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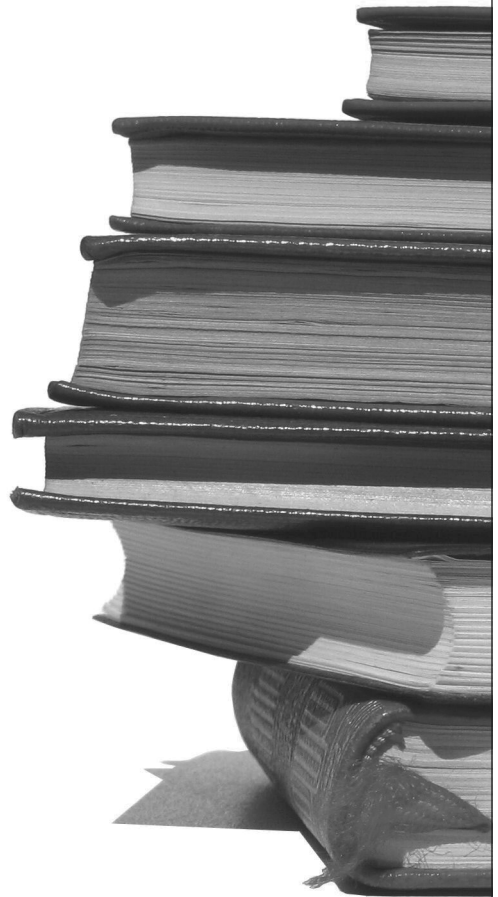


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Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Aims and Scope

Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race (DBR) is an innovative periodical that presents and analyzes the best cutting-edge research on race from the social sciences. It provides a forum for discussion and increased understanding of race and society from a range of disciplines, including but not limited to economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, law, communications, public policy, psychology, and history. Each issue of *DBR* opens with remarks from the editors concerning the three subsequent and substantive sections: STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE, where broad-gauge essays and provocative think-pieces appear; STATE OF THE ART, dedicated to observations and analyses of empirical research; and STATE OF THE DISCOURSE, featuring expansive book reviews, special feature essays, and occasionally, debates. For more information about the *Du Bois Review* please visit our website at <http://dubois.fas.harvard.edu/DBR> or find us on Facebook and Twitter.

Manuscript Submission

DBR is a blind peer-reviewed journal. To be considered for publication in either STATE OF THE ART or STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE, an electronic copy of a manuscript (hard copies are not required) should be sent to: Managing Editor, *Du Bois Review*, W. E. B. Du Bois Institute, Harvard University, 104 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone: (617) 384-8338; Fax: (617) 496-8511; E-mail: dbreview@fas.harvard.edu. In STATE OF THE DISCOURSE, the *Du Bois Review* publishes substantive (5–10,000 word) review essays of multiple (three or four) thematically related books. Proposals for review essays should be directed to the Managing Editor at dbreview@fas.harvard.edu.

Manuscript Originality

The *Du Bois Review* publishes only original, previously unpublished (whether hard copy or electronic) work. Submitted manuscripts may not be under review for publication elsewhere while under consideration at *DBR*. Papers with multiple authors are reviewed under the assumption that all authors have approved the submitted manuscript and concur with its submission to the *DBR*.

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Upon acceptance of your manuscript, a Copyright Transfer Agreement, with certain specified rights reserved by the author, must be signed and returned to the Managing Editor's office (see address under "Manuscript Submission" above). This is necessary for the wide distribution of research findings and the protection of both the authors and the W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University.

Manuscript Preparations and Style

Final manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with the *DBR* style sheet (see below) and the Chicago Manual of Style. Manuscripts requiring major reformatting will be returned to the author(s). Submitted manuscripts should be prepared as Word documents with captions, figures, graphs, illustrations, and tables (all in shades of black and white). The entire manuscript should be typed double-spaced throughout on 8½" × 11" paper. Pages should be numbered sequentially beginning with the Title Page. The *Title Page* should state the full title of the manuscript, the full names and affiliations of all authors, a detailed contact address with telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and the address for requests of reprints. At the top right provide a shortened title for the running head (up to thirty characters). The *Abstract* (up to 300 words) should appear on page 2 followed by up to eight *Keywords*. If an *Epigraph* is present, it should precede the start of the text on page 3. Appropriate heads and subheads should be used accordingly in the text. *Acknowledgments* are positioned at the end of the text, followed by the manuscript dates and corresponding author's contact information. *DBR* prints no footnotes, and only contentful endnotes. (All citations to texts are made in the body of the text.) The *Endnotes* section is followed by the *References* section, in which all and only those works explicitly cited in the body of the text are listed. *Figures*, figure captions, and *Tables* should appear on separate pages. *Appendices* should appear separately. **IMPORTANT:** Hard and electronic copies of figures are to be provided, with the graphics appearing in TIFF, EPS, or PDF formats. Word (or .doc) files of figures not in digital format are not acceptable.

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DAVID T. TAKEUCHI AND
DAVID R. WILLIAMS

“[W. E. B.] Du Bois recognized that the limited access to economic resources and the social marginalization of some racial groups could have dire social, physical, and psychological consequences for them. Current research studies continue to document that [many] racial groups . . . have markedly poor health outcomes compared to the dominant White population.”

ROBERT A. HUMMER AND
JUANITA J. CHINN

“For African Americans, historical and continued institutional- and individual-level discrimination, while perhaps changing in form, is the lens through which to understand current mortality differences with Whites. . . . [S]uch discrimination is probably best measured through the education, income, and family structure inequalities . . . although it is argued that such measures fall far short of capturing the full . . . and continued effects of discrimination faced by African Americans.”

MEGHAN WOO,
S. BRYN AUSTIN,
DAVID R. WILLIAMS, AND
GARY G. BENNETT

“[T]he current limitations and challenges to studying multi-racial populations result from the conceptualization of multi-racial status as a one-dimensional construct when it is in fact multidimensional. Only by reconceptualizing multiracial status can we push the field of multiracial research forward in order to more accurately identify multiracial individuals and understand the extent and magnitude of the health problems within this population.”

MICHELLE J. STERNTHAL,
NATALIE SLOPEN, AND
DAVID R. WILLIAMS

“Two stressors—financial strain and relationship stressors—stood out for their large and consistent association with poor health, even after adjusting for co-occurring stressors and the number of stressors. Our analyses revealed that the associations between stressors and health were remarkably consistent across racial groups.”

JASON SCHNITTKER,
MICHAEL MASSOGLIA, AND
CHRISTOPHER UGGEN

“[T]he penal system is . . . now large enough to affect an entire demographic group. . . . Furthermore, . . . former inmates share a negative credential that affects their life chances irrespective of their social origins. These two features are particularly relevant to understanding how incarceration affects the health of inmates and communities. They suggest that the health risks of incarceration are ‘fundamental’ in the sense that they may be linked to health through a variety of different mechanisms, not unlike socioeconomic status itself.”

MICHELLE VAN RYN,
DIANA J. BURGESS,
SEAN M. PHELAN, JOHN F. DOVIDIO,
JENNIFER MALAT, JOAN M. GRIFFIN,
STEVEN S. FU, AND SOMNATH SAHA

“Why have we devoted so much attention to research and interventions that focus on Black patient mistrust, belief systems, communication, and nonadherence and have focused so little on racial bias among clinicians? . . . Are our current dominant approaches the right . . . responses given our lack of progress in rectifying the egregious inequities in health care?”

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