

Welfare Reform: How will it fly?

Tracking the progress of welfare reform is critical, because so much is at stake: the lives of parents and children, the fate of neighborhoods, employers, and cities, and our ability to function as a productive and compassionate society. **13**

Notice anything different? Many of you took the time last fall to fill out our readers' survey. We've taken your suggestions and others and used them to redesign *Work In Progress*. We hope you like the new look, and we'd be happy to hear your comments.

We put the energy into *Work In Progress* for two reasons: First, we believe that it's important for foundations to account to the public for how they use the resources entrusted to them. Second, we think our grantees are developing creative strategies for tackling some of the most difficult issues facing the Midwest and the United States at the end of this century, and we want to share that information.

InThisIssue

Environment

Shifting Gears 4

A simpler, cleaner, cheaper replacement for the family gas guzzler may be on the way.

Money and Politics

Follow the Money 8

With states computerizing campaign finance records, a new online center will enable journalists to plug in.

Education

Room at the Top 10

Minority kids are underrepresented among top academic achievers. It's time to do something about it.

Employment

Welfare Reform 13

Welfare reform research projects promise insights for policymakers on what's working—and what needs to be fixed.

Progress Notes 17

School standards ▪ Spreading Squash It! message ▪ Tracking firearms injuries ▪ Teaching kids about racism ▪ IDAs ▪ New efforts on campaign finance

Grants Approved 23

Grants approved at the March 27, 1997 meeting of the Board of Directors

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

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

Shifting Gears

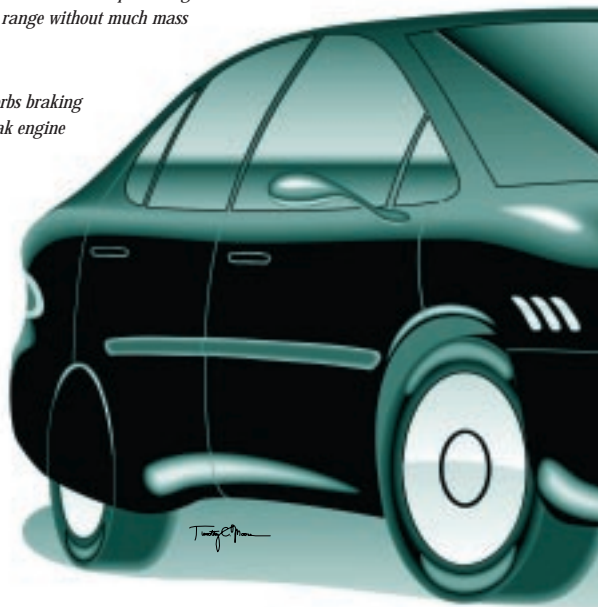
Cars: environmentalists decry them but Americans (including environmentalists) keep buying them. A solution is just over the horizon, says energy guru Amory Lovins. A simpler, cleaner, safer (and cheaper) replacement for the family gas guzzler may be coming soon to a curbside near you.

How a hypercar would work

Small fuel tank provides good range without much mass

Small load-leveling device absorbs braking energy and reduces required peak engine power for acceleration

Special tires reduce rolling resistance



Just in case you're not clear on the environmental impacts of the automobile, Amory Lovins spells them out: "Cars and road transport are the biggest users of oil, the biggest source of air pollution, and part of a pattern of land use that is bad for food, equity, and our social fabric." Yet Americans aren't about to give up their wheels. Meanwhile, as much as one-seventh of the U.S. economy is tied up with automobiles.

So Lovins, research director of the Rocky Mountain Institute, which fosters energy and resource efficiency, has been looking for a better way. Backed in part by Joyce grants in 1993 and 1995, Lovins has headed up a team exploring the potential for a new, extremely lightweight car that gets 100-200 miles per gallon—so that, as Lovins puts it, "you could drive coast-to-coast on one tank of gas." A new two-year, \$215,000 grant will enable the Institute to work with companies interested in bringing the car to market.

The extremely aerodynamic "hypercar" is made of ultralight, carbon-fiber materials (which, says Lovins, can absorb far more crash energy than steel), with a

Careful aerodynamic design reduces drag

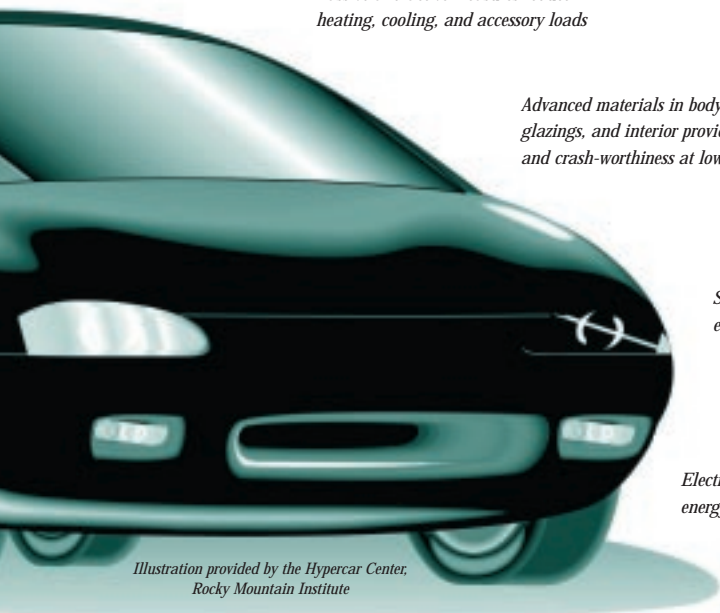
Passive and active measures reduce heating, cooling, and accessory loads

Advanced materials in body, chassis components, glazings, and interior provide high performance and crash-worthiness at low mass

Small, clean, efficient engine

Electronic controller manages energy flow and traction

Illustration provided by the Hypercar Center, Rocky Mountain Institute



scooter-sized engine, gas turbine or rechargeable fuel cell. With the enthusiasm of a car salesman (instead of the “recovering physicist” he really is), Lovins says ultimately such a car could “combine the comfort and beauty of a Lexus, the solidity of a Mercedes, the safety of a Volvo, the acceleration of a BMW, the emissions of an electric car or better, four to ten times current fuel economy, and the price of a Taurus.” And it would go a long way toward curing the environmental ills caused by automobiles—although, Lovins adds, the rest of the solution lies in public policies to enable Americans to live their lives with less need to travel in the first place.

A computer with wheels?

The hypercar project draws on existing technology, notably in such sectors as electronics and aerospace. (“It’s more like a computer with wheels than a car with chips,” Lovins says.) And it puts the elements together in simpler ways that should make production quicker and cheaper, enticing a whole new set of manufacturers into the car-making business.

What Lovins is after, in other words, is a dramatic shift in the product itself and the industry that produces it. Just as typewriters, once indispensable, disappeared in a few short years when computer technology came on the market, so too will automobiles yield to the hypercar, Lovins believes.

How far away is that? The first hypercars should be on the road before the end of this decade, he predicts, and will take over the market within twenty years. Already major auto manufacturers are moving forward with their own ultralight, energy-efficient cars. Ford announced this spring that it will start building prototypes later this year. Chrysler has made significant advances in fuel cells. General Motors is using lightweight, low-drag design in its battery electric car. Such vehicles differ from Lovins’ version in several respects but are considered major steps in the same direction.

One observer of the car industry, University of Michigan Business School Professor Stuart Hart, says the industry is ripe for such a shift. And, he adds, it’s

Such a car would help reduce the environmental ills caused by automobiles—although, Lovins adds, the rest of the solution lies in public policies to enable Americans to live their lives with less need to travel.

a trend that is likely to grow as environmental pressures begin to drive technological change.

Contemporary automobiles have become incredibly complicated and expensive to produce, says Hart. In part that's because carmakers have tried to reduce emissions and improve fuel efficiency by tinkering with the old design instead of thinking fresh. "Rather than taking the approach that the environment is just an added cost, the hypercar starts from a different premise. It looks for ways to deliver the same function at less cost and with a quantum leap improvement for the environment. That's a winning strategy."

Similar strategies are likely to arise as other industries face environmental challenges in a global economy, says Hart. "The environmental angle hasn't been a driver of technology in the past, but it will be in the future. Industry by industry, you can see the same opening fissure." Companies that adapt to growing demands for "sustainability" will flourish, while other industries—mining, for example—may face fundamental long-term change. Says Hart: "It's a gigantic strategic opportunity for entrepreneurs and industries that have vision and the guts to act on it."

Hypercar Center
Rocky Mountain Institute
970.927.3128 or hypercar@rmi.org
www.rmi.org/hypercar/

Stuart Hart
University of Michigan Business School
313.763.6820



National campaign finance scandals dominate the headlines. But big money rules state politics too. A new online center for journalists will enable local reporters to follow the money.

Reporting on campaign finance at the state level is hard work. Often the records are stored on paper at the state capitol, and reporters must examine hundreds of documents page by page to unravel the hidden connections. In Illinois, researchers have to fill out individual requests for each document, so that any serious investigation leaves behind a blizzard of “D3” forms. Many news organizations with small staffs simply can’t invest the time, so they don’t do the stories that would shed light on which donors support local candidates and what they expect in return.

Now that’s changing. State-level projects throughout the Midwest, including Illinois, are creating campaign finance databases, many of them funded by Joyce Foundation grants. Now, with the help of a two-year, \$342,000 grant, Investigative Reporters and Editors will pull together state as well as federal data to create an online Campaign Finance Information Center.

The connection is a natural one for IRE. The professional journalists' group, with 3,500 members, currently trains reporters to use online sources through its National Institute for Computer-Assisted Reporting, which will actually operate the center.

With the state projects already underway, IRE will try to get the new databases standardized to make them easy for reporters to learn and use. Standardization will also enable reporters to investigate the influence of big donors with interests that cross state lines. Says IRE executive director Brant Houston, "If you can link up across states, you can get much more information on who the big wheelers and dealers are nationwide. We found a lot of out-of-state contributions to the governor's race in Connecticut, for example—it's good to know who's coming in from the outside."

Standardizing records also makes it easier to link data on contributions to information on contracts, Houston notes—"not to say that they're necessarily doing anything illegal, but to show how the system works. So far reporters have been very good at telling the 'quid' part—what the contributions are—but with the electronic database we should be able to talk about the 'quo'—what they got in exchange."

The Joyce grant will enable IRE to pull together new databases from midwestern states as they become available as well as archive existing databases. IRE expects the center to begin operations in early fall. Much of the information will be available to the public through the group's web site. IRE will also offer training and assistance to its members and customized services to news organizations on a fee-for-service basis.

Brant Houston, IRE
573.882.2042
www.ire.org and www.nicar.org

School reform has focused on improving the academic performance of low-achieving students, many of them minorities, in city schools. But, in a little-noticed but disturbing pattern, minority students are woefully under-represented at the other end, among top scorers on national achievement tests. It's time to do something about it.

The Joyce Foundation has awarded a three-year, \$150,000 grant to help establish a National Task Force on Minority High Achievement. The grant to the College Entrance Examination Board will enable it to bring together scholars and national leaders, including Henry Louis Gates of Harvard, Bruce Alberts of the National Academy of Sciences, and Raul Yzaguirre of the National Council of La Raza, to recommend strategies for increasing the numbers of high-achieving minority students.

The problem facing the Task Force is illustrated by scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), which the College Board administers each year to college-bound students. In 1995, non-Asian minority students made up 5 percent of those scoring above 1200



© 1989, Marc PoKempner/Impact Visuals

and only 3 percent of those above 1400 (the top combined score, rarely achieved, is 1600). Nearly one-third of the nation's under-18 population that year were minority children other than Asian-Americans.

High scores on the SAT and similar tests not only identify academic achievers. They also help determine who gets into the nation's most selective colleges, which in turn affects students' occupational and economic prospects. "We can't integrate leadership positions in our society without a large increase in high-achieving black, Native American and Latino students," says project director L. Scott Miller.

Most school reformers have looked the other way, focusing on low-achieving students. That's important, says Miller, but not enough. "If you start with the most disadvantaged kids and the lowest achievers, it's hard to think about much more. In working on the education of minority children, we've been so preoccupied with pulling up the bottom that other important objectives can get crowded out."

Task Force co-chair Eugene Cota-Robles, Professor Emeritus of Microbiology at the University of California at Santa Cruz, has long advocated increasing opportunities for minorities in science. “I’m concerned that people might think we’re trying to foster elitism,” he says. “We’re not. We’re trying to foster the development of talent.” New evidence suggests that broader school reform strategies are beginning to pay off in higher test scores, says Cota-Robles. “We hope to be able to winnow out the successful strategies and bring them to the attention of the public.”

The Task Force will look at school-based strategies like curriculum and instructional practices, but also economic and cultural barriers to student achievement. Miller cites research showing that high-achieving Asian-American students tend to study in groups, whereas many high-achieving African-American students study alone. Studying in groups may be a better learning strategy, but it also suggests that peer networks among Asian-American students see academic achievement as more socially acceptable, even valuable, than do other students.

“We need to explore ways in which family and institutional supports for education differ,” says Task Force co-chair Edmund Gordon, John W. Musser Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Yale. “Clearly many of our minority students can do better.” While some people have expressed apprehension about yet another project focusing on achievement gaps between whites and minorities, Gordon says, “when they hear we’re actually trying to do something to reduce these gaps, they become more sympathetic.”

The Task Force expects to report its findings in the second year of the project. It will also establish a clearinghouse on minority achievement issues, with information available through a web site, and organize meetings to raise public awareness of the problem and potential solutions. Other funders include the Exxon Foundation and the George Gund Foundation.

L. Scott Miller
College Entrance Examination Board
212.713.8000

As states work to craft welfare policies that reward people who work without destroying those who can't, several Joyce-funded projects will track the results.

Joyce grants will help fund evaluations of welfare reform in Chicago and Cleveland, along with a major study at Michigan State University that is expected to shed light on how employers are reacting to the policy changes. The new grants follow previously announced support for similar evaluations in Wisconsin and Michigan. Since last year, the Foundation has committed over \$4 million in grants for research and policy development related to welfare reform.

Chicago connection

In Chicago, Professor Lindsay Chase-Lansdale at the University of Chicago Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies will follow the experience of welfare families over five years. Her team will collaborate with researchers in Boston and Baltimore led by nationally known scholars including William Julius Wilson of Harvard. The researchers will survey 750 families in each city, some on welfare and some in low-paying jobs. It will track how each group fares economically—getting and losing jobs, moving on and off welfare, and using social services and job training. It will watch how children and youth fare and how neighborhoods with large numbers of low-income people react. The Chicago research is funded by a three-year, \$360,000 Joyce grant.

Chase-Lansdale says the research should help policymakers understand which families can cope with the new environment and which can't. "For those who do fine, we want to know what about them enables them to cope—work history, family functioning, social net-

works, talent, motivation, and other factors. For those who need more help to find jobs, we can help policy-makers understand what they need in the way of investment and support. And for those who face too many challenges to function under this system—who have disabled children, or poor education, or emotional problems—it should help us understand whether these are the people who should be exempted from time limits and what type of safety net should be in place for them.”

Focus on implementation

A related research effort organized by the New York-based Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation will focus on Cleveland, along with Los Angeles, Miami and Philadelphia, to track the implementation of welfare policy changes and their impact on poor neighborhoods. The Cleveland research, conducted in partnership with Case Western Reserve University's Professor Claudia Coultou, is funded by a \$450,000 three-year Joyce grant.

Research will help identify what causes some people to do well and some to fail, and help policymakers craft appropriate responses.

Project director Gordon Berlin says researchers hope to help policymakers and community leaders understand how such policies as time limits and workforce participation requirements are implemented. And they'll track the effects on neighborhoods. They'll watch to see whether, for example, aid cutoffs will pull money out of inner-city areas and force grocery and clothing stores to close, or whether more people will have jobs and boost the area's overall economic well-being. But they also want to know whether some neighborhoods have resources, such as local employers or social services, that help people cope. Researchers will track the employment and income of families over time, watching whether aid checks

How Will Reform Affect Children?

One out of six children in America—more than eleven million children—live in poverty, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Reform advocates argue that welfare changes will push more parents into the workforce and increase family income. Critics insist that welfare cutbacks will land more children in poverty. How can Americans judge who's right?

Under the welfare law passed in 1996, states are responsible for tracking how welfare policies affect poverty among children. Wendell Primus, who resigned as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to protest President Clinton's signing of the welfare bill, will direct a project at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities to help states develop ways to measure child poverty.

A key issue, says Primus, is how states measure family income. Some measures leave out non-cash benefits, such as food stamps, health care,

and subsidized housing. If only cash income is counted, more families fall below poverty. But non-cash benefits can be worth hundreds of dollars, and make a big difference in the lives of poor families. Leaving them out thus effectively understates the impact government programs have had on the lives of the poor. The issue is especially important now, because cuts in food stamps account for about half the total cuts in the welfare bill and are likely to have a major impact on many poor families. Says Primus: "If states, in making their estimates of how welfare reform affects child poverty rates, don't include the impact of food stamp cuts, that would understate the impact of the bill." His project will help the Department of Health and Human Services develop appropriate measures of the impact of welfare reforms on poverty among children.

Wendell Primus
Center on Budget and
Policy Priorities
202.408.1080

are replaced by wages, and whether people use training or placement programs to make the transition. Like Chase-Lansdale, Berlin says his research will help identify what causes some people to do well and some to fail, and help policymakers craft appropriate responses. And both researchers add that the multi-city perspective will give policymakers important information on what strategies are working. Both projects are expected to last five years, but interim reports will update policymakers on key findings.

How will employers respond?

A key factor in the success of welfare reform is how employers respond. Michigan State University labor economist Harry Holzer will use a \$240,436 two-year grant to survey Detroit-area employers. He'll ask whether they have hired people off welfare, whether they are willing to do so, and whether incentives such as tax credits would affect their decisions. Holzer will contact the same firms again in 1999 to find out what they've done and to evaluate whether changes in the labor market—a rise in unemployment, for example—have affected job opportunities.

“Labor markets are tight right now, so this is the best possible environment for moving people to work,” says Holzer. But previous research by Holzer and others suggests that demand for low-skilled workers has been dropping as a consequence of technological change, workplace reorganization, and international trade. That leaves Holzer pessimistic that there will be enough jobs for people coming into the workforce. “If there aren't, we need to figure out how to generate those jobs. There might be some relatively low-cost interventions that will work—job placement efforts, small amounts of training, tax credits, or wage subsidies. Or it might be that none of these will generate sufficient numbers of jobs, and we'll have to think in terms of public sector employment.”

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale
Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies
University of Chicago, 773.702.9083

Gordon Berlin, MDRC, 212.532.3200

Harry Holzer
Michigan State University
Department of Economics
517.355.8320

Education

Setting Standards Pays Off in Student Achievement

Setting clear standards for what students need to know—and making them stick—can be tough medicine. But Milwaukee schools are finding that it pays off in student achievement.

Standards developed by educators and citizens with the assistance of the Council for Basic Education, a Joyce grantee, are being used to evaluate Milwaukee students' performance. Initial tests in March 1995 found an embarrassing 79 percent of high school juniors unable to pass a math test keyed to the new

backed them up with curriculum reform and staff development, and the comprehensive strategy made the difference. Says CBE assistant director Amy Stempel: "If you have a consistent set of expectations about what students need to achieve, that should drive all decisions within the district. Resource allocation, scheduling, curriculum, teacher training; these all need to be mutually supportive."

The Council received a \$100,000 Joyce grant in March to continue its work with Cleveland

"If you have a consistent set of expectations about what students need to achieve, that should drive all decisions within the district."

standards. Students and teachers set about improving the results. By the end of summer school of senior year, 97 percent had passed.

Standards alone aren't enough. Cynthia Ellwood, the schools' director of educational services, says the district

educators and local leaders to develop standards for that city's students.

Cynthia Betances
Council for Basic
Education
202.347.4171
www.c-b-e.org

Gun Violence

Can't Get Away from "Squash It!"

"Squash It!," the public service campaign urging urban young folks to turn away from street violence, turned up all over television this spring. Dr. Jay Winsten of the Harvard School of Public Health, who created the campaign under a grant from the Joyce Foundation, is conducting surveys to judge the impact.

The spots, which feature rap artists, television stars and athletes, were featured on this year's Grammy Awards and during the March NCAA men's basketball tournament. They also aired on Fox TV affiliates throughout March, as well as during screenings of the movie "Gridlock'd," which

featured murdered rap star Tupac Shakur.

In one spot basketball star Charles O'Bannon of UCLA says: "When trouble steps to you, if you react, it could cost you your life. Make the right choice: walk away. You'll get the respect you deserve and live to tell about it. So, yo, squash the drama. Squash It!"

Winsten, who is credited with popularizing the notion of "designated driver" as a strategy for reducing drunk driving, developed "Squash It!" as a similar strategy to reduce youth gun violence.

Working with Louis Harris and Associates, Winsten plans to survey teenagers nationally in late spring to evaluate the impact of the "Squash It!" message on youth culture and individual behavior.

Terri Mendoza
Harvard School of Public Health, Center for Health Communication
617.432.1038
www.hsph.harvard.edu

Charles O'Bannon:
"Make the right choice: walk away. Squash the drama. Squash It!"



Needed: Better Data on Firearm Injuries

Reducing gun violence requires solid information on the size of the problem. Yet there is no national system to track non-fatal firearm injuries. The states aren't doing the job either, according to a

is no national system for tracking the possibly 100,000 non-fatal firearm injuries.”

A Joyce-funded project at the Medical College of Wisconsin tracking firearm homicides in Milwaukee sug-

“There is no national system for tracking the possibly 100,000 non-fatal firearm injuries.”

survey released in April by the Joyce-funded HELP Network, a coalition of medical professionals that works to reduce gun violence.

Nearly one-third of states have no system for tracking firearm injuries, and overall state reporting systems are uncoordinated and incomplete, the survey found. Of the 45 states that responded, 15 have no firearm injury tracking system. Those who do often fail to collect information on the circumstances or the type of firearm involved.

Dr. Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, HELP Network president, noted that national systems track such rare diseases as diphtheria, yet “there

gests how tracking can help. The study by Dr. Stephen Hargarten found that inexpensive, short-barrelled, small-caliber handguns were used in most homicides and suicides. The information led to proposed legislation to regulate the sale of those weapons.

Dr. Hargarten adds that reporting systems would make it possible to monitor the impact of such policies as mandated safety features or changes in laws on concealed carrying of guns.

Emile LeBrun
HELP Network
773.880.8120

Dr. Stephen Hargarten
Medical College of
Wisconsin
414.257.5525

Anti-Racism Exhibit Hits the Road

The brutal beating of a young African-American boy in a white neighborhood has prompted Chicagoans once again to agonize over the persistence and brutal effects of racism on the city's children. At the Children's Museum, a highly successful exhibit aiming to help kids deal with prejudice is getting ready to go on the road.

"Face to Face: Dealing with Prejudice and Discrimination" features an interactive video of a lunchroom scene, where children can suggest

American history. The exhibits drew on real situations children themselves report experiencing, with consultation from child development experts and others about giving children tools to recognize and respond to prejudice and discrimination. The project was funded by a 1994 \$175,000 Joyce grant.

The Museum recently announced plans to develop a traveling exhibit, beginning in 1999, which will visit museums at nine cities in the United States and

The exhibit features an interactive video where children can suggest appropriate reactions to the rejection often encountered by new or "different" students.

appropriate reactions to the rejection often encountered by new or "different" students. Also included: a game show called "Name that Stereotype," a schoolbus filled with name-calling, and displays on the difficulties ethnic minorities have faced throughout

Canada. The exhibit will be bilingual and tailored to deal with local concerns in each of the cities it visits.

Darchelle Garner
or Adria Goodson
Chicago Children's
Museum
312.464.7677
or 464-7670

New Focus on IDAs

Individual Development Accounts, which encourage poor people to build assets by matching their savings, are drawing increased attention as a potential anti-poverty strategy. Twelve states have included IDA provisions in their welfare reform plans, according to Robert Friedman, chairman of the Corporation for Enterprise Development. More are expected to follow, Friedman says, as states take advantage of IDA provisions built into the 1996 welfare reform bill.

IDAs were first developed under a series of Joyce grants to CFED and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University in St. Louis. Joyce has also funded demonstration efforts by the Women's Self-Employment Project in Chicago, Eastside Community Investments in Indianapolis, and ADVOCAP in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Overall, the Foundation has invested \$1.9 million to support development and testing of IDAs as an anti-poverty strategy.

People get out of poverty by accumulating assets, notes Professor Michael Sherraden, project director at Washington University. Federal tax policies, especially the home mortgage deduction and tax exemptions for retirement savings, help middle-class people build assets. But poor people generally pay too little in taxes to qualify for such benefits. Under the IDA scheme, participants' savings are matched by a financial institution, government agency, foundation or other funder. Savings can only be withdrawn for such purposes as home purchase, education, or small business startup.

CFED is organizing a \$12 million national demonstration involving eight to twelve sites with a total of 2,000 accounts. Besides Joyce, other funders include the Ford and Mott Foundations and Fannie Mae.

Robert Friedman
Corporation for
Enterprise Development
415.495.2333
ida@cfed.org

Connie Evans
Women's Self-
Employment Project
312.606-8255

Getting the Word Out

Citizens in 40 congressional districts will meet with their congressional representatives this spring to talk through their growing concern about the role private money plays in the nation's politics. It's the second phase of a project by the national League of Women Voters Education Fund and the Harwood Group, a public affairs consulting firm.

Small groups in six cities last summer developed a set of proposed steps to make the campaign system simpler, fairer, and more open. The proposals are outlined in *Political Fortunes*, released in December.

The second phase will reach into congressional districts in the Chicago and Los Angeles areas, as well as Massachusetts and Washington state. Citizens will come together in three sessions to talk about their concerns and meet with

their members of Congress, who have already been briefed by project staff.

Meanwhile, two new tools are available on campaign finance. The Chicago Video Project has produced a twelve-minute tape, funded by the Joyce Foundation, on money and politics in Illinois. It documents both the state's wide-open system and proposals for reforming it.

Bringing campaign finance information to cyberspace is the task of the Benton Foundation's new web site, Destination Democracy. The interactive web site offers a broad look at campaign finance issues as well as information about current events and pending legislation.

Sean Treglia
Harwood Group
301.656.3669

Bruce Orenstein
Chicago Video Project
312.666.0195

Benton Foundation
www.destinationdemocracy.org

GrantsApproved

The following grants were approved at the March 27, 1997 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Academic Development Institute
Lincoln, Illinois \$130,000

For pilot project designed to help a group of Chicago public schools to develop and test parental involvement goals, strategies, and evaluation criteria (2 yrs.)

Alverno College
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 543,000

For its Assessing Learning Project that trains teachers in new ways of assessing student achievement at the middle and high school levels in Milwaukee (3 yrs.)

Chicago Association of Local School Councils
Chicago, Illinois 100,000

For strengthening the skills needed by elected local school councils to carry out effectively their educational planning, program evaluation, budgeting, community outreach, and staff hiring responsibilities (2 yrs.)

Chicago Panel on School Policy
Chicago, Illinois 125,000

For programs to evaluate certain Chicago public school reform initiatives, study the effects of student mobility, and foster increased community involvement in school activities

College Entrance Examination Board
New York, New York 150,000

For development of the National Task Force on Minority High Achievement (3 yrs.)

Council for Basic Education
Washington, DC 100,000

To work with the Cleveland Public Schools, the teachers union, parents and civic leaders to align student assessments with newly created academic standards and to train principals and teachers on ways to incorporate the new standards into the curriculum (2 yrs.)

Cross City Campaign for Urban School Reform
Chicago, Illinois 250,000

Support for school reform leaders from Chicago and other cities to link reform strategies, insights, and experiences in order to improve urban school systems (2 yrs.)

Designs for Change
Chicago, Illinois 780,000

For policy reform initiatives aimed at the restructuring and improvement of public education systems in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee (3 yrs.)

Education Writers Association
Washington, DC 200,510

For training and research programs to help Midwest reporters enrich their understanding of school reform issues in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee (3 yrs.)

Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois 100,000

To develop new materials and instructional methods for helping public school teachers address issues of racism and bigotry with their students (2 yrs.)

Institute for Responsive Education
Boston, Massachusetts 475,000

To assist administrators, teachers, and parents to implement a model for restructuring schools in Cleveland and Milwaukee (2 yrs.)

Latino Institute
Chicago, Illinois 80,000

For project to develop strategies for alleviating chronic school overcrowding in predominantly Latino neighborhoods and reducing the high dropout rate among Latino high school students

Metropolitan Planning Council
Chicago, Illinois 35,000

For coalition-building and public information campaign on school funding and tax reform issues in Illinois

Neighborhood Capital Budget Group
Chicago, Illinois 125,000

To analyze the Chicago Public Schools' capital improvement plans and to create partnerships between local school councils and community development corporations in order to improve school facilities (2 yrs.)

Northwestern University, School of Education and Social Policy
Evanston, Illinois 50,000

For project to evaluate and critique the impact of new school finance strategies in Illinois

The University of Chicago, Department of Education
Chicago, Illinois 771,373

To support the Consortium on Chicago School Research in its efforts to conduct and disseminate research on Chicago school reform (3 yrs.)

Total Education \$4,014,883

Employment

Jane Addams Resource Corporation
Chicago, Illinois \$337,697

To develop improved pre-employment screening tests for entry-level jobs and to improve its capacity to track and evaluate the progress of its students (3 yrs.)

Center for Law and Education, Inc.
Washington, DC 300,000

For efforts to reform vocational education and school-to-work policies in the Midwest (2 yrs.)

Center on Budget and
Policy Priorities
Washington, DC 138,500

To work with states to develop better measurements of state poverty levels and to promote state efforts to increase employment among low-income fathers of children on welfare

Corporation for Enterprise
Development
Washington, DC 225,000

To develop a national demonstration to test and evaluate the effectiveness of Individual Development Accounts in helping low-income families move out of poverty (2 yrs.)

Family Impact Seminar
Washington, DC 237,065

To organize meetings of welfare administrators from Midwest states to share information, strategies, and advice about implementing new welfare reform policies, and to disseminate information on strategies developed (2 yrs.)

Institute for Social and Economic
Development
Iowa City, Iowa 90,000

For an evaluation of Iowa's Family Development and Self-Sufficiency welfare reform initiative

Jobs for the Future
Boston, Massachusetts 30,000

To publish and disseminate a report investigating lessons from school-to-work that can be applied to welfare-to-work programs

Manpower Demonstration
Research Corporation
New York, New York 450,000

To include Cleveland in its study of the effects of welfare policy changes in four urban areas (3 yrs.)

Michigan State University,
Department of Economics
East Lansing, Michigan 240,436

To survey employers in the greater Detroit area about their experiences with filling entry-level jobs, the factors they consider in making hiring decisions, and what kinds of incentives might lead them to hire more welfare recipients (2 yrs.)

New Hope Project, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 60,000

To study other employment and training programs to improve the effectiveness of its staff in assisting low-income families to move above the poverty line

Northern Illinois University,
Office for Social Policy Research
DeKalb, Illinois 178,291

To disseminate and educate the public and policymakers about the Midwest regional job gap report and its implications for state welfare reform initiatives

The University of Chicago,
Irving B. Harris Graduate School
of Public Policy Studies
Chicago, Illinois 360,000

For an investigation of the effects of welfare reform on the social and economic well-being of low-income families in Chicago, to be conducted jointly with researchers at Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities (3 yrs.)

Total Employment \$2,646,989

Environment

American Farmland Trust

Washington, DC \$62,900

For a project to establish quantifiable environmental and economic benefits from preserving farmland

CAMP, Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio 180,000

To complete a study of synthetic toxic chemicals that contain chlorine and an inventory of the largest contributors of toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes and to launch an effort to reduce some of those sources (2 yrs.)

Campaign for a Sustainable Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 70,000

To work with environmental organizations to examine how public and private job creation efforts can encourage the development of jobs, particularly in the central city, that have a positive impact on the environment and are family-supporting and sustainable over time

Citizens Action Coalition Education Fund, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana 75,000

To advocate for environmental protections as the electric utility industry is restructured in Indiana

Citizens for a Better Environment

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 122,500

For activities of the Citizens Commission for Clean Air in the Lake Michigan Basin, a partnership of environmental organizations pursuing air quality improvements by promoting sustainable energy and transportation systems (18 mos.)

Clean Sites, Inc.

Alexandria, Virginia 120,000

For work to reduce toxic pollution in the Great Lakes basin by negotiating pollution prevention agreements with the iron and steelmaking industries around Lake Michigan

Community Information Exchange

Washington, DC 117,242

To develop and disseminate case studies documenting environmentally sustainable community development initiatives that have brought jobs and economic growth to low-income communities (18 mos.)

Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Washington, DC 75,000

To promote the reform of federal laws that contribute to disinvestment in urban areas and encourage suburban sprawl (18 mos.)

Land Information Access Association

Traverse City, Michigan 115,000

To complete a computerized system to inform public officials and citizens about how land-use decisions affect natural resources and the quality of life in their communities (2 yrs.)

Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, Illinois 75,000

To develop regional consensus on the Chicago area's transportation needs and present recommendations to federal and state decision-makers

Mid-Michigan Environmental Action Council

Lansing, Michigan 109,500

To analyze and promote the economic, regulatory, environmental, and marketing advantages of pollution prevention in the dry-cleaning industry (2 yrs.)

National Pollution Prevention Roundtable

Washington, DC 60,000

To commission a study of how to track the use of toxic materials in manufacturing processes

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

New York, New York 100,000

For research on costs associated with sprawling regional land use

Rocky Mountain Institute

Snowmass, Colorado 215,000

To complete a project on the policy and environmental implications of the "hyper-car," a lightweight, fuel-efficient car, and to explore corporate sustainability (2 yrs.)

The Tides Center, National Campaign for Pesticide Policy Reform

Washington, DC 50,000

To represent an environmental and public health perspective in debates on the implementation of a new federal law that regulates pesticides

University of Michigan, Great Lakes Radio Consortium

Ann Arbor, Michigan 150,000

For coverage of Great Lakes regional environmental policy issues (2 yrs.)

Total Environment \$1,697,142

Gun Violence

Boys & Girls Clubs of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois \$215,000

For project in partnership with Chicago's Mount Sinai Hospital to determine if providing social services to young violent trauma patients reduces the likelihood of their further violent behavior and injuries (2 yrs.)

Uhlich Children's Home

Chicago, Illinois 136,000

Support for HELP for Survivors, an organization of survivors of gun violence, for their work on reducing the epidemic of gun violence (18 mos.)

University of Pennsylvania Medical Center

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 60,672

Planning grant for a program to develop trauma surgeons as leaders in the public health effort to reduce firearm-related injuries and deaths (9 mos.)

Violence Policy Center

Washington, DC 221,000

To develop and coordinate a media strategy for the national effort to reduce gun violence (2 yrs.)

Total Gun Violence \$632,672

Money and Politics

Brennan Center for Justice

New York, New York \$65,000

To support through litigation Wisconsin's right to regulate the financing of issue advertising designed to affect the outcome of elections

Citizens Policy Center

Cleveland, Ohio 270,000

For efforts to reform Ohio's campaign finance laws (2 yrs.)

Georgetown University, Department of Government

Washington, DC 66,850

For research project to examine the attitudes, motives, and behaviors of individuals who contribute to congressional candidates and to assess the likely behavior of donors under various campaign finance reform scenarios

Investigative Reporters and Editors

Columbia, Missouri 342,000

To establish and make available to reporters, reform activists, and scholars an online Campaign Finance Information Center, a permanent, continuously updated repository of state campaign finance data and related public records (2 yrs.)

Wisconsin's Environmental Decade Institute, Inc.,

Wisconsin Democracy Campaign

Madison, Wisconsin 250,000

For efforts to reform Wisconsin's campaign finance system (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics \$993,850

Culture

Ebony Talent Associates Creative Arts Foundation

Chicago, Illinois \$45,000

To promote the work of African-American playwrights and to expand its marketing efforts

Redmoon Theater

Chicago, Illinois 25,000

Support for small theater that produces neighborhood-based collaborative theater in minority communities

Total Culture \$70,000

Special Opportunities

Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Washington, DC \$150,000

To analyze the tax systems of select Midwest states and develop tax-reform, revenue-raising plans to help pay for adequate social programs and to help make state tax systems fairer for middle- and low-income families (2 yrs.)

Total Special Opportunities \$150,000

**Total Grants Approved
\$10,205,536**

The Joyce Foundation supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes region and to enable its people to live free of violence and poverty, with 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 safety 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.

The Joyce Foundation
135 South LaSalle Street
Suite 4010
Chicago, Illinois 60603

312.782.2464 Telephone
312.782.4160 Fax
info@joycefdn.org E-Mail
Editor: Mary O'Connell