing body of research showing the harmful effects of poverty on child well-being. In this context, Child Trends has made important contributions to research illuminating the life circumstances of working poor families. These are the families that are headed by a parent or parents who are “playing by the rules”, that is, they work – and they often work hard – but they still fail to earn enough to improve their living conditions measurably or to meet their children’s needs adequately. For example, Child Trends’ analyses found that health insurance coverage for children in working poor, two-parent families lagged behind coverage in other family groups, whether or not parents were employed.¹²

Early childhood care and education is another key research concentration at Child Trends, with work centered primarily on school readiness and child care quality. For example, in the area of school readiness, Child Trends conducted a comprehensive review of the research literature on factors that shape school readiness and programs that aim to promote it.¹³ One of the “take home” points from this review was that cognitive skills, such as knowing numbers and letters, are just one measure of whether children are ready for school. Physical health, motor skills, social and emotional development, and many other factors also come into play, and the different aspects of school readiness are interrelated.

Child Trends also has analyzed survey data to produce estimates of the nation’s kindergartners who are “on track” in each dimension of school readiness and various combinations of these dimensions. Child Trends has drawn on its knowledge of early child development and effective preschool programs to help communities develop, implement, and evaluate school-readiness initiatives, for example, *First 5 California* and South Carolina’s *First Steps to School Readiness*. And Child Trends is currently working with the National Black Child Development Institute on the evaluation of a school readiness initiative in the District of Columbia (SPARK-DC).

In the area of child care quality, research synthesized at Child Trends and elsewhere has confirmed that the nature of the interactions between children and caregivers is one of the most important – if not *the* most important – measure of the quality of child care.¹⁴ Children develop best if these relationships are warm, supportive, responsive, and cognitively stimulating. Child Trends has been working with state child care administrators to increase their access to research findings to help them determine how best to target the funds they have available to improve child care quality. Child Trends is participating in the rigorous evaluation of one strategy to improve child care quality, especially family child care. The study is called the Quality Interventions for Early Care and Education (QUINCE) Evaluation.

Youth development has similarly been a Child Trends focus, with the organization undertaking extensive research to inform policies and programs aimed at fostering the positive growth of teenagers. For example, Child Trends conducted a comprehensive review of more than 1,100 research articles on adolescent development and the factors – both positive and negative – that affect it. Child Trends first synthesized findings from this body of research into seven lengthy and fully referenced reports and then into a series of shorter research briefs. These briefs were collected in a single volume.¹⁵

One of the most salient findings from Child Trends’ review of the research on adolescent development was that teens who have warm, involved, and satisfying relationships with their parents have better outcomes, such as better academic achievement and fewer behavior problems, than those who do not. One of the most salient findings about youth interventions was that programs that lead to the best outcomes for young people share several characteristics: They build relationships, they truly involve adolescents, and they provide well-implemented and structured activities.¹⁶ In contrast, programs that lecture to teens from a “font” of adult wisdom, in general, fail to change behavior.

To make such results of Child Trends’ analyses immediately accessible to policy makers and program designers, Child Trends developed “What Works” tables, a tool that is posted on the organization’s Web site. These “point-and-click” tables provide a quick way to show which types of programs or interventions have

“Your work is a tremendous help to the community. The new findings and current data you provide are helpful in sharing ‘what’s out there’ with the public. Keep up the good work. Praying for a world of peace and harmony for our children.”

**—Towanda Acey, Pastor
United Methodist Church
Middleton, Pennsylvania**



“Your Web site has been one of (if not the) most beneficial in assisting me in finding resources on evidence-based best practices for children’s services. I commend you on your efforts and greatly appreciate the information you have gathered.”

**—David S. Bathory
Chief Operating Officer
Crossroads Behavioral Healthcare
Elkin, North Carolina**

been found through experimental evaluations to be effective – or ineffective – at promoting positive youth development; which types of programs or interventions have been found through experimental evaluations to be partially effective, or effective for some teens but not for all teens; and which types of programs or interventions seem promising on the basis of other types of research and the wisdom of community leaders and program providers. Child Trends earlier developed similar “What Works” tables on factors influencing school readiness.¹⁷

More recently, Child Trends has developed a lifecourse version of the “What Works” tables that is built on the concept that child development is a cumulative process that begins before birth and continues into young adulthood. Thus, the Lifecourse Model, more formally called *Guide to Effective Programs for Children and Youth*, provides a visual representation of the stages of childhood and pairs these stages with effective programs.¹⁸

Family structure and marriage has become an increasingly important area of research for Child Trends. Data indicate that almost one in three babies in this nation today is born to an unmarried mother, a troubling statistic in light of research showing that children born outside of marriage are more likely to grow up poor and to experience a host of problems than children born into two-parent households.¹⁹ Further, as summarized in a Child Trends research brief, “Research clearly demonstrates that family structure matters for children, and the family structure that helps children the most is a family headed by two biological parents in a low-conflict marriage.”²⁰

Currently, Child Trends is engaged in conceptual and methodological work on “healthy marriage” for research and intervention evaluation studies among low-income couples.²¹ As part of this project, Child Trends recently published a research brief that examines the concept of healthy marriage and the elements that, taken together, help define it.²² One of the most significant revisions to conventional wisdom that emerged from the study was the importance of commitment as a critical element of a healthy marriage. Most previous research studies on marriage addressed communication and individual satisfaction, paying far less attention to commitment.

On September 23, 2004, the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced the award of a five-year grant to a seven-member consortium – which includes Child Trends – to support the development of a Healthy Marriage Resource Center. The Center actually is a Web site that will serve as a centralized, national clearinghouse of information on resources to help people form and sustain healthy marriages. The National Council on Family Relations heads the consortium, which also includes five university partners.

Additional Research Areas

In recent years, Child Trends has been engaged in developing research-based information on a number of other topics related to child well-being. A sampling of these topics and some of Child Trends’ work in these areas includes

- Fatherhood (e.g., highlighting fathers’ contributions to children’s growth and development and improving data on fathers);



- Child abuse, neglect, and family violence (e.g., synthesizing information on the long-term effects of child abuse and neglect and conceptualizing well-being for children in the child welfare system);
- Foster care (e.g., examining the difficulties facing children aging out of the foster care system);
- Family strengths (e.g., looking at the positive side of family functioning);
- Religiosity (e.g., exploring how religious involvement affects children's development);
- Public perceptions of child well-being (e.g., comparing what people think about how children are doing with what the official statistics show);
- Transition to adulthood (e.g., identifying the factors associated with making this transition with ease – or with difficulty); and
- Language-minority children (e.g., looking at the educational experiences of children in households in which English is not the primary language).

“The research briefs that you have been putting out are terrific: clear, direct, excellent analysis of the research (including concise explanations of caveats), great discussion of implications for research and policy. They are a model that we should all emulate.”

—Anne Kubisch, Co-director
Aspen Institute on Comprehensive
Community Initiatives

Communications

In the 1990s, Child Trends decided it needed to develop a formal communications program to disseminate its research. The organization sought and obtained funding from several foundations to support this effort. Thus, in 1996, Child Trends set up a Web site; in 1999, it began publishing a series of research briefs; and in 2002, it launched a second Web site, the Child Trends DataBank. Beyond publication in scholarly and professional journals, other dissemination vehicles developed by the organization include special reports, fact sheets, presentations before policy and research audiences, news releases and listserv messages, a newsletter called *The Child Indicator*, and chartbooks that bring together data on key child development topics in one volume. These chartbooks include *Early Child Development in Social Context: A Chartbook*²³ and *Indicators of Child, Family, and Community Connections*,²⁴ both published this year; and *Charting Parenthood: A Statistical Portrait of Fathers and Mothers in America*,²⁵ published in 2002.

The most widely available Child Trends products are its research briefs; Web site, www.childtrends.org; and DataBank, www.childtrendsdatabank.org. A few details about these three popular research products are given below, and comments about them are scattered throughout this report.

- Child Trends' **research briefs** have earned a reputation for presenting research findings in concise, compelling, and nontechnical language, and for linking these findings to major policy issues. The briefs are mailed directly to about 5,000 people and attract additional readers through listserv announcements, which go out to 7,000 subscribers; through the Child Trends Web site; and through distribution at conferences and other public events. In 2003, for example, there were 224,200 downloads of Child Trends' research briefs. It appears that people often keep the briefs and draw on them long after their publication. A case in point is Child Trends' brief on



unsupervised children.²⁶ It was published in April 2003 and received considerable news coverage at the time. Months later, however, the brief was still being cited in the media. On October 19, 2003, the *New York Times* referred to the brief in a front-page story about two children who perished in a fire while their mother was at work,²⁷ and in the March 2004 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*, the brief was cited yet again.²⁸

- Child Trends' **Web site**, which was redesigned in 2003, serves as a major portal to research generated by Child Trends, averaging 30,000 visitors a month. In 2003, Invest in Kids, www.investinkids.ca, a national charitable organization, selected the Web site as "an important resource for professionals who touch the lives of children under five," giving it a five-star recommendation. This is the fourth award the site has received. The others include a five-star (top) rating from the Family Web Guide, www.cfw.tufts.edu, a project of Tufts University; an Adding Wisdom Award from Parent to Parent, www.parenttoparent.com, a syndicated parenting column; and an "A" rating from Education World, www.education-world.com, an Internet resource for teachers.

"As an author of two books for teens and a journalist with more than a decade's experience writing and reporting for this audience, I have found Child Trends' Web site to be an extremely valuable resource and one I turn to constantly for the most comprehensive and up-to-date statistical information that I know I can trust about teen health issues. Thank you so much for the important work you do and for always being willing to discuss this vital topic with journalists like myself who need accurate information."

—Sabrina Weill, former Editor-in-Chief
Seventeen

- The **Child Trends DataBank** has served more than 700,000 visitors between June 2002, when it was launched, and October 2004, and it currently averages slightly more than 30,000 visitors a month. As of October 2004, information on 90 indicators was posted on the site. Also posted on the site were three data briefs that are part of the DataBank's *CrossCurrents* series: *Violence in the Lives of Children*, *A Statistical Portrait of Well-Being in Early Adulthood*, and *Indicators of Early School Success and Child Well-Being*. These exclusively electronic briefs bring together information from several DataBank indicators around a common theme.

Recognizing the crucial role the media play in shaping policy and opinion, Child Trends has made **outreach to the media** a vital part of its communications agenda. Reporters can call when they want an informed comment on a breaking news story related to children, youth, and families; when they want background for such stories; or when they simply are seeking an elusive statistic or fact to illustrate a telling point. Being responsive to the media and producing materials they find useful have resulted in quite a bit of news coverage for Child Trends. For example, in 2003, according to Bacon's Information Inc. (a media monitoring service), Child Trends' media coverage reached more than 40 million people.

Media roundtables represent another approach Child Trends has used to reach out to journalists and provide them with a research-based perspective on a particular topic. In 2003, Child Trends sponsored two roundtables that brought together researchers in the area of child abuse and neglect with journalists who cover child abuse and neglect stories. The purpose of the roundtables was twofold (1) to help journalists put stories of individual horrific cases of child abuse and neglect into a larger context so that the focus includes, but goes beyond, the individual cases to cover, for example, prevalence, intervention approaches, and policy issues, and (2) to help bridge the worlds of research and journalism. Along with the roundtables, Child Trends produced a handbook that included important statistics on the child welfare population and resources that journalists can tap for additional information or perspectives on the subject.²⁹

To reach the media, you have to learn not to talk in “researchspeak,” of course. During the past few years, Child Trends research and communications staff members participated in several **message development** sessions designed to help researchers explain the “take home” points of their findings to journalists and others outside the research community in easy-to-understand language. Edelman Public Relations Worldwide led these sessions, which focused on four of Child Trends’ major research areas: early childhood, youth development, welfare reform and child well-being, and fertility and family structure.

Looking Ahead

For 25 years, Child Trends has been providing cutting-edge, nonpartisan research to inform decision making, to improve children’s lives, and to strengthen our nation’s future work force. Child Trends has monitored trends in child well-being, conducted evaluations of programs and policies, developed new data resources, synthesized what is known from research, and produced a set of research products that seek to make research accessible without “dumbing down” the results. Child Trends is proud of this record. But Child Trends wants do more, and its 25th anniversary provides an opportune time to set an agenda that will enable the organization *to do more*.

As Child Trends looks beyond this milestone, the organization will seek to build on what it has done and what it has learned in order to develop and implement an initiative called *Research-to-Results*. Through this initiative, Child Trends will draw on research studies and conduct new research to improve intervention programs for children and youth more directly. For example, research shows that positive relationships with adults are good for youth, which is why good mentoring programs are successful. However, mentoring programs work best if positive consistent relationships are sustained over time; if these relationships are not sustained, mentoring can do more harm than good. Other research shows that too much change can be difficult for many children to handle, which underscores the importance of stability of care in child care settings. Program designers, providers, and funders need more of this kind of information, and they need it in formats customized for their needs – as do all those people working in the trenches to improve child outcomes, such as day care center directors and teachers, leaders of youth programs, and health educators.

Part of the *Research-to-Results* initiative, then, will entail producing a series of shorter briefs that will deal with thorny research-to-practice issues. However, Child Trends does not want to just produce materials. Child Trends wants to work with practitioners and media professionals to be sure that researchers are asking the right questions and sharing the results in ways that are most useful to these audiences, following the example set by our roundtables on child abuse and neglect. As part of this initiative, Child Trends also is working to expand and modify our Lifecourse Model “What Works” tables to make them more user friendly.

In sum, what Child Trends envisions is an integrated action strategy to put research in the service of policy and practice in a more intensive way than it has ever done before. During the coming months, Child Trends will refine this strategy and seek additional support for it. *Research-to-Results* will set the tone for Child Trends’ next 25 years.



Afterword

We close this report with an excerpt from remarks delivered by Dr. Kristin Anderson Moore, President of Child Trends, at a celebration of Child Trends' 20th anniversary. Over the past five years, Child Trends has acted on this vision, and we will continue to do so with renewed vigor as we look ahead:

Child Trends is a unique organization dedicated to an important purpose and propelled by a very special sense of mission. We're about *all* children – not just *some* children. We're about all aspects of children's lives – not a narrow slice, or a particular problem. We're about science, rather than rhetoric. We're not driven by a particular discipline or a single perspective, but committed to the notion that knowledge comes from diverse methodologies and approaches. We are collaborative, rather than competitive. We're about getting information out to the public and to policy makers, not just to our scientific peers. Most of all, we are about children – *all* children.

It is not easy to focus on children, to be collaborative, nonpartisan, interdisciplinary, and open. But we didn't elect to do this because it was easy. Therefore, it is appropriate to take some time to celebrate. We have done good work. But we should also take time to pause and to rededicate ourselves to the task ahead. And I hope that the water is deep, the current is swift, and we sail with the wind. If not, we'll have to row. Either way, we'll be moving forward.



Endnotes

- ¹ Much of the information in this report on Child Trends' early years is drawn from a speech by E. Mavis Hetherington, a former chair of Child Trends' Board of Directors, at a celebration of the organization's 20th anniversary on November 19, 1999. The full text of that speech is available at <http://www.childtrends.org/PDF/Speeches/1999/HetheringtonMooreRemarks.pdf>.
- ² Moore, K. A., Miller, B. C., Gleib, D., & Morrison, D. R. (1995). *Adolescent sex, contraception, and childbearing: A review of the recent research*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ³ Driscoll, A. K., Hearn, S. K., Evans, V. J., Moore, K. A., Sugland, B. W., & Call, V. (1999). Nonmarital childbearing among adult women. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (61), 178-187.
- ⁴ Papillo, A. R., Franzetta, K., Manlove, J., Moore, K. A., Terry-Humen, E., & Ryan, S. (2002). *Facts at a Glance*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ⁵ Recent examples of reports Child Trends researchers have produced for the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy include *Not yet: Programs to delay first sex among teens*, *A good time: After-School programs to reduce teen pregnancy*, *No time to waste: Programs to reduce teen pregnancy among middle school youth*, and *The relationship between teenage motherhood and marriage*, available at <http://www.teenpregnancy.org>.
- ⁶ Child Trends. (2002). *Reproductive health care for America's diverse teen population: A guide for service providers*. Washington, DC: Author.
- ⁷ McGroder, S. M., Zaslow, M. J., Moore, K. A., LeMenestrel, S. M. (2000). *National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies: Impacts on young children and their families two years after enrollment: Findings from the child outcomes study*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary and Office of Vocational and Adult Education; Hamilton, G., Freedman, S., Gennetian, L., Michalopoulos, C., Walter, J., Adams-Ciardullo, D., Gassman-Pines, A., McGroder, S., Zaslow, M., Brooks, J., & Ahuwalia, S. (2001). *National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies: How Effective are different welfare-to-work approaches? Five-year adult and child impacts for eleven programs*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary and Office of Vocational and Adult Education.
- ⁸ Child Trends. (1999). *Children and welfare reform: A guide to evaluating the effects of state welfare policies on children*. Washington, DC: Author.
- ⁹ See, Child Trends, MDRC, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., Abt Associates. (2004). *Welfare reform and children: A synthesis of impacts in five states - Project on State-Level Child Outcomes*; available at: http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_reform_children/welf_ref_child.pdf. A hard copy of the report, published by Child Trends, is forthcoming.
- ¹⁰ Zaslow, M. J., Moore, K. A., Brooks, J. L., Morris, P. A., Tout, K., Redd, Z. A., & Emig, C. A. (2002). Experimental studies of welfare reform and children. *The Future of Children*, 12(1), 79-95.
- ¹¹ Brooks, J. L., Hair, E. C., & Zaslow, M. J. (2001). *Welfare reform's impact on adolescents: Early warning signs* (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ¹² See, for example, Wertheimer, R. (2003). *Poor families in 2001: Parents working less and children continue to lag behind* (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ¹³ Zaslow, M. J., Calkins, J., Halle, T., Zaff, J., & Margie, N. (2001). *Background for community-level work on school readiness: A review of definitions, assessments and investment strategies*. Washington DC: Child Trends.
- ¹⁴ Tout, K., & Zaslow, M. (2002). Public investments in child care quality: Needs, challenges, and opportunities. In R. M. Lerner, F. Jacobs, & D. Wertleib (Eds), *Handbook of applied developmental science: Positive child, adolescent, and family development through research, policies, and programs: Vol. 1. A handbook of program and policy innovations* (pp. 339-366). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- ¹⁵ Child Trends. (2003). *American Teens: A special look at "what works" in adolescent development*. Washington, DC: Author.
- ¹⁶ Moore, K., & Zaff, J. (2002). *Building a better teenager: A summary of "what works" in adolescent development* (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ¹⁷ Available at http://www.childtrends.org/_catdisp_page.cfm?LID=91F45245-56E6-4782-9807023A43EEB254.
- ¹⁸ Available at <http://www.childtrends.org/Lifecourse>.
- ¹⁹ See, for example, Moore, K. A., Jekielek, S. M., & Emig, C. (2002). *Marriage from a child's perspective: How does family structure affect children, and what can we do about it?* (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ This work is funded by the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Family and Child Well-Being Research Network.
- ²² Moore, K. A., Jekielek, S. M., Bronte-Tinkew, J., Guzman, L., Ryan, S., & Redd, Z. (2004) *What is "healthy marriage"?: Defining the concept* (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ²³ Child Trends and the American Academy of Pediatrics Center for Child Health Research. (2004). *Early child development in social context: A chartbook*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ²⁴ Lippman, L. project director. (2004). *Indicators of child, family, and community connections*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/connections-charts04>.
- ²⁵ Child Trends. (2002). *Charting parenthood: A statistical portrait of fathers and mothers in America*. Washington, DC: Author.
- ²⁶ Vandivere, S.V., Tout, K., Capizzano, J., & Zaslow, M. (2003). *Left unsupervised: A look at the most vulnerable children* (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- ²⁷ Bernstein, N., "Daily Choice Turns Deadly: Children Left on Their Own," *The New York Times*, October 19, 2003, Section A, p. 1.
- ²⁸ Forsyth, S., "Are Your Kids Ready to Stay Home Alone?" *Ladies' Home Journal*, March 2004, p. 32.
- ²⁹ Child Trends. (2004). *Child abuse & neglect media handbook*. Washington, DC: Author.

2003 and 2004 Child Trends Publications

To order or download any publications on this list, visit the Child Trends Web site at www.childtrends.org.

ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Facts at a Glance 2003 (Annual Newsletter on Teen Pregnancy, Childbearing, and Sexual Behavior)
Child Trends
#2003-27.....\$5.00

The First Time: Characteristics of Teens' First Sexual Relationships (Research Brief)
Ryan, S., Manlove, J., Franzetta, K.
#2003-16.....\$5.00

CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Child Abuse & Neglect Media Handbook
Child Trends
#2004-01.....\$25.00

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators of Early School Success and Child Well-Being (DataBank CrossCurrents Brief, Issue No. 3)
Vandivere, S., Pitzer, L., Halle, T. G., Hair, E. C.
#2004-24.....PDF only

A Statistical Portrait of Well-Being in Early Adulthood (DataBank CrossCurrents Brief, Issue No. 2)
Brown, B. V., Moore, K. A., Bzostek, S.
#2004-18.....PDF only

Violence in the Lives of Children (DataBank CrossCurrents Brief, Issue No. 1) Brown, B. V., Bzostek, S.
#2003-15.....PDF only

How Children Are Doing: The Mismatch Between Public Perception and Statistical Reality (Research Brief)
Guzman, L., Lippman, L., Moore, K., O'Hare, W.
#2003-12.....\$5.00

EDUCATION

Attending Kindergarten and Already Behind: A Statistical Portrait of Vulnerable Young Children (Research Brief)
Wertheimer, R., Croan, T., Moore, K.A., Hair, E.C.
2003-20.....\$5.00

FAMILY FUNCTIONING

Parent-Teen Relationships and Interactions: Far More Positive Than Not (Research Brief)
Moore, K.A., Guzman, L., Hair, E., Lippman, L., Garrett S.
#2004-25.....\$5.00

Grandma and Grandpa Taking Care of the Kids: Patterns of Involvement (Research Brief)
Guzman, L.
#2004-17.....\$5.00

Left Unsupervised: A Look at the Most Vulnerable Children (Research Brief)
Vandivere, S., Tout, K., Capizzano, J., Zaslow, M. J.
#2003-05.....\$5.00

FOSTER CARE/ADOPTION

Children in Foster Homes: How Are They Faring? (Research Brief)
Vandivere, S., Chalk, R., Moore, K. A.
#2003-23.....\$5.00

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

What is "Healthy Marriage"? Defining the Concept (Research Brief)
Moore, K. A., Jekielek, S. M., Bronte-Tinkew, J., Guzman, L., Ryan, S., Redd, Z.
#2004-16.....\$5.00

Conceptualizing and Measuring "Healthy Marriages"
Carrano, J., Cleveland, K., Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K.
#2003-24.....\$35.00

Conceptualizing and Measuring "Healthy Marriages" for Empirical Research and Evaluation Studies: Recommendation Memos from Experts
Jekielek, S. M., Moore, K. A., Carrano, J., Matthews, G.
#2003-26.....\$35.00

RESEARCH METHODS

The Child Indicator (Newsletter), Fall 2004 (Vol. 4, Issue No. 6)
Child Trends
#2004-31.....\$5.00

The Child Indicator (Newsletter), Spring 2004 (Vol. 4, Issue No. 5)
Child Trends
#2004-07.....\$5.00

The Child Indicator (Newsletter), Summer/Fall 2003 (Vol. 4, Issue No. 4)
Child Trends
#2003-22.....PDF available only

The Child Indicator (Newsletter), Spring 2003 (Vol. 4, Issue No. 3)
Child Trends
#2003-17.....\$5.00

The Child Indicator (Newsletter), Winter 2003 (Vol. 4, Issue No. 2)
Child Trends
#2003-08.....\$5.00

The Uses (and Misuses) of Social Indicators: Implications for Public Policy (Research Brief)
Moore, K. A., Brown, B. V., Scarupa, H. J.
#2003-01.....\$5.00

WELFARE AND POVERTY

How Welfare Reform Might Affect Children: Updating the Conceptual Model (Research Brief)
Moore, K.A., Zaslow, M. J.
#2004-30\$5.00

Poor Families in 2001: Parents Working Less and Children Continue to Lag Behind (Research Brief)
Wertheimer, R.
#2003-01.....\$5.00

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Youth Development Programs and Educationally Disadvantaged Older Youths: A Synthesis

Hair, E., Ling, T., Cochran, S.
#2003-21.....\$25.00

American Teens: A Special Look At What Works in Adolescent Development Child Trends
#2003-03.....\$35.00

Additional 2003 and 2004 Publications With Child Trends Authors

2004

- Bronte-Tinkew, J. & Moore, K. (in press). Father involvement and youth transition into risky behaviors in immigrant and native-born families. *Social Science Review*.
- Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K., & Carrano, J. (in press). The father-child relationship, parenting styles and adolescent risk behaviors. *Journal of Family Issues*.
- Bronte-Tinkew, J. & DeJong, G. (2004). Child nutrition in Jamaica: Do household structure and household economic resources matter? *Social Science and Medicine* 58, (3) 499-514.
- Bronte-Tinkew, J. & DeJong, G. (2004). Children's immunization in Jamaica and Trinidad: The effects of household structure and household economic resources. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 24 (3), 112-120.
- Brown, B. V., Weitzman, M., Bzostek, S., Kavanaugh, M., Aufseeser, D., Bagley, S., Berry, D., & Auinger, P. (2004). *Early child development in social context: A chartbook*. NY: The Commonwealth Fund.
- Cabrera, N., Moore, K., West, J., Bronte-Tinkew, J., Halle, T., Brooks-Gunn, J., Reichman, N., Teitler, J., Ellingsen, K., Nord, C.W., Boller, K., & the EHS Fathers Working Group. (2004). The DADS initiative: Measuring father involvement in large scale surveys. (2004). In R. Day & M. Lamb (Eds.), *Measuring Father Involvement*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Child Trends, MDRC, Mathematica Policy Research, & Abt Associates. (2004). Welfare reform and children: A synthesis of impacts in five states. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families (http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/welfare_reform_children/welf_ref_child.pdf).
- Driscoll, A., Sugland, B., Manlove, J., & Papillo, A. (in press). Community opportunity, perceptions of opportunity and the odds of an adolescent birth. *Youth and Society*.
- First 5 Statewide Evaluation Team. (2004). *Dictionary of Statewide Evaluation Indicators*. Sacramento, CA: The California Children and Families Commission.
- Grason, H., Hess, C., Van Landeghem, K., Silver, G., Brown, B., & Schor, E. (2004). *Integrating measures of early childhood health and development into State Title V Maternal and Child Health Services block grant plans*. Baltimore, MD: The Women's and Children's Health Policy Center.
- Guzman, L. & Jekielek, S. (2004) *Indicators of the social context of families: Family time*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Halle, T., Reidy, M., Moorehouse, M. & Zaslow, M. (in press). Progress and prospects in the development of indicators of school readiness. In B. Brown, (Ed.), *Child and youth indicators: Accomplishments and future directions*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Hair, E. C., Moore, K. A., Garrett, S., Kinukawa, A., Lippman, L., & Michelson, E. (in press). Psychometric analyses of the parent-adolescent relationship scale in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth – 1997. *Conceptualizing and Measuring Indicators of Positive Development*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Hampden-Thompson, G., Guzman, L., & Lippman, L. (in press). Cultural capital: What does it offer students? In J. Zajda (Ed.), *Globalization, Comparative Education and Policy Research*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Jekielek, S. M. & Moore, K.A. (in press). Family structure and child outcomes. In G. Ritzer (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Sociology*. Farmington Hills, MI: Thomson Gale.
- Kinukawa, A., Guzman, L., & Lippman, L. (2004). *National estimates of child care and subsidy receipt for children ages 0 to 8: What can we learn from the National Household Education Survey?* Washington, DC: Child Care Bureau, Administration for Child and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Lippman, L., project director. (2004). *Indicators of child, family, and community connections*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Lippman, L., project director. (2004). *Indicators of child, family, and community connections: Companion volume of related papers*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS.
- Manlove, J., Franzetta, K., McKinney, K., Papillo, A., & Terry-Humen, E. (2004). *No time to waste: Programs to reduce teen pregnancy among middle school-aged youth*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Manlove, J., Franzetta, K., McKinney, K., Papillo, A., & Terry-Humen, E. (2004). *A good time: After-school programs to reduce teen pregnancy*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Manlove, J., Papillo, A. & Ikramullah, E. (2004). *Not yet: Programs to delay first sex among teens*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy
- McGroder, S. M., Zaslow, M., Moore, K. A., & Brooks, J. L. (in press). Mandatory welfare-to-work programs and pre-school-age children: Do impacts persist into middle childhood? In A.C. Huston & M. N. Ripke (Eds.), *Middle Childhood: Contexts and Development*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- McGroder, S. M., Zaslow, M., Papillo, A. R., Ahluwalia, S., & Brooks, J. (in press). The relationship between maternal employment and child outcomes under mandatory and non-mandatory employment circumstances. *Family, Community and Work*.
- Moore, K., Bronte-Tinkew, J., Jekielek, S., Guzman, L., Ryan, S., Redd, Z., & Carrano, J. (in press). Healthy marriages and healthy relationships: Conceptualization and measurement. In S. Hofferth and L. Casper (Eds.), *Measurement Issues in Family Demography*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum and Associates.
- Moore, K. A., Lippman, L., & Brown, B. (2004). Indicators of child well-being: The promise for positive youth development. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 591.
- Moore, K. A. & Lippman, L. (Eds.). (in press). *What do children need to flourish? Conceptualizing and measuring indicators of positive development*. Search Institute Series on Developmentally Attentive Community and Society, Peter L. Benson, series editor. New York: Springer Publishers.

Additional 2003 and 2004 Publications With Child Trends Authors *(continued)*

- Moore, K. & Vandivere, S. (2004). Turbulence: The effects of change. In A. Cosby, R. Greenberg, L. Southward, M. Weitzman (Eds.), *About Children: An Authoritative Resource on the State of Childhood Today*. Washington, DC: American Association of Pediatrics.
- Moore, K. A., Vandivere, S., & Redd, Z. (in press). A sociodemographic risk index. *Social Indicators Research*.
- Ryan, S., Manlove, J., & Hofferth, S. L. (in press). State-level welfare policies and subsequent nonmarital childbearing. *Population Research and Policy Review*.
- Ryan, S., Manlove, J., & Moore, K. (2004). *Science says: The relationship between teenage motherhood and marriage*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Smith, L.A., Hatcher, J., Kahn, R. S., & Wertheimer, R. F. (in press). Re-thinking race, income and childhood asthma: Exploring racial disparities concentrated among the very poor. *Public Health Reports*.
- Tout, K. & Zaslow, M. (2004). *Tiered reimbursement in Minnesota child care settings*. St. Paul: Minnesota Child Care Policy Research Partnership, Child Trends, & Minnesota Department of Human Services.
- Vandivere, S., Gallagher, M., Hair, E., & Wertheimer, R. (2004). *Severe housing cost burden among working families: Child, parent, and family hardship and well-being*. Washington, DC: Child Trends. Unpublished report submitted to the Center for Housing Policy, available at www.nhc.org.
- Vandivere, S., Gallagher, M., & Moore, K.A. (2004). Changes in children's well-being and family environments. *Snapshots of America's Families III: No. 18*. (2004). Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.
- Vandivere, S., Zaslow, M., Brooks, J., & Redd, Z. (2004). Do child characteristics affect how children fare in families leaving and receiving welfare? *Assessing the New Federalism Discussion Paper No. 04-04*. The Urban Institute.
- Wertheimer, R., Moore, K. A., Jekielek, S., & Redd, Z. (in press). Government policies as external influences on work-family tradeoffs. In Raley (Ed.), *Work, Family, Health and Well-Being*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Wertheimer, R., & Papillo, A. R. (2004). *An update on state policy initiatives to reduce teen and adult nonmarital childbearing*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.
- Zaslow, M., S. M. Jekielek, & M. Gallagher. (in press). Match and mismatch through a developmental lens: The implications of maternal employment for children of different ages. In S. Bianchi, L. Casper, & R. King (Eds.), *Work, Family, Health and Well-being*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Also presented at the conference "Workplace/Workforce Mismatch? Work, Family, Health and Well-being", Washington, D.C. June 16-18.
- Zaslow, M. J. & Martinez-Beck, I. (Eds.) (in press). *Critical issues in early childhood professional development*. Baltimore: Brookes Publishing.
- 2003**
- Bornstein, M. H., Davidson, L., Keyes, L. M., & Moore, K. A. (Eds.) (2003). *Well-Being: Positive Development Across the Life Course*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Child Trends (2003). *First Steps and further steps: Early outcomes and lessons learned from South Carolina's school readiness initiative*. 1999-2003 Program Evaluation Report. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- Hair, E. C., Cochran, S., & Ling, T. (2003). *Educationally disadvantaged older youth programs and youth development: A synthesis*. Washington, DC: Child Trends and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.
- Hair, E. C. & Graziano, W. G. (2003). Self-esteem, personality and achievement in high school: A prospective longitudinal study in Texas. *Journal of Personality*, 71, 971-994.
- Halle, T., Calkins, J., Berry, D., & Johnson, R. (2003). *Promoting language and literacy in early childhood care and education settings: Literature review and analytical table*. Washington, DC: Child Care & Early Education Research Connections.
- Manlove, J., Ryan, S., & Franzetta, K. (2003). Patterns of contraceptive use within teenagers' first sexual relationships. (2003). *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 35(6), 246-255.
- Manlove, J. & Terry-Humen, E. (2003). *Science says: Where and when teens first have sex*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Moore, K. A. (2003). The role of research in philanthropy. *SRCD Developments*, 46, Number 3 (July).
- Moore, K.A., Chalk, R., Vandivere, S., & Scarpa, J. (2003). Measuring family strengths. *Indicators: The Journal of Social Health*, 2(3), 71-104.
- Ryan, S., Franzetta, K., & Manlove, J. (2003). *Science says: Characteristics of teens' first sexual partner*. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Tout, K. & Zaslow, M. (2003). Public investments in child care quality: Needs, challenges, and opportunities. In Lerner, R. M., Jacobs, F., & Wertzleib (Eds.), *Promoting Positive Child, Adolescent, and Family Development: A Handbook of Program and Policy Innovations* (339-366). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Vandivere, S., Tout, K., Zaslow, M., Calkins, J., & Capizzano, J. (2003). Unsupervised time: Family and child factors associated with self-care. *Assessing the New Federalism Discussion Occasional Paper No. 71*. The Urban Institute.
- Wertheimer, R. F., Kinukawa, A., & McGarvey, A. (2003). *The family transition program: Impacts of adolescent well-being for demographic subgroups and associations of impacts on adolescents with maternal employment*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- Zaff, J. & Hair, E. (2003). Positive development of the self: Self-concept, self-esteem, and identity. In M. H. Bornstein, L. Davidson, D. L. M. Keyes, K. A. Moore, & The Center for Child Well-Being (Eds.), *Well-Being: Positive Development Across the Life Course*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Zaff, J., Moore, K.A., Papillo, A., & Williams, S. (2003). Implications of extracurricular activity participation during adolescence on positive outcomes. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 18, 499-630.
- Zaslow, M. J., Moore, K. A., Tout, K., Scarpa, J., & Vandivere, S. (2003). How are children faring under welfare reform? Emerging patterns. In A. Weil and K. Feingold (Eds.), *Welfare reform: The next act* (pp. 79-101). Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

Board of Directors (As of 2004)

CHAIR

Ann B. Schnare, Ph.D.
AB Schnare Associates

VICE-CHAIR

Eleanor V. Horne
*Vice President and Corporate Secretary
Educational Testing Service*

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Alan LeBovidge, J.D.
*Retired Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers*

EX-OFFICIO

Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D.
*President and Senior Scholar
Child Trends*

MEMBERS

Christine Kelley Cimko
*Managing Director
Burson-Marsteller*

The Honorable Thomas Downey
*Chairman
Downey McGrath Group*

Jack Leone
*President
Leone & Associates*

George M. Neely, Ph.D.
*Professor, Department of Business
Xavier University of Louisiana*

Mary K. Pendergast, J.D., LL.M.
Pendergast Consulting

Deborah A. Phillips, Ph.D.
*Professor and Chair, Department of
Psychology
Georgetown University*

Rafael (Ray) Valdivieso, Ph.D.

Elizabeth Wainger
*President
Liz Wainger Communications, LLC*

Howard H. (Terry) Williams III
*Counselor/Board Member
Non-Profit Organizations
Retired Senior Partner
McKinsey & Co.*

MEMBERS EMERITI

E. Mavis Hetherington, Ph.D.,
*Chair Emeritus
Professor Emeritus
University of Virginia*

Orville Gilbert Brim
*President
Life Trends*

Barbara Starfield Holtzman, M.D.,
M.P.H., F.A.A.P., F.R.C.G.P.
*University Distinguished Professor
The Johns Hopkins University
Medical Institutions*

Sheila Kamerman, D.S.W.
*Professor and Director
Columbia University Institute for Child
and Family Policy*

Hugh McIntosh, J.D. and Master of
Divinity

Samuel H. Preston, Ph.D.
*Fredrick J. Warren Professor of
Demography
Dean, School of Arts and Sciences
University of Pennsylvania*

Executive Staff

Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D.
President and Senior Scholar

Martha J. Zaslów, Ph.D.
Vice President for Research

Richard Wertheimer, Ph.D.
Vice President for Internal Management

National Advisory Board (As of 2004)

CHAIR

Mary K. Pendergast, J.D., LL.M.
Pendergast Consulting

MEMBERS

Susan Nall Bales
*President
FrameWorks Institute*

Roberta (Robin) Barnes, Ph.D.
Retired

Fred Bollerer
*Senior Partner
Venture Philanthropy Partners*

Carol Emig
*Executive Director
Pew Commission on Children in Foster
Care*

Peter Goldberg
*President and Chief Executive Officer
Alliance for Children and Families*

Bill Gorham
*President Emeritus
The Urban Institute*

Beatrix (Betty) A. Hamburg, M.D.
*Visiting Scholar
Cornell University Medical College
Department of Psychiatry*

David Lawrence, Jr.
*President
The Early Childhood Initiative
Foundation*

Terry Lierman
*Managing Partner
Health Ventures*

Allan Shedlin, Jr.
*President & CEO
DADS Unlimited*

Wesley E. Spence
*Chairman/CEO
The Spence Group*

Cathy Trost
Journalist

Francisco A. Villarruel, Ph.D.
*Professor
Michigan State University*

MEMBERS EMERITI

David McCarthy
K.E. McCarthy & Associates

Harriet Meyer
*President
Ounce of Prevention Fund*

2004 Funders

FOUNDATIONS

Annie E. Casey Foundation
The Atlantic Philanthropies
CityBridge Foundation
Edna McConnell Clark Foundation
Commonwealth Fund
Foundation for Child Development
Freddie Mac Foundation
George Gund Foundation
The Irving Harris Foundation
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
W. K. Kellogg Foundation
The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Penn Trust
Alexander and Margaret Stewart Trusts
John Templeton Foundation

GOVERNMENT

State of Minnesota
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
—*Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation*
—*Administration for Children and Families*
—*National Institute of Child Health and Human Development*
—*Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Population Affairs*
U.S. Department of Education
—*National Center for Education Statistics*
U.S. Department of Labor
—*Bureau of Labor Statistics*

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

American Institutes for Research
Bank Street College of Education
Center for Housing Policy
DC Children & Youth Investment Trust Corporation
Education Statistics Service
Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute
Mathematica Policy Research
MDRC
National Black Child Development Institute
National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy
National Opinion Research Center
Population Reference Bureau
Population Services International
RTI International
SRI International
University of California, San Francisco
The Urban Institute

CORPORATE CONTRIBUTORS

Hogan & Hartson LLP

Staff List (As of November 2004)

RESEARCH CONTENT AREA DIRECTORS, RESEARCH CONTENT AREA MANAGERS, AND SENIOR RESEARCHERS

Jacinta Bronte-Tinkew, Ph.D.
*Senior Research Associate
Emerging Issues*

Brett V. Brown, Ph.D.
*Social Indicators Area Director
and Senior Research Associate*

Elizabeth C. Hair, Ph.D.
*Emerging Issues Content Area Manager
and Senior Research Associate*

Tamara G. Halle, Ph.D.
*Early Childhood Development Area
Manager and Senior Research
Associate*

Laura Lippman
*Data and Measurement Area Director
and Senior Research Associate*

Jennifer Manlove, Ph.D.
*Fertility and Family Structure Area
Director and Senior Research
Associate*

Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D.
*Emerging Issues and NICHD Family
and Child Well-Being Research Network
Area Director and Senior Scholar*

Kathryn Tout, Ph.D.
*Senior Research Associate
Early Childhood Development*

Richard Wertheimer, Ph.D.
*Welfare and Poverty Area Director
and Senior Research Associate*

Martha J. Zaslow, Ph.D.
*Early Childhood Development Area
Director and Senior Scholar*

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Lina Guzman, Ph.D.
Data and Measurement

Susan M. Jekielek, Ph.D.
Social Indicators

Suzanne Ryan, Ph.D.
Fertility and Family Structure

Elizabeth Terry-Humen, M.P.P.
Fertility and Family Structure

RESEARCH ANALYSTS, RESEARCH ASSISTANTS, AND PROGRAM ANALYSTS

Dena Aufseeser
Research Assistant

Margot Bloch
Research Assistant

Jennifer Carrano
Research Assistant

Kevin Cleveland
Research Assistant

Stephanie W. Cochran
Program Analyst Consultant

Sarah Cottingham
Research Assistant

Julie Dombrowski, M.A.
Research Analyst

Kerry Franzetta
Research Analyst

Megan Gallagher
Senior Research Analyst

Erum Ikramullah
Research Assistant

Akemi Kinukawa, M.A.
Senior Research Analyst

Bridget Lavelle
Research Assistant

Cameron McPhee-Baker
Senior Research Assistant

Pilar Marin
Research Assistant

Greg Matthews
Research Assistant

Zakia Redd, M.P.P.
Senior Research Analyst

Libby Scott
Research Assistant

Rebecca Shwalb
Research Assistant

Sharon Vandivere, M.P.P.
Senior Research Analyst

COMMUNICATIONS STAFF

Harriet J. Scarupa, M.S.
Director of Communications

Bonnie Wahiba
*External Relations Manager and
Webmaster*

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Sarah David
Senior Accounting Specialist

LaShaunda Gayden
Executive Assistant

Judi Jackson
Human Resources Consultant

Fanette Jones
Office Manager/Meetings Planner

Craig Richardson
Systems Engineer

Peggy Stedman, C.P.A.
Accounting Consultant

Tracey Stevens, C.P.A.
Accounting Manager



This report was produced by the Child Trends Communications Department. Harriet J. Scarupa, Director of Communications, wrote and coordinated the report, and Bonnie Wahiba, External Relations Manager and Webmaster, compiled the report's lists. Kristin Anderson Moore, President; Martha J. Zaslow, Vice President for Research; and Richard Wertheimer, Vice President for Internal Management, reviewed the text and contributed valuable suggestions. The section on Child Trends' early history is drawn from a speech by Dr. E. Mavis Hetherington. A considerable portion of the other material in this report is based on an article that the author prepared for the *Encyclopedia of Applied Developmental Science* ("Child Trends," by Harriet J. Scarupa, 2004). Permission to use this material was given by the publisher, Sage Publications.

The logo for Child Trends. The word "Child" is in a white serif font. To its right, the word "TRENDS" is in a white sans-serif font, with each letter inside a green rectangular box. A thin white line curves under the "Child" text.

Child TRENDS®

4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20008
Phone 202-572-6000
Fax 202-362-8420
www.childtrends.org
www.childtrendsdatabank.org