

JOHNS HOPKINS

I n s t i t u t e

for Policy
Studies

Celebrating 20 Years

PROJECTS AND
PROGRAMS 2006–2007

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Dear Colleagues

In my mind, the best way to get to know an organization is through the work it does and what motivates its staff – why they do the work they do.

Projects and Programs provides our answers to these questions. In these pages, you will find synopses of every research project, educational program, and technical assistance activity of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) faculty and staff during the 2006-07 fiscal year. These synopses are brief enough to be read in a minute or two, but substantive enough to give you a pretty good idea of the policy questions driving the work, the approach being taken, and findings to date. This report covers the many ways in which IPS researchers help to shape the public policy debate: through our presentations at national meetings and conferences; through coverage in local and national media; and through our various seminar series.

These descriptions speak volumes about the importance of the issues we consider and the quality of the work and the staff at IPS. I invite you to follow up with me or my colleagues about any activity described in these pages. In fact, this will be one measure of whether *Projects and Programs* has fulfilled its mission.

Sandra J. Newman
IPS Director
Fall 2007

THE JOHNS HOPKINS INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES

The Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) is the focal point for public policy research and teaching at The Johns Hopkins University. IPS's mission is to advance knowledge, elevate debate, and strengthen public policy with the goal of protecting vulnerable populations, strengthening communities, and promoting the transition from dependence to self-sufficiency. IPS is dedicated to the analysis of public problems and the identification of potential solutions to them. We seek to improve the response of government and the private sector locally, nationally, and internationally to such challenges as poverty, human resource investment, and urban and regional change.

IPS is guided by the beliefs that better information can lead to improved policy action, and that solutions to public problems often require the involvement of public institutions, as well as private institutions and individual citizens. Two key themes in the work at IPS are the programs and policies that assist people to make the transition from dependency to productive citizenship, and the policies and programs that make that transition possible.

We carry out our work in Baltimore, throughout the country, and abroad through a combination of: (1) policy-oriented research; (2) the Master of Arts in Public Policy Program; (3) dissemination of research findings and analysis through seminars, briefings, and other public education; and (4) implementation assistance.

IPS has a distinguished 45-member staff of economists, sociologists, political scientists, policy analysts, and policy practitioners. It also has an extensive network of international contacts and activities, as well as close working relationships with policy officials at the national, state, and local levels.

IPS benefits from its context as part of a premier private university, and has stimulated an interdisciplinary network of scholars across Johns Hopkins that shares the interests of IPS in policy issues. Many of our faculty members hold joint appointments in other university departments, and departmental colleagues hold appointments at IPS. We also benefit from our location in Baltimore, the locus of some of the nation's most vexing policy problems and most innovative policy solutions. IPS takes pride in blending concrete service to its local community with active engagement in national and international policy debates. These service activities help provide a practical grounding for our policy research, while offering valuable insights to policymakers in the Baltimore region.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND

“What are we aiming at? The encouragement of research...and the advancement of individual scholars, who, by their excellence, will advance the sciences they pursue, and the society where they dwell.”

Daniel Coit Gilman
Founding President
The Johns Hopkins University

Project: **ABELL AWARD IN URBAN POLICY**

Sponsor: The Abell Foundation

Status: Annual

IPS Staff: Sandra Newman, Kevin Sottak

Purpose and Approach

The Abell Award in Urban Policy is an annual competition for the best student paper that provides a cogent analysis of a critical policy issue facing the City of Baltimore and proposes well-reasoned, feasible solutions. The competition is open to matriculated students at all Baltimore-area colleges and universities. The submissions are blind-reviewed by a panel of distinguished judges. The first prize award is \$4,000, and the second prize award is \$1,000. The winning papers are distributed to key policymakers and opinion leaders and are posted on the IPS and Abell Foundation websites.

Results

First place was awarded to Lainie Rutkow and Emma Tsui, doctoral students at the Bloomberg School of Public Health, for their paper, “An Integrated Approach to Recovery from Drug Addiction: Creating Linkages Between Drug Treatment and Employment Services in Baltimore,” which focused on the vocational needs of recovering addicts, which have been shown to be critical to long-term recovery from drug addiction. Previous topics include: strategies for reusing vacant properties; youth violence prevention; zero-tolerance school discipline policies and police tactics; reducing the Latina teen birth rate; and reducing the city’s infant mortality rate.

Project: **ACADEMY FOR COLLEGE AND CAREER EXPLORATION**

Sponsor: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Abell Foundation, Strauss Foundation, Blaustein Philanthropic Foundation, and the Open Society Institute – Baltimore through the Fund for Educational Excellence

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marion Pines, Irene Hechler, and Michael Schaeffer

Purpose and Approach

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, in partnership with several Baltimore-based donors, granted \$20 million to the Baltimore City Public Schools to create smaller learning environments for high school students. Part of this initiative envisioned creating six to eight new “Innovation High Schools.”

The Sar Levitan Center at the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies and the Mayor’s Office of Employment Development partnered in developing the proposal to create and operate an Innovation High School, the Academy for College and Career Exploration (ACCE), the mission of which is to help Baltimore high school students develop a love of learning, a constructive direction for their lives, and confidence in their own abilities to succeed. The school’s educational philosophy, grounded in the blending of high-quality, standards-based curricula with “real-world” applications and experiences, promotes the delivery of instruction that is individualized, competency-based, and focused on helping students plan for and achieve successful roles in society.

Students have the opportunity to participate in many college and career-focused activities, including internships, career training labs, and a menu of activities on the ACCE campus and at partner locations across the city. The program is year-round, offering summer activities (employment and remediation), and runs on a 9:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. schedule. This schedule enables students to participate in a new course offering, “21st Century Careers,” and a rich variety of the arts in the “Careers in the Arts” course, as well as participate in a variety of service learning projects.

ACCE opened in September 2004 with 150 students and added an additional 100 students in the fall of 2005. In 2006 the school relocated to the Robert Poole School Building in Hampden and currently has an enrollment of 260 students. The Johns Hopkins University Office of Social Concern has been an active partner of the school, with undergraduates involved in coaching SAT preparation classes and planning advanced math classes for the next academic year. Other partners include the Mayor’s Office of Employment Development, Baltimore City Community College, the Baltimore Workforce Investment Board, and the city government.

Results and Publications

Pines, M., I. Hechler, and M. Schaeffer (2005). “Baltimore’s Innovation High Schools 2004-2005: Introducing New Era Academy, Baltimore Freedom Academy, Academy for College and Career Exploration, Baltimore Talent Development High School.” Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies, mimeo.

Project: ADMINISTRATIVE COST SHARING IN THE BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Sponsor: Abell Foundation through Baltimore Efficiency and Economy Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marsha R.B. Schachtel

Purpose and Approach

In the continuing search for efficiencies in their operations, local governments in the Baltimore metropolitan area are looking at cooperation, both within local government and among localities.

Within the boundaries of Baltimore City and the five metropolitan counties, administrative functions are carried out by not only the general governments, but also the school systems, community colleges, and sometimes libraries. Within several of the counties, most notably Carroll County, town governments also support administrative infrastructure. A number of the localities have been experimenting with structural changes that allow them to perform services such as printing, warehousing, and training on behalf of other units of government, and with the collaborative purchasing of goods and services, including banking, intra-locally. Through the Baltimore Metropolitan Council's Baltimore Regional Cooperative Purchasing Committee, the localities (including school systems) have also achieved cost savings by combining requirements into intergovernmental cooperative contracts.

The leaders of the local governments in the metropolitan area agree that they can build on these initiatives and learn from each other and best practices elsewhere about proven cooperative approaches to administrative efficiency. Toward that end, their administrative representatives were convened in spring 2005 to discuss their experiences and explore options.

Results

Participants in the roundtable agreed to continue to further explore these issues: a collaboratively managed service bureau to perform tasks on behalf of several agencies, and opportunities for savings related to school design and construction.

Project: **THE BALTIMORE POLICY PROJECT**

Status: Annual

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman, Amy Robie, and Laura Vernon-Russell

Purpose and Approach

Each year, first-semester public policy graduate students in the course “Policy Analysis for the Real World” at IPS conduct an in-depth study of a timely policy issue facing the City of Baltimore. At the end of the semester, students present their findings at a formal briefing for policymakers, staff of city agencies, community development organizations, local foundations, and faculty. In the spring, their written report is published in the IPS *Occasional Paper Series*.

The fall 2006 project examined “Abandoned Property in Baltimore: Considerations for Public Investment Priorities.” Since the city doesn’t have sufficient resources to address all abandoned properties simultaneously, the project explored alternative targeting criteria.

Results

Across a sample of 29 micro-neighborhoods in Baltimore (measured by census block groups), the analysis found little support for a consistent relationship between multiple measures of “neighborhood health” and the degree of concentration of abandonment. The strongest relationship observed was between the likelihood of abandonment and poor neighborhood health, on the one hand, and the type of housing stock, on the other. Houses built after the 1920s, with natural light, front yards or porches and property line fencing were less likely to fall into abandonment or to be located in distressed areas. This study also did not detect a single “threshold” or “tipping point” in the number of abandoned properties beyond which neighborhood health is dramatically worse, nor a consistent association between neighborhood health and the type of abandoned property (e.g., vacant lot; vacant properties in tax arrears). Although complete trend data were not available, there also was little evidence of a relationship between neighborhood health and an increase, or decrease, in the number of abandoned units in the neighborhood over time.

In a few neighborhoods, dead end streets, major streets or highways, or vacant lots appear to buffer healthier areas from the negative spillover effects from distressed areas. Perhaps extremely distressed areas are circumscribed “hot spots” that are prime targets for intervention. Some of these “hot spots” are already slated for attention by the city in its Strategic Neighborhood Action Plans.

Publications

Master’s Students in Public Policy (2007). “Abandoned Property in Baltimore: Considerations for Public Investment Priorities.” IPS *Occasional Paper* #31. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies.

A complete list of IPS *Occasional Papers*, including the Baltimore Policy Project reports, appears at the end of this publication.

Project: CITY OF FREDERICK HOPE VI EVALUATION

Sponsor: Housing Authority of the City of Frederick

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Joseph Harkness, Nina Castells, Teague Lyons, Anthony Quinn, Rachel Wright, and Amy Robie

Purpose and Approach

HOPE VI is a federal program that aims at putting a new face on public housing by replacing the most distressed projects with newer and more attractive housing. It also attempts to de-concentrate subsidized housing by promoting the development of additional housing at scattered sites.

This project is a five-year evaluation of Frederick, Maryland's HOPE VI effort, which involves the demolition of 146 units in two public housing projects, and their replacement with 95 townhomes. An additional 200 affordable units will also be built throughout the city. Using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods, the evaluation attempts to assess the impact of the re-development effort on the lives of former residents, the neighborhood, and the community. A major concern of the HOPE VI program is that the lives of former residents not be adversely impacted; to this end the program funds support services to help former residents achieve better employment and earnings.

Results

The project is entering its fourth year. The old public housing has been demolished, but delays have held up the new construction. The demolition appears to have had some positive spillover effect on neighborhood property values. Former residents of the projects, the majority of whom have relocated with assistance of rental vouchers, continue to report high levels of satisfaction with their current neighborhoods. They have also gained more education and more of them are working. Despite these signs of success, problems remain. A number of former residents report serious health problems, with 85 percent of respondents to a recent survey reporting at least one serious health condition and 60 percent listing more than one. Most prevalent conditions are arthritis or rheumatism, high blood pressure or hypertension, and chronic back or neck pain. Children's health is also poor, with 69 percent of parents reporting at least one serious condition, with the most frequently mentioned being speech impairment or delay, hyperactivity or ADD/ADHD, asthma, and learning disabilities.

Publications

Harkness, J. (2004, 2005, 2006). "Evaluation of Housing Authority of the City of Frederick Hope VI Project: Baseline and Years 2 and 3." Reports to the Housing Authority of Frederick.

Project: **EAST BALTIMORE WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Sponsor: The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marsha R.B. Schachtel

Purpose and Approach

The citizens of East Baltimore have ranked developing jobs and preparing residents to fill them among their top priorities. Johns Hopkins and the Annie E. Casey Foundation are working collaboratively on these challenges, which are also being addressed in multiple initiatives of the community, government, nonprofit organizations, and local institutions. The Casey/JHU team aims to support and supplement these efforts and help target them to the immediate needs of East Baltimore Development, Inc. (EBDI), which is managing the New EastSide neighborhood transformation and development of the life sciences and technology park north of Johns Hopkins' East Baltimore campus, as well as the larger and longer range needs of the East Baltimore community.

Results

Senior staff from IPS and the Annie E. Casey Foundation have developed an eight-part workforce and economic development strategy for the targeted neighborhoods. The strategy is intended to support, supplement, and strengthen the efforts of community, government, and nonprofit groups working on the frontlines in East Baltimore. This year's work extended the system for expanding participation of minority-, women-, and locally owned suppliers and contractors, and employment opportunities for East Baltimore residents to the Johns Hopkins Hospital's New Clinical Building. The ways in which Johns Hopkins' discoveries can fuel the creation of new businesses that would be accommodated in the Life Sciences and Technology Park continued to receive attention. A federal funding pre-application for a building that would house a wet lab incubator and a biotechnology training program was prepared. An invitation to submit a full application was received and the full application was funded.

Publications

Cromwell, P.M., R.P. Giloth, and M.R.B. Schachtel (2005). "East Baltimore Revitalization Project: Opportunities and Challenges in Transforming an Urban Neighborhood," *Journal of Higher Education Outreach and Engagement*, Vol. 10, No. 1.

Project: **MARYLAND BIRTH THROUGH THREE BUSINESS PLAN**

Sponsor: Friends of the Family, Inc.

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marsha R.B. Schachtel, Irene Hechler, Marion Pines, Michael Schaeffer, Karen Garrido, Jamie Holcomb, Battle Pincus, and Liz Umbro

Purpose and Approach

Brain science and economic experts agree that two-generation, i.e. child and primary caregiver, investments in the lives of pregnant women, infants and toddlers, and their parents have the largest payoff in individual, community, fiscal, and economic benefits of any human development or economic development intervention. Despite the fact that over 80 percent of brain growth (affecting not only cognitive but also physical, social, and emotional outcomes) takes place between the time of conception and age three, 80 percent of public investment is concentrated on children aged five or six through higher education. IPS is providing project management, including meeting facilitation, for a planning process that will produce a written, executable business plan for achieving optimal development of Maryland's birth-through three-year-olds. The plan will be research- and practice-based, developed and approved by key stakeholders, and will include a step-by-step development and implementation plan to guide policies and programs statewide over the next decade.

Results

Work groups focused on what to do (programs/services), how to do it (structure), and how to pay for it (finance) have been assembled for more than a dozen highly structured meetings to define objectives and indicators of success, reach consensus on optimal environments, gather intelligence from expert guests and background research, and develop recommendations to the project's Leadership Council that will in turn be presented to the Governor and State Board of Education. Ten elements of the recommended plan have been approved, a set of delivery networks is being defined, and costs estimated. Sources and uses of funds are being identified. A parallel effort is underway to identify state and federal policy decisions that would favorably affect outcomes for infants and toddlers and their parents.

Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **MORE IN THE MIDDLE**

Sponsor: Associated Black Charities through the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marsha R.B. Schachtel

Purpose and Approach

The More in the Middle initiative is designed to retain existing African-American middle-class residents, grow African-American middle-class residents from within the existing pool of Baltimore's low-income residents, and attract new African-American middle class residents from outside the region into the city by building assets, such as equity in homes, equity in businesses they own, or human capital assets in the form of higher educational attainment. One of the core equity-building strategies being explored by the More in the Middle Leadership Collaborative, which oversees the initiative, is business development, of which a key component is birth and growth of African-American owned small businesses. This project first explored the status of, and barriers to, the birth and growth of African-American businesses in Baltimore, then inventoried resources available to support their birth and growth and identified representatives of these resources. Finally, it is exploring the role that social networks play in African-American business success. Research shows that social networks of adolescents, college students, entrepreneurs, borrowers and lenders, business managers, even of minority corporate board members and on-line communities have profound effects on personal efficacy. Homophily (similarity that breeds connection) in race and ethnicity creates the strongest divides in personal environments, followed by age, religion, education, occupation, and gender, in that order. It limits social interaction, affecting the information a person receives, the attitudes a person forms, and the interactions a person experiences. Social networks provide the pathways for all types of resources needed to launch and sustain a business to be connected – human capital (both of the entrepreneur and of mentors), financial capital, and opportunities.

Results

Interviews with over 40 African-American owned businesses and the organizations that support their growth provided new insights about the paths entrepreneurs have taken, the obstacles they have encountered, the support that was most meaningful, and the work yet to be done to help these firms and their owners build equity. The results were presented at the More in the Middle colloquium and to the More in the Middle Leadership Collaborative. A comprehensive inventory of resources available to support the birth and growth of African-American businesses was prepared. A roundtable of bankers, financing and management assistance staff, and business representatives was convened to explore the realities of and gaps in African-American business support. The exploration of social networks has produced a summary of relevant research findings, a survey of approaches used elsewhere, current initiatives in Baltimore, and recommended actions.

Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **YOUTH EDUCATION FOR TOMORROW**

Sponsor: Public Private Ventures

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Michael L. Ford and Irene Hechler

Purpose and Approach

Youth Education for Tomorrow is a three-year federal grant to assist community-based and faith-based organizations to become Supplemental Educational Services (SES) providers. Supplemental Educational Services are a part of the “No Child Left Behind” Initiative (Title I) and include an after-school tutoring program to help ensure that all children have the same opportunity to reach a promising future. Parents of the students may choose their SES provider from an approved vendor list.

The Sar Levitan Center at IPS is working to assist three Baltimore City sites in their quest to provide SES to eligible children in Maryland by serving as an intermediary between Public Private Ventures and the sites, helping them become eligible to be Baltimore City Public School System vendors, and assisting in the building of meaningful relationships with the Baltimore City Public School System and surrounding communities.

Results

The three sites were successful in qualifying for inclusion on the Baltimore City Public School System’s SES vendor list. The project is ongoing throughout the 2007-2008 school year as parents select their SES providers. At the end of the original grant period, in July 2007, the project will be renamed Balanced Literacy.

CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND VULNERABLE CITIZENS

“Housing. Health. Family well being. The welfare system. Neighborhood revitalization. Criminal justice issues. Workforce development. The role of the nonprofit sector. All of these are very challenging issues, and to get traction on them, one has to have good data. We have to understand what works and does not work. We can’t drive change without data.”

Dr. William Brody
President
The Johns Hopkins University
1996-Present

Project: **ASSETS, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND CHILDREN'S OUTCOMES**

Sponsor: Ford Foundation, Freddie Mac Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman, Joseph Harkness, David Kantor, Amy Robie, and Laura Vernon-Russell

Purpose and Approach

Several rigorous studies have found that homeownership has large, positive effects on children's well-being and life prospects. Our earlier studies found that these positive impacts were especially pronounced for lower-income families, and that homeownership was better than renting even in a "bad" neighborhood. While these findings lend empirical support to homeownership promotion policies, they also raise a number of intriguing questions about why, under what conditions, and for whom homeownership is beneficial to children's development. The current project uses data from the Child Development Supplements of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to examine whether homeownership is equally beneficial to whites and blacks.

The answer to this question is not obvious. Blacks may not benefit equally from homeownership because past research demonstrates that housing market discrimination limits their access and choices. On the one hand, if black homebuyers experience less discrimination than black renters, it is possible that homeownership may have a more positive impact on black children than white children. Outcomes studied include standardized reading and math test scores, behavior problems, and maternal depression. Multivariate regression analysis was used to control for the socioeconomic circumstances of children's families.

Results

Preliminary results suggest that among whites, owners' children have better outcomes than renters' children, but there is no such difference for blacks. However, this result occurs not because children of white owners do particularly well, but because children of white renters do poorly: Children of white renters do worse than children of black renters, despite whites having many socioeconomic advantages (such as higher incomes and more two-parent families) compared with blacks. These results suggest that homeownership, in itself, does not have a causal effect on children's outcomes. It may be that homeownership serves as a kind of litmus test for whites, filtering out the minority of families with low achieving children. For blacks, who confront greater hurdles in attaining homeownership, housing tenure does not serve this function.

Publications

Harkness, J. and S. Newman (2005). "Homeownership in Black and White: Racial Differences in Homeownership and Children's Outcomes." Paper presented at the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management Research Conference, November 3, Washington, DC.

Project: **THE ECOLOGY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PARENT SAFETY BEHAVIOR**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Tama Leventhal

Purpose and Approach

Safe environments are fundamental for successful and healthy children. Parental choices are the most important determinant of each child's risk of unintentional injury. Motor vehicle injuries, falls, burns, and poisonings are common injuries among infants and toddlers, and many can be prevented by parental behaviors. For instance, the use of safety products such as car seats, stair gates, smoke alarms, and cabinet latches has been shown to lower risk. Little is known about how best to facilitate parents' adoption of safety behaviors, and no comprehensive, multilevel models of parental safety behaviors have been tested. This project seeks to develop new insights into the individual, household, and community determinants of parental safety behaviors in U.S. parents of children ages 0-33 months. We will analyze data collected in the National Evaluation of the Healthy Steps for Young Children Program. This dataset includes 5,565 infants enrolled in 15 U.S. cities in 1996-97, with follow-up until they were 30 to 33 months old.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: THE EFFECTS OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING ON CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING

Sponsor: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman, Joseph Harkness, Tama Leventhal, Amy Robie, Marcella Sapun, and Laura Vernon-Russell

Purpose and Approach

Housing affordability is often viewed as the most significant housing challenge. For example, over the last two decades, the housing component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew 35 percent faster than the general CPI, and the fraction of families paying more than 30 percent of income doubled. Housing affordability problems could have deleterious effects on children's well-being by reducing the resources the family can invest in their children, or by increasing the stress on parents. On the other hand, places with higher-priced housing tend to be those with robust economies, better schools, lower crime rates, and more attractive environments. Perhaps when families pay more to live in such places, children benefit.

This study examined the association between housing affordability and the cognitive ability, behavior problems, and physical health of children ages 3-12. We relied on a large, longitudinal database, the 1968-2002 Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and its 1997 and 2002 Child Development Supplements.

Results

Children growing up in higher-priced housing markets fare no worse, and may do better, than those in lower-priced markets. For children who spent at least half of their childhood years in poverty, there were no adverse associations between housing prices and academic achievement, behavior, or health. Nor is there any indication that parents living in higher-priced markets are more emotionally stressed. Children who spent most of their childhood in families with incomes between 100-200 percent of poverty also fared no worse if they lived in higher-priced markets, and boys in higher-priced markets actually scored higher on reading and math tests. Parents in this income group living in higher-priced areas were no more likely to report being depressed or having poor self-esteem.

Publications

Harkness, J. and S. Newman (2007). "Poverty, Housing Prices, and the Well-Being of Children and Parents." Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies.

Harkness, J. and S. Newman (2006). "Rental Housing Affordability and Children's Outcomes." Paper presented at the Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies Symposium, "Revisiting Rental: The Importance of Rental Housing." November 14, Cambridge, MA.

Project: THE EFFECTS OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING ON CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING: PHASE TWO

Sponsor: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman, Scott Holupka, Marcella Sapun, and Amy Robie

Purpose and Approach

Housing affordability is currently viewed as the most significant housing challenge. Over the last two decades, the housing component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew 35 percent faster than the general CPI, and the fraction of income devoted to rent increased from 34 percent to 40 percent for all renter households and from 68 percent to 77 percent for poor households. According to the 2006 *State of the Nation's Housing* report, nearly one-quarter of renter households paid more than 50 percent of their incomes for rent in 2004. As noted in the synopsis of the first phase of this project (see page 16), housing affordability problems could have deleterious effects on children's well-being by reducing the resources the family can invest in their children, or by increasing the stress on parents. On the other hand, places with higher-priced housing tend to be those with robust economies, better schools, lower crime rates, and more attractive environments. Perhaps when families pay more to live in such places, children benefit.

In this second phase of the study, we extend our examination of the association between housing affordability and children's outcomes by analyzing a second national longitudinal survey database, in part, to conduct parallel analyses to see if results from the first phase are replicated, and, in part, to extend the current analyses in important ways. We are using the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth in this analysis. These data include an ongoing survey of those born between 1957-1964 (NLSY79) and biennial longitudinal surveys of the offspring of women in the ongoing survey (NLSY-C and NLSY-YA).

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **THE EFFECTS OF ASSISTED HOUSING ON RESIDENTS' LIFE CHANCES**

Sponsors: The Ford Foundation

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman, Joseph Harkness, Scott Holupka, David Kantor, Amy Robie, and Laura Vernon-Russell

Purpose and Approach

This project examines the effects of living in public housing or privately-owned assisted housing on the long-term outcomes of young children, youth, and adults. To date, we have found that living in public housing and private owned, publicly assisted housing during the first three years of life is associated with better scores on reading tests in later childhood, and living in private assisted housing is related to a significant reduction in behavioral and psychological problems for girls. For youth, living in public housing between ages 10 and 16 is associated with increased employment rates and earnings, and reduced welfare dependence in early adulthood.

In the current project year, we focused on economic outcomes of adults. Data are from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics-Assisted Housing Database for the period 1970-1995, and the sample is restricted to women with children. We examined the change in women's economic status between the two years before they moved into assisted housing and the six years after, compared with a similar group of unassisted women observed over the same period. The comparison group is identified using propensity score matching.

Results

We find no evidence that moving into private assisted housing is associated with a reduction in women's labor force participation, work hours, or earnings. Moving into public housing is associated with a short-term reduction in work hours relative to modestly increasing work hours in the comparison group ($p=.06$). It is also associated with flat earnings in the two years after the move relative to increasing earnings in the comparison group ($p=.04$), with a narrowing and statistically insignificant difference between the groups over time. Moving into public housing is not associated with a statistically significant change in labor force participation. For those moving into either public housing or private assisted housing, the one change that is sustained over time is the increased reliance on welfare associated with becoming a housing assistance recipient.

Publications

Harkness, J. and S. Newman (2006). "The Long-Term Effects of Housing Assistance on Work and Welfare." Paper presented at the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management Research Conference, October, Madison, WI. (This paper is currently being revised for publication and includes co-author S. Holupka.)

Project: **EVALUATION OF NEW YORK CITY FOOD STAMP PAPERLESS APPLICATION DEMONSTRATION**

Sponsor: New York City Human Resources Administration with grant funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Service

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale and Burt Barnow

Purpose and Approach

New York City's Human Resources Administration (HRA) administers cash assistance and food stamp programs in the city. The agency is piloting a new outreach and application strategy. Nonprofit organizations, under contract from HRA, conduct mobile outreach to specified target populations potentially eligible for food stamps (e.g., disabled individuals, recipients of Supplemental Security Income, and working recipients), enter preliminary application and verification information electronically into a newly-developed management data system, and arrange for formal application with HRA employees. The pilot is operating in five HRA model centers.

A non-experimental evaluation design is being used to measure basic program outcomes and document implementation of the program. The evaluation is primarily concerned with determining operational outcomes (e.g., application rate, enrollment rate by target group, error rates) of the outreach initiative within HRA and in the context of the surrounding nonprofit community. The basic model involves measuring the quantifiable outcomes for each of the five model HRA centers participating in the initiative, and (1) analyzing the change and trends over time and (2) comparing the trends and changes in the outcomes in the model centers to the trends and changes observed in comparable or all other HRA centers in the city.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **THE HOUSING LANDSCAPE FOR AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES:
A NATIONAL AND METROPOLITAN PERSPECTIVE**

Sponsor: Center for Housing Policy

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman and Marcella Sapun

Purpose and Approach

This is the latest in a continuing series of reports to be released by the Center for Housing Policy on the housing problems of “working families,” defined as those working the equivalent of a full-time job and earning at least the annual minimum wage but no more than 120 percent of the median income in their area. The goal of the series is to provide accessible and timely updates on the housing status of these families, and particularly the extent to which they face critical housing needs – that is, having to spend more than half of household income on housing, living in seriously defective dwellings, or both. The study relies on both the national and metropolitan American Housing Surveys collected by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The national data pertain to the 1997-2005 period; the metropolitan area data cover 31 pairs of metros in the late-1990s and early-2000s.

Results

The total number of households with critical housing needs in the U.S. increased substantially between 2003 and 2005, from 14.3 to 17.5 million. Most of this increase was among non-working households – the retired elderly, and the younger unemployed – and may be due to large increases in the number of families in these categories. By contrast, the number of working families with critical needs grew only modestly over this two-year period.

Rates of critical housing needs vary widely across the 31 housing markets in this study, ranging from a high of 28 percent in Los Angeles to a low of 6 percent in Columbus, Ohio. Although the problem is most acute in California and hot East Coast markets around New York and Miami, significant numbers of working families in every housing market pay more than half of their income for housing. In most of the 31 markets studied, the share of working families with critical housing needs is very similar in both the central city and the suburbs.

Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **HOW HOUSING MATTERS FOR THE WELL-BEING OF POOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES**

Sponsor: Fannie Mae Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Tama Leventhal, Sandra Newman, and Amy Robie

Purpose and Approach

Housing policymakers are increasingly interested in whether improving housing produces measurable benefits for poor children. A significant motivation for this heightened interest is an acknowledgment of the dire circumstances of the nearly 20 percent of children who fall below the official poverty line, many of whom also live in neighborhoods with concentrated poverty. Poor children face significant developmental challenges to their physical health, school readiness and achievement, behavior, and social and emotional health. These challenges may be compounded by poor families' constrained housing choices to neighborhoods marked by high concentrations of poverty. The question is whether improving their housing might also improve their developmental outcomes, with possibly longer-term benefits for their life chances when they reach adulthood.

In this project, we are preparing a critical review of research over approximately the last 25 years on the effects of housing on poor children's development. We are focusing on five features of housing that are central to housing policy and have generally received the most attention in previous research: (1) physical housing quality; (2) crowding; (3) affordability; (4) subsidized housing; and (5) homeownership.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **HOW PARENTING MODIFIES NEIGHBORHOOD RISKS RELATED TO LOW-INCOME CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Tama Leventhal

Purpose and Approach

This study's objective is to explore the extent to which positive parenting behaviors may help buffer children from the consequences of detrimental neighborhood structural and social conditions (beyond poverty) and foster optimal health outcomes among children from low-income, urban families. Understanding the protective role of parenting within high-risk settings is important to the design of effective interventions aimed at improving health among this vulnerable population. We investigate intersections between parenting and neighborhoods as related to child health during two critical developmental transitions: early childhood into school entry and early to late adolescence. To explore this topic, we are using three waves of data, collected over six years, from the Three-City Study (of Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio). This study provides a random sample of 2,400 low-income children from low-income neighborhoods; half of them aged 0-4 and half aged 10-14.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **IMPACTS ON CHILDREN FROM DECONCENTRATING PUBLIC HOUSING**

Sponsor: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Tama Leventhal

Purpose and Approach

The goal of this project is to understand how neighborhood context influences short- and long-term outcomes for low-income, minority youth and their families, based on a detailed analysis of those who participate in subsidized housing programs operated by the Denver (CO) Housing Authority (DHA). The DHA public housing program represents an unusual natural experiment and capitalizes on the fact that DHA assigns households to neighborhoods in essentially a random fashion. Random assignment offers the most convincing method yet employed for overcoming selection bias in neighborhood research. In addition, we utilize data for up to 15 years of DHA program participation, representing a longer period of time to measure neighborhood impacts than heretofore examined. The project will examine associations between multiple dimensions of neighborhood context (e.g., sociodemographic characteristics, crime rates, abuse and neglect rates, school test scores) and outcomes of young people currently ages 8-25 (but living in DHA during ages 8-18) in five domains: health, education, employment, behavioral, and demographic.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **JUVENILE ASSESSMENT, REFERRAL, PLACEMENT, AND TREATMENT PLANNING (JARPP)**

Sponsor: National Institute for Drug Abuse through the Institute for Governmental Service and Research, University of Maryland

Status: In process

IPS Staff: David Altschuler

Purpose and Approach

The University of Maryland, in collaboration with Virginia Commonwealth University and Johns Hopkins University, has been awarded a five-year research grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse to work with the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) on the development and testing of a staff training strategy. The study will focus on the impact of JARPP staff training on accessing substance abuse treatment and related health services for youth under DJS supervision in the community. IPS Principal Research Scientist David Altschuler is involved in developing the training curriculum and delivering the training to DJS field staff.

Results

Forthcoming.

Program: **THE LEVITAN YOUTH POLICY NETWORK**

Sponsor: Sar Levitan Center

IPS Staff: Marion Pines, Michael Ford, Darnell Adams, Irene Hechler, and Susan Grossman

Status: In process

Purpose and Approach

In 1995, the Sar Levitan Center was created at IPS to carry on the work of Sar Levitan, a noted social policy analyst and practitioner who devoted his life to various public policy issues dealing mainly with disadvantaged populations. The Levitan Center convenes an informal group of national researchers, policy leaders, foundation officers, and practitioners, known as the Levitan Youth Policy Network, to focus on the serious challenges presented by the growing number of out-of-school youth. The group meets several times a year to discuss youth policy issues, describe the demographic changes, research guiding principles on what works, think creatively about existing funding streams that might be redirected, develop long range strategies for sustained public support, and lay out a blueprint for connecting activities. In addition, the Center has held focus groups with youth around the country to better understand their perspectives.

Results

Since the Levitan Center's publication of *Generation of Challenge* in 1997, Center staff have presented findings to many national organizations, from the National Center on Education and the Economy to the National Association of Service and Volunteer Corps. This publication led to several subsequent monographs. For a listing, see www.levitan.org.

Building a comprehensive system of services for out-of-school youth, the Levitan Center has organized one- and two-day training symposia for over 200 urban areas for the U.S. Department of Labor and state youth development agencies since 1997.

Project: **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (NICHD)
STUDY OF EARLY CHILD CARE AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT – PHASE IV**

Sponsor: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Tama Leventhal

Purpose and Approach

This study extends the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development into its fourth phase, to follow the study participants through age 15. Recruited from hospitals in 10 geographically diverse sites at the time of their births, 1,346 children and their families have been followed intensively and extensively through 6th grade. Originally, the study was designed to examine early child care and its effects on children's development. Researchers also collected information on multiple contexts of children's development, including home, school, and after-school environments. The principal purpose of this phase is to investigate how earlier functioning and experiences, in concert with contextual and maturational factors in adolescence, influence social relationships, health, adjustment, and intellectual and academic development during middle adolescence. Information on a wide range of adolescent outcomes and contextual features will be collected from a laboratory assessment or a home visit. Additional information will be collected from health and pubertal maturation examinations, monitored physical activity, analyses of school transcripts, and surveys of school personnel.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **NEIGHBORHOOD INFLUENCES ON ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT:
TIMING, GENDER, AND PROCESSES**

Sponsor: William T. Grant Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Tama Leventhal

Purpose and Approach

This study, using a mixed-methods approach that draws on experimental and non-experimental data, will address several issues related to adolescent development in neighborhood contexts. The importance of the timing of neighborhood socioeconomic effects on development and whether adolescence is a particularly sensitive period will be investigated. This study also focuses on gender differences in neighborhood effects on adolescent development and the generalizability of findings across income groups. Mechanisms of transmission of neighborhood socioeconomic effects will be explored as well.

Results

This study hypothesized that neighborhood collective efficacy (social cohesion and community control) delays the onset of sexual activity for urban youth. However, collective efficacy may be more relevant for youth who experience lower levels of parental monitoring and greater exposure to neighborhood environments. The extent to which parental and neighborhood controls differ by gender was also examined. Analyses of multilevel data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods Community and Longitudinal Cohort Surveys indicated that neighborhood collective efficacy delayed sexual onset only for adolescents who experienced lower levels of parental monitoring. Although parental monitoring exerts significantly greater influence on girls' timing of first intercourse, the moderating effect of parental monitoring on collective efficacy held for both boys and girls.

Publications

Browning, C.R., T. Leventhal, and J. Brooks-Gunn (2005). "Sexual Initiation in Early Adolescence: The Nexus of Parental and Community Control," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 70, No. 5, pp. 758-778.

Project: **PRISONER REENTRY INITIATIVE – EVALUATION**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor through Coffey Communications, LLC

Status: In process

IPS Staff: David Altschuler

Purpose and Approach

The Department of Labor has funded 30 sites located in 20 states to develop and implement employment-centered services targeted on offenders returning from incarceration. The intent is to reduce recidivism by helping inmates find work when they return to their communities. Statistics demonstrate that even before incarceration, many prisoners have weak or nonexistent ties to the workforce. Frequently there are also substance abuse and mental health issues that contribute to a return to criminal activity. The Prisoner Reentry Initiative enlists faith-based and community-based organizations to deliver social services to newly released inmates and seeks to coordinate service provision with supervision to ensure accountability for their behavior upon release.

This project will assess the evolution of the Prisoner Reentry Initiative implementation, the short-term outcomes of clients served by the program – including the percentage hired and retained in employment, average earnings, the number who attain a diploma or certification, and the percentage who remain drug-free and crime-free – and the cost of providing these services.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **PRISONER REENTRY INITIATIVE – TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marion Pines, Michael Ford, Irene Hechler, and David Altschuler

Purpose and Approach

The Department of Labor has funded 30 sites located in 20 states to develop and implement employment-centered services targeted on offenders returning from incarceration. The intent is to reduce recidivism by helping inmates find work when they return to their communities. Statistics demonstrate that even before incarceration, many prisoners have weak or nonexistent ties to the workforce. Frequently there are also substance abuse and mental health issues that contribute to a return to criminal activity. The Prisoner Reentry Initiative enlists faith-based and community-based organizations to deliver social services to newly released inmates and seeks to coordinate service provision with supervision to ensure accountability for their behavior upon release.

Through this project, staff of the Sar Levitan Center will serve as site coaches for agencies participating in the Prisoner Reentry Initiative. IPS experts will also provide guidance and feedback to the sites and the Department of Labor on criminal justice issues and challenges, particularly with respect to offender reentry.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION OF THE PARTNERS FOR FRAGILE FAMILIES INITIATIVE**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families and Administration for Children and Families through the Urban Institute

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Burt S. Barnow and Demetra Smith Nightingale

Purpose and Approach

The Partners for Fragile Families (PFF) demonstration program is designed to test new approaches for state-run child support enforcement programs and community-based organizations to work together to help young fathers obtain employment, make child support payments, and learn parenting skills. The set of projects funded under PFF is intended to be on the cutting edge of reaching out and serving a population of young fathers who have not been the focus of previous initiatives: never-married, noncustodial parents who do not have a child support order in place and likely face serious barriers to employment.

This project is an in-depth evaluation of the 13 PFF demonstration projects in nine states. The overall goal is to determine if changes in the way public agencies and community organizations work with unmarried parents increase the likelihood of positive outcomes for children and parents. This research effort, though not an impact study, is intended to describe participant behavior and outcomes, and to assess potential relationships between PFF program features and participant outcomes and system changes. The study involves a round of site visits to each PFF project and annual follow-up interviews with site administrators; conduct of a follow-up participant survey; and analysis of administrative data, including unemployment insurance and child support enforcement data.

Results

An interim report documented how the 13 sites implemented their programs, showing the target groups served, recruitment practices used, services provided to participants, implementation challenges, ongoing operational challenges, and lessons learned. The final report will provide an analysis of outcome data.

Publications

Martinson, K., J. Trutko, D. Nightingale, P. Holcolmb, and B. Barnow (2005). "The Implementation of the Partners for Fragile Families Demonstration Projects." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

Project: **REENTRY IN THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

Sponsor: Colorado Department of Corrections

Status: In process

IPS Staff: David Altschuler

Purpose and Approach

Altschuler has been contracted to provide assessment, technical assistance, and support services to the Division of Adult Parole (DAP), Community Corrections (CC), and Youth Offender System (YOS) on offender reentry strategies and implementation. In this role, he will be advising DAP/CC/YOS on the strengths and weaknesses in structure and organization, staffing, coordination, and the continuum of service, with a goal of formulating recommendations for structural design, implementation, reduction of barriers, and departmental buy-in. There will be a series of focus groups, individual interviews, and gathering of official data, records, and reports. There will be periodic site visits and regular tele-communications during the ten months in which the work is scheduled. Findings and recommendations will be presented to the Director of the Division and senior management.

Results

Forthcoming.

Project: **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE HEALTHY MARRIAGE AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD INITIATIVE**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families through the Lewin Group

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Burt S. Barnow

Purpose and Approach

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded a number of grants to states and local areas to support initiatives fostering healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood behavior. This project assisted grantees with technical and program management tools to support activities that foster healthy marriages. A key component involves working with sites to help them structure their programs so that the impact on the number of healthy marriages in the area and improved child support outcomes can be evaluated.

Results

IPS staff worked with grantees in Norfolk, Virginia; Chicago, Illinois; and Lakewood, Washington to help them develop management information systems so that the sites can track the numbers and characteristics of participants served, the activities and services received, and the project outcomes. The sites used the advice provided by IPS staff in developing their own management information systems.

Project: YOUTH OFFENDER DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor through the Training and Technical Assistance Corporation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marion Pines, Michael Ford, Irene Hechler, Merry Perry, and Darnell Adams

Purpose and Approach

Since 1999, the Department of Labor has funded three waves of local pilot projects designed to connect youth at risk of criminal involvement and court-involved youth with long-term employment opportunities. The Demonstration Grant provides funding to 28 local communities to serve young offenders ages 14 to 24 who are returning to their communities from detention or incarceration, are already involved in the juvenile/criminal justice system, are gang members, or are at risk of gang or court involvement.

Under this grant, staff from IPS's Sar Levitan Center and their colleagues at the National Center on Employment Policy plan, coordinate, and deliver on-site and off-site training and technical assistance in the area of workforce development and youth employment for grantees, in addition to managing the MIS program for the Department of Labor.

The goal is to strengthen collaboration between the One-Stop Career System, established under the Workforce Investment Act, and those agencies in the juvenile and criminal justice system that are responsible for public safety – two systems not accustomed to working together. The project will also help engage local partners that provide a range of education, mental health, substance abuse, housing, and other services that young offenders require in order to obtain and maintain employment. The project draws on the principles of youth development, encourages strong partnerships to fill the gaps in the community's existing interventions dealing with youth offenders, and reconnects these young people with caring adults and positive activities in the community.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **YOUTH PRACTITIONER INSTITUTE**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marion Pines, Irene Hechler, Michael Ford, and Darnell Adams

Purpose and Approach

In 1999, the Baltimore City Mayor's Office of Employment Development received a \$44 million grant over five years from the U.S. Department of Labor to create a Youth Opportunity Program in the city's Empowerment Zones. The Youth Opportunity Grants were awarded to several communities nationwide to increase significantly the resources available for serving youth growing up in high-poverty urban and rural areas.

The IPS Sar Levitan Center, in partnership with Baltimore City Community College, created the Youth Practitioner Institute (YPI) in 2000 to provide quality staff development opportunities for the newly hired youth practitioners working in the Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC). The YPI combines staff training and development in a classroom setting with on-the-job training and awards initial skills certification for Youth Practitioners.

Results

Since its inception, the YPI has evolved to include ongoing, system-wide, site-based, and job-specific development for all YOC staff. In its final year, YPI is focused on training for staff in areas that will enhance the sustainability of the initiative. This training program has been a model used across the country for training frontline practitioners.

Publications

For more information and a list of publications, visit www.levitan.org.

JOBS, WORK, AND WELFARE

“We stand at the edge of the greatest era in the life of any nation. For the first time in world history, we have the abundance and the ability to free every man from hopeless want, and to free every person to find fulfillment in the works of his mind or the labor of his hands.”

President Lyndon B. Johnson
June 26, 1964

Project: **DESIGNING A PROJECT TO TEST AN EARNINGS OFFSET FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES**

Sponsor: Social Security Administration through Abt Associates

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Burt S. Barnow

Purpose and Approach

Under current law, individuals who qualify for Social Security Disability Insurance have their benefits reduced dollar for dollar if they receive earnings above certain levels, or if they are not in what is referred to as the “trial work period.” This is believed to create a strong disincentive for beneficiaries to seek full-time work and in the past less than one percent of beneficiaries exited the program due to earnings each year. For this project, the team is designing a random assignment demonstration project that will involve several alternative grant reduction schemes and work support strategies to help beneficiaries participate in the labor market. The contract has been extended by the Social Security Administration to implement the demonstration and conduct the evaluation. Current work by IPS staff includes recruiting and developing agreements with local workforce investment boards to provide services to participants.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **EVALUATION OF THE COLORADO WORKS PROGRAM**

Sponsor: Colorado Department of Human Services through the Lewin Group

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale and Burt Barnow

Purpose and Approach

The Colorado Department of Human Services (DHS) has contracted with the Lewin Group and its partners, the University of Colorado's Health Sciences Center, IPS, and Capital Research Corporation, to conduct an extensive evaluation of the Colorado Works program. The study is based on a "program improvement" conceptual model, meaning that county programs are analyzed to identify policies and service delivery approaches that work well in different places.

The first phase of the evaluation (2005-2006) used a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis to examine in depth special service delivery topics of interest to DHS. The second phase includes: a fiscal analysis of patterns of county spending on welfare, an analysis of employer attitudes about hiring welfare recipients, recipients' attitudes about services, and a statistical analysis of welfare participation across counties.

Results and Publications

The first phase reports to the DHS provide information about program strategies and approaches counties might find useful for improving program implementation, performance, and outcomes. All reports are available at www.lewin.com/Spotlights/GroupAreasOfExpertise/ColoradoWorksProgram.htm.

Farrell, M. and D.S. Nightingale (2006). "Colorado Works Program Evaluation: Annual Report 2006." Falls Church, VA: The Lewin Group.

Trutko, J. and B. Barnow (2006). "Program Coordination and Collaboration in the Colorado Works Program." Falls Church, VA: The Lewin Group.

Nightingale, D.S. (2006). "Employment Services and Employer Interaction in Colorado Works Program." Falls Church, VA: The Lewin Group.

Project: **EVALUATION OF THE ENHANCED SERVICES FOR THE HARD-TO-EMPLOY DEMONSTRATIONS**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through MDRC and the Urban Institute

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale

Purpose and Approach

The U.S. Department of Health and Services is sponsoring a series of program demonstrations to test the effectiveness of potentially innovative strategies for serving hard-to-employ welfare recipients. Beginning in 2002, the evaluation team, led by prime contractor MDRC and subcontractors the Urban Institute and the Lewin Group, canvassed the nation to identify potential demonstration sites, developed a prototypical evaluation design, and selected preliminary demonstration sites and programs. Over the next five years, the evaluation team, including IPS, will be working with the selected demonstration projects, providing technical assistance as needed to implement the experimental demonstration design, and evaluating the projects in terms of the net impacts on employment, earnings, and welfare receipt of participants and the well-being of their children.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: EVALUATION OF THE HIGH GROWTH JOB TRAINING INITIATIVE

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration with the Urban Institute

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale and Burt Barnow

Purpose and Approach

This study involves a comprehensive review and assessment of the President’s High Growth Job Training Initiative, which is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration (ETA). ETA has awarded over 300 grants to state and local organizations developing partnerships with businesses to implement demand-driven strategies designed to meet the needs of high-growth industries and sectors by improving the capacity of the workforce investment and education system to provide needed training. The grants can be used for a range of activities, including developing appropriate training curricula and competency measures and upgrading the capacity of training providers, as well as supporting high quality, demand-driven training developed through the partnerships. The targeted sectors include healthcare, biotechnology, advanced manufacturing, energy, construction/skilled trades, and other industries with high demand for skilled workers. The study includes grant application reviews, field work in selected localities, and analysis of quarterly reporting data grantees submit to ETA to measure outcomes and results and to identify potentially promising strategies and projects for the Department of Labor.

Results

The first report presents implementation lessons based on a sample of early grantees. The researchers found that most agencies began to plan for long-term sustainability of their projects early in their grant period, while simultaneously addressing sometimes difficult challenges related to recruiting trainees, coordinating with employers and public agency partners, and developing grant-reporting management information systems.

Publications

Trutko, J., C. O’Brien, P. Holcomb, and D. S. Nightingale (2007). “Implementation and Sustainability: Emerging Lessons From The Early High Growth Job Training Initiative Grants.” Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

Project: **EVALUATION OF THE REENTRY CENTER FOR EX-OFFENDERS AT THE NORTHWEST CAREER CENTER IN BALTIMORE**

Sponsor: The Abell Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Marion Pines

Purpose and Approach

The Baltimore Mayor's Office of Employment Development has established a nationally-innovative one-stop employment Reentry Center at the Northwest Career Center in Mondawmin Mall, with support from the Abell Foundation and the city. Since opening in July 2005, the center has offered a broad menu of transition, support, and employment-related services to approximately 2,500 ex-offenders in a concerted effort to reduce their recidivism rate and re-attach them to the mainstream labor force. The Department of Probation and Parole refers to the center newly-released ex-offenders who have at least one year remaining under supervision, and who are classified as being in need of intensive supervision by virtue of scoring in the "high" or "moderate" need categories on the 54-item Level of Service Inventory – Revised risk assessment tool. These ex-offenders are eligible to receive assistance from faith-based and community organizations in obtaining and paying for a Social Security Card and photo identification; accessing healthcare, including substance abuse and mental health treatment services; finding transitional housing; receiving assistance in addressing child support arrearages and criminal record expungement; and accessing employment services including job counseling, placement, follow-up, and post-employment retention services.

This evaluation study is designed to provide greater insight into: (1) which services seem to be effective with this ex-offender population; (2) the effect of the intensive case management, which distinguishes services for center clients; and (3) the Reentry Center as a concentrated point-of-service "center within a center" strategy, as distinct from traditional employment service provision through the city's distributed one-stop career center network. The research involves analysis of secondary data on employment outcomes already collected on three comparison groups: Reentry Center clients, the other ex-offender clients also served by the Office of Employment Development at the Northwest Career Center, and the general population of released ex-offenders into Baltimore City.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **INNOVATIVE EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children and Families
with the Urban Institute

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale

Purpose and Approach

This project is designed to identify promising and innovative employment strategies and programs for low income workers, welfare recipients, and former welfare recipients. The intent is to consider approaches that warrant future research and to identify potential research designs that will allow the impact of these efforts to be measured. A particular focus is to explore strategies that may be suitable for formal demonstrations and testing using experimental design methods. Consideration is being given to approaches, programs, and initiatives operating in a range of operational and institutional settings, including welfare agencies, workforce development programs, educational institutions (secondary and post-secondary), child care and social services programs, businesses, community- and faith-based organizations, health and other human service agencies, and in the public, nonprofit, and private sectors.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **JOB TRAINING EXPENDITURES IN THE U.S.**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration through the Urban Institute

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale

Purpose and Approach

This project involved estimating the total expenditures on job training in the U.S. at the national and state levels, in both the public and private sectors. The public expenditure analysis was conducted using existing agency budgetary data from several federal agencies, supplemented with (1) informed estimates obtained from key, knowledgeable respondents in various federal agencies and selected state agencies, and (2) statistical analysis of Census data on workers' reported receipt of training from their employers.

Results

The main findings are as follows:

- 1) In 2002, between \$3.2 billion and \$5.3 billion was spent on job training by the federal government (excluding administrative costs). About one-third of this was through Department of Labor programs, one-third was through the Department of Education's Pell Grants (at public and proprietary two-year institutions), and the final third was through dozens of programs in five other federal departments.
- 2) States spend perhaps another \$500 million to \$700 million a year on training.
- 3) Businesses spend considerably more on training than do the federal and state governments combined – between \$8 and \$17 billion a year in direct training expenditures, excluding salaries as well as administrative costs (or about two to three times as much as the government).

Publications

Mikelson, K. and D. S. Nightingale (2006). "Estimating Public and Private Expenditures on Occupational Training in the United States." Report to the U.S. Department of Labor. Washington DC: The Urban Institute.

Project: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IN THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration through the Urban Institute

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale and Burt S. Barnow

Purpose and Approach

The U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration has emphasized performance management in employment and training programs for over a decade. The current federal law authorizing job training, the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), modified the performance standards system that had operated under previous legislation. One of the guiding principles of WIA is to expand the use of market mechanisms, including establishing a streamlined program performance management system and encouraging managed competition for delivering services to customers. By building in a system of financial rewards and penalties based on measured performance and emphasizing customer satisfaction for both job seekers and employers, WIA intended to institutionalize a nationwide vision that places an emphasis on accountability and continuous improvement.

This project examines key aspects of WIA's performance management focus at the state and local levels and includes case studies of performance management policies in selected states. The project involves analysis of national performance statistical data; interviews with key federal, state, and local officials and administrators; and structured visits to selected states and localities.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **READY4WORK**

Sponsor: Public Private Ventures

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Marion Pines, Irene Hechler, and Michael Ford

Purpose and Approach

Sixteen faith-based grantees around the country received funds to serve ex-offenders and help them find employment and become integrated into their communities. IPS was retained to offer the sites technical assistance so that their case management services would become more effective. In addition, in the last months of the grant IPS conducted a study of several sites to determine their strategies for sustainability.

Results and Publications

Public Private Ventures has published several reports on the Ready4 Work Project in addition to hosting a White House conference and developing a film. The sustainability study referred to above will be published in the near future. Visit www.ppv.org to find the most recent information and reports on this project.

Project: **THE ROLE OF FOOD STAMPS IN THE POST-REFORM SAFETY NET:
THE THREE-CITY STUDY**

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale

Purpose and Approach

The Food Stamp Program has played an increasingly important role in the safety net for low income families in the period since major welfare reforms in 1996. Food stamps have been a critical source of transitional support for the many families who have left welfare. Among the larger group of non-welfare families, food stamps help to insure against distress during low-income periods. The role of the program has been especially evident in the most recent recession as food stamp use has grown while welfare participation has continued to decline.

In this investigation, JHU researchers, along with colleagues from the University of Chicago and George Washington University, use data from the Three-City Study, a longitudinal survey of 2,400 low income families in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio, to study food stamp and welfare participation dynamics and their relationship with well-being outcomes, including food security. The investigation utilizes data from the third survey wave in 2005, thus providing an up-to-date, longitudinal picture of how program participation and well-being have evolved during the first recession of the post-reform period. The project is also collecting administrative data from food stamp and welfare case management records and using these to construct detailed case histories for the Three-City respondents. The resulting combined data set will provide superior information on program participation dynamics while maintaining the strengths and depth of longitudinal survey data. Unlike analyses based solely on administrative data, the study will be able to examine entry into the food stamp program and outcomes for families who are eligible for, but remain off of, food stamps. Because the Three-City respondents include a sizeable number of immigrants, the investigation will also be able to examine how federal welfare reform affected this group.

Results and Publications

Forthcoming.

Project: **WORKFORCE POLICY FOR THE NEXT DECADE AND BEYOND**

Sponsor: The Joyce Foundation through the Urban Institute

Status: Complete

IPS Staff: Demetra Smith Nightingale

Purpose and Approach

IPS, in conjunction with Georgetown University and the Urban Institute, convened a major policy conference in fall 2005 on U.S. workforce policy. The intent of the conference and the subsequent book released in 2006 was to improve understanding of the underlying economic, demographic, and global changes occurring and lay out an agenda for U.S. workforce policy in the next decade. Papers were commissioned from nationally-recognized experts in labor and employment policies and research. The conference, held in Washington, DC, focused mainly on national policies.

Results and Publications

Holzer, Harry and Demetra Nightingale (eds.) (2007). *Workforce Policy for a Changing Economy*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.

NONPROFIT SECTOR

“The science of association is the mother of all science; the progress of all the rest depends on the progress it has made.”

Alexis de Tocqueville
(*Democracy in America*)

Project: **COMPARATIVE NONPROFIT SECTOR/UNITED NATIONS NONPROFIT HANDBOOK PROJECT**

Sponsors: Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, Inter-American Development Bank, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Ministry of Social Development (New Zealand), Ministry of Social Affairs (Denmark), Gebert Rűf Stiftung (Switzerland), C.S. Mott Foundation, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Skoll Foundation, UN Volunteers, UN Development Programme

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Lester M. Salamon, Helen Stone Tice, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, Megan Haddock, Mimi Bilzor, and Christopher Doyle

Purpose and Approach

The Comparative Nonprofit Sector/United Nations Nonprofit Handbook Project seeks to create a system for generating reliable statistical data on the civil society sector, philanthropy, and volunteering in countries throughout the world; to analyze such data; and to make the results available on a broad basis. The project grows out of the increased need for basic information about civil society organizations as a result of the dramatic “associational revolution” and reappraisal of the roles of the market and the state that have taken place over recent decades. To meet this need, the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project has mobilized a network of Associates and generated data in over 40 countries. Working with the UN Statistics Division, project staff formulated a *Handbook* to guide national statistical agencies in maintaining these basic data as part of regular national economic statistics. We are now working to implement this *Handbook* in 30 target countries and make the resulting data available to policymakers, the press, scholars, and the public at large.

Results

This project has increased the visibility of the civil society sector in policy debates worldwide. In the process, it has contributed to numerous tangible policy changes, from a liberalization of basic nonprofit law in Japan to shifts in the treatment of civil society organizations in the work of the European Commission. More recently, it prompted the adoption by the UN Statistical Commission of a new *Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts*, which is currently being implemented in 26 countries. Center staff have developed guidance materials for the project and hosted training workshops for implementing countries. Ten countries have already produced the nonprofit “satellite accounts” recommended in this *Handbook*.

Selected Publications

Salamon, L., et. al. (2004). *Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector*, Volume II. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press. Summary available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/publications/books.

UN Statistics Division (2003). *Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts*. New York, NY: United Nations. Available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/unhandbook.

Project: **ILO PROJECT TO MEASURE VOLUNTEER WORK**

Sponsor: United Nations Volunteers

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Lester M. Salamon, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, Helen Stone Tice, and Megan Haddock

Purpose and Approach

The International Labour Organization (ILO), based in Geneva, and the IPS Center for Civil Society Studies (CCSS) have agreed to develop an approach for putting volunteer work on the economic map of the world for the first time. Though the work of volunteers has been growing in importance in both developed and developing countries, its statistical measurement has been overlooked. The new partnership between the ILO and CCSS promises to overcome this problem by developing a recommended procedure for measuring volunteer work through official labor force surveys in countries throughout the world, thus fulfilling a mandate established in a 2003 UN Statistics Division *Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts*. This procedure will be presented to the International Conference of Labour Statisticians scheduled to convene in Geneva in December 2008.

Results

The International Labour Organization and Center for Civil Society Studies signed a collaboration agreement outlining their respective roles and responsibilities in April 2007. A technical experts committee has been formed and the first committee meeting planned for the summer of 2007 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Project: **LISTENING POST PROJECT**

Sponsors: Carnegie Corporation of New York, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and Surdna Foundation

Status: In process

Staff: Lester M. Salamon, Stephanie Geller, Nicole Feldhaus, and Mimi Bilzor

Purpose and Approach

The Listening Post Project is designed to improve the ability of nonprofit organizations to respond in a timely fashion to a range of critical challenges they are facing. Traditional venues for sharing innovative practices, such as annual conferences and journal articles, cannot keep up with today's extremely dynamic environment. Yet, in contrast to the great quantity of information available on the for-profit and public sectors, developments in the nonprofit sector have not been documented in a systematic way.

To fill this gap, we are partnering with nonprofit umbrella organizations in five key fields of nonprofit activity – children and family services, elderly housing and services, community and economic development, theaters, and museums – and with close to 1,000 organizations that are serving as organizational “listening posts.” Through these groups, the project is monitoring in a systematic and timely way what is happening to nonprofit organizations in the U.S. and how they are responding. The project is summarizing the resulting insights in a series of quick turn-around communiqués. It is also organizing roundtables for practitioners and educators in the field.

Topics addressed to date include strategies for coping with fiscal stress, nonprofit healthcare benefit coverage, nonprofit governance and accountability practices, nonprofit access to investment capital, and recruitment and retention issues. For the upcoming year, the project will target nonprofit advocacy, among other issues.

Results and Publications

Communiqué #6: “Nonprofit Fiscal Trends and Challenges.” Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies, 2007.

Communiqué #5: “Investment Capital: The New Challenge for American Nonprofits.” 2006.

Communiqué #4: “Nonprofit Governance and Accountability.” 2005.

Communiqué #3: “The Health Benefits Squeeze: Implications for Nonprofit Organizations and Those They Serve.” 2004.

Communiqué #2: “Stressed but Coping: Nonprofit Organizations and the Current Fiscal Crisis.” 2004.

The full text of all project reports is available at www.jhu.edu/listeningpost/news.

Project: **THE NEW GOVERNANCE PROJECT**

Sponsor: The Kellogg Foundation

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Lester M. Salamon and Mimi Bilzor

Purpose and Approach

This project was designed to develop an alternative concept of public service training for both government and nonprofit professionals. At the heart of this approach has been an effort to take more explicit account of the complex collaborative systems and diverse tools through which public problems are increasingly being addressed in this country and around the world. The project has also focused on the ethical and philosophical principles that are the foundation of public service.

Results

Results include a major book, *The Tools of Government: A Guide to the New Governance*, published by Oxford University Press. More than two dozen schools are using the book in their public affairs and policy curricula. The project director was invited to deliver the keynote address on this topic at the 2004 Annual Conference of the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration. The Conference on Policy Tools and Government Performance, co-sponsored by the U.S. General Accounting Office and the Office of Management and Budget, brought together policy practitioners and analysts to explore the implications of the many new tools of public action for public problem-solving. As a follow-up to the conference, a working group was formed to seek ways to better inform Congressional staff and agency leaders on the tools of government. This has resulted so far in the session, "Policy Dilemmas in Federal Grants-in-Aid: The Challenges of Tool Design and Innovative Policy Responses," cosponsored with the National Academy of Public Administration and the IBM Center for the Business of Government, which was held to help inform the preparation of a new guidebook, *Grants Management in the 21st Century*.

Publications

Salamon, L.M. (2005). "Training Professional Citizens: Getting Beyond the Right Answer to the Wrong Question in Public Affairs Education," *Journal of Public Affairs Education*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 7-19. Available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/research/training/tools.html.

Center for Civil Society Studies (2003). "*Policy Tools and Government Performance*." Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies. Conference Report. Available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/research/training/tools.html.

Salamon, L.M. (ed.) (2002). *The Tools of Government: A Guide to the New Governance*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. Summary available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/research/training/tools.html.

Project: **NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT DATA PROJECT**

Sponsors: Atlantic Philanthropies and state nonprofit associations

Status: In process

IPS Staff: Lester M. Salamon, Stephanie Geller, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, Mimi Bilzor, and Christopher Doyle

Purpose and Approach

The Nonprofit Employment Data Project is providing a more detailed and timely picture than previously available of key economic trends affecting American nonprofit organizations, such as the distribution of nonprofit employment, nonprofit vs. for-profit competition, and nonprofit wage levels. To do so, the project has tapped a new source of data on nonprofit employment generated by the federal-state unemployment insurance program. This program has long collected data on nonprofit places of employment but has never separated the private employment between nonprofit and for-profit establishments. Through work with state employment security offices and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Center has identified ways to achieve this separation and to analyze the nonprofit employment picture much more effectively than previous data have allowed.

Results

Working collaboratively with state and regional nonprofit associations, the Nonprofit Employment Data Project has issued over 20 state and regional nonprofit employment reports that have usefully documented the immense economic role of the nonprofit sector in communities throughout the country. These reports have been used extensively to increase the visibility of the nonprofit sector and to acquaint policymakers, the press, and the public at large with the economic role of these organizations. The project has also produced national reports that have begun to change conventional beliefs about nonprofit employment and nonprofit versus for-profit wages in industries.

Publications

Salamon, L.M. and W. Sokolowski (2006). *Employment in America's Charities: A Profile*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies, Center for Civil Society Studies. Available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/research/bulletins.html.

Salamon, L.M. and W. Sokolowski (2005). "Nonprofit Organizations: New Insights from QCEW Data," *Monthly Labor Review*, pp. 19-26. Available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/research/bulletins.html.

State Nonprofit Employment Bulletins (California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia). Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies, Center for Civil Society Studies. Available at www.jhu.edu/ccss/research/bulletins.html.

PROGRAMS

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

Nelson Mandela
Former President, African National Congress
Former President of South Africa

Project: **CERTIFICATE IN NONPROFIT STUDIES**

Status: Annual

IPS Staff: Jennifer Arndt, Sandra Newman, and Kenneth O'Neal

Purpose and Approach

IPS launched its Certificate in Nonprofit Studies Program (CNS) in the fall of 2000. This program is designed to equip Master's in Public Policy students with the practical skills and perspectives they need to work in various capacities related to nonprofit organizations.

The certificate program requires that students complete four core courses focusing on nonprofits in a three-sector world, management systems for nonprofit organizations, the art and science of policy planning and implementation, and ethics and accountability in the nonprofit sector. This mix allows students to tailor electives to individual needs and current career demands while equipping them with the framework to meet the challenges of the future. Students may also take electives offered by the Carey Business School.

Results

As of May 2007, more than 100 students had completed the certificate.

Program: **MASTER OF ARTS IN PUBLIC POLICY**

Faculty: Sandra J. Newman (Chair), David M. Altschuler, Burt S. Barnow, Joseph Harkness, Tama Leventhal, Demetra S. Nightingale, Marion Pines, Lester M. Salamon, and Joseph R.L. Sterne

IPS Staff: Jennifer Arndt (Assistant Director) and Kenneth O'Neal (Program Assistant)

Purpose and Approach

The Master of Arts in Public Policy (MPP) program seeks to prepare graduates for professional careers in the public and private sectors with a focus on solving societal problems. The program features courses in analytic methods, policy tools, the nature of citizenship, and substantive policy areas. Alongside rigorous academic training, students also develop real-world skills through internships, seminars, and policy presentations.

The MPP is part of The Johns Hopkins University Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and has a faculty advisory committee representing the Schools of Arts and Sciences and Public Health. By design, the program is kept small to nurture mentoring relationships between students and faculty. The large number of ongoing policy research projects at IPS creates a wealth of opportunities for student research assistantships.

The program requires two years of full-time study and includes an internship. In addition to the Master of Arts degree, MPP students may earn a Certificate in Health Policy (a joint program with the Bloomberg School of Public Health), a Certificate in International Affairs (a joint program with the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies), a Certificate in Applied Economics, a Certificate in Environmental Studies, or a Certificate in Nonprofit Studies.

Results

Now in its 15th year, the program has graduated more than 250 students to date. Graduates have found positions in government agencies, nonprofit organizations, private foundations, quasi-public organizations, policy divisions of corporations, the media, and consulting firms.

For more information about the MPP and certificate programs, see www.jhu.edu/ips/mpp.

Program: INTERNATIONAL FELLOWS IN URBAN STUDIES

Sponsors: Compagnia di San Paolo, Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, and l'Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la Région Ile-de-France (IAURIF)

IPS Staff: Sandra J. Newman (Director) and Marsha R.B. Schachtel (Program Coordinator)

Purpose and Approach

The International Urban Fellows Program, in its 38th year, is the longest-running international fellows program in the U.S. with a focus on urban problems and policy. These fellowships provide support for urban studies scholars and practitioners from Italy, Sweden, and France to spend a semester or full academic year of advanced study and research at IPS. Fellows from other countries may also be selected for the program on a case-by-case basis.

Urban Fellows conduct cross-national urban policy research using Baltimore as a reference point. They are introduced to individuals in relevant agencies in Baltimore to enhance their understanding of U.S. urban problems and policies in a direct way. Junior Fellows are graduate students and young professionals involved in urban studies research or practice. They typically audit one course each semester from the offerings at Johns Hopkins, and, in cooperation with faculty or staff of the University, conduct a cross-national comparative research project in their specific area of expertise. Senior Fellows, typically professors or high-level practitioners, conduct research project and may also teach one or more courses. All Fellows present a seminar on their research.

Alumni from the program, friends of the Fellows, and prospective Fellows gather annually in June at an international conference on urban policy. Recent conference themes have included: "The Impact of Immigration on Regions, Cities and Communities;" "Urban Public Safety;" "Balancing Development and Preservation;" and "The Effects of Economic Growth on Cities." The 2005 conference on "Sustainable Cities, Regions, and Countries" was held in Zurich, Switzerland. The 2006 conference in Barcelona, Spain dealt with metropolitan planning, governance, and new technologies, and the 2007 conference in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland focused on "Cities in Evolution."

Results

Over 270 Fellows from 46 countries have participated in the program at IPS since 1968. The website www.jhu.edu/ips/international/urban.html provides a worldwide link for Fellows.

Fellows 2006-2007

Dr. Federico Bonicelli – Compagnia di San Paolo

Mr. Julien Cammas – IAURIF

Dr. Mattias Legné – Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond

Dr. Corrado Poli – Compagnia di San Paolo

Mr. Davide Ponzini – Compagnia di San Paolo

Dr. Ugo Rossi – Compagnia di San Paolo

Program: **INTERNATIONAL FELLOWS IN PHILANTHROPY**

Sponsors: Ford Foundation and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

IPS Staff: Lester M. Salamon (Director), S. Wojciech Sokolowski, Mimi Bilzor, and Nicole Feldhaus

Purpose and Approach

The International Philanthropy Fellows Program brings six to eight scholars and practitioners together each year from many parts of the world for a semester or academic year of advanced study and research in the development of the nonprofit sector. The Fellows work with a research advisor at the IPS Center for Civil Society Studies to formulate and conduct their research, resulting in a working paper with a comparative international component.

To continue the exchange of information and discussion on these topics, the Center for Civil Society Studies sponsors a biennial conference with the Fellows. Conferences are held in a home country of one of the Fellows who in turn plays a major role in the coordination, development, and implementation of the conference. The conferences typically attract 200 to 250 people, including local nonprofit sector leaders and experts on the sector from other countries. The 18th Annual Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania in July 2006.

Results

Since the program began in 1989, more than 135 Fellows from 51 countries around the world have participated. The proceedings of each conference have been translated into a publication detailing the key issues that were discussed and agreed upon during the conferences. Conference participants sign the resulting document. Past statements include: (1) "Toward a Vital Voluntary Sector: An International Statement of Principles;" (2) "Toward A Vital Voluntary Sector II: The Challenge of Permanence – An Action Statement;" (3) "Nonprofits and Development: The Challenge and the Opportunity;" (4) "The Nonprofit Sector and the Transformation of the Welfare State;" (5) "Building Civil Society: A Guide to Action;" (6) "Strengthening Communities: The Role of the Third Sector;" (7) "The Nonprofit Sector and the Reduction of Poverty;" (8) "Building the Organizational Infrastructure of Civil Society;" (9) "Bridging Social Divides: The Role of the Third Sector"; (10) "Toward an Enabling Legal Environment for Civil Society"; and (11) "Advocating for Social Justice: A Special Responsibility of Civil Society." The full text of these statements is available at www.jhu.edu/philfellow.

Fellows 2006-2007

Risto Karajkov (Republic of Macedonia)

William Ong'ala Ontundo (Kenya)

Program: **THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THIRD-SECTOR RESEARCH (ISTR)**

Sponsors: C.S. Mott Foundation, Ford Foundation, W.K. Kellogg Foundation

IPS Staff: Margery Berg Daniels (Executive Director) and Donna Jakuta (Administrative Coordinator)

Purpose and Approach

Founded in 1992, the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR) is a major international association promoting research and education in the fields of philanthropy, civil society, and the nonprofit sector. Reflecting the growing worldwide interest in third sector research, ISTR provides a permanent forum for international research while building a global scholarly community in the field.

ISTR's mission is to promote the development of high quality research and education internationally on third sector issues, theories, and policies, and to enhance the dissemination and application of knowledge about the third sector as widely as possible throughout the world. ISTR is committed to building a strong global community of scholars and others dedicated to the creation, discussion, and advancement of the highest quality of knowledge pertaining to the third sector and its impact on human and planetary well-being and development. As an organization, ISTR aims to be recognized and respected for its global vision, its commitment to excellence, its collaborative approach, and the values of diversity and pluralism with which it pursues its mission.

Results

ISTR held its 7th International Conference in Bangkok, Thailand, July 9-12, 2006. The conference explored "Civil Society and Human Security" with researchers from 46 countries and included 66 paper and panel sessions. The organization publishes *Voluntas*, an interdisciplinary academic journal of voluntary and nonprofit organizations, *Inside ISTR*, the Society's quarterly newsletter, *ISTR Reports*, occasional reports which highlight the research presented at the regional network meetings, and an annual report. The website www.istr.org features the *ISTR Conference Working Papers Series*, which includes papers presented at past conferences. In January 2006, a redesign of the website was launched with a new look and visual identity highlighting the strengths of the Society. Members now have online access to *Voluntas*, a secure payment site for membership and conference dues, and more easily accessible up-to-date information including academic resources.

ISTR awarded the first Young Scholar Dissertation Award in 2006 at the 7th International Conference. This award was created to encourage young scholars to enter the field of nonprofit and philanthropic studies throughout the world. The award will be presented biennially for an outstanding Ph.D. dissertation that contributes to the field of comparative study of civil society organizations, nonprofit organizations, philanthropy, voluntarism, and related issues.

SHAPING THE PUBLIC DEBATE

“The Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies researchers help to shape the public policy debate by presenting papers, participating in policy forums, providing briefings for public officials, and hosting public seminars.”

Sandra J. Newman
IPS Director

IPS INTELLECTUAL OUTREACH

Presentations and Technical Assistance

IPS Faculty/Staff	Audience	Topic
David Altschuler	Annual Training Conference of the Colorado Youth Offender System, Colorado Springs, Colorado	Reintegrating Youthful Offenders and Continuity of Care: It's All About Public Safety
	U.S. Department of Labor, Workforce Innovations 2006, Anaheim, California	Reintegration of Ex-Offenders: New Paths to Achievement
	West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services, Bridgeport, West Virginia	Reentry and Aftercare: Concept and Application
	Santa Cruz County Probation Department, Santa Cruz, California	Reentry in Concept and Application
	Virginia Juvenile Justice Association, Richmond, Virginia	Effective Parole Transition and Reentry: Who, What, When, Where, and How
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Expert Panel on Juvenile Justice and Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment, Rockville, Maryland	Overview on Juvenile Offenders Reentering the Community
	White House Compassion in Action Roundtable, Washington, DC	Improving Reentry Services through Faith and Community-Based Partnerships
	2007 Joint Meeting on Adolescent Treatment Effectiveness, Washington, DC	Continuity of Care Considerations in the Reentry of Juvenile Offenders with Drug Abuse Problems
Burt Barnow	U.S. Department of Labor Grantees, Phoenix, Arizona	Offender Case Management
Burt Barnow	Interagency Subcommittee on Employment National Summit to Develop a Research Agenda, Interagency Committee on Disability Research, Arlington, Virginia	Labor Market Data for Employers

IPS Faculty/Staff	Audience	Topic
Burt Barnow (cont'd)	National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration Annual Conference, Minneapolis, Minnesota	The Future Market for Public Affairs Graduates
	American Jewish Committee Task Force on National Service, New York, New York	The Effects of Universal National Service on the Labor Market
	Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management Annual Research Conference, Madison, Wisconsin	Unit Costs of Intensive Training Services for WIA Adults and Dislocated Workers
	Department of Human Resources and Social Development, Ottawa, Canada	Applying the Theory of Change Approach to Evaluating the Voluntary Sector Initiative
Joseph Harkness	Morgan State University, Institute of Architecture and Planning, Baltimore, Maryland	Is Homeownership <i>Really</i> Good for Kids? Racial Differences or Spurious Effects?
	Johns Hopkins University, Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering, Baltimore, Maryland	Algorithmic Methods for Data Analysis
Tama Leventhal	Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Montreal, Canada	Girls in the Hood: Reframing Safety and Its Impact on Health and Behavior
	Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles, California	Moving Away From Risky Behavior: What Happens to Adolescent Boys Who Move from High Poverty Public Housing Projects to Lower Poverty Neighborhoods?
	Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Boston, Massachusetts	Long-Term Effects of a Neighborhood Mobility Program on Poor Black and Latino Families' Outcomes
	Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Boston, Massachusetts	Neighborhood Effects on Children and Adolescents: An Interdisciplinary Perspective

IPS Faculty/Staff	Audience	Topic
Tama Leventhal (cont'd)	Groupe de Recherche sur l'Inadaptation Psychosociale chez l'enfant (GRIP) Université de Montréal – Hôpital Ste-Justine, Montreal, Canada	Neighborhood Context and Health Risk Taking Behaviors of Children and Youth
	Forum sponsored by the Poverty and Race Research Action Council. Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland	Housing Mobility and Mental Health
Sandra Newman	Fannie Mae Foundation Annual Research Conference, Washington, DC	How Housing Matters: A Critical Survey of Research and Issues Still to be Resolved
	Fannie Mae Foundation Annual Research Conference, Washington, DC	Continuing the Conversation: the Challenge of Improving Housing Delivery for Very Low-Income Households – Where Do We Go From Here?
	MacArthur Foundation Network on Mental Health Policy, Washington, DC	Mental Health in the Mainstream of Public Policy: Research Issues and Opportunities
	Harvard Joint Center for Housing Research Conference, Cambridge, Massachusetts	Rental Housing Affordability and Children's Outcomes
	New York University Law School, New York, New York	Housing and America's Future (discussant)
	2 nd Annual National Homelessness Research Conference, Washington, DC	Housing Models for Homeless Persons and Families (discussant)
	MacArthur Foundation Network on Mental Health, Miami, Florida	Putting Housing First, Making Housing Last: Housing Policy for Persons with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness
Mid-Year Meeting of the American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association, Washington, DC	Putting Housing First, Making Housing Last: Housing Policy for Persons with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness	

IPS Faculty/Staff	Audience	Topic
Sandra Newman and Joseph Harkness	Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management Annual Research Conference, Madison, Wisconsin	The Long-Term Effects of Housing Assistance on Work and Welfare
Demetra Nightingale	U.S. Department of Labor, Workforce Innovations 2006, Anaheim, California	Evaluation of the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative
	U.S. Department of Labor "Workforce Innovations 2006," Anaheim, California	Estimating Expenditures on Job Training in the U.S.
	Annie E. Casey Foundation and Job Opportunities Task Force, Baltimore, Maryland	Race in the Workplace
	Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management Annual Research Conference, Madison, Wisconsin	Testing New Strategies for the Hard-to-Employ (chair)
	Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management Annual Research Conference, Madison, Wisconsin	Is the Social Safety Net Unraveling or Just Transforming? (chair)
	Administrators of Human Resources, Tomsk Oblast, Siberia, Russia	Strategies for Monitoring and Evaluating Tomsk's Poverty Reduction Policies
	Administrators of Hard-to-Employ Demonstration Projects, New York, New York	Transitional Work in the Hard-to-Employ Demonstrations (with J. Trutko)
	Colorado Works Evaluation Advisory Committee members and County Human Services Administrators, Denver, Colorado	Three presentations on the status and emerging findings from the Evaluation of the Colorado Works Program
	Colorado General Assembly, Joint Health and Human Services Committee, Denver, Colorado	The Colorado Works Program Evaluation (testimony of M. Farrell and D. Nightingale)
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration officials and research staff, Washington, DC	The Design of the Evaluation of the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative	

IPS Faculty/Staff	Audience	Topic
Demetra Nightingale (cont'd)	National and local administrators and staff of employment and social assistance programs in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Siberia (Russia), Romania, and Moldova, Distance Learning Studios, World Bank Headquarters, Washington DC	Social Safety Nets in OECD Countries: The U.S. Safety Net (instructor for distance learning course developed for the World Bank Institute)
	National policymakers, representatives of national organizations, researchers, and media, Washington, DC	Reshaping the American Workforce in a Changing Economy (book release and policy discussion)
Lester Salamon	Governor's Grant Office, Annapolis, Maryland	Community Foundation and Nonprofits: Allies to Maryland Governments
	Delaware Association of Nonprofit Agencies, Newark, Delaware	The Future of Nonprofit America
	59 th Annual UN DPI/NGO Conference, New York, New York	The New Governance: Implications for Civil Society
	Danish Nonprofit and Government Officials, Odense, Denmark	The Survey of Volunteering – An Investigation of the Voluntary Sector in Denmark
	Centrum fur soziale Investitionen, Frankfurt, Germany	The UN Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts
	Nonprofit Center of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	The Accountability Imperative for Nonprofits (keynote)
	Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen, Frankfurt, Germany	The UN Nonprofit Handbook and the German 3 rd Sector
	ARNOVA Conference, Chicago, Illinois	Sounding on Nonprofit Capital Needs
	Senior UN Officials, New York, New York	Contribution of Volunteering to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
Dead Sea Conference for Third Sector Research 2007, Ein Bokek, Israel	Are We Moving Towards a Three-Sector Society? (keynote)	

IPS Faculty/Staff	Audience	Topic
Lester Salamon (cont'd)	Skoll World Forum, Oxford, England	The Future of Philanthropy (discussant)
	OECD World Forum, Istanbul, Turkey	The Role of Data and Shaping Our View of the World: The Case of Civil Society
	The Georgia Nonprofit Summit, Atlanta, Georgia	Nonprofit Governance and Management
	Kresge Foundation Board of Directors, Detroit, Michigan	Capital Needs of Nonprofits
	OECD World Forum, Istanbul, Turkey	Fostering Progress: The Role of Nonprofit Organizations
	Kresge Foundation Board of Directors, Troy, Michigan	Expanding the Capital Program
Marsha Schachtel	10 th Annual State Science and Technology Institute Conference, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Introduction to Technology-Based Economic Development
	U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, Washington, DC	U.S. Department of Commerce Budget (testimony)
	Annie E. Casey Foundation Baltimore, Maryland	More in the Middle symposium on African-American business development
	18 th Annual Teaming to Win Conference, Wheeling, West Virginia	Keynote Address

MEDIA COVERAGE

Media Outlet	Title and Summary
Alliance	“Johns Hopkins and ILO to Measure Volunteer Work” Reports on agreement between Center for Civil Society Studies and the International Labour Organization — 6/07
Baltimore Business Journal	“Survey: Funding Cuts, Higher Costs Making Nonprofit Execs ‘skilled crisis managers’” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 5/21/07
Baltimore Sun	<p>“Scholar Sees Reasons for Hope on Future of U.S. Cities” Features Social Policy Seminar by Peter Salins — 10/5/06</p> <p>“Mr. Schaefer’s First Hurrah” Op-Ed by J. Sterne — 1/21/07</p> <p>“Seed of Peace on Cricket Field” Op-Ed by F. Salman MPP’08 — 2/20/07</p> <p>“Fire Highlights Lack of Shelter for Poor” Cites S. Newman’s monograph “Low-End Rental Housing in Baltimore” — 5/24/07</p>
Barron’s	“The Ascent of Charitable Jobs” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 12/25/06
Bucharest Daily News	“Romania Hosting Johns Hopkins Philanthropy Fellows Conference” Announces conference — 7/5/06
Business & Legal Reports	“Fewer Nonprofits Under Severe Fiscal Stress” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 5/30/07
Business Week	“How to Make Volunteers Count” Reports on agreement between Center for Civil Society Studies and the International Labour Organization — 6/18/07
Chronicle of Philanthropy	<p>“Charities Need More Investment Capital” Op-Ed by L. Salamon — 8/3/06</p> <p>“7.2% of Americans Work for Nonprofit Groups, Study Finds” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 12/06</p> <p>“One-Third of Charities Expect to Come Under Severe Financial Stress This Year” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 5/21/07</p> <p>“Nonprofit Groups Lag Behind Government and Business in Recruiting Older Workers, Report Says” Features data from Center for Civil Society project — 5/31/07</p>

Media Outlet	Title and Summary
CNNMoney.com	“So You Want to Work for a Nonprofit” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 2/8/07
The Daily Record	“Fiscal Improvement” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 5/21/07
The Examiner	“Neighborhoods Left Behind in Baltimore’s Housing Boom” Op-Ed published by MPP’07 students — 9/19/06
	“Exemptions Hurt City Taxpayers” Editorial mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 10/5/06
	“Employment in America’s Charities: A Profile” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 1/3/07
Gazette.net	“Nonprofit Job Growth Outpaces For-Profit Sector” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 10/13/06
Ideia Social (Brazil)	“The Global Nonprofit Sector” Interview with L. Salamon — 5/07
Indianapolis Star	“Nonprofit Job Sector Is Source of Strength” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 12/20/06
International Herald Tribune	“Entry Level: It’s Not Just What You Give, But How You Give It” Features Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project — 9/12/06
JH Newsletter	“Civic Engagement: For the Betterment of Baltimore,” Features work of IPS — 10/12/06
JHU Gazette	“JHU Solicits Progress Report from Homewood Neighbors” Cites IPS-designed survey used to assess student-community relations — 7/24/06
	“Putting Volunteer Work on the Economic Map of the World” Announces agreement between Center for Civil Society Studies and the International Labour Organization — 4/30/07
	“Nonprofits Report Less Fiscal Stress in 2006, Despite Concerns” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 6/25/07

Media Outlet	Title and Summary
JSOnline	“Keeping Young Talent Tough for Non-Profits” Cites data from the Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 5/6/07
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	“Keeping Young Talent Tough for Non-Profits: Burnout, Low Pay Cited in Survey” Cites data from the Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 5/6/07
National Public Radio	“Does America Have an Empathy Deficit?” Cites findings from the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project — 3/8/07
New Orleans Times-Picayune	Letter to the Editor by S. Newman — 5/23/07
Newsweek International	“Philanthropy: A Man and His Money” Quotes Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project data on German NGOs — 7/31/06
Philadelphia Inquirer	“Giving the Gifts That Keep Giving” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 12/20/06
Philanthropy Journal	“Nonprofits Have Global Reach” Features UN Handbook Project — 9/9/06
	“Global Volunteering to Be Highlighted” Reports on new cooperative project with the ILO — 5/15/07
	“Foundations Must Invest in Change” Cites data from Listening Post Project survey — 5/29/07
	“Nonprofits Stress Less about Money Matters” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 6/11/07
Philanthropy New Digest	“Nonprofit Times Selects Influential Top 50” Includes L. Salamon — 8/4/07
	“Nonprofit Sector Employment Exceeds Overall Job Growth, Study Finds” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 12/22/06
	“Johns Hopkins, International Labor Organization Join Forces to Measure Volunteerism Globally” — 5/2/07
	“Nonprofits Report Less Fiscal Stress in 2006, Study Finds” Reports on Listening Post Project survey — 5/24/07

Media Outlet	Title and Summary
UN Chronicle	“The Chronicle Interview: Putting the Nonprofit Sector and Volunteering on the Economic Map” Interview with L. Salamon — winter 2007
Utica Observer-Dispatch	“Nonprofits Now a \$1 Billion Industry” Quotes L. Salamon on community value of nonprofit sector — 8/06
Washington Post	“Area Nonprofits Are Hiring” Mentions Nonprofit Employment Data Project — 12/25/06
Wirtschaft	“Doing Good in Bad Times” Features Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project — 10/15/06
	“The Meaning of Donations Is Overrated” Features Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project — 10/15/06
WYPR	“The Marc Steiner Discussion” Panel discussion with S. Newman and others on Baltimore City affordable housing — 5/1/07

HONORS, AWARDS, AND APPOINTMENTS

Individual	Recognition
Burt Barnow	Appointed to the Data Quality Task Force of the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA)
	Appointed to the American Jewish Task Force on National Service
	Appointed to the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Approaches to the Evaluation of the NIST/NRC Postdoctoral Research Associateship Program
Sarah Brown, MPP'07	Selected as a Presidential Management Fellow
Teague Lyons, MPP'07	Selected as a Presidential Management Fellow
Sandra Newman	Appointed to the National Academy of Sciences Committee to evaluate the research function and agenda of HUD
	Appointed to the German Marshall Fund's Comparative Domestic Policy Project Transatlantic Advisory Board
	Appointed to the Research Advisory Panel of Arizona State University's study of affordable, workforce, and mixed income housing
Demetra Nightingale	Served as Chair of the Social Policy Topic Area Subcommittee for the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM) Annual Research Conference
	Appointed to the Board of Directors, Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO), New York City
	Appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Work-Based Schools Initiative
Iryna Vidanava, MPP'06	2007 Gerd Bucerius Prize for Free Press of Eastern Europe

SEMINAR SERIES

Social Policy Seminar Series (in partnership with the Departments of Economics and Health Policy and Management)

Peter Salins, Ph.D. Provost, State University of New York	America's Urban Crisis: Have Our Cities Turned the Corner?
Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Ph.D. Director, Cornell Higher Education Research Institute, Irving M. Ives Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Economics	Can Foundations Alter Faculty Behavior: The Mellon Foundation's Graduate Education Initiative
Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Ph.D. Director, Center for Geoeconomic Studies, Council on Foreign Relations	Economic and National Security Threats: What is the Policy Response?
John Holahan, Ph.D. Director, Healthy Policy Center, Urban Institute	Massachusetts Health Reform: The Key Issues
Jane Waldfogel, Ph.D. Professor, Columbia University	Meeting Children's Needs When Parents Work

Noon Brown-Bag Series

Marion Pines Senior Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, JHU	Innovation High School: The Challenge of Making it Happen
Christopher Herbst (MPP'02) Ph.D. Candidate, University of Maryland School of Public Policy	The Effects of Child Care Costs and Taxes on the Employment of Single Mothers: Evidence from a SIPP-CPS Matching Procedure
Brenda McLaughlin, M.P.P. Deputy Director, Center for Summer Learning, JHU Ron Fairchild, Ph.D. Executive Director, Center for Summer Learning, JHU	The Current and Future Direction of Summer Learning Policies
Adam Donaldson, M.P.P. City Year Baltimore	The City Year Action Tank Model and the Future of National Service
Aviel D. Rubin, Ph.D. Professor, Technical Director, Information Security Institute, JHU	Electronic Voting Security

International Fellows in Urban Studies Research Seminars

Federic Bonicelli
Bologna, Italy

Urban Quality and Citizens' Satisfaction:
A Critical Analysis of Public Services Management

Julien Cammas
Rouen, France

Librarians' New Practice: Case Studies in the USA

Mattias Legnér
Linköping, Sweden

Industrial Heritage and Urban Development:
Policy and Practice in the Rehabilitation of
Industrial Buildings

Corrado Poli
Bergamo, Italy

Traffic Revolution: A Few Ideas and a Comment on
the Northern Virginia Transportation Plan

Davide Ponzini
Milan, Italy

Culture Regenerating Cities: Urban Implications of
Cultural Policies in the U.S.

Ugo Rossi
Naples, Italy

Cultural Policies, Institutional Governance, and
Urban Development: A Critical Investigation into the
Creative Baltimore Initiative

Press and Public Policy Seminar Series

Michael Hill
Reporter, *The Baltimore Sun*

The Transformation of America's Daily Newspapers

Thomas Kunkel
Dean, University of Maryland Merrill School of Journalism

Howard Weaver

Vice President of News, The McClatchy Company

Sheilah Kast

Host, Maryland Morning, WYPR

Walter Pincus
Pulitzer Prize Winning Correspondent, *The Washington Post*

National Security and the Media

SPECIAL EVENTS

The Constitutional Forum is co-hosted by IPS, the Department of Political Science, and the University's Office of Government, Community, and Public Affairs and is supported by the George Huntington Williams Memorial Lectureship.

Sanford V. Levinson

W. St. John Garwood Professor of Government and
W. St. John Garwood, Jr. Centennial Chair
University of Texas at Austin

Our Undemocratic Constitution

The Revitalizing Government Service Discussion Series seeks to raise awareness about the critical role government plays in our lives and the opportunities for young people to advance society through government service.

Diana Taylor

New York State Banking Superintendent

The Importance of Government Service

Mark D. Gearan, J.S.

President, Hobart & William Smith Colleges
Former Director of the Peace Corps
Former White House Deputy Chief of Staff

Service in the 21st Century

Paul Volcker

Former Chairman, U.S. Federal Reserve

Government Service: Challenges and Opportunities

The Rebuilding America's Cities Lecture Series, co-hosted by IPS, Evergreen House Museum, and the Provost's Office with support from the Garrett Lecture on Urban Issues, highlights critical lessons learned from the effort to rebuild cities devastated by natural disaster, acts of terror, or pervasive neglect and disinvestment.

Edward J. Blakely

Executive Director for Recovery Management,
City of New Orleans

New Orleans: The Challenge of Rebuilding

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS, PROGRAM DIRECTORS, AND STAFF

“I have been impressed with the urgency of doing. Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Being willing is not enough; we must do.”

Leonardo da Vinci
(1452-1519)

David M. Altschuler, Ph.D.

Principal Research Scientist

Joint Appointment, Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health

Adjunct Associate Professor, Sociology

Core Faculty and Steering Committee, Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence

The primary focus of my work is juvenile justice reform and youth crime. It seems to me that the real test of our humanity, decency, and virtue as a society is how we treat, handle, and punish those among us who make mistakes, have problems, and commit crimes. There are many reasons why juveniles get into trouble with the law, and society certainly has a right to protect itself from those who pose a threat. But does the fact that some of our young people learn from their mistakes more slowly than others, and that some youngsters make more mistakes or more serious ones, mean that we should give up on them? Can we not help those young people who have broken the law to make amends, pay their debt, and get on an acceptable path? Can we resist the temptation to respond strictly punitively to antisocial and even violent acts and how can this best be accomplished?

These questions and concerns have been the driving force in my work over the past two decades. Fortunately, I have been able both to conduct applied, action-oriented research, and to play a role in the development and implementation of federal, state, and local juvenile justice policy and programs. Most of my work has focused on community-based alternatives to institutionalization, juvenile justice sanctioning and aftercare, offender reentry, privatization in youth corrections, and drug involvement among inner-city adolescents.

Dr. Altschuler holds a Ph.D. in Social Service Administration and an M.A. in Urban Studies, both from the University of Chicago. He directed for 17 years a national initiative on intensive juvenile aftercare for the U.S. Justice Department and co-directed the Juvenile Reintegration and Aftercare Center. He currently is working on two Department of Labor offender reentry initiatives and advises numerous states and private organizations on juvenile corrections reform.

Jennifer Arndt, MPP'00

Assistant Director

Master of Public Policy Program

As a graduate of the Master of Arts in Public Policy (MPP) program, I bring a unique perspective to the role of Assistant Director. I am an unabashed fan of the program and believe that this very diverse degree is equally relevant in a wide variety of settings. It hones analytical, quantitative, and qualitative studies into a concrete skillset easily applied to any number of positions in the public and private sectors, including policy research, management, and administration.

The MPP program was a powerful experience for me and I am committed to ensuring that today's students have the chance to make the same positive connections that I did. MPP students find resources at IPS and JHU that allow them to become involved in policy at whatever level most interests them. With its small town feel and ready access to decision-makers and Washington, DC, Baltimore is a great place to be a public policy graduate student.

Before coming to this position in January 2005, I was an active alumna of the program, serving on the admissions committee and helping to create a high-caliber experience for first-year students. I am fascinated to learn how our students connected with public policy prior to entering the program and how the program can be customized to meet their individual needs and interests. It is rewarding to "meet" applicants first on paper, then in person, and to build a relationship that facilitates their own decision-making. The small size of the MPP program is perfect for developing and maintaining personal connections. Interacting with each and every MPP student is my first and favorite priority.

Jennifer Arndt holds a Master of Arts in Public Policy degree from the Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies. Prior to becoming Assistant Director, she was the managing director of Community Law in Action, a Baltimore City nonprofit organization, and the deputy director of ClearCorps/USA, a national AmeriCorps program. She received a B.A. in Education from the University of Iowa and was a Peace Corps Volunteer in the Republic of Moldova. While a student in the MPP program, she was also a Shriver Peacemaker Fellow.

Marie Bailey-Kloch, MSW

Associate Director for Administration

Since joining IPS in February, 2005 as the Associate Director for Administration, I have been exposed to a new perspective on social policy. My previous experiences as a clinical psychiatric social worker in the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) system provided first-hand knowledge of how disadvantaged populations often fell through the cracks in our social services systems. As a mental health researcher in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and as a research administrator at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and Bloomberg School of Public Health, I documented the disparities in health care services for diverse populations such as the severely mentally ill, substance abusers, persons living with AIDS and HCV, and women in the despair of prostitution.

At IPS, I now direct the operations of conducting social policy research, which evaluates the efficacy of current programs in housing, juvenile justice, secondary education, workforce development, and non-profit organizations from a more objective point of view. My advocacy efforts have now taken a broader approach, which may have more impact on the types of programs created for the very populations I served.

My goals for the Institute include administering a professional and resourceful organization that is well-respected in the field and by the University. Hopefully, IPS will be able to provide the data that can inspire social programs that can make a difference in the lives of populations who face hardship and hopelessness most every day.

Marie Bailey-Kloch graduated from the University of Maryland School of Social Work and Community Planning in 1985, earning a Master's of Social Work with a joint concentration in Clinical Practice and Social Administration. An advocate of the harm reduction model for persons at risk for AIDS and Hepatitis C, she has worked as a social work clinician in private practice and for the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. As a project officer for the National Internship in Community Economic Development, she coordinated a training project for Executive Directors of non-profit advocacy organizations that provided hands-on instruction in Economic Development for housing projects, business ventures, business planning, proposal writing, and workforce development. As a member of the Board of Directors of the South Shore Recovery Club in Crownsville, Maryland, Marie is active in fundraising and developing public information about substance abuse treatment options. Her solution for helping disadvantaged populations is economic empowerment. Most recently, she co-authored a manuscript accepted to AIDS CARE: Sherman, S.G., German, D., Cheng, Y., Marks, M., and Bailey-Kloch, M. (2004). "The Evaluation of the JEWEL Project: An innovative economic empowerment and HIV prevention intervention study targeting drug-using women involved in prostitution."

Burt S. Barnow, Ph.D.

Associate Director for Research

Principal Research Scientist

Adjunct Professor of Economics

The perspective I bring to evaluation research and teaching comes from having been on both the giving and receiving ends of government funding for policy research. After spending nine years in the U.S. Department of Labor, where I was responsible for designing and monitoring research and evaluations in the employment and training field, I worked at a consulting firm where I conducted my own research and evaluations in labor, welfare, and education. Much of my work focuses on evaluating social programs, and I am excited to be teaching the evaluation course in our MPP program. As an economist, I have more background in quantitative aspects of evaluation but have always enjoyed working with colleagues from other disciplines. IPS provides a great opportunity to work with researchers from a variety of backgrounds.

Among my current projects are a study of occupational labor shortages, an evaluation of refugee resettlement programs, a project to determine why local areas vary in how much of their workforce funds is used for training, a process study of a demonstration program assisting youth in foster care make the transition to the labor market, an impact evaluation of a demonstration providing occupational training in high-growth industries, and a project to design a demonstration to test the effects of work incentives for social security disability insurance beneficiaries.

Dr. Barnow received a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin at Madison and a B.S. in Economics from MIT. Before coming to Johns Hopkins, he was a vice president of The Lewin Group consulting firm in Washington, DC. He served nine years in the U.S. Department of Labor, most recently as director of the Office of Research and Evaluation for the Employment and Training Administration.

Margery Berg Daniels

Executive Director

International Society for Third Sector Research

Managing an international nonprofit organization such as the International Society for Third Sector Research is a unique challenge. The international focus provides me with the opportunity to become acquainted with different cultures and customs in the creation and implementation of policy. Yet despite helpful advances in telecommunications technology, the same diversity poses special challenges to managers seeking consensus and efficient operations.

Building a scholarly research society from the bottom up has brought much of the exhilaration and heartache of the start-up of any new business. We have created a membership base, developed a constitution and by-laws, established policy, set up the nominating and election procedures, edited a newsletter, facilitated the work of the board, brought researchers together at biennial conferences and regional meetings, raised funds to support the effort. The work is vast and never ending. The rewards, however, are worth it. I see how the links among professionals of similar interests have emerged and grown across national boundaries. I have been able to pursue educational opportunities in nonprofit management. Most rewarding are the opportunities to meet and collaborate with other nonprofit leaders across a wide spectrum of policy areas.

Margery Berg Daniels has worked in various capacities in the nonprofit field. As the administrator of an international scholarly research society, she is building a community of third sector researchers from all parts of the world. She received her B.A. in Political Science from the Johns Hopkins University and J.D. from the University of Baltimore School of Law.

Joseph Harkness, Ph.D.

Associate Research Scientist

I came to Hopkins in 1990 as a graduate student in the Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering (DOGEE). A few months after, Sandee Newman offered me a job as a research assistant at IPS, and I never left. (There must have been a noble deed in some past life to warrant such good karma.)

The Housing Act of 1949 famously set a national goal of providing “a suitable home in a decent living environment for every American family.” That deceptively simple phrase pretty much defines my research agenda. Buried within it are a whole host of questions: What is a “suitable” home? What is a “decent” living environment? How should we organize our cities and regions to provide these things in an equitable and efficient manner? How, with massive population and consumption growth, can these gains be achieved without compromising the welfare of future generations? Hopefully, my current work on how housing and other features of the urban environment affect the well-being of low-income families and children will help fit one piece of this puzzle.

Dr. Harkness holds a Ph.D. in Geography and Environmental Engineering from Johns Hopkins and a B.A. in Mathematics from the City College of New York. Prior to coming to Hopkins, he was the administrator of The Trickle Up Program, an international microenterprise development nonprofit organization based in New York.

Tama Leventhal, Ph.D.

Associate Research Scientist

Assistant Professor in Population and Family Health Sciences, Bloomberg School of Public Health

I am the first developmental psychologist to join IPS since its inception. As such, I hope to bring a deeper understanding of issues regarding child development to IPS students, faculty, and staff. My training and research, primarily at the National Center for Children and Families at Columbia University, have fostered an appreciation of interdisciplinary perspectives relevant to child development. This approach integrates psychological theories with sociological, economic, and epidemiological perspectives as well as related disciplines. An understanding of these diverse views is critical for conducting policy-oriented work.

My research interests are in linking developmental research with social policy regarding children, youth, and families, particularly low-income families with children. My work examines individual, family, and community level influences on child development. A majority of my research addresses the role of neighborhood contexts in the lives of children and families.

I am an Adolescence Investigator for the current phase of the NICHD Study of Child Care and Youth Development, which is following this birth cohort through 15 years of age. I was a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Postdoctoral Urban Scholar and am currently a William T. Grant Scholar.

Dr. Leventhal holds a Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology from Columbia University's Teachers College. Prior to joining Johns Hopkins, she was a research scientist at the National Center for Children and Families at Columbia University's Teachers College.

Sandra J. Newman, Ph.D.

Director, Institute for Policy Studies

Professor of Policy Studies, Krieger School of Arts and Sciences

Joint appointments with Departments of Sociology and Health Policy and Management

“The problem is not so much what we don’t know; it’s what we think we know that just ain’t so.” This butchered paraphrase of a quote by Mark Twain captures as well as anything why I am a social scientist, policy analyst, and teacher. Everyone has a theory about why people behave as they do and how policy can influence them. It often seems that everyone feels qualified to be a social scientist. Even trained social scientists are not always humble enough to recognize what they don’t yet understand.

For more than 20 years, I’ve been searching for the right blend of critical analysis and humility in my own research, which focuses on housing policy for vulnerable populations including welfare families, the homeless, persons with severe mental illness, and the frail elderly. Americans agree that decent, affordable housing is a basic necessity of life and, since 1949, have accepted this as a policy goal. But in more than five decades of trying, we still haven’t found a way to deliver on this promise. What’s more, many of the programs now operating are studies in laudable objectives but unanticipated consequences. If we are ever to be effective, we need to get back to the basics: What are we trying to achieve with housing assistance? What is government’s proper role? These are the kinds of questions that motivate my work.

Dr. Newman holds an M.U.P. in Urban Planning and Ph.D. from New York University. She was a Fulbright senior fellow at the Australian National University and a visiting scholar in the research office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Prior to joining Johns Hopkins, she was an associate professor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Dr. Newman’s research is interdisciplinary and focuses on the intersection of housing, employment, welfare, and health. Her most recent monograph is Low-End Rental Housing: The Forgotten Story in Baltimore’s Housing Boom (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2005). She is the recipient of the 2003 Johns Hopkins Homewood Women’s Leadership Award.

Demetra Smith Nightingale, Ph.D.

Principal Research Scientist

The focus of my teaching and research is social policy – particularly issues related to employment, welfare, and poverty. Public policies at the national, state, and local levels greatly affect the lives of individuals and families at all income levels, as well as the vitality of businesses and communities. Analysis of programs and policies from various organizational, individual, and programmatic perspectives helps improve knowledge about how government can best address society's social and economic needs.

Much of my research involves evaluating policies and programs, using a combination of methods and techniques. For several years, I have been involved in refining methodologies for conducting program implementation analysis, using cross-disciplinary theories to understand how organizations and institutions function. In many studies of welfare, welfare reform, and workforce development, I have evaluated outcomes and impacts of programs, examined program implementation, and developed techniques for linking qualitative and quantitative data to evaluate impacts on individuals.

Another stream of my research focuses on the functioning of the labor market, especially as it relates to economic and employment opportunities for individuals with social, economic, or educational disadvantages. Some of my recent studies have examined the change in the structure of the economy from a manufacturing base to services and technology, estimated the nation's spending on job training, and analyzed the shift in employment opportunities for persons with limited education and skills, career ladders, non-traditional jobs for women, employment of maturing and older workers, and lifelong learning options for workers at all levels. Similar social policy issues arise in other countries, and I have recently had the opportunity to examine employment, social assistance, and poverty reduction strategies in Russia, China, and Argentina, particularly focusing on the highest priority challenges these nations are facing, and the range of options they are considering.

Dr. Nightingale holds a Ph.D. in Public Policy from the George Washington University. She has directed numerous program evaluations and policy studies, publishes extensively, and sits on many advisory groups, boards, and task forces. She is also a senior research affiliate with the National Poverty Center, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, and a senior consultant to the Work Bank's Social Protection unit. Before joining Johns Hopkins, for over 25 years she was at the Urban Institute, most recently as a principal research associate and program director in the Labor and Social Policy Center.

Marion Pines

Senior Fellow

The guiding principal for my work is my belief that all citizens should have the opportunity to develop fully their skills and abilities so they can maximize their lifelong earnings and be members of stable, self-sufficient families participating in healthy, prosperous communities. Federal, state, and local resources, both public and private, allocated for those purposes must be used in a logical and holistic manner.

I have spent over 30 years as a practitioner in the employment, training, education and community development fields. Some of my activities include the creation of Lafayette Court Family Development Center, an integrated service center for residents of a public housing high-rise development; the development and implementation of Maryland's Tomorrow, a statewide dropout prevention program benefiting approximately 6,500 students yearly; the creation of an Innovation High School in Baltimore known as The Academy for College and Career Exploration; and providing technical assistance and training to numerous faith-based organizations around the country serving ex-offenders. I am privileged to serve on many local, state, and national boards including the Job Opportunities Task Force, the Governor's Workforce Investment Board (Maryland), the State Youth Council, Public/Private Ventures, the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, the Center for Law and Social Policy, and the Center for Education and the Economy. In the spring of 1995, the Sar Levitan Center for Social Policy Studies was established at the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies. I serve as director of the Center.

Before her appointment at Johns Hopkins, Marion Pines served as commissioner of the Baltimore City Neighborhood Progress Administration and as executive director of the Housing Authority of Baltimore City (1984-87). Between 1972 and 1987, she was director of the Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources. She was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to chair the National Job Training Partnership Act Advisory Committee to advise the Department of Labor on job training policy issues for the 1990s. Ms. Pines has a B.A. and an honorary L.L.B. from Goucher College. She is author of three recent books, published by the Sar Levitan Center: Making Connections: Youth Program Strategies for a Generation of Challenge; Youth Policy Councils: Key to the Future for a Generation of Challenge; and The 21st Century Challenge: Moving the Youth Agenda Forward.

Lester M. Salamon, Ph.D.

Principal Research Scientist

Professor of Political Science, Krieger School of Arts and Sciences

For me, the field of policy studies provides an almost unique opportunity to join the worlds of thought and action, to bring knowledge to bear on real life problems more directly than is usually possible. It also provides an opportunity to go beyond the stereotypes and mythologies that all too often get in the way of serious debate on public problems, both in this country and around the world.

The stereotype that has attracted my attention particularly over the two past decades has been the popular image of the expanding, bureaucratic state. Overlooked in this image has been the reality of “third party government,” the fact that governments at all levels enlist a variety of “third parties” — lower levels of government, private banks, insurance companies, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and the like — to carry out government programs and respond to public needs. As part of this, I have been exploring the important role that private, nonprofit organizations have come to play in the operation of public programs and the solution of public problems both in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world. This set of institutions has grown massively in scope and function in recent decades, yet its presence has been largely overlooked both in academic study and in policy debates. Through the work we are doing at IPS, we are making important headway in remedying this situation.

Most recently, we have succeeded in convincing the United Nations Statistics Division to publish a new *Handbook on Nonprofit Institutions in the System of National Accounts*, which calls on statistical agencies throughout the world to improve the way they cover nonprofit institutions in basic national economic statistics. To date, 26 countries have agreed to adopt this *Handbook* and ten of them have generated the new “satellite account” on the nonprofit sector that this *Handbook* prescribes.

We have also made progress in recent years in shedding useful light on the broader range of “tools” or “instruments” that the public sector is increasingly using to address public problems — loans, loan guarantees, contracting, grants, regulation, vouchers, insurance, and many more. Our recent Oxford University Press book on *The Tools of Government* has generated considerable interest and has become the focus of a working group involving senior government, academic, and private sector leaders.

Dr. Salamon is a leading expert on alternative tools of government action and on the nonprofit sector in the U.S. and around the world. He has served as deputy associate director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and has taught at Harvard, Vanderbilt, and Duke Universities, and at Tougaloo College in Mississippi. He holds a Ph.D. in Government from Harvard University and a B.A. in Economics and Policy Studies from Princeton University. He has written or edited over 20 books; his articles have appeared in Foreign Affairs, The New York Times, Voluntas, and numerous other publications. His most recent books include: The Tools of Government: A Guide to the New Governance (Oxford University Press, 2002); The State of Nonprofit America (Brookings Institution Press, 2003); and Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector, Volume II (Kumarian Press, 2004).

Marsha R.B. Schachtel

Senior Fellow

Policy analysis is inherently an optimistic, forward-looking endeavor, which I find most compelling. Through the application of our reason, knowledge, and experience, we can understand how things work, figure out how to intervene to improve them, learn from our mistakes, and ultimately, make a difference.

My career has been spent at the intersections of the many forces affecting our metropolitan areas: private investment, government interventions, citizen action and non-profit advocacy, university discovery, and analysis. I started at the “urban action arm of the business community,” seeking to improve community and economic development, education, and juvenile justice in Baltimore through public policy advocacy. Later, I worked on the flip side, helping shape and operate government interventions in private investment decisions in order to enhance the economic vitality of cities and states. On behalf of a local foundation, I have also brought analysis of the options available to relieve Baltimore City’s fiscal stress to the statewide debate about tax structure and state aid.

Before coming to IPS, my work in state government focused on the ways in which academic and federal research and development can be more effectively exploited to benefit the local economy. My position at IPS affords me the opportunity to extend this work, as I seek to apply the extraordinary analytical resources of IPS and the University to the thoughtful discussion and development of public policies addressing critical Baltimore issues.

Marsha R.B. Schachtel has served as executive assistant to Governor William Donald Schaefer and Mayor Kurt Schmoke, assistant director and business development manager of the Greater Baltimore Committee, and director of technology development at the Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development. She has also been deputy director of the National Association of State Development Agencies and education manager of the National Council for Urban Economic Development, and continues to play a leadership role in national science and technology issues. She formerly chaired the national advisory committee of NIST’s Advanced Technology Program. She holds a B.A. in Urban Studies from Brown University and an M.S. in Urban Planning from Johns Hopkins University.

Joseph R.L. Sterne

Senior Fellow

I'm an old newspaperman, 49 years in the business. As a reporter for the old *Salt Lake Telegram*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Dallas Morning News* and (for most of my career) *The Baltimore Sun*, I had the luxury of deciding pretty much on my own what to write in stories I was assigned. And as editorial page editor of *The Baltimore Sun* from 1972 to 1997, I had the privilege of determining the policy positions of a major American newspaper. Especially in the latter position, I was besieged by politicians, social activists, business executives, government officials, and assorted other citizens who were eager to push society in directions they favored. They ranged from selfless altruists to self-interested cynics.

I must confess I wasn't much of a "journalist's journalist." I was so consumed by the content of issues that confronted the country – budget deficits, civil war in Bosnia, street crime in Baltimore, elections three out of every four years – that I gave only perfunctory attention to the relatively new academic discipline of media studies. Journalistic principles and practice were matters I figured I could absorb by osmosis. No longer. Transformed into academic outsider and observer, I now can watch how my old profession adapts to the communications revolution sweeping societies worldwide. It is not always a pretty story, but it is one hell of a yarn.

Beginning in the 2001-2002 academic year, I taught an elective course at Johns Hopkins, entitled "Writing for the Op-Ed Page." The emphasis is on good writing and the good editing that goes into good writing. The goal: developing skills that will enable policy wonks to get their ideas out to the general public. During class sessions, all students (and their teacher) joyfully tear apart submissions of all participants. No egos, no thin skins, no wounded feelings are permitted. By developing the habit of critiquing others, students learn to critique themselves. By rewriting their articles with suggestions and objections in mind, they discover that good writing can often be improved by good rewriting.

My students have been published on the Op-Ed page of *The Baltimore Sun* and other newspapers. While all students have the meritorious goal of getting published, they have learned that their first task was to get their first million words on paper.

Joseph R.L. Sterne, a native Philadelphian, was educated in Philadelphia public schools. He holds an undergraduate degree (Phi Beta Kappa) from Lehigh University and a graduate degree from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. A member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he was elected to the Maryland Newspaper Hall of Fame in 1998. He enjoys slow jogging, baseball, history, opera, and his family of five sons and 15 grandchildren.

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