Public and Nonprofit Management
Sarah Maxwell, Associate Professor of Public and Nonprofit Management
Dr. Sarah Maxwell has recently completed a paper, entitled “Bach, Beethoven, and Benefactors: Facebook Engagement between Symphonies and their Stakeholders,” with Public and Nonprofit Management Ph.D. candidates Anna Fountain Clark and Aikaterina Anestaki. Ms. Clark is first author on the paper. Using a stewardship theory lens, the study analyzes Facebook engagement between the nation’s symphony orchestras and their stakeholder publics, and proposes that reliance on particular revenue streams may predict symphonies’ attempts to engage their stakeholders via social media. The study finds that larger symphonies and those that rely more heavily on private donations are more likely to engage their stakeholders via Facebook. The findings suggest that in order to convert stewardship theory to practice, symphony orchestras, and nonprofit organizations in general, might work to strengthen their relationships with stakeholders by first monitoring their own social media activities and identifying the types of organizational posts that more effectively elicit stakeholder responses. The paper is presently under review at the International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Sector Marketing.

Criminology and Sociology
John Worrall, Professor of Criminology
Dr. Worrall is working on a project linking police investigative resources (spending on detectives, number of officers assigned to detective work, etc.) to the rate at which crimes are solved, or cleared. Using data from 570 law enforcement agencies spanning a 13-year period, he is developing group-based trajectories of violent and property crime clearance rates. The hope is to identify the characteristics of strong- and under-performing agencies, such that the results can be shared within the policing community. The study controls for a variety factors ordinarily linked to crime clearances, with the intent of singling out the effects of investigative resources.

Political Science
Idean Salehyan, Associate Professor of Political Science
Dr. Idean Salehyan’s current research examines social conflict, protest movements, and state repression. For the past 5 years, he has worked on the Social Conflict Analysis Database (SCAD), which tracks protests, riots, strikes, and violent attacks in Africa and Latin America from 1990 through the present. SCAD contains information on event timing, location, actors and targets, state repression, magnitude, and issue-areas. Previous data collection efforts have almost exclusively focused on large-scale armed conflict and civil war, and therefore miss a considerable share of government-dissident interactions. Since its release in 2011, SCAD has quickly become a major resource for those studying low-level conflicts and the escalation of violence. The data have been accessed by analysts in over 80 countries, including academics, non-governmental organizations, government agencies, and journalists.

Using these data Dr. Salehyan has published a series of articles on how environmental conditions and resource scarcity foster conflict and violence. This research has appeared in outlets such as the Journal of Peace Research, Political Geography, and Global Environmental Change. Most
recently, he is working on two projects which examine government interactions with dissident groups. The first paper, with Brandon Stewart of UNT, asks: when do activists target state institutions versus other actors in pursuing social change? Dissidents have a menu of targets to choose from and can make demands on firms, the media, rival groups, or government institutions, among others. In this paper, Salehyan and Stewart use the SCAD data to show that dissidents are more likely to target the state when government institutions are more directly responsible for generating grievances, but only if states are seen as responsive and accountable. In a second paper, with Cullen Hendrix at the University of Denver, Salehyan and Hendrix examine state repression of opposition movements. They argue that security forces are not always reliable agents of the state, and when a country has had a history of factionalism and internal disputes, orders to repress are less likely to be carried out. The authors show that countries with a history of coups, mutinies, and intra-governmental schisms are less likely to repress popular movements, particularly if such movements reflect ethnic—rather than programmatic—differences. In general, this line of research adds depth to the study of contentious politics by looking at forms of dissent beyond organized, armed rebellion.

Public Policy and Political Economy
Brian J. L. Berry
Lloyd Viel Berkner Regental Professor of Public Policy and Political Economy
Now in the twilight of his career, Brian Berry continues to learn from his students and colleagues through both dialogue and joint research. With former doctoral student and now research associate Rubia Valente he has during the past year completed six research papers, two of which are published and the balance of which are in press. These deal with Latin American topics: Brazil's Movimento Sem Terra, discrimination, affirmative action and university admission, life satisfaction (happiness) and migrants' assimilation to US values. With another former student, Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn, now a faculty member at Rutgers University, he has completed papers on previously unexplained spatial variations in the gender gap in US politics and mood swings in the electoral cycle. With colleagues Euel Elliott and Denis Dean he continues his research into long swings in the US economy and associated conjunctures. Two papers published in Kondratieff Waves build upon his earlier codification of the long wave clock and deal with the issue of "takeoff presidencies." One that is forthcoming engages in technological forecasting. Other materials on the drawing board or under review deal with topics as diverse as patenting by US universities, the epistemology of the climate change debate, and others. This diversity of interests and involvements has been a hallmark of Brian's sixty-year research career and reflects his belief in the importance of role models and peers in academic life. To this end he maintains a high rate of scholarly productivity, tries to guide at least six doctoral students to their PhD each year via a one-on-one tutorial process, and looks to a diversity of research collaborations that span the economic, political and policy sciences.

Economics
Donggyu Sul, Professor of Economics
Donggyu Sul completed four working papers, and is currently working on three additional papers. The first, co-authored with Jason Parker, who is a former PhD student and now a research fellow at Michigan State University, is entitled “Identification of Unknown Common Factors: Leaders
and Followers,” is forthcoming in *Journal of Business, Economics & Statistics*. The paper provides a simple but novel method to identify unknown common factors in a cross-sectionally dependent panel data. For example, the crime rates across US states are cross-sectionally correlated, and such correlation can be modeled by a few unknown common factors.

The second completed paper is co-authored with Ryan Greenaway-McGrevy (University of Auckland), Nelson C. Mark (Norte Dame University) and Jyh-Lin Wu (National Sun Yat Sen University). The title of the paper is, “Identifying Exchange Rate Common Factors.” This paper is utilizing the method proposed in the above paper by Parker and Sul to identify the unknown common factors to 28 bilateral exchange rates. This paper found two such factors: US and Euro-zone currency values. The paper went on to utilize this fact to improve the forecasting performance of the foreign exchange rates.

The third completed paper is co-authored with Horag Choi (Monash University), Ryan Greenaway-McGrevy, and YoungSe Kim (Sungkyunkwan University). Dr. Kim was visiting UT Dallas in early 2015 to revise this paper. The title of the paper is “The Role of Labor Share in Relative Price Divergence.” This paper shows that relative prices have been diverging over time, and the source of the divergence is the heterogeneous labor share and technology progress across industries.

His final paper, “Pooling is Harmful Sometimes,” shows that the fixed effects estimator (the pooled within group estimator) can be inconsistent if the heterogeneous slope coefficients are correlated with the variance of the regressors. For example, missing doses may lead to lower the effectiveness of a medicine. This paper provides a simple test whether or not the fixed effects estimator is consistent under the heterogeneous slope coefficients.

Currently, Dr. Sul is preparing three additional papers. The first, co-authored with Chirok Han (Korea University) and Jason Parker, is dealing with the exogeneity test in the cross-sectional regression settings without using any instrumental variable. The second is co-authored with Jianning Kong, a former EPPS PhD student and now an assistant professor at Shandong University, and Peter C. B. Phillips (Yale University). This paper proposes a new notion of the weak sigma convergence, and provides statistical tests whether or not a panel data converges over time. Lastly, Dr. Sul is currently working on a paper with Jianning Kong and Ryan Greenaway McGrevy which reveals that headline inflation rates (PCE price index and CPI price index) are estimating the common inflation rate consistently but not efficiently. This paper also shows that various measures of the core inflation rates are biased.

**Institute for Urban Research Policy**

**Timothy Bray, Clinical Assistant Professor of Criminology**

The Institute for Urban Policy recently celebrated its 10th anniversary in Dallas, and its 7th year as a part of the School of Economic, Political, and Policy Sciences. At a recent celebration on the Continental Avenue Bridge, the Institute released the first ever summary report of the Dallas Domestic Violence Taskforce. Dr. Denise Boots, Associate Professor of Criminology and a Senior Research Fellow with the Institute, worked for more than 18 months to design and implement the study, while Dr. Bray and the IUPR team worked to develop visualization tools to make the information accessible to a wide audience.
At the event, Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings stressed the importance of data and information in the fight against domestic violence, and thanked the Institute and University for its role in this fight. The Institute’s work with the Dallas Domestic Violence Taskforce is one of several important projects with the City of Dallas, and one of several focusing on ending domestic violence.

Pictured Left to Right: Dr. Timothy M. Bray, Dr. Denise Paquette Boots, Mayor Mike Rawlings (Dallas), Ms. Jan Langbein (Genesis Shelter and Support), Councilmember Tiffinni Young (Dallas, District 7), Ms. Paige Flink (The Family Place), Councilmember Jennifer Gates (Dallas, District 13), Mr. Kendall Castillo (Administrative Chief, Dallas County District Attorney), and Councilmember Erik Wilson (Dallas, District 8).