

## Sage Online Library

**1.Title** [Evidence-Based Standard Setting Establishing a Validity Framework for Cut Scores](#)

**Author** Katie Larsen McClarty | Walter D. Way | Andrew C. Porter| Jennifer N. Beimers | Julie A. Miles

**Journal** EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER March 2013 vol. 42 no. 2

**Abstract** Performance standards are a powerful way to communicate K–12 student achievement (e.g., proficiency) and are the cornerstone of standards-based reform. As education reform shifts the focus to college and career readiness, approaches for setting performance standards need to be revised. We argue that the focus on assessing student readiness can move performance standards toward an increasingly empirical grounding, leading to more meaningful and understandable standards for student achievement and better guideposts for instructional improvement. Specifically, we describe and illustrate the processes and practices associated with evidence-based standard setting, taking as our example a specific application in the American Diploma Project Algebra II End-of-Course Exam, which was developed as an indicator of college readiness.

**2.Title** [Systematic Review of Design-Based Research Progress Is a Little Knowledge a Dangerous Thing?](#)

**Author** Susan McKenney | Thomas C. Reeves

**Journal** EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER March 2013 vol. 42 no. 2

**Abstract** Sufficient attention and resources have been allocated to design-based research (DBR) to warrant review concerning if and how its potential has been realized. Because the DBR literature clearly indicates that this type of research strives toward both the development of an intervention to address a problem in practice and empirical investigation yielding theoretical understanding that can inform the work of others, thoughtful assessment of DBR progress must devote substantial attention to each of these aspects. This requires an in-depth analysis of full-text reports of DBR, framed by a refined conceptualization of the intended outputs of DBR, and ideally, complemented by empirical investigation involving design-based research participants directly.

# Wiley Online Library

**3.Title** [America's Childhood Obesity Crisis and the Role of Schools](#)

**Author** Reed V. Tuckson MD

**Journal** Journal of School Health Volume 83, Issue 3

**Abstract** The extraordinary importance of the role that schools play and the challenges associated with providing a healthy and safe environment for children to grow and develop are obvious to anyone working in school health. Our society owes a too-often-underacknowledged debt of gratitude to the professionals and support staff who serve the health needs of our children in the school setting! Perhaps, nowhere is this more importantly exhibited than in the national crisis of childhood obesity with its associated and devastating consequences. Research shows that childhood obesity has tripled in the past 30 years from less than 5% to nearly 20%. Thirty-two percent of all US children are overweight or obese and, tragically, most of these children will go on to become obese adults.

**4.Title** [The Development of the Lunchtime Enjoyment of Activity and Play Questionnaire](#)

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**Journal** Journal of School Health Volume 83, Issue 4

**Abstract** BACKGROUND: Enjoyment of physical activity is as an important determinant of children's participation in physical activity. Despite this, there is an absence of reliable measures for assessing children's enjoyment of play activities during school lunchtime. The purpose of this study was to develop and assess the reliability of the Lunchtime Enjoyment of Activity and Play (LEAP) Questionnaire.

METHODS: Questionnaire items were categorized employing a social-ecological framework including intrapersonal (20 items), interpersonal (2 items), and physical environment/policy (17 items) components to identify the broader influences on children's enjoyment. An identical questionnaire was administered on 2 occasions, 10 days apart, to 176 children aged 8-12 years, attending a government elementary school in regional Victoria, Australia.

RESULTS: Test-retest reliability confirmed that 35 of 39 LEAP Questionnaire items had at least moderate kappa agreement ranging from .44 to .78. Although 4 individual kappa values were low, median kappa scores for each aggregated social-ecological component reached at least moderate agreement (.44-.60).

CONCLUSIONS: This study confirms the LEAP Questionnaire to be a reliable, context-specific instrument with sound content, and face validity that employs a social-ecological framework to assess children's enjoyment of school play and lunchtime activities.

**5.Title** Changes in Healthy Childhood Lifestyle Behaviors in Japanese Rural Areas

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**Journal** Journal of School Health Volume 83, Issue 4

**Abstract** BACKGROUND: Unhealthy lifestyles during childhood constitute a public health problem in Japan. However, current health education in Japan is ineffective in counteracting them. Previous studies contend that healthy lifestyles in children vary by academic grade and sex. This study examined changes throughout childhood suggests some intervention points for lifestyle education.

METHODS: The participants were 2833 elementary and junior high school students living in Japanese rural areas. Data on 26 variables assigned to 5 subfactors were collected. We estimated the composite score of each subfactor on the basis of item response theory. A 2-way ANOVA and a graph review were performed to explore the differences and changes by sex and grade.

RESULTS: Most of the main effects for sex and grade were statistically significant. Lifestyle behaviors acquired early in elementary school were lost as students progressed to higher grades.

CONCLUSIONS: The research indicated the following emphases: (1) Physical activity and leisure habits should be focused on girls and hygiene habits on boys; (2) Continuous education for a healthy lifestyle is essential to maintain good health among children; (3) Education for healthy lifestyle can be classified into 2 important stages such as for dietary and sleeping habits, education from the upper grades of elementary school is important, whereas for other routine activities, reeducation in junior high school is effective.

**6.Title** [The costs and consequences of drone warfare](#)

**Author** MICHAEL J. BOYLE

**Journal** International Affairs Volume 89, Issue 1

**Abstract** One of the distinctive elements of President Barack Obama's approach to counterterrorism has been his embrace of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), or drones, to target terrorist operatives abroad. The Obama administration has used drones in active theatres of war, such as Afghanistan, but it has also dramatically increased the number of drone attacks launched by the CIA in other countries, such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. The conventional wisdom on drone warfare holds that these weapons are highly effective in killing terrorist operatives and disabling terrorist organizations, while killing fewer civilians than other means of attack. This article argues that much of the existing debate on drones operates with an attenuated notion of effectiveness that discounts the political and strategic dynamics—such as the corrosion of the perceptions of competence and legitimacy of governments where drone strikes take place, growing anti-Americanism and fresh recruitment of militant networks—that reveal the costs of drone warfare. Focusing particularly on drone use in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia, the article suggests that the Obama administration's counterterrorism policy operates at cross-purposes because it provides a steady flow of arms and financial resources to build up governments whose legitimacy it systematically undermines by

conducting unilateral strikes on their territory. It concludes that the US embrace of drone technology is a losing proposition over the long term as it will usher in a new arms race and lay the foundations for an international system that is increasingly violent, destabilized and polarized between those who have drones and those who are victims of them.

## ScienceDirect

**7.Title** [Can Poor Countries Lobby for More US Bilateral Aid?](#)

**Author** Gabriel V. Montes-Rojas

**Journal** World Development Volume 44, April 2013

**Abstract** This article explores if countries can lobby the US government for the allocation of US bilateral foreign aid. We consider an informational lobby model where lobbying has two effects. First, a direct effect by informing US policymakers about their countries' needs. Second, an indirect effect on policymakers by informing them about common interests in economic or geopolitical terms. The lobbyist thus influences the decisions about the allocation of aid resources. We estimate the effect of the recipient country's lobbying agents in obtaining foreign aid. The econometric results show that lobbying positively affects the amount of bilateral aid received.

**8.Title** [Geography and the Determinants of Firm Exports in Indonesia](#)

**Author** Andrés Rodríguez-Pose | Vassilis Tselios | Deborah Winkler | Thomas Farole

**Journal** World Development Volume 44, April 2013

**Abstract** This paper uses data from the Indonesian manufacturing census in order to uncover the determinants of firm exports over the period 1990–2005. We examine to what extent differences in firm export propensity and intensity are a consequence of firm-level (microeconomic), of place-based (macroeconomic) first- and second-nature geography characteristics, or of a combination of the two. The results indicate that both internal and external factors matter. Second-nature, rather than first-nature, geography makes an important difference. The conditions of a firm's province and those of neighboring provinces shape firm exports. Agglomeration effects, education, and transport infrastructure endowment play a particularly relevant role in Indonesian firms' export propensity, while export spillovers increase export intensity.

**9.Title** [The Globalization of Technology in Emerging Markets: A Gravity Model on the Determinants of International Patent Collaborations](#)

**Author** Fabio Montobbio | Valerio Sterzi

**Journal** World Development Volume 44, April 2013

**Abstract** International technological collaborations (ITCs) and face-to-face interactions are an important vehicle of knowledge diffusion. This paper analyzes ITCs among USPTO patents' inventors in eleven emerging

economies and seven advanced countries (1990–2004) and a novel database on companies' country of origin. Technological proximity and sharing a common language are key drivers of ITCs. When the applicant's ownership is in the emerging country ITCs depend positively upon transport and communication costs (geographical distance and longitude) and negatively upon the strength of intellectual property rights (IPRs). Stronger IPRs positively affect ITCs from subsidiaries of multinational firms.

## Taylor & Francis

**10.Title** [The shape of the Phillips curve: the case of Indonesia](#)

**Author** Rizki E. Wimanda | Paul M. Turner | Maximilian J. B. Hallb

**Journal** Applied Economics Volume 45, Issue 29, 2013

**Abstract** It is recognized that the effectiveness of monetary policy in the control of inflation depends critically on the relationship between inflation and the output gap. During booms, inflation is highly sensitive to monetary influences, but during recessions this influence is considerably muted. However, econometric investigation of this phenomenon has mostly focussed on the developed economies. In this article, the shape of the Phillips curve is investigated for Indonesia. Evidence is found of significant nonlinearities in the inflation–output relationship for Indonesia and it is argued that this relationship is best modelled by the capacity-constraint (L-shape) model.