



Support Leads to Better Jobs

Community colleges are a route for low-income people to increase their skills.

But students often struggle to balance their obligations with the education that will propel them to higher-paying jobs. With a skills gap predicted in coming years, policy makers are focusing on how to improve student success in community colleges. 11

The Joyce Foundation supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes, to reduce poverty and violence in the region, and to ensure that its people have access to good schools, decent jobs, and a diverse and thriving culture. We are especially interested in improving public policies, because public systems such as education and welfare directly affect the lives of so many people, and because public policies help shape private sector decisions about jobs, the environment, and the health of our communities. To ensure that public policies truly reflect public rather than private interests, we support efforts to reform the system of financing election campaigns.

InThisIssue

Environment

Ready for Climate Change? 4

With the federal government ignoring global warming, some state governments are taking up the slack.

Special Opportunities

Americanos Nuevos 8

As the Latino population in the United States continues to expand, researchers want to explore how this demographic shift is affecting public policy.

Employment

Support Leads to Better Jobs 11

Low-income people often try to balance school with obligations including paying tuition, working, and taking care of a family. What support do they need?

Culture

The Joyce Awards 2005 14

Four cultural organizations are winners of the second annual Joyce Awards, supporting Midwest institutions in commissioning works by artists of color.

Progress Notes 18

Campaign reform update • Data on violent death

Grants Approved 22

Grants approved at the December 2, 2004 meeting of the Joyce Foundation's Board of Directors.

About the Foundation 27

Work In Progress is published three times a year following each Board meeting.

For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please consult our web site, www.joycefdn.org, or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464



Here it comes: global warming. With the evidence mounting, and absent federal action, some states are deciding to get out ahead on climate change.

The scientific evidence of climate change continues to pile up. The latest report documents melting in the Arctic and predicts open seas at the North Pole within 50 years. Mounting too is the global consensus for action. The 1997 Kyoto Accord controlling carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions that drive up the earth's temperature went into effect late last year when Russia signed.

With the U.S. government declining to act, however, some states are taking up the challenge.

States in the Northeast and West Coast recognize that their economies could be disrupted by everything from coastal flooding and agricultural dislocation to loss of ski areas. Washington, Oregon, and California have created a West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative, which recently recommended such steps as boosting the energy efficiency of state vehicles and buildings. New York's Governor George Pataki organized nine Northeast states to create a Regional

Greenhouse Gas Initiative, which plans to unveil an emissions trading program this spring.

Individual states have also taken up the issue. New Jersey has committed to reduce its emissions below 1990 levels. Massachusetts capped gases from power plants. Last September, California moved to limit emissions from new vehicles sold in the state; other states said they would adopt the same standards. In November, Colorado voters approved a measure that would move 10 percent of the state's energy production over to wind, solar, and other technologies that don't burn coal or oil.

The Midwest lags behind, however, in addressing global warming. Research suggests that climate change could disrupt such important regional industries as fruit farming, tourism, and Great Lakes shipping. But addressing it has been perceived as a threat by the region's large coal and manufacturing sectors, including the automobile industry.

Wisconsin has created a voluntary registry of greenhouse gas emissions as a first step, and Minnesota has a long-established tree-planting program (trees absorb carbon as they grow, thus reducing carbon dioxide levels). Policies in other states to improve energy efficiency or encourage use of biofuels, such as ethanol, could also help mitigate climate change. But Midwest officials generally sell such programs on other grounds—the promise of reducing energy costs, or of establishing markets for corn-based ethanol. They don't say such measures will help address climate change, because they've found, as one state official put it, that talking about climate change is “toxic.”

Two recently approved Joyce grants, however, aim to start a different conversation, one that explores the potential benefits to the region from investing in cleaner energy and other technologies. Sidestepping arguments about regulation, these initiatives will talk about investment opportunities. And they're betting smart business leaders are in a mood to listen.

The Energy Center of Wisconsin will use a two-year, \$250,000 grant to convene business leaders, state officials, and public interest groups to develop “a climate policy road map” for Wisconsin. One of

the first things they'll do, says Steve Brick, associate director for research and technical programs, is reassure participants that they've got time to think.

“Talking in a very short time frame tends to call up immediate economic impacts and risks to be borne by the existing economy, to respond to something that's regarded in some quarters as a threat not sufficiently well documented,” says Brick. But, he points out, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change suggests that 2040-50 is the deadline for bringing emissions under control to avoid risk of “dangerous human intervention in climate.” “Locate the discussion in the time frame that science tells us we actually have to solve this problem, and you can begin a dialog that doesn't scare businesses away,” says Brick.

Within that time frame, he argues, Wisconsin can pioneer solutions that promise real economic benefits to the region. He cites the development of liquid fuels from agricultural products as one prime example. Ethanol is just the beginning, Brick believes; investing in R&D could enable the Midwest's vast agricultural production to begin to replace petroleum as a raw material for everything from fuel to furniture polish. Agriculture can also play a role by storing carbon in plants and soil (sequestration). Another possibility: farmers can rent some of their land for windmills. Two Iowa wind farms together generate electricity that, if produced from coal, would create 700,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions each year.

Given time to adjust, even coal can become part of the solution instead of the heart of the problem. Coal gasification technologies now under development promise a “carbon-neutral” way to use the energy of this regionally abundant resource. Brick believes there will also be increasing demand for clean energy technologies that draw their fuel from hydrogen and solar power; there's no reason why the Midwest, with its sturdy manufacturing base and technical expertise, can't be the leader in such production.

Such possibilities, Brick believes, can be persuasive. “We have to begin telling the whole story,” he says. “It's true that concern over climate change is what brings us

together. But what we will see, I believe, is the path to address climate change that improves our economic condition, rather than harming it.” That's the “road map” he hopes to produce. There will be winners and losers, he adds, but that argues for taking time over the transition, rather than foolishly trying to avoid it altogether.

Business leaders and state officials in Ohio will embark on a similar exploration, under the auspices of Strategies for the Global Environment's Pew Center on Climate Change, with a two-year grant of \$193,838. Ohio's two biggest utilities, American Electric Power and Cynergy, are already investing in various ways to produce electricity more cleanly. Pew's Sally Ericsson hopes that the presence of the utilities can help bring others in the manufacturing sector to the table.

Ohio has lost huge numbers of manufacturing jobs in recent decades; strategies are likely to be judged on whether they improve or exacerbate that loss. Kurt Waltzer, an Ohio-based consultant on energy and climate change who will be working on the project, notes that state officials have promoted investment in fuel cell development, a climate-friendly technology that officials hope will insure the future of the state's automobile manufacturing, which ranks second only to neighboring Michigan.

Like Wisconsin, the Ohio project will convene business leaders and state officials to explore the possibilities and then create a climate technology strategy for the state based on private sector actions.

Behind state efforts and much of the private sector activities is the assumption that sooner or later the U.S. will have to impose national (not state) limits on greenhouse gas emissions, as many other nations already do. “It's likely that regulations are coming down in the near to mid-term,” says Waltzer. “If companies aren't preparing for them now, they're much more likely to be behind the curve than ahead of it. Some areas of profitability will be missed if regional businesses fail to start adapting now to a changing world.”

Sally Ericsson, Pew Center, 703.516.4146
Steve Brick, Energy Center of Wisconsin, 608.238.8276
Kurt Waltzer, 614.487.7506



A new survey of America's fastest-growing demographic group could help public officials understand the issues that affect and concern Latinos in the Midwest and throughout the country.

With a population of about 40 million, Latinos represent one in eight people in the United States. By 2050 that figure is expected to grow to one in four. This dramatic change in the country's ethnic makeup could have significant consequences, but relatively little research exists to explain how Latinos shape public policy or are likely to in the future.

To study the implications of this demographic shift, a group of researchers associated with the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame is planning an ambitious survey that will interview several thousand Latinos throughout the United States to learn about the issues that affect and concern them, including social mobility, education policy, criminal justice, quality housing, and political participation.

Together with five scholars from other universities, Rodney Hero, who is chair of the Notre Dame Department of Political Science and is also affiliated with the Institute for Latino Studies, will organize interviews of 600 Latinos in Illinois and 400 Latinos in Iowa as part of the larger national study. A \$99,770 Joyce Foundation grant will finance the Illinois and Iowa portions of the study.

“We want to understand the evolution of American democracy and how Latinos affect American democracy,” Hero says. “I really think of this study as part of a larger understanding of Latinos’ impact on American society. Latinos are the fastest-growing ethnic group, so this study might help us to answer the question, What is American democracy going to look like 10 or 15 years from now?”

Interviews will begin this spring, and the interviewers will publish a summary of survey findings in late 2005 or early 2006. The final report will be a book-length analysis of Latino political beliefs and behavior, and the study will be made available to policy makers, journalists, and researchers.

Between 1990 and 2000 the country's Latino population increased by 58 percent. Until the 1990s Latinos in the United States were almost entirely Mexicans, Cubans, and Puerto Ricans, but a growing segment of the Latino population now comes from Central and South America. Latinos have also dispersed beyond the five states that contained most of the population 15 years ago. In Iowa Latinos make up about 3 percent of the population, while in Illinois Latinos are about 12 percent of the population, which is identical to the proportion of Latinos nationwide.

While the term “Latino” is used to describe people with varied roots, cultures, and experiences (and many Latinos in the United States prefer more specific terms, such as Mexican-American or Cuban-American, rather than Latino), past surveys have often standardized and homogenized the Latino experience in ways that do not reflect these differences.

This survey will be the most ambitious and sophisticated of its kind and will generate more nuanced findings by taking into account differences in immigration status, citizenship, national origin, gender, education, income, place of residence, population concentration, and local and state governmental practices and cultures.

Party affiliation will also be studied. Both parties have identified attracting Latino voters as an important part of winning elections; Latinos generally support Democrats on economic issues and Republicans on social issues. Latinos in the United States are ambivalent about increased immigration to the United States, an issue that the study will examine.

“Latinos sometimes worry that larger numbers create some resentment from the non-Latino population,” Hero says. “Some people assume that Latinos would favor more immigration and welcome other Latinos, but there are some reservations about greater immigration because newer Latinos may compete for scarce jobs.”

Hero says that even in communities where Latinos have become a majority, they often are underrepresented in elected office and have not impacted public policy to the degree that other ethnic groups have.

“Large numbers of Latinos in the population don’t always translate into election of Latino officials, and even if it does it doesn’t always mean there will be a significant public policy change,” he says. “That’s one of the things we know something about, but we want to know more about: When Latinos gain access to the government, what is the policy impact?”

Rodney Hero, University of Notre Dame Department of Political Science/Institute for Latino Studies, 574.631.5189, www.nd.edu/~latino/

Researchers want to find the best ways to support community college students.

Community colleges can provide important training and skills to lead people out of poverty and into a good job. But using community college to secure employment isn’t as simple as just attending class and studying. Special challenges face many community college students, and researchers want to know whether special support services can help them overcome those challenges.

More than 10 million Americans currently attend community college, and most didn’t follow the traditional path of enrolling immediately after high school. The typical community college student is 29 years old, has a job in addition to attending school, and often faces challenges such as disabilities, raising children, or trouble paying tuition.

A \$60,000 Joyce Foundation grant will help the Women Employed Institute, a Chicago-based organization dedicated to improving the economic status of women, conduct focus groups and interviews with such students as well as student service officers at community colleges in Illinois.

Women Employed will use the research to determine what barriers exist for low-income adult students, what services can eliminate these barriers, and which practices currently in place in Illinois community colleges work best.



Among the issues that will be studied are how many students need childcare or financial aid, and what support can help first-generation college students who need help navigating college. Rachel Unruh, senior policy associate for Women Employed, says many students enter community college without a full understanding of what their jobs will entail, so one of the most important services community colleges offer is career counseling, which helps students determine whether a program of study is a good fit.

“Some students, after they’ve spent money, financial aid eligibility, and time, find out that the field they are studying to go into isn’t what they thought it would be,” Unruh says. “They need to know not just what they’ll be doing at the job but also information like whether they’ll have to work late hours and weekends. People need to know the demands of an occupation before they enter a program.”

Support services cost states money, but Women Employed says the benefits far outweigh those costs. An adult with an associate’s degree earns 28 percent more than an adult with a high school education, and an adult with a bachelor’s degree makes 75 percent more. Yet more than two million Illinois adults do not have postsecondary experience, and two-thirds of working poor families in Illinois have a parent with no postsecondary experience.

That is why Women Employed considers student support services as central to what community colleges do, rather than peripheral to student success. Inadequate funding for high-quality supports is one of the biggest barriers for students trying to use community colleges as a pathway to a career. The study’s findings will go to the Illinois Community College Board, Illinois Board of Higher Education, individual community colleges, and elected officials.

More than 80 percent of the 23 million jobs the American economy will add in the next 10 years will require some education beyond high school, according to one study. But currently, only 60 percent of workers have education beyond high school. Closing that gap

is one of the most important steps toward ensuring the strength of the economy, so successful community colleges are increasingly important.

With that in mind, a \$300,000, three-year Joyce Foundation grant will go to Opening Doors, run by the social policy research organization MDRC. Opening Doors will assess the importance of enhanced student services by observing the services in use at Owens Community College in Toledo and Lorain County Community College in suburban Cleveland.

Opening Doors will use the information gathered to determine what kinds of interventions make a meaningful difference for low-income young adults, what strategies engage them in the educational process, and what types of interventions boost their employment and earnings prospects. The research will provide hard evidence to determine whether community colleges have such potential. This information will help community colleges become more effective in helping low-income students earn postsecondary credentials as a pathway to better jobs. Ultimately, this research could provide the solutions to two problems for non-traditional students: High attrition rates and the long time it takes to complete community college.

“When you’re juggling school, work, and kids, there just aren’t enough hours in the day to fit it all in,” says Melissa Wavelet of MDRC. “The money spent on community colleges isn’t only the cost of tuition and fees, but also the fact that you have to reduce work hours if you’re increasing school hours. You can only go to school part time if you’re going to continue working, so how do you do that if it makes you stretch across four or six years to get a two-year degree, while you’re working and raising kids? We hope this research can provide some answers.”

Rachel Unruh, Women Employed, 312.782.3902, www.womenemployed.org
Melissa Wavelet, MDRC, 212.340.8605, www.mdrc.org

And the winners are...

Four pairs of institutions and artists that have shown vision, creativity, and commitment to their communities have been chosen as recipients of the second annual Joyce Awards.

Grants of \$50,000 are awarded to the Children's Theatre Company in Minneapolis to commission a new play by playwright and performer Will Power; the Dance Center of Columbia College Chicago to commission a new dance by Taiwanese choreographer Lin Hwai-min; the University of Illinois at Chicago Gallery 400 to commission a short film by artist Edgar Arceneaux; and the Sphinx Organization of Detroit to commission and present a new concerto for cello and orchestra by composer Adolphus Cunningham Hailstork.

"The Joyce Awards advance the Foundation's continued interest in supporting artistic merit and encouraging arts groups to develop programming that relates to and reflects the experiences of diverse audiences," says Joyce Foundation President Ellen Alberding. "We were impressed by the quality of the entries, and we hope these partnerships will produce important works of art, strengthen the institutions, and draw people of all backgrounds to experience and celebrate the arts."

Launched in 2004, the Joyce Awards target cultural organizations in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Paul/Minneapolis, with organizations in Indianapolis included for the 2006 awards.

Grants of \$50,000 go directly to arts organizations for works of dance, music, theater, and visual arts. Each award supports the work of the individual artist as well as significant community engagement efforts. This year's competition drew 54 entries that independent arts advisors from outside the Midwest reviewed; the Foundation's Board of Directors voted on the finalists at the December 2, 2004 board meeting.



Will Power and the Children's Theatre Company

Founded in 1965 and located in Minneapolis, the Children's Theatre Company received the 2003 Regional Theatre Tony Award, the first theater for young people to receive the honor. It presents six productions each season and reaches an audience of close to 300,000.

The Joyce Award will enable the Children's Theatre Company to commission Will Power to develop a new play titled *Cipher*. Stemming from a conversation between Power and a young soldier on his way to Afghanistan, *Cipher* will tell a war story for the current generation of young soldiers.

Power, a 34-year-old hip-hop artist, is an actor, rapper, playwright, and educator. Working in hip-hop theater, Power is currently touring with his critically acclaimed one-man show *FLOW*, an urban fairy tale that chronicles the lives of seven storytellers.



Lin Hwai-min and the Dance Center of Columbia College Chicago

Founded in 1974, the Dance Center of Columbia College Chicago is an academic department and a performance center that offers professional dance presentations, artist residencies, community outreach, and public education programming.

The Joyce Award will support the Dance Center's commissioning of Lin to create *Cursive III*, the conclusion of his trilogy influenced by Chinese calligraphy. *Cursive III* is slated to be presented at Chicago's Harris Theater for Music and Dance in the Fall of 2006, before launching a national tour.

A native of Taiwan, Lin first became interested in dance watching the film *The Red Shoes*. Prior to founding Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan in 1973, he studied Chinese opera movement in Taiwan, modern dance in New York, and classical court dance

in Japan and Korea. Over the years his work for Cloud Gate evolved into a fusion of Chinese opera, acrobatics, Tai Chi, modern dance, and ballet. *Dance Europe* magazine named Lin Choreographer of the 20th Century, and he received the 1999 Ramon Magsaysay Award in Journalism, Literature, and Creative Arts, among Asia's highest honors.



Edgar Arceneaux and the University of Illinois at Chicago Gallery 400

Gallery 400 is the contemporary art exhibition space of the College of Architecture and the Arts at the University of Illinois at Chicago. It serves the school by supporting the development of artists, architects, and art audiences.

The Joyce Award will support Gallery 400 in commissioning Arceneaux to create a short film installation entitled “The Alchemy of Comedy.” The subject of the film will be a comedic performance by David Allen Grier. The project is scheduled for Spring 2005 in conjunction with ArtChicago. Gallery 400 and Arceneaux will invite students from UIC and local high schools to participate as both film crew and audience.

Arceneaux was born in 1972 in Los Angeles, where he continues to live and work. He has been featured in group exhibitions in galleries and museums and has had six solo exhibitions both nationally and internationally.



Adolphus Cunningham Hailstork and the Sphinx Organization

Founded in 1996 and based in Detroit, the Sphinx Organization's mission is to enhance classical music education for students from kindergarten through high school, as well as to increase the participation of African Americans and Latinos in music schools, as professional musicians, and as classical music audiences. It is best known for the annual Sphinx Competition for African-American and Latino string players.

The Joyce Award will support the Sphinx Organization's commissioning and production of a new orchestral work by Hailstork for the 2007 Sphinx Competition Finals. A professional cellist and the Sphinx Symphony will play the premiere. The composition will be written in three movements and influenced by African, African-American, and Latino musical expression.

Born in 1941, Hailstork began playing piano as a child and continued his musical education at Howard University, Manhattan School of Music, and Michigan State University. Hailstork teaches at Old Dominion University as an Eminent Scholar. A prolific composer, he writes in a variety of forms and styles: symphonic works and tone poems for orchestra, piano concertos, chamber works, duos for instruments, songs for vocals with piano, orchestra or chamber groups, and band works. His work has been commissioned and performed by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, the Opera Theatre of St. Louis, and the Lyric Opera of Kansas City.

Update on 2004 Awardees

Last year's Joyce Award recipients included Trenton Doyle Hancock, whose exhibition was on display for four months at the Cleveland Museum of Art in late 2003 and early 2004. Playwright Naomi Iizuka will be in the Midwest in early 2005 to continue her research and interviews with South Asian refugees living in the Great Lakes region; Chicago's Goodman Theatre will produce her play in late 2005. The performance of Roberto Sierra's new composition will open the fall season of the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra in September. Composer Chinary Ung and the Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra have met to begin working on a new piece scheduled to premiere during the 2006 Cambodian New Year Celebration.

www.joycefdn.org/joyceawards.html

Money and Politics

Problems in 2004 Become Agenda for 2005

The U.S. election of 2004 cost more money—nearly \$4 billion—than ever before. Winning a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives cost over \$1 million. The average winning senator raised \$6.5 million, half again as much as it took to win a seat just two years ago. Over \$34 million was spent on the South Dakota senatorial race alone—nearly \$45 for every man, woman and child in the state.

Citing such figures, cynics have crowed that campaign reforms enacted in 2002 failed the first time out.

Not so, insist the reformers. The goal was not to drive money out of politics, wrote Larry Noble of the Center for Responsive Politics in a recent op-ed, but “to reduce the corrupting influence of money in politics.” The reformers determined to start by taming the worst abuses—the massive unregulated “soft” money contributions from corporations and unions that had dominated recent elections—and then move on to the next challenges. And so far, they say, they are right on track.

In fact, the most egregious excesses of 2004—the close to \$300 million spent by independent “527” groups like the Swift Boat Veterans and the Media Fund—proved one of their major contentions.

The opening for 527s (named for the section of the tax code that regulates them) was created when the Federal Election Commission declined to make these groups subject to the new law’s restrictions. Reformers have long identified enforcement by the FEC as a crucial weak link in reform, and have floated proposals for reforming or replacing the commission.

But overall, reformers insist that the McCain-Feingold Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), enacted in 2002 and upheld by the Supreme Court a year ago, achieved much of what it set out to accomplish.

For starters, candidates and parties are out of the soft money business, and so are corporations. “No longer,” said Senator John McCain in a post-election interview, “can an elected representative or senator pick up the

phone and call a trial lawyer, a union head or a corporation and say, ‘I need a check for six figures—and by the way, your legislation is before my committee next week.’” With the law changed, and the pressure from politicians gone, corporations largely stopped giving soft money. They also largely declined to redirect money to the 527 groups; a September *Wall Street Journal* article reported that, of the top ten corporate donors to the 2000 campaign, none had given money to 527 groups in 2004.

A second BCRA accomplishment was more mixed: sham issue ads, funded by soft money, have receded, and candidates were forced to acknowledge by name ads aired on their behalf. However, issue ads resurfaced, equally virulent and even more effective, with funding from the 527 groups.

Despite doomsaying, political parties are thriving, and remain competitive. Arch-opponent Sen. Mitch McConnell famously predicted that BCRA would prove “mutually assured destruction” for the parties. Yet the Democrats and Republicans were arguably stronger than

ever in the 2004 election. Between them, they raised more than \$1 billion in “hard money,” i.e., contributions regulated under the new guidelines—more than the sum total of hard and soft money raised in 2000. And while the GOP raised more than the Democrats, the difference was not as great as many feared—and not enough to be decisive in the election.

The big story this time around is that more smaller individual donors were drawn to participate, just as reformers hoped. Forced to wean themselves from large soft money contributions, parties and candidates sought out smaller donations. Individual contributions jumped from \$1.5 to \$2.5 billion from 2000 to 2004. Part of the rise is attributable to increased contribution limits, but also significant was the early success of Democratic primary candidate Howard Dean in raising funds online.

Profiting from Dean’s example (and drawing on many of his donors), John Kerry raised some \$80 million online by the end of the primary season, enough to keep him competitive at a crucial point in the campaign. Whereas in past elections

the GOP claimed an advantage from its extensive network of small donors, this time around both sides raised grassroots money and demonstrated that the Internet is a hugely effective tool for doing so. By the end of the election, the presidential candidates had raised \$205 million in contributions of \$200 or less. Using a Joyce grant of \$120,000, the Institute for Politics, Democracy and the Internet at George Washington University will examine how and why this new base of contributions emerged and what it means for future civic participation.

Kerry's and Dean's success in raising primary funds obscures another critical reform issue that became apparent during the 2004 campaign: the public financing system for presidential campaigns, after three successful decades enabling a variety of candidates to run for and win the Presidency, is badly in need of overhaul. Drawing on the

ideas of reform groups like Democracy 21 and the Campaign Finance Institute, Senator McCain and his reformer colleagues introduced legislation in the last Congress for repairing public financing for presidential campaigns.

Also on the agenda is reforming the Federal Election Commission and closing the loophole that made 527s money magnets in 2004. The latter effort should draw support from President Bush, who sought legal action against 527s during the campaign. People hoping to influence the 2004 campaign with large amounts of money poured it into 527 groups, and the FEC did nothing to control them. That doesn't prove that BCRA failed, say the reformers, only that it needs to be enforced.

Campaign Finance Institute
www.CampaignFinanceInstitute.org
Democracy 21
www.democracy21.org
Center for Responsive Politics
www.opensecrets.org

Gun Violence

Just the Facts

Public health and criminal justice agencies in three Illinois counties are launching a fledgling system to collect information on violent deaths in their jurisdictions. The effort is part of a growing national data collection initiative to enable researchers and policy makers to investigate patterns of violence and propose solutions.

The project is being coordinated by the Child Health Data Lab at Children's Memorial Hospital, with funding from Joyce and other Chicago-based funders, including the MacArthur Foundation and the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority. Participating are city, county, and state police, medical examiners, and public health agencies for Cook, Winnebago, and Peoria Counties. They will assemble data on the victims, perpetrators, circumstances, weapons, and motives for every violent death in the three counties.

Last year, the agencies applied to become the Illinois participant in the National Violent Death Reporting System, run by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The application was approved, but the CDC

lacked the funding to invite all eligible states to participate. The agencies expect to apply again when funding is available.

Currently 17 states participate in NVDRS. The goal is a system similar to the database on automobile deaths, which enables researchers to evaluate such factors as seat belts and speed limits in reducing automobile deaths.

A major report from the National Academy of Sciences released in December called for maintaining basic data collection systems on crime and violent death, such as NVDRS and the National Incident-Based Reporting System. The National Academy of Sciences report, entitled *Firearms and Violence*, singles out the inadequacy of data as a critical barrier that makes it impossible to draw strong conclusions about the effects of various measures to prevent and control gun violence, and calls for a major national effort to improve data and research on firearms.

Kathleen Monahan, Child Health Data Lab
www.chdl.org
National Academy of Sciences, www.nas.edu

GrantsApproved

The following grants were approved at the December 2, 2004 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Business and Professional People for the Public Interest

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To organize and co-sponsor (with Leadership for Quality Education) the Chicago Schools Alliance for Innovation and Excellence, a coalition of innovative small, charter, and contract schools. (1 yr.)

Council of Michigan Foundations, Inc.

Grand Haven, MI \$1,030,000

To support the Michigan Early Learning Project's efforts to promote universal access to high-quality preschool in Michigan. (2 yrs.)

Eastern Illinois University

Charleston, IL \$120,000

To survey all first-year teachers who graduated from the 12 public colleges of education in Illinois about their teacher training experiences. (1 yr.)

Johns Hopkins University Center for Teacher Leadership

Rockville, MD \$50,000

To develop an institute dedicated to progressive teacher union leadership. (1 yr.)

New Teacher Project, Inc.

New York, NY \$460,000

To work with the Cleveland Municipal School District to improve its ability to recruit and hire quality teachers, particularly in hard-to-staff schools. (2 yrs.)

University of California New Teacher Center

Santa Cruz, CA \$120,058

To support its Midwest Teacher Induction Policy Summit. (1 yr.)

University of Chicago Center for Urban School Improvement

Chicago, IL \$684,822

To expand the New Teachers Network, a two-year induction program for newly certified Chicago Public School teachers. (2 yrs.)

University of Illinois at Chicago College of Education

Chicago, IL \$434,500

To conduct an analysis of alternative certification programs in Chicago. (2 yrs.)

Total Education \$2,999,380

Employment

Center for Community Solutions

Cleveland, OH \$250,000

To conduct policy and tax analyses to educate legislators and human services providers about the impact of potential funding cuts to child care, health care, education, and training programs for low-income workers. (2 yrs.)

Center for Law and Social Policy

Washington, DC \$800,000

For research, policy analysis, technical assistance, and advocacy on five major employment policy issues. (2 yrs.)

Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues, Inc.

Indianapolis, IN \$487,465

For continued support of the Indiana Institute for Working Families, a research, policy analysis, and advocacy think tank. (2 yrs.)

MDRC

New York, NY \$300,000

To support a demonstration project called "Opening Doors" that would test whether enhanced student services lead to increased student retention, academic advancement, and better employment outcomes. (3 yrs.)

MDRC

New York, NY \$200,000

For its Work Advancement and Support Center demonstration project that would test whether comprehensive case management delivery has a positive impact on job retention, increased use of work-related benefits, and raising family income. (2 yrs.)

Northern Illinois University Office for Social Policy Research

DeKalb, IL \$469,914

To compile easy-to-use data about prevailing labor market conditions and their consequences for Illinois working families. (2 yrs.)

Policy Matters Ohio

Cleveland, OH \$200,000

To support its research about and advocacy on behalf of low-income working and unemployed Ohioans. (2 yrs.)

University of Chicago Chapin Hall Center for Children

Chicago, IL \$342,799

To develop a comprehensive database that illustrates how public benefits, such as child care and food stamps, increase employment retention and how such benefits are used in Illinois and two other Great Lakes states. (2 yrs.)

University of Wisconsin-Madison Center on Wisconsin Strategy

Madison, WI \$300,000

For technical assistance to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development on the creation of career advancement pathways for low-income workers. (2 yrs.)

Urban Institute

Washington, DC \$104,737

To sponsor a conference in the summer of 2005 on workforce policy and the changing labor market. (1 yr.)

Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, Inc.

Madison, WI \$450,000

To improve access to job training and education, and to protect and expand access to workforce supports, such as child care and health insurance. (2 yrs.)

Women Employed Institute

Chicago, IL \$60,000

To conduct focus groups with current, potential, and former "non-traditional" community college students to determine the need for student services, analyze public funding streams for these services, and develop a report for policy advocacy. (1 yr.)

Workforce Alliance

Washington, DC \$550,000

To support its policy analysis, technical assistance, and advocacy for education and training policies that support the advancement of low-wage workers. (2 yrs.)

Total Employment \$4,514,915

Environment

1000 Friends of Wisconsin Land Use Institute, Inc.

Madison, WI \$240,000

To provide state policy makers with recommendations and analysis supporting transportation policy reforms in the state, and to hire a development director. (2 yrs.)

American Rivers, Inc.

Washington, DC \$250,000

To educate local water, sewer, and stormwater utilities managers in Wisconsin and Michigan about "soft path" infrastructure investments, and to streamline the processes for getting state and federal funding for such projects. (2 yrs.)

Center for Rural Affairs

Lyons, NE \$125,000

To collect information on the implementation of agriculture conservation programs to further improve the programs and broaden the constituency for conservation spending. (1 yr.)

Collaborative Research and Designs for Agriculture

Arnold, MD \$139,150

To add water quality to the environmentally friendly crop standards it is developing for a major midwestern food processor, and to work with officials in Minnesota and Wisconsin to enable growers to use its Protected Harvest certification as proof of compliance with state water quality programs. (1 yr.)

Energy Center of Wisconsin, Inc.

Madison, WI \$250,000

To convene state government officials and business leaders to develop a climate policy road map for Wisconsin. (2 yrs.)

Great Lakes Commission

Ann Arbor, MI \$69,476

To complete its inventory of existing Great Lakes water quality monitoring programs and to promote the recommendations of its report to policy makers. (1 yr.)

Great Lakes United

Buffalo, NY \$50,000

For general support of its efforts to protect the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ecosystem. (1 yr.)

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Minneapolis, MN \$35,000

To participate in discussions about Great Lakes water management. (1 yr.)

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives USA, Inc.

Berkeley, CA \$200,000

To convene municipal officials from U.S. and Canadian cities around the Great Lakes in a series of meetings to develop climate policy responses for towns and cities. (2 yrs.)

Land Stewardship Project

White Bear Lake, MN \$172,000

To improve the design and implementation of agricultural conservation programs, to promote the adoption of an outcomes-based approach in farm policies and programs, and to develop and advance state policies that encourage farmers to protect Great Lakes water quality. (2 yrs.)

Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy

St. Paul, MN \$217,077

To continue building business support for a new funding mechanism for public transit projects in Minnesota. (2 yrs.)

Minnesotans for an Energy Efficient Economy

St. Paul, MN \$350,000

To advance policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency in Minnesota. (2 yrs.)

**Northwestern University
J. L. Kellogg Graduate School
of Management**

Evanston, IL \$440,000

To support a feasibility study for a new tool to encourage more efficient use of Great Lakes water, through a system of establishing, pricing, and trading water use credits. (16 mos.)

Open Lands Project

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To apply its new database and maps to efforts to improve and protect water resources in the Lake Michigan basin. (1 yr.)

**Public Interest Fund of the Citizens
Utility Board**

Madison, WI \$300,000

To promote energy efficiency and renewable energy by reviving comprehensive utility planning policies in Wisconsin. (2 yrs.)

Rocky Mountain Institute

Snowmass, CO \$77,140

For its project with the Cuyahoga Valley Initiative to plan the redevelopment of a brownfield watershed feeding into Lake Erie. (1 yr.)

**Strategies for the Global
Environment, Inc.**

Arlington, VA \$193,838

For its Pew Center on Global Climate Change to develop broad support in the Ohio business community for state action addressing global policy change. (2 yrs.)

Surface Transportation Policy Project

Washington, DC \$200,000

To develop a new communications strategy that would support federal transportation policy provisions that protect clean water, energy independence, and healthy communities; and to strengthen a coalition that can support further environmental reforms and increased investment in trains and buses in future policy. (1 yr.)

Transit for Livable Communities

St. Paul, MN \$150,000

To advocate for new public transportation policies in Minnesota to support new transit projects, such as the proposed Northstar light rail project. (2 yrs.)

University of Maryland Foundation, Inc.

Adelphi, MD \$126,830

For its Environmental Compliance Consortium, a network of state environmental officials whose purpose is to share ideas and best practices to achieve more measurable environmental outcomes. (1 yr.)

Valerie Denney Communications

Chicago, IL \$25,000

For continued support of a Great Lakes restoration communication campaign. (4 mos.)

Total Environment \$3,660,511

Gun Violence

Children's Memorial Hospital

Chicago, IL \$100,000

For its Child Health Data Lab to support the development and implementation of the Illinois Violent Death Reporting System and the state's reapplication for federal funding next year. (1 yr.)

**Citizens for a Safer Minnesota
Education Fund**

St. Paul, MN \$90,000

To support its efforts to change cultural attitudes and norms in support of firearms policies that protect children and promote public health, and to expand the organization's membership and funding base. (1 yr.)

Fenton Communications

New York, NY \$175,000

To provide communications and public relations support to promote the expansion of the National Violent Death Reporting System across all 50 states with particular focus on promoting its expansion into mid-western states including Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa. (2 yrs.)

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Chicago, IL \$400,000

To educate the public about the risks of guns in the home and to enhance its media and communications presence (including on the Internet), its statewide organizing and coalition building, and its funding and membership base. (1 yr.)

**Indiana University
Department of Pediatrics**

Indianapolis, IN \$150,000

To develop a statewide firearm death and injury data collection system and to position the state to apply for National Violent Death Reporting System funding. (1 yr.)

Ohio Coalition Against Gun Violence

Toledo, OH \$200,000

For continued support of its efforts as a statewide resource on gun violence prevention, and to build its organizational funding and membership base. (2 yrs.)

**Ohio State University Foundation
John Glenn Institute for Public Service
& Public Policy**

Columbus, OH \$125,000

To host a symposium at Stanford Law School on the connections between the Second Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment, to publish papers in a major law review, and disseminate findings via the Web. (2 yrs.)

PAX

New York, NY \$200,000

To pilot and evaluate the Asking Saves Kids Campaign's impact on public knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to gun ownership and accessibility in Aurora and Naperville, Illinois. (2 yrs.)

Violence Policy Center

Washington, DC \$500,000

To provide research and technical assistance to Midwest-based gun violence prevention advocates. (1 yr.)

WAVE Educational Fund

Milwaukee, WI \$250,000

To educate the public about the risks of guns in the home and to enhance its media and communications presence (including on the Internet), its statewide organizing and coalition building, and its funding and membership base. (1 yr.)

Total Gun Violence \$2,190,000

Money and Politics

Center for Public Integrity

Washington, DC \$125,000

To support its 50 States Project, which seeks to document and publicize how state policy decisions are influenced by both highly paid lobbyists as well as lawmakers' own economic and financial interests. (1 yr.)

**George Washington University
Graduate School of Political Management**

Washington, DC \$120,000

To support a research project that would analyze the significant growth in small donors during the 2004 presidential election campaign, and to use the findings to inform policies that could broaden such citizen participation in future elections. (1 yr.)

Media Access Project

Washington, DC \$125,000

To support efforts to document, publicize, and challenge through regulatory proceedings the failures of licensed broadcasters to fulfill their public interest obligations. (2 yrs.)

Michigan Campaign Finance Network

Lansing, MI \$125,000

For policy research, development, and education to promote campaign finance and judicial reform in Michigan, and to complete a strategic planning and capacity-building process. (1 yr.)

National Voting Rights Institute

Boston, MA \$100,000

To support campaign finance-related legal research, litigation, and educational activities. (1 yr.)

**University of Illinois at Springfield
Center for State Policy and Leadership**

Springfield, IL \$55,447

For support of the Sunshine Project. (1 yr.)

Total Money and Politics \$650,447

Culture

Adler Planetarium

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support Under One Sky/Bajo un Mismo Cielo, a partnership program with the Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum, to increase Hispanic audience participation. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Theatre Company

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support its move to the DuSable Museum of African American History. (1 yr.)

Field Museum of Natural History

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support public education programs that explore diversity issues for 23 Chicago area ethnic museums and cultural centers that are members of Cultural Connections, a program of the museum's Center for Cultural Understanding and Change. (1 yr.)

Joffrey Ballet of Chicago

Chicago, IL \$125,000

To continue a partnership with Chicago Sinfonietta as its resident orchestra. (1 yr.)

Public Square

Chicago, IL \$40,000

For continued support of "Know More: Conversations that Matter," a discussion series presented in partnership with the Chicago Public Library's West Englewood branch. (1 yr.)

Young Chicago Authors

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To continue its partnership with the Neighborhood Writing Alliance on Stories Across Generations in Englewood, a project involving writing workshops, writers' residencies, and readings by major authors. (1 yr.)

THE JOYCE AWARDS

Children's Theatre Company

Minneapolis, MN \$50,000

To commission and perform a new play by playwright and performer Will Power. (1 yr.)

The Dance Center of Columbia College Chicago

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To commission a new dance by choreographer Lin Hwai-min. (1 yr.)

The Sphinx Organization, Inc.

Detroit, MI \$50,000

For the commission and presentation of a new concerto for cello and orchestra by composer Adolphus Cunningham Hailstork. (1 yr.)

University of Illinois at Chicago Gallery 400

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To commission a short film by artist Edgar Arceneaux. (1 yr.)

Total Culture \$565,000

Special Opportunities

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation

New York, NY \$75,000

To support legal and investigative research, litigation, and public education activities of its Security and Civil Liberties Task Force, which was formed after 9/11 and passage of the U.S. Patriot Act. (1 yr.)

University of Notre Dame Institute for Latino Studies Inter-University Program for Latino Research

Notre Dame, IN \$99,770

To support a project entitled "Latino Immigrants in the Midwest: Understanding Social Integration and Public Policy" to conduct an in-depth survey of Latinos in Illinois and Iowa as part of the project's larger Latino National Survey. (2 yrs.)

Total Special Opportunities \$174,770

**Total Grants Approved
\$14,755,023**

The Joyce Foundation is committed to improving public policy through its grant program. Accordingly, the Foundation welcomes grant requests from organizations that engage in public policy advocacy. Federal tax law prohibits private foundations from funding lobbying activities. The Foundation may support organizations engaged in public policy advocacy by either providing general operating support or by funding educational advocacy such as nonpartisan research, technical assistance, or examinations of broad social issues. The Foundation encourages grant applicants to describe the nature of advocacy activities in their grant applications and reports, so that the Foundation can ensure that it is in compliance with federal tax laws. For further information on the relevant federal tax laws, grant applicants should consult their tax advisors.

Staff Changes



The Foundation is pleased to announce the addition of Jennifer O'Neill as Program Assistant to the Education and Gun Violence programs. Prior to joining the Joyce staff, Ms. O'Neill worked for the L-3 Communications Corporation, where she provided administrative and editing support as a technical writer and editor. She holds a Bachelor's of Arts degree in English and Communication Arts from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas.

Next Proposal Deadline

April 15, 2005, for the July 2005 board meeting

New Guidelines

Program guidelines for 2005 are available on our Web site, www.joycefdn.org, or by calling the Foundation at 312.782.2464

Board of Directors

John T. Anderson,
Chairman
Ellen S. Alberding
Robert G. Bottoms
Michael F. Brewer
Charles U. Daly
Richard K. Donahue
Anthony S. Earl
Roger R. Fross
Howard L. Fuller
Carlton L. Guthrie
Marion T. Hall
Valerie B. Jarrett
Daniel P. Kearney
Paula Wolff

Gun Violence
Roseanna Ander

Money and Politics
Lawrence N. Hansen

Culture
Michelle T. Boone
Sydney R. Sidwell

Controller
Gil M. Sarmiento

Research Analyst
Sydney R. Sidwell

Information Technology Specialist
James Suh

Communications Assistant
Michael David Smith

Grants Manager
Chindaly Griffith

Support Staff
Gloria G. Barrientos
Carol A. Donahue
Kristen Kozak
Jennifer O'Neill
Veronica Salter
Alice Taylor
Lisa Vasquez
Jean Westrick

Work In Progress
Editor: Mary O'Connell
Assistant Editor:
Michael David Smith

Staff

President
Ellen S. Alberding

Vice President
Lawrence N. Hansen

**Vice President, Finance
& Administration**
Deborah Gillespie

Director of Communications
Mary O'Connell

Director of Investments
Jane R. Patterson

Program Officers

Education
Gretchen Crosby Sims,
Program Manager
Roseanna Ander
John Luczak

Employment
Jennifer Phillips,
Program Manager
Shelley Davis

Environment
Margaret H. O'Dell,
Program Manager
James Seidita

The Joyce Foundation
70 West Madison
Suite 2750
Chicago, IL 60602
312.782.2464
312.782.4160 fax
www.joycefdn.org

Printed on Recycled Paper

The Joyce Foundation
70 West Madison Street, Suite 2750
Chicago, Illinois 60602

PRESORT
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CHICAGO, IL
PERMIT NO. 5612

WorkInProgress

Inside Climate Change 4 **Americanos Nuevos 8** **The Joyce Awards 14**