

The Joyce Foundation

1999 Annual Report



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**From the time humans first
mastered the cycles of planting and harvest,
through the invention of new ways of**



spreading our knowledge



exploring new worlds

Photo courtesy of Chicago Historical Society

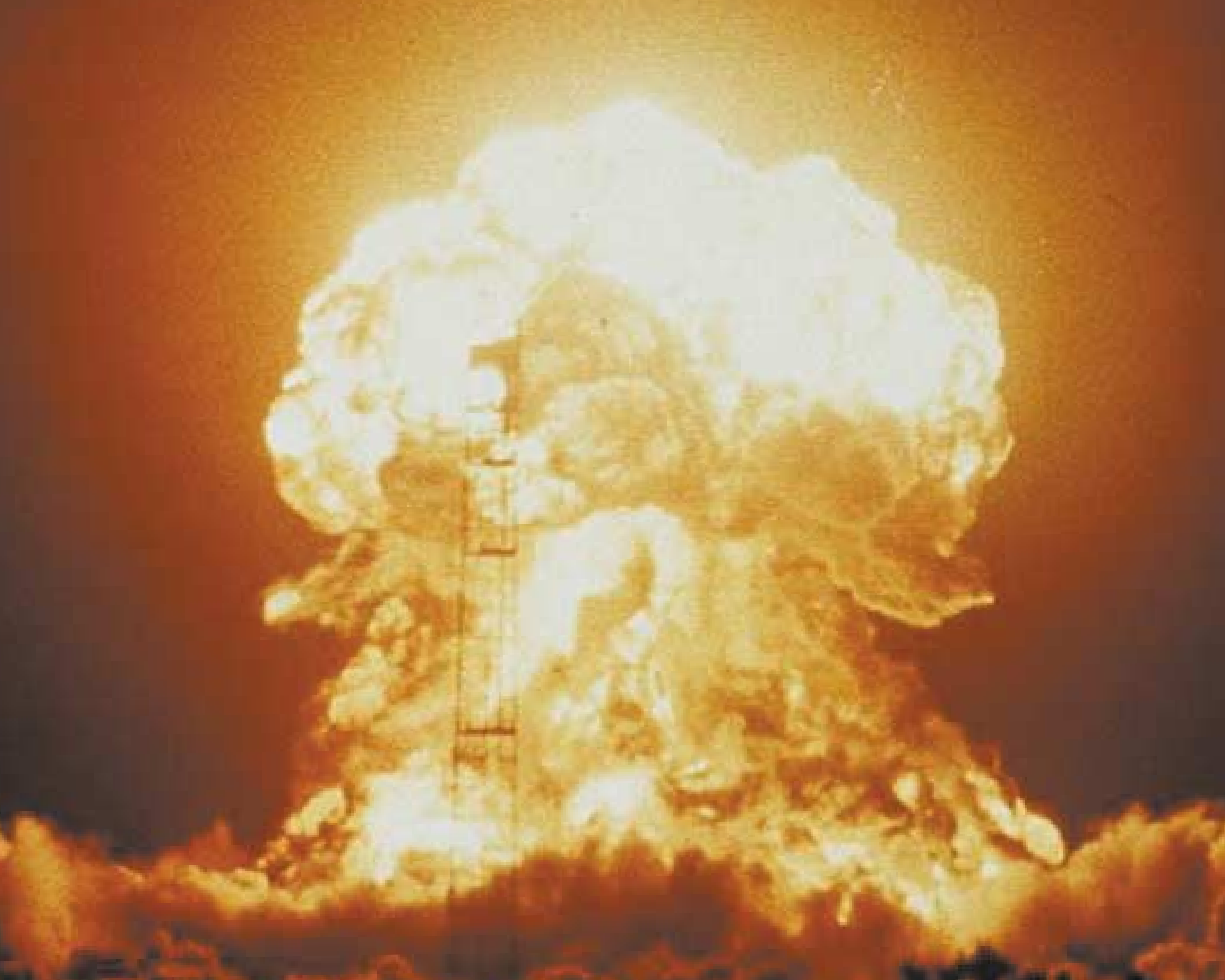


keeping in touch




improving our health

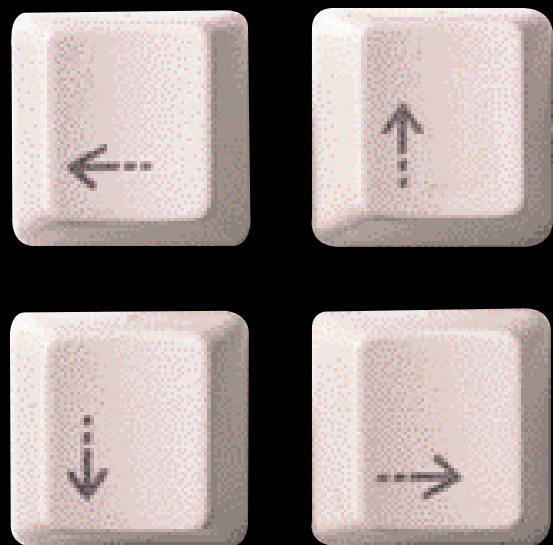
Photo: Mansell/TimePix



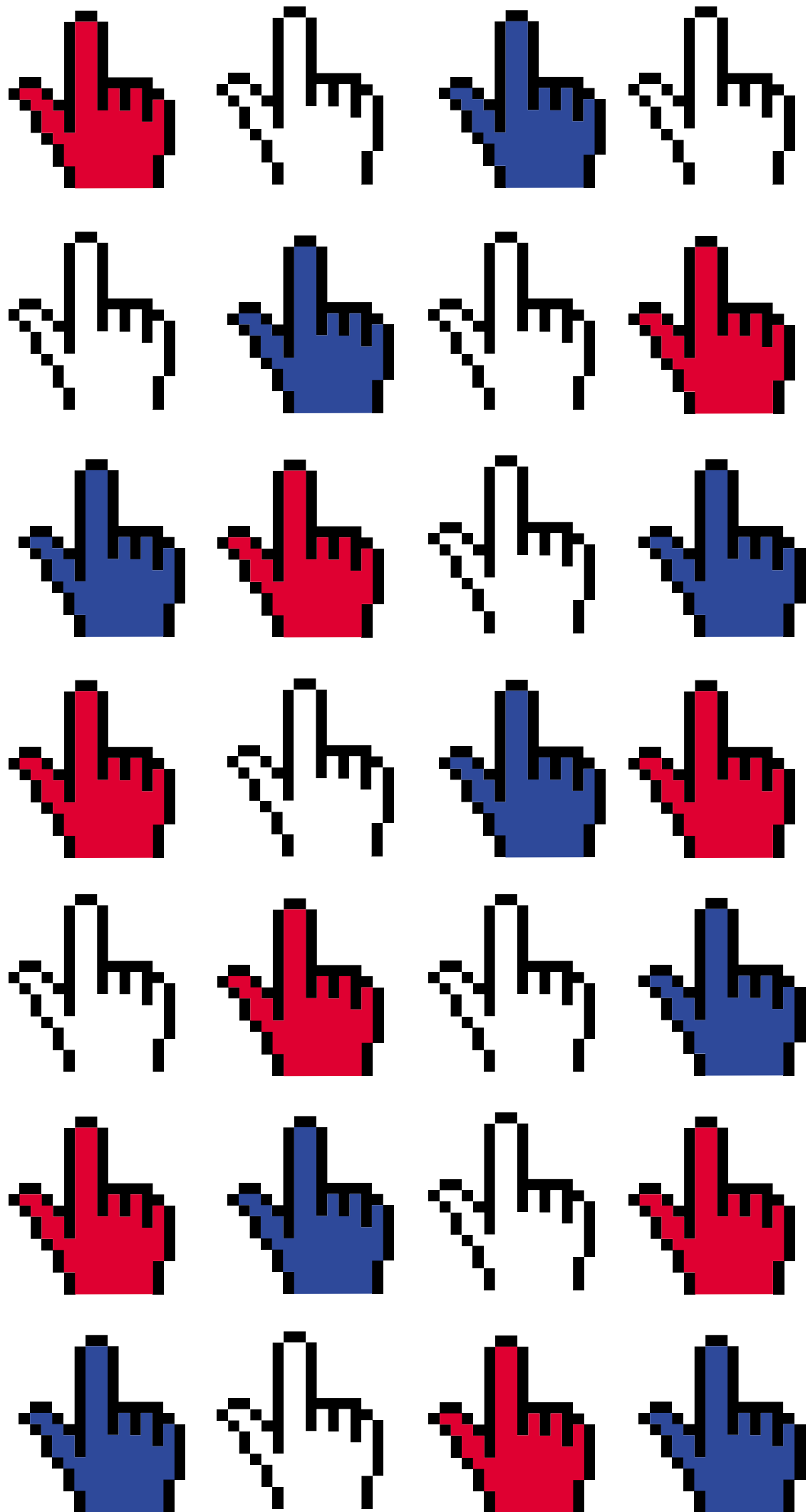
Technology has always driven social change.



Today information technology moves money, images, and ideas at electric speed; people around the globe are but a computer click apart.



**But where is
this transformation
taking us?**

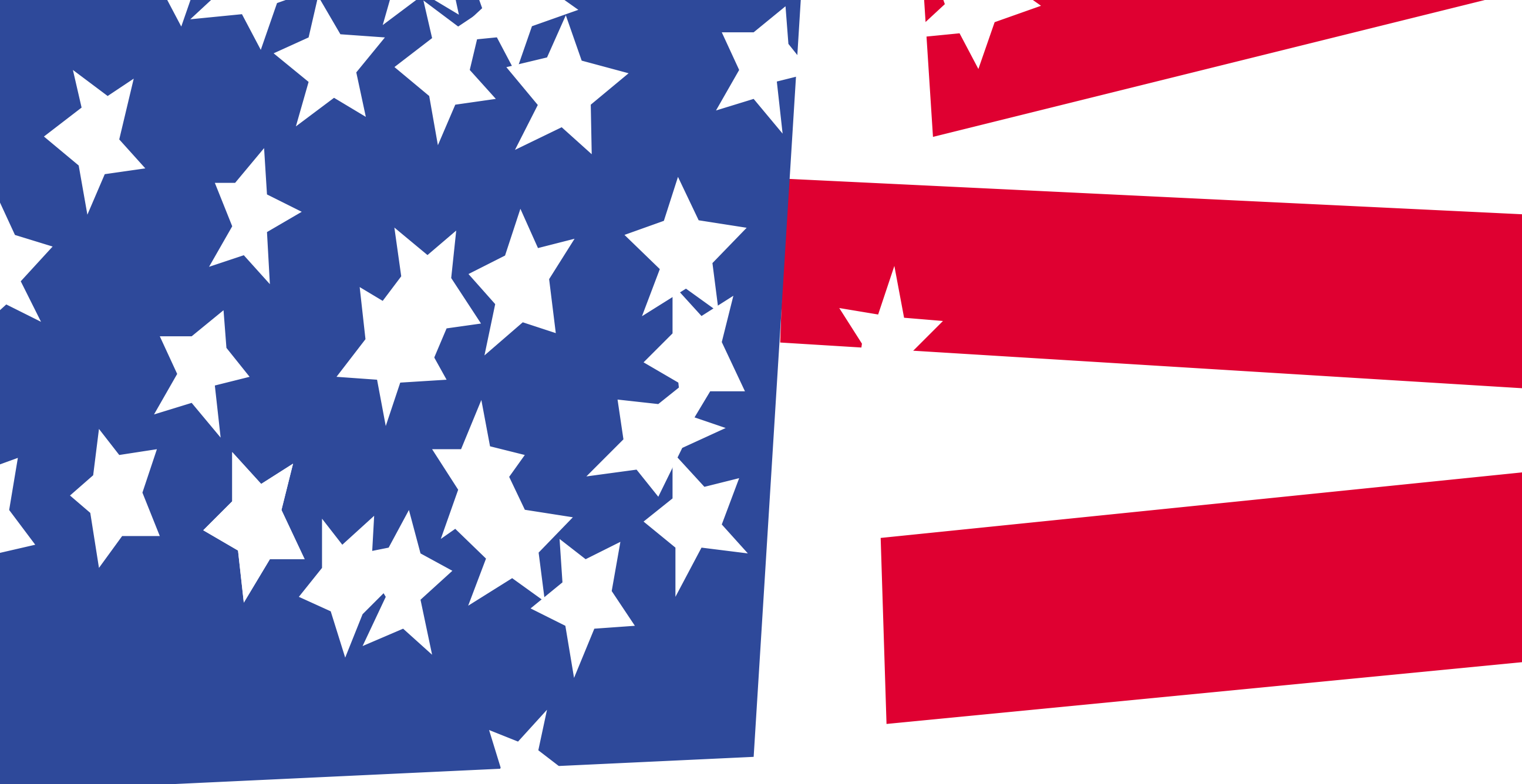


**Will it further
democracy, or put
formidable political
and economic
power in the hands
of a few?**






Are we building a web of common interest, or a fragmented universe of special interests speaking only to their own members on their own channels on their own terms?



**Is this new ultra-customized world
undermining the sense of common enterprise
that has evolved over centuries?**

Beware the digital divide, yes,
but what of the digital dissolve? 

President's Letter

The Chicago River

meanders in graceful curves at Michigan Avenue, surely one of the most majestic sites of urban convergence in the world. Masterpieces of architecture like the Tribune Tower and the Wrigley Building overlook the riverscape as people, cars, and buses travel at times as ceaselessly as the river below. To walk over the bridge here is to feel the world alive with human creativity, tempered by history in landmarks preserved, and by the promise of tomorrow. One perceives no single element, but the composite of the commons, where people move as individuals and yet the sum is not confusion, but a sense of common space.

Such common spaces are physical expressions of the pull of common purpose, the essence of society. Throughout history, people have grouped themselves in a variety of arrangements, for human beings have a yen to connect and a need to hold things in common.

Today, as we leave the twentieth century behind, the notion of connectedness has acquired unprecedented scope. Human communication is transformed into the commerce of instantaneous exchange, giving us the impression that each point and person in the world is but a computer click away.

But is this network of connection truly a net of common interest with the hope of common progress, or an ultra-web of special interests?

Technology and its ramifications dominate the public discourse, the stock market, and political decision-making. Governments are modeling themselves on e-commerce, seeking to redefine governance as service delivery, as if there were no fundamental difference between a retail customer and a citizen. The world is wiring up to the Internet and other computer-based networks at an exponential rate. Meanwhile, the unwired face a gap not only of access, but of sophistication and common starting point.

In this annual report, the Joyce Foundation explores both the challenge and the promise of the technological revolution, especially its phenomenal potential for strengthening the work of our grantees and the impact of our grantmaking. Indeed, we've sought to help our grantees take advantage of the exciting toolbox now available to teach, probe, learn, earn, plan, protect, and create.

Yet, as the new century unfolds, it seems incumbent on us to ask if society is reaping the full fruit of our new connections to each other. Are we weighing the worth of what is being said, or are we simply seduced by the appearance of connection, the ease and speed of transmission? Are we seeing the benefit of global reach in more humane social interaction? More knowing policy decisions?

More fairness and tolerance of difference? Or are we gradually redefining our values as e-morality and e-community, surfing until we find a brand we like?

In fact, why not a day soon when we can surf the world-wide web for the best buys in citizenship? If government evolves into simple customer service, nations could compete for e-citizens by offering more efficient services in return for taxes, or even political allegiance. For example, why couldn't Americans pay taxes to the Swedish government in order to buy comprehensive health insurance benefits through the same system that operates in Sweden? Physicians, nurses, hospitals, and drugstores in the U.S. who would be delivering the health care services locally could receive their payments overnight through international electronic transfer; patients would flash an international identification card; and claims could be processed digitally. For that matter, why couldn't residents in other nations pay the American government for coverage under the Bill of Rights or take the oath of citizenship through a virtual ceremony?

Far-fetched? Not really. For how to define citizenship, even residency, when national boundaries and cultural identities blur in cyberspace, and where people often live in one place but work and earn income in another? Yet, the legitimacy and credibility of policy-making entities is inseparable from how citizenship is defined, attained, and used.

Finally, will our flickering individual portals lead us to a common pathway, or will they undermine the sense of common enterprise that has been evolving over centuries and which is, ultimately, the difference between a true civilization and a mere group of individuals joined briefly for a single purpose, ever ready to disband again? Beware the digital divide, yes, but what of the digital dissolve? With so many disparately defined stakeholders, who will retain a stake in the whole?

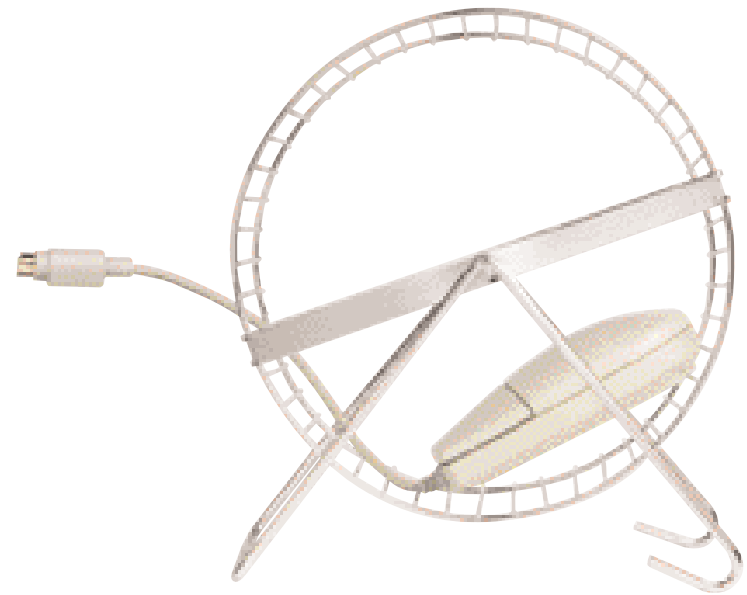
The Joyce Foundation has long embraced experimentation and innovation, a tradition that we shall only strengthen. Our grantmaking will encourage grantees to regularly regroup, resynthesize and re-evaluate their technological investments so as to gain the maximum result. But a key element will be to hold the technological revolution to the highest standards of public purpose and common interest, the timeless river at our feet.



Paula DiPerna, President
Chicago, August 2000



**Computers can
help kids learn in
exciting new ways**



**Or merely offer an
electronic version of
the same old routines.**

24 **Last spring,** Jeremiah Garrett became what you'd call a "techie." Then an 8th grader at James McCosh Elementary School in Chicago's Englewood neighborhood, Jeremiah doubled as a computer aide for school librarian Shernita Mays. He turned on the computers and checked the paper in the printers. Then, while Mays worked with a small special education group in a corner of the library, Jeremiah kept tabs on 7th graders using the 18 new Compaq computers with Internet hookups. Students have to fill out a form explaining what they're studying and what they hope to find. One spring morning, as students prepared for the Chicago Metro History Fair by looking for information on the late Chicago Mayor Harold Washington and other African-American leaders, Jeremiah wandered among them offering tips on searching and linking among sites.

Computers are fun, but they are just a starting point for soft-spoken Jeremiah. "I want to be a doctor or a lawyer," he said.

And that would be right in sync with how McCosh principal Dr. Barbara Eason-Watkins sees technology in education: not a goal in itself, but a means to help students learn. Watkins is a leader in getting computers into classrooms, but that's not what she set out to be. **"We didn't start with technology. We started with curriculum,"** she says. Chicago's standards-based curriculum leaves it up to individual schools to figure out how to achieve the standards. She turned to computers, says Watkins, because "we wanted to expand our resources for students' learning."

That led her to a program organized by faculty at the University of Chicago, a few blocks away. With funding from the Joyce Foundation, astrophysicist Don York and his university colleagues have organized a 29-school network to get computers into classrooms, train teachers, and provide in-school technical support (backing up Jeremiah at McCosh were two University of Chicago grad students). Now, besides those 18 computers in the library, there's a computer lab with 35 computers, and all 6th, 7th and 8th grade classrooms are wired for the Internet.

In this century-old school, surrounded by a neighborhood that shows the wear and tear of several generations, Internet access means "Kids can tap into major libraries all over the world," says Mays, "including the Library of Congress." Adds Watkins: "It's the wealth of outside resources that it makes available to the classroom, that's the big change."

Making sure that teachers are trained to take advantage of that new wealth of resources remains a huge task, not just at McCosh but at schools all over the country. And that's not about showing teachers how to use a keyboard. What's needed, experts agree, is training grounded in the curriculum the schools are trying to impart — just what led Watkins to computers in the first place. McCosh teachers have had mixed experiences with training, says Watkins; an early course left teachers "really turned off because it didn't give them anything hands-on to do." But then the computer lab teacher started using the web, and she brought what she'd learned back to the classroom. "Now other teachers are showing up in her room on their break, asking her to teach them," says Watkins. Meanwhile science and language arts teacher Tom Ziencina has been compiling his own list of interactive web sites on everything from folk tales to math games for his classes (though he concedes that, "if the kids had their way, they'd spend all their time at www.songlyrics.com").

Managing the complex interplay of computers, curriculum, and teacher training is a tall order, especially for districts struggling just to get the buildings wired. But it's critical if technology is really going to improve student achievement. The Joyce Foundation made grants totalling nearly \$2 million in 1999 to groups examining how to make the best use of technology in urban schools. Besides support for the University of Chicago project, grants went to the education-oriented business group Chicago United, the research center SRI International, and the New York-based Center for Children and Technology to support work to integrate technology into the core curriculum of the Chicago Public Schools and train teachers to apply it.

Other grants went to Cuyahoga Community College, to train Cleveland middle school teachers to use an Internet-based math and science curriculum; the Center for Education Research at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, to study how electronic information systems can support reform at the school level; and Northwestern University's School of Education and Social Policy, to bring together school administrators from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee to share lessons on how these major urban systems, with their ancient school buildings and often skeptical teachers, can leapfrog into the electronic age.

The barriers are formidable. A 1999 report on those four cities, published by Education Writers Association with Joyce funding, reported that **the sheer scale of urban districts, and the size of many urban schools themselves, made it harder for them to adopt new ideas than it is for smaller, more flexible schools** and districts. Others warn of a kind of vicious circle, where inadequate basic skills that plague so many urban schools—especially poor reading skills—can block access to the full promise of computers.

Another key issue is age: over half of Chicago's schools are at least fifty years old and some, like McCosh, have passed the century mark. Detroit, Cleveland and Milwaukee also have many older schools, which means thick walls, asbestos and other problems just getting them wired to accept new technologies.

Help is available for at least part of that task. President Clinton has pushed hooking up schools and libraries among his education priorities; his latest budget proposal called for \$150 million for teacher technology training and \$2 billion in tax incentives for private companies that help get computers into schools. Meanwhile, the federal E-Rate program helps schools and libraries acquire Internet access, videoconferencing services, high-speed data connections, and related services. The program has expanded Internet access considerably in all four cities, according to a Benton Foundation evaluation, funded by Joyce, of the first two years of the program. At a meeting of top educators to discuss the report's findings, Detroit's Director of Information Systems Management, James Davis, reported that his district expected to install high-speed T-1 connections in all schools and have most schools wired for Internet access this year, a considerable advance. Linda Roberts, Director of the Office of Educational Technology of the U.S. Department of Education, called the short section of the Telecommunications Act that established the E-Rate "one of the most important education policies for changing schools in this decade."

But that's just a start. As the EWA report pointed out, inadequate teacher training, high turnover (with younger, computer-savvy teachers moving out to suburbs), and the overwhelming pressure to improve test scores, all can undermine the promise of change.

Pressure on test scores in particular, says SRI's Barbara Means, leads to a focus on basic skills. With Joyce funding, Means is studying the often very different attitudes toward technology in urban and suburban schools. "The view of many teachers [in city schools toward technology] is, 'Well, that's nice. If they ever pass the state competency test, we'll do that.'" Such teachers either will shun new technologies or use them for simplistic tasks like drill-and-practice. Meanwhile, the testing pressure may lead educators eager to get computers into classrooms to overpromise, leading politicians to demand rising scores as the quid pro quo.

That makes observers like Margaret Honey of the Center for Children and Technology nervous. "As researchers we know it's enormously hard to draw connections between technology and test scores," says Honey, an advisor to the University of Chicago project and an author of the Benton report. "It's important to broaden the understanding of what counts as evidence of improvement—things like school districts leveraging new resources from corporations, or kids working online with university professors." She adds: "What's in place here is the infrastructure for inventiveness. Such vast resources are available through the Internet. **Getting teachers to use them to shape the content of what they teach can be a powerful change agent—or the Internet can turn into 'the textbook of the future' and not change anything.**"

And if nothing changes in schools, the world won't stand still to wait, warns veteran observer Jane David of the Bay Area Research Group. "If school systems don't take the lead to make this technology work for them, the private sector will rush in to supply what schools don't—information, curriculum, tutoring services," says David. Or, more likely, progress will be uneven, with kids in some, mostly poorer schools using hard-won computers for math games and fill-in-the-blank, while other, mostly middle-class kids with computer-savvy teachers will be creating web sites, tracking moon landings, and otherwise exploring the newly accessible universe.

Back at McCosh, Dr. Watkins is determined to push her students out there with the explorers.

The image is split into two vertical panels. The left panel has a solid orange background and features a wooden step ladder. The right panel has a dark background with a prominent, intricate spiderweb. The text is centered across both panels in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

**The old job ladder is fast disappearing,
replaced by a new economy where
skills and connections are all that matter.
Are workers being prepared to cope?**

Employment

30 **Fifty years ago,** holiday shoppers hoping to get away from the crowds picked up the catalog from Sears, the venerable retailer that provided jobs for thousands of Chicagoans. The catalog's photos of everything from baby dolls and Lionel trains to perfume and power tools made it a cornucopia of limitless possibility for generations—much as E-commerce seems today.

The move from catalogs and shopping malls to eBay and Amazon.com is only the most obvious sign of the computer-driven transformation of the economy. Computer-based and Internet technologies have created hundreds of thousands of jobs and helped drive down unemployment in the Chicago area and nationally. **Many wonder, however, whether the new jobs will be accessible to low-skilled workers—or will they find themselves with no place in the new economy.com?**

Luke Weisberg, who until recently was with the Chicago Jobs Council, is guardedly optimistic. E-commerce firms now starting up in Chicago, he points out, actually hire many of the same job categories that Sears' West Side warehouse employed fifty years ago: customer service, order fulfillment, shipping. What's changed, he says, are the culture of the workplace and the expectations of both employers and employees.

"Sears could employ people on a long-term basis—the catalog, after all, was something that people expected to be around for a long time. In E-commerce, the emphasis is on agility, nimbleness: what you put up on the web today will change

tomorrow." And so might the workers, adds Weisberg. "We have to think about how we prepare people for work, not for a career at Sears, but for a series of job opportunities in, say, customer service." Policymakers trying to lure E-businesses or create the conditions for Internet startups need to look at the workforce implications, says Weisberg: **What are we doing to prepare people for those jobs?**

That's not just true of the dot.com world. Almost all sectors of the economy are affected by technological change; a recent survey found that two-thirds of working Americans use a computer every day. In manufacturing, one of the mainstays of the Midwest economy, machines still make products, and most of the business of buying and selling is still conducted by catalog, fax, and phone. But more business is being done online every day; and on the shop floor, increasingly, it's computers that actually run the machines, leaving human beings, in turn, to run the computers.

"When we started our job-training programs back in 1990, we surveyed companies in our area to determine their needs," says Anita Flores of the Jane Addams Resource Corporation, which runs a widely respected training program for the metal-working industries. "Employers told us their workers needed training to upgrade their basic skills (math, literacy, technical skills) and computer skills. We could see it coming even back then." JARC set up courses in Auto CAD (computer-assisted design) for shopfloor workers looking to move up into supervisory positions; later it added CNC (computerized numerical control), which enables workers to program computers to make a particular item following a set design. Flores insists that, even in the computer age, workers still need to understand the basic manufacturing processes. "People who take our training still learn to operate the machines — surface grinder, punch press, drill press, lathe — because the majority of our companies are still not fully automated," says Flores. "But every time companies replace equipment, they go automated. **Workers have to be ready.**"

Being ready means more than just mastering a particular software, adds Weisberg. "To use computers you have to understand the basic functions of keyboards, hardware, software, and how they connect. You have to know how to adapt to different software. You have to be able to do a little troubleshooting when things go wrong. **It's no longer just 'push this button every time you see this thing come up'—you have to understand how things work, do critical thinking and problem-solving.**"

Job trainers are giving increasing attention to helping workers develop such skills to cope in the new economy. Davis Jenkins, a senior fellow at the Great Cities Institute at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has examined successful “bridge” programs that prepare educationally disadvantaged people for entry-level technical jobs. Such training is critical, he argues, because technological change, while creating new jobs, can also eliminate low-skilled jobs that once paid a decent wage. “The only jobs that pay a living wage are knowledge jobs, the kind where you have to learn as the technology of business changes,” says Jenkins. “Those are the jobs that enable people to support themselves and their families. It’s a key question, **whether educational institutions and community groups will be able to work together to prepare people for those jobs.**”

The policy implications of all this are dramatic. Education and training are essential to develop such skills (and to improve literacy, which is essential for virtually all computer operations). But, as Jenny Wittner, senior policy associate at Women Employed, points out, welfare policy has pushed in exactly the opposite direction, with its “work first” orientation. “Right at a time when education and training have become so critical to getting a job with a living wage, we have a welfare policy that says that education and training are not important, what’s important is to get a job.”

Women Employed, along with Chicago Jobs Council, Jane Addams, and other Joyce grantees, develop and advocate policies that can help bring welfare and workforce programs more into sync with economic trends and help low-skilled workers and job seekers connect with decent-paying jobs. A key recommendation of such groups is offering more education and training options to people on welfare and letting them continue receiving assistance in the meantime without running up against welfare time limits. That provision was embodied in Illinois’ 1997 welfare law, but needs to be expanded and implemented, say the advocates.

“We also need better labor market information,” Weisberg says. **“We need to be clearer about what skills people will need and what the career path will be,** so that we can develop programs and strategies to address the needs of those industries and the people who most need to be employed.” For example, he concedes that few women currently on welfare are likely to qualify for any of the 32 columns of computer-related jobs listed in a recent *Chicago Tribune* Sunday jobs section. “But let’s figure out what the starting positions are in those companies that those women might, with some help, qualify for. And let’s figure out what skills they’ll need to move up to programmer.”

Flores, whose training facility is ringed by small factories in Chicago’s North Side industrial district, adds that it’s important to make sure that technological training is available to workers in small businesses, who employ the majority of workers in Chicago as they do in most parts of the country.

The 1998 Workforce Investment Act can help drive better policies, says Weisberg, who advises policymakers on city and state policies being developed under the new act. “We need to use the Workforce Investment Act to make policies focus as much on skill attainment, education, and career ladders as they do on placement,” he says.

Meanwhile, technology is changing even the tools that policymakers, job trainers, and advocates themselves use. The Chicago Jobs Council operates the WorkFund, an initiative that helps community-based job-training groups to strengthen their capacity through technology, financing, and other services. Flores cites new software that enables her to combine demographic information, income data, and information on client needs in order to evaluate and refine training programs. And state job programs are moving to put their information online as well.

But even here, **it’s important to make sure nobody gets left behind.** “I noticed the other day the huge number of job search sites on the Internet,” says Wittner. “But I could not find a single one geared to low-income, low-skilled workers. The more the job market shifts into that mode, the less low-income people have access to it—unless we do something about it.”



To help communities plan for growth, a Michigan group uses high-tech mapping and global positioning satellites. But they also make progress with people and crayons.

Environment

36 **Michigan's** Land Information Access Association Traverse City offices are crammed with high-tech Geographic Information System (GIS) equipment. There's a digitizing tablet, a plotter, scanners, and a bewildering array of other impressive-looking electronics. LIAA uses the equipment to tap information beamed down from global positioning satellites—in order to help people figure out what to do in their own backyards.

Take the backyard well, for example—a source of drinking water for millions of nonurban families, and one that can be threatened by unrecognized environmental hazards. LIAA staffers use a handheld computer and a global positioning receiver (roughly the size of a camera on a tripod) to pinpoint the exact location of hundreds of such wells throughout Michigan serving small nonurban developments, such as resorts or nursing homes. That information, along with data on the earth in which the well is dug and nearby hazards like underground storage tanks, is forwarded to local health departments charged with protecting drinking water.

With its plotters and scanners, on the other hand, the association can take more mundane information—hand-drawn maps, address lists, and data collected from county deed offices, state highway authorities and local community groups—and turn them into **customized maps that illustrate what's at stake when a new factory, highway, or suburban development is proposed.** One map of a resort area near Traverse City, for example, showed how pesticides running off a proposed golf course might

impact a pristine local trout stream—and what other nearby parcels of land might be assembled to build the course without threatening the fish.

Thus while the tools are high tech, the purpose is very down-to-earth. The group helps people identify natural and other resources that make their home towns special, and then decide what to do when development pressures put those resources at risk.

“We're trying to create equitable access to information,” says executive director Joe VanderMeulen. “We want to enable people from the community to be at the table with the same resources as the corporations and developers with the big money.”

“Building a Sense of Place,” the group's three-year, Joyce-funded project completed in 1999, helped policymakers and residents in seven Michigan communities to identify and map local resources, use them to build a computer-based community information system, and involve the public in decisions about growth, development, and conservation.

“To have a sustainable community, people have to recognize the things that make up a community,” VanderMeulen says. The first step in the planning process is a community meeting where people talk about what makes their town special. The answers are surprisingly consistent from place to place, VanderMeulen says. People always mention something about the physical structure, “the look and feel of the place.” They identify some natural feature (in Michigan that's usually a river or a lake). They mention historical landmarks, churches and schools, Main Street, local arts and culture.

The very first mapping effort is decidedly low-tech. “We give them crayons, break them into teams, and ask them to draw their community,” says VanderMeulen. The result: colorful maps with hand-drawn icons of parks, churches, schools, and public places. “People in a community have to do something together to establish the basis of a long-term partnership,” says VanderMeulen. **“The process of coming together is every bit as important as anything we can do with technology.”**

With the drawings and handwritten lists in hand, his group surveys other local citizens to verify and supplement information from the meeting. Volunteer teams then go out to document the features they've identified. They photograph what people drew on the maps: the tree-lined streets, the building that once was a stop on the Underground Railroad, the prized trout stream. They gather information about the schools and churches. They interview local leaders, tape the chamber group playing Mozart, scan in sample holdings from area galleries

(alas, there's no virtual way to sample the local wineries for which Michigan is also famous).

Land Information Access meanwhile tracks down data from local and state governments: highway maps and traffic patterns, water and sewage maps, tax records showing land ownership, EPA pollution data, the boundaries of school districts, townships, and other government bodies. It uses its GIS equipment to map all of it, adding in a vast wealth of contact information, local zoning laws—even birds-eye photographs taken by staffer Elizabeth Dell. And it puts the whole community information system into a software package that is set up for use at local libraries, community centers (and, most recently, on the Internet).

Already, the project has produced tangible results. An Elmwood citizen, for example, used the system to identify a local zoning ordinance that effectively blocked a developer's plan to take down dozens of mature trees, much cherished by the community. But the more important outcomes, says VanderMeulen, are the cooperative regional planning efforts that are using the community information system to manage growth while still preserving natural resources, wildlife habitat, and important local features.

“I use it on a daily basis, to pull out information on parcels, ownership, and zoning related to different development proposals,” says Mitch Deisch, assistant city manager of Grand Haven, a city of 12,000 on Lake Michigan's eastern shore. “It doesn't just cover Grand Haven; it includes the township, the City of Ferrysburg, and the Village of Spring Lake. Whenever you can put together something that affects three or four areas, that's very valuable.” Part of the value, adds VanderMeulen, is that [studying their community helps people see it as part of a broader ecosystem](#). Grand Haven residents, for example, discovered how sewerage overflow from fast-developing upstream communities had polluted the Grand River and, in turn, produced beach closings in Grand Haven, where the river flows into Lake Michigan.

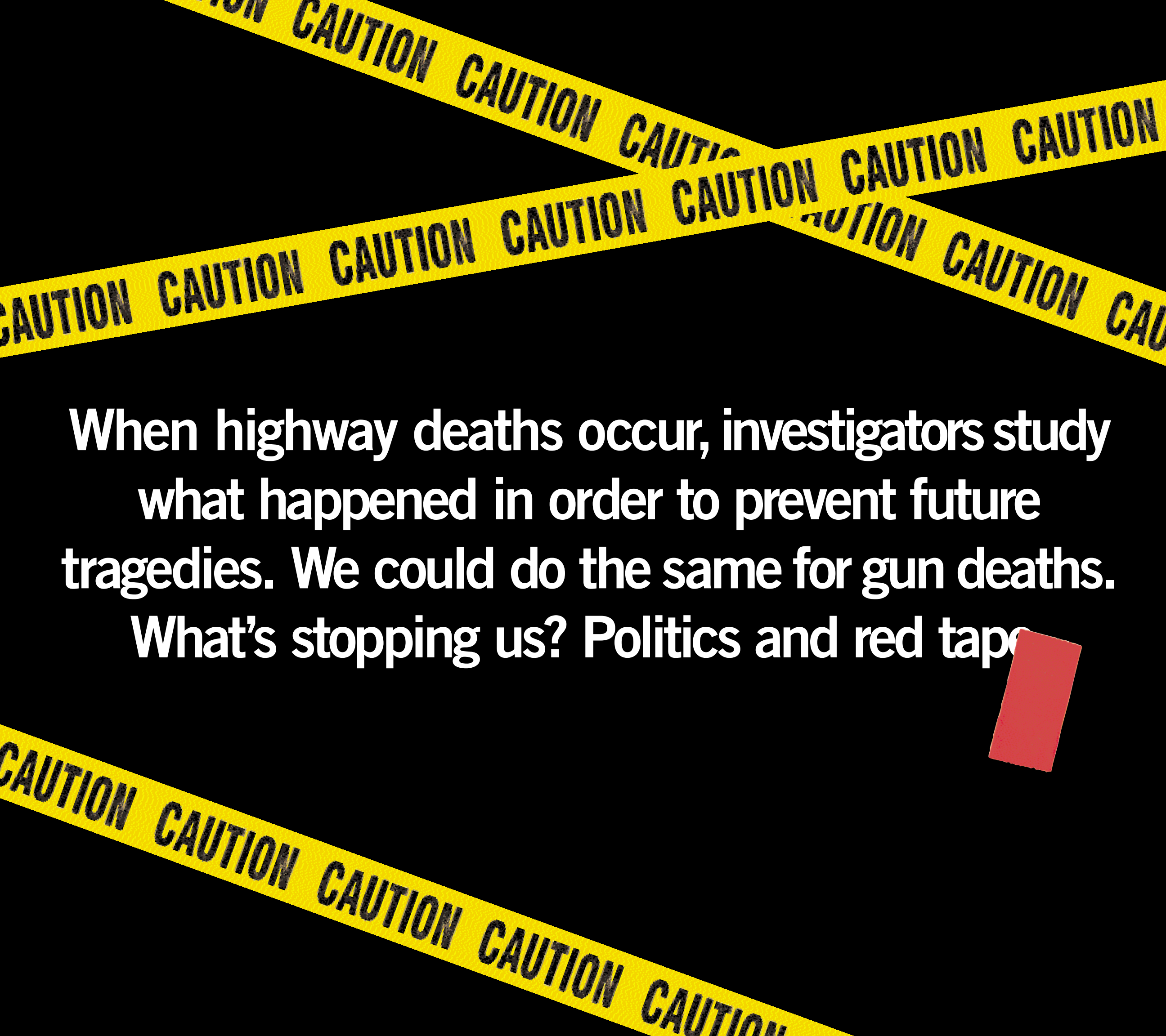
Another group that uses GIS to tackle issues of growth and development is the Chicago-based Center for Neighborhood Technology. Looking for a way to address imbalances between inner cities and outer-ring suburbs, the Center focused on transportation, which has become the number two expense for the average household, primarily because of the costs associated with automobiles. But city residents, it reasoned, need fewer cars because they can walk to shops and restaurants and use public transportation for longer journeys. Why not convince banks to take those reduced transportation costs into account when figuring mortgages, the Center reasoned—thus promoting home ownership in the city?

To illustrate the point, the Center's Peter Haas used maps of Chicago-area public transportation to create a “transit access index.” From the census he got data on car ownership, and from state clean air auto inspection records he figured out how far each car is driven in a given year. Other variables were used to compare communities by how “walkable” they are. Using GIS techniques, Haas constructed maps showing how much families in different parts of the metropolitan area spend on automobile transportation each year. “Our data show that there's a difference of \$200 to \$300 per month—money saved by households living in transit-rich city neighborhoods as compared with low density, no-transit suburban subdivisions lacking sidewalks for pedestrians to get around,” says Haas.


Armed with those maps, the Center has been working to interest banks in what it calls “location efficient mortgages.” “We believe such mortgages would help promote people living in places with fewer automobiles—and therefore reduce air pollution,” says Haas. “We think it will promote infill housing, more home ownership in city neighborhoods, and overall smart growth.”

The Center also uses the GIS tools for neighborhood planning; for example, it helped community groups identify residential areas underserved by major grocery chains. In particular, the Center uses its maps to identify opportunities for “transit-oriented development,” with stores and other amenities clustering around transit stops to make taking the train that much more useful and minimize the need for driving.

[But it's finally not the maps, it's empowered citizens who must work to bring about such changes.](#) While GIS technology offers powerful tools, LIAA's Joe VanderMeulen reminds anyone who will listen that by itself, technology can't make anything happen. “It's the process of coming together, creating meaningful information, allowing communities to reflect on their own identity and talk to each other, that's what's important.”



When highway deaths occur, investigators study what happened in order to prevent future tragedies. We could do the same for gun deaths. What's stopping us? Politics and red tape



42 “When somebody dies

in a motor vehicle collision, there’s a consistent, comprehensive set of information that’s collected and sent to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration,” says David Hemenway, who directs the Harvard Injury Control Research Center. “We find out the time of day it happened, what kind of car was involved, who was in the car, who was driving, whether they were wearing a seatbelt, whether they were drinking, whether the roads were slick, whether they hit a tree, everything.”

And that’s a good part of the reason car deaths plummeted by 60 percent between 1976 and 1996. People trying to design safer cars, engineer better roads, improve traffic signs—and people debating policies like blood alcohol limits or the 55-mph speed limit—all have solid data to guide their work. And researchers like Hemenway can evaluate the results. “When people say, let’s raise the speed limit, we have the data to figure out how many lives that might cost,” he explains. “Or if they ask, do laws permitting right turn on red kill pedestrians? we can answer that. If they want to know whether motorcycle helmets save lives, we can pull together the data on that.

“We don’t have anything like that for firearms.”

Physicians and researchers have long complained that **there is no systematic tracking of information on gun deaths and no central reporting**, beyond the bare facts in the National Mortality Data issued yearly by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For

homicides, the police collect some information and fill out Uniform Crime Reports. They might or might not check with the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which can trace firearms. For suicides or unintentional shootings, the medical examiner investigates but might not, for example, report what kind of gun was involved or provide much detail about the circumstances. Gaps in the data are huge, and there’s no consistent way to report them or to share information. And that’s a massive barrier to policy.

Take the tragedy of unintentional shootings, which claim three or four lives a day in this country. “We don’t know whether those are handguns or long guns,” says Hemenway in frustration, “whether they happened indoors or outdoors, whether they were self-inflicted or caused by someone else. Will giving away trigger locks reduce those deaths? To figure that out, we’d need to compare how many accidents happen with newer guns versus older guns—just as we evaluated airbags by comparing fatalities in newer cars versus older cars. But we don’t have any data about the age of the guns involved, so we can’t answer that.

“We need a system to track what’s going on and figure out what works.”

The CDC made a start on a national system in 1994 by funding the startup of several state-level initiatives to track firearm deaths in a systematic way. But, under attack from the gun lobby, the funding was cut off in 1997.

In an effort to keep the initiative going, the Harvard Center is working with nine states and localities to build on and link together computerized systems already in place or just getting underway. The effort is supported in part by a three-year, \$600,000 Joyce grant made in 1998, and Joyce leadership helped encourage other foundations to back the effort as well.

The nation’s leading reporting system is operated by the Medical College of Wisconsin. The College began collecting data for Milwaukee in 1993 under the direction of Dr. Stephen Hargarten, and later expanded its collection to the rest of southeastern Wisconsin. Now, with a three-year, \$771,924 grant, the system is being expanded to the entire state, and the Wisconsin researchers are working with the Harvard sites as well as programs in other states and countries.

“We start with the medical examiner,” says project director Carrie Nie. “The Milwaukee medical examiner sends us a list of firearm deaths by type; for some other counties, we have to drive out there and do a manual search through their records to find them.” If the death is a homicide, Nie gets the Uniform Crime Reports and investigation records from state and local law enforcement. The police crime lab provides information on the firearm; that’s then submitted to the ATF,

which can trace the gun back to where it was first purchased. The Wisconsin Criminal Information Bureau, meanwhile, provides background information on perpetrators, victims, and suspects.

Nie and her colleagues painstakingly enter all the data in a relational database, working through a series of computer screens and dropdown menus. They start with the victim (age, race, sex, education, occupation, marital status, any criminal history, presence of drugs or alcohol), cause of death (“there’s no standard definition; it’s taken us six years to get this systematized,” says Nie) and the fatal wound (coded three ways—“we record a lot of detail on this because we’re a trauma center”). Next comes information on the firearm (“there’s no single list of all makes and models, so we’ve had to create our own,” she says), ammunition and casings, including who owned the gun, how it was stored, when it was purchased, and the time from purchase to incident (“sometimes in suicides the receipt is still on the night stand”).

They record the location of death, choosing from a crime scene menu that looks like a TV screenwriter’s brainstorming session: “Highway/Alley/Street? Victim’s residence? Offender’s residence? Drug house? Bar? Convenience store? Woods?” Ditto for the circumstances: “Drive by? Argument over money? Over property? During divorce? Child playing with gun?” and on through a grim list of human tragedy. Next is data on the perpetrator or suspect. Finally, a special suicide screen checks whether the victim was being treated for depression, had a history of substance abuse, or suffered a serious physical illness.

The result is a database full of invaluable information for policymakers, from the nature of the problem to the effectiveness of potential solutions. Want to know who’s most at risk of suicide by firearm? Men, especially in their early twenties and early seventies. Wondering whether gun buyback programs will reduce gun deaths? Maybe not; almost half the gun fatalities in Milwaukee involved types of guns that rarely turned up during the city’s buyback initiative.

The Milwaukee tracking system took years to develop. Inevitably, other cities and states that have their own systems collect different data and record it in different ways. Sorting through the differences in order to create a uniform reporting system that can serve as the model for the rest of the country is the daunting task of a working group under the direction of the CDC’s associate director Jim Mercy. The group holds a conference call weekly to talk through the intricacies of database design.

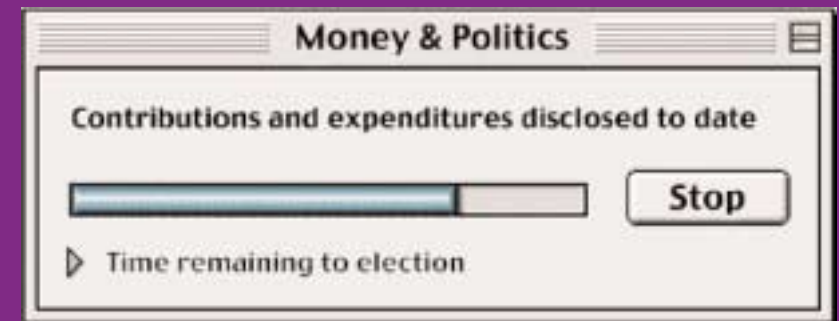
Like Hemenway, Mercy argues that creating a national system is essential to developing policies to prevent gun injuries and evaluating their impact. With a

national system, says Mercy, “we could figure out whether laws about storage of weapons make a difference. We could see whether different states’ waiting periods for purchase of weapons make a difference, whether that cooling off period helps. We could look at the link between shootings and domestic disputes and determine whether courts should have the ability to withhold guns from a couple having difficulties.”

Information like that is “the bedrock of public health practice,” says pediatrician Dr. Katherine Kaufer Christoffel of the HELP Network, which organizes physicians and other medical professionals to find public health solutions to gun violence. The technology is readily available to organize that information, notes Christoffel. **“Politics is the only reason we do not have the facts we need to combat this epidemic.”**

Dr. Christoffel’s group has launched an informational campaign, with Joyce support, to make the case for reestablishing a national firearm injury tracking system as a federal priority. “The CDC is the logical place for this system to sit,” she argues. “And the dollar cost of getting the information will be relatively small, while the cost of our current ignorance, in dollars and in suffering, is enormous.”

“This has become such a shrill issue that it’s very difficult for dispassionate, data-driven analysis of the problem to emerge,” says Dr. Jeremiah Barondess of the New York Academy of Medicine, who’s lent the weight of learned medical specialty societies to the issue through his organization, Doctors Against Handgun Injury. “Opponents argue that this isn’t a matter of prevention, it’s a problem of getting the bad guys, taking away their guns, enforcing the law—entirely a criminal justice problem. But that position is becoming less and less tenable. **When you have 30,000 people a year dying, it’s a health issue.** If we had the data we could identify risk factors for gun violence and develop intervention strategies—that’s classic epidemiology.”



Politics goes online, and political watchdogs race to keep ahead of the game.

“A week is

a long time in politics,” goes the political wisdom.

The dramatic explosion of online politics has made the four years between the 1996 and 2000 presidential campaigns a virtual eternity.

Back in 1996 when 23 percent of Americans reported using the Internet or email, the rudimentary web sites of Bill Clinton and Bob Dole were considered an advance. This time around, John McCain raised over \$1 million online within 48 hours of his victory in the New Hampshire primary, cash that enabled him to take his candidacy to the next stage of the GOP campaign.

And that’s just one indication of American politics going digital. Consider:

- Voters in Alaska and Arizona cast online ballots in their states’ 2000 primaries. Over 35,000 Arizona Democrats took advantage of the opportunity. Other states, including Illinois, are considering following suit.

- Bill Bradley and John McCain both relied on the Internet to enlist volunteers. McCain in particular used the net to help make up for lack of on-the-ground organization; online ads targeted at Virginia subscribers to America Online enabled him to find supporters to circulate petitions to get on the ballot in that state.

- MTV ran register-to-vote promotions aimed at young people, directing them to www.vote-smart.org, which offers registration information online. “Thousands and thousands of young people contacted the site or called our toll-free Voters Research Hotline looking for information,” says Project Vote Smart’s Adelaide Elm. Meanwhile two national Hispanic organizations teamed up with StarMedia Network

to launch www.latinvote.org aimed at encouraging more Hispanics to register and vote.

- Nevada’s Legislative Council Bureau set up an Internet version of the legislative switchboard that lets voters weigh in on key issues facing the legislature and gives lawmakers a window on public opinion.

- Inevitably, e-mail became an indispensable campaign tool in 2000 presidential politics, as staffers denounced opponents’ misstatements at cyberspeed.

With all this fierce activity, **the need for citizens to have clear information online has never been more urgent.** Over the past several years, the Joyce Foundation has supported efforts by Midwest and national groups to move campaign finance disclosure from the era of paper records and copying machines into electronic, online, searchable formats that enable voters to identify if and how money is influencing candidates and policymakers.

“The web has totally transformed virtually everything we do,” says Larry Makinson of the Center for Responsive Politics, a long-time Joyce grantee which posts comprehensive, up-to-date information on federal races on www.open-secrets.org. Makinson’s group originally tried to publicize the flow of political money in a 1990 book (updated in later years) with the same name, *Open Secrets*. “It weighed six and a half pounds, took 1,300 pages, cost \$195, and circulated virtually nowhere outside the Beltway,” says Makinson. “We knew it was valuable information, but we had a difficult time figuring out how to get it into the hands of people who needed to see it. The web was the perfect tool for us.”

And while *Open Secrets* reported on election spending long after the votes had been counted, today’s electronic formats make it possible to crunch the numbers in real time. Thus the Center was able to profile contributors to presidential candidates in mid-February, while the primaries were still going strong. Makinson has further expanded his group’s reach by linking with news organization sites (notably CBSnews.com) and by collaborating with Investigative Reporters and Editors on a Joyce-funded initiative to train journalists to use the wealth of online information.

At the state level, some reform groups have done the heavy lifting of posting candidate information on their own web sites. Ohio Citizen Action’s www.ohiocitizen.org drew praise from editorialists in that state as superior to the Secretary of State’s own more limited effort, and helped convince the legislature to enact citizen right-to-know legislation. Money & Politics Iowa offered www.mapiowa.org, a searchable database of over 100,000 contributors in three election cycles.

Other reformers, notably the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform and the Public Policy Institute at Southern Illinois University, pushed their states to mandate electronic filing and posting of campaign disclosure reports. Illinois' official site, www.elections.state.il.us, earned it a Digital Sunlight award from the California Voter Foundation, one of seven states honored for organizing electronic filing of campaign finance reports and voter-friendly web sites. **“For too long campaign finance data has been hidden in piles of paper housed in government agencies' filing cabinets,”** said Kim Alexander, president of the California group, a Joyce grantee. “Now, thanks to new laws requiring electronic filing and Internet disclosure of campaign finance reports, **the public is finally getting the kind of meaningful access needed to understand how money is affecting politics.”**

But there's a long way to go before such public information is as readily accessible online as, say, information on car prices or airline bookings. Samantha Sanchez, of the National Institute on Money in State Politics, notes the huge amount of work in taking a box of paper records and turning it into a useful database. She should know: her group, with Joyce support, has created and/or posted on its site (www.followthemoney.org) information on the last election cycle for 41 states, and hopes to have all 50 posted (and updated to include real-time information from the 2000 campaign) by the end of this year. It's a long and tedious process of organizing the data, checking names (is “Dr. John Smith” the same as “John W. Smith”?), identifying economic interests, and auditing the information—“100% of the time we find files missing,” Sanchez says.

Even more tricky, given the wild variation among state reporting requirements, the Institute puts all the information in the same format so that it's searchable across states. “As devolution pushes more and more issues to the state level, we think more money is going into state races, though we don't have hard numbers on that yet,” says Sanchez. The group analyzes contributions by interest groups, such as the gambling industry or pro-gun groups, to legislatures in different states to illuminate how national interests influence state politics.

Another site, Project Vote Smart (www.vote-smart.org), uses campaign finance data from the National Institute and the Center for Responsive Politics, along with vast amounts of other data that, together, tell you everything you ever wanted to know about over 13,000 candidates and officeholders at both federal and state levels. The easily searchable site includes everything from biographical and contact information to voting records and rankings by interest groups from all over the

political spectrum. A key feature lists candidates' positions on an exhaustive list of current issues, from abortion to welfare, in a format that makes candidate-by-candidate comparisons easy to track.

Meanwhile, people actively seeking reforms of the nation's campaign finance laws that will pass constitutional muster can track the legal debate online by visiting the Brookings Institution site, www.brookings.org. One section posts up-to-date accounts of judicial rulings—including recent rulings setting the conditions for raising contributions online.

As Internet-based politics continues to build, however, some of those most deeply engaged express qualms about where all this is heading.

“The Internet allows an explosion of information, makes it much more easily accessible to more people, on demand,” says Project Vote Smart's Adelaide Elm. **“But there's a danger if people think just putting information on the web is enough.** A lot of people don't or won't or can't access that information—and if we're not careful they could end up disenfranchised.” And having struggled to put up comprehensive, accurate, easily understandable information, she's concerned about the quality of other sites now flooding onto the net. “It's so inexpensive to put up a site, to link to other places—but much of the information isn't very accurate.”

Larry Makinson adds that corporations and big-money political operatives will use the web for their own purposes, citing online fundraisers that take a 10% cut of donations. But such web-based dangers are vastly outweighed by the positive impacts, argues Makinson. **“This is a two-way medium,”** says Makinson. “Unlike radio or TV, you don't just receive data passively, you can really mix it up with the pols, get them your two cents worth. Yes, the big corporations will have an advantage, but there are still millions of places for individuals and public interest groups to get their information out there. Besides, **it gets people used to participating, gives them a medium to flex their political muscles. I think it's a most hopeful sign for American democracy.”**

In any case, there's no going back. The number of Americans with Internet access keeps increasing exponentially (in a recent poll, 75% of Americans under 60 said they had sent e-mail or used the Internet), and politics is sure to follow. Public interest groups, with Joyce help, are running fast to stay ahead of the curve.

**Give these kids a
microphone
and some training,
and there's no
telling what kinds of
stories they'll put
on the air. And
that's the point.**



Walk west

and south of Chicago's downtown skyscrapers, through the booming loft district, past the stark modernist buildings of the University of Illinois, and pretty soon the streets around you take on an older, gentler look. The low-rise buildings date from the last century and bear traces of earlier waves of immigrants, but the paint on the bannisters is from last week. Shops advertise *leche* and *cerveza*; billboards promote services for sending *dinero* to Mexico. Churches abound, sidewalk vendors sell churros and corn on the cob to eager children, and there's music everywhere.

This is Pilsen, the largest Mexican-American community in the Midwest; and much of the music is coming from a tiny radio station right in the heart of the neighborhood. Behind the music are a bunch of lively but serious-minded kids, a couple of grownups with vision, and **an institution with the imagination to put state-of-the-art communications equipment into the hands of young people** and let them use it to play the music and tell the stories that come from the streets around them.

WRTE, 90.5 FM, broadcasts 24 hours a day from modern glass-walled street-level studios that face out onto the central intersection of 18th, Loomis and Blue Island. Its programs are heard within a radius of 10 miles. Within that area lives a potential audience of 147,000 people. WRTE is a program of the nearby Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum, a long-time Joyce grantee. But it's much more than a

broadcast outlet; inside its modern studios 60 to 70 students a year are enrolled in a program that teaches them the nuts and bolts of broadcasting.

From the sidewalk passersby can see into the main studio. The on-air desk is surrounded by mikes, CD players, mini-disc players, cassette players, a digital audio tape machine, and two turntables for the Friday night "mixers." There's also an automation computer to deliver middle-of-the-night broadcasts, plus a phone (with a delay to screen live callers) and a fax machine so listeners can fax in their requests (though, if the weather's nice, students from nearby Benito Juarez High School just stand in front of the studio windows and hold up handwritten signs).

Next door are the production studios. One has a CD burner, mini-disc recorders, digital editor, and other digital equipment for assembling public service announcements and other short segments. Another has a television (to keep up with breaking news), a VCR, and other equipment for interviews and out-of-studio work.

Before they get their hands on that impressive array of equipment, students must start in the upstairs classroom that houses Brenda Cardenas' creative writing class. "Kids come in wanting to be DJs," says Cardenas, "but we want them to learn all aspects of radio." Besides writing, students take classes in journalism, programming (including FCC regulations), and production skills, with a little voice work thrown in as well by Cardenas, who's also a poet and performance artist. After the introductory courses students shadow an older student who explains the equipment and works with them to produce a program from a script, and they get some time on air. **By the second year, they're expected to come up with a proposal for their own show.**

The program format leans heavily to rock and *pop en español* ("we were the first station in the U.S. to have that format," says Cardenas), but it also includes a mix of news, documentaries, and public service announcements. Student-created programs include a children's show and a cultural arts show featuring Latino poets and musicians visiting the community. "Armonia," a classical music show that grew out of a Joyce-funded collaboration between the museum and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, won a recent "special merit" award from the National Federation of Community Broadcasters.

Another program, "Radio Vida," lets students take on smoking, teen pregnancy, and other health and social concerns. A recent feature on HIV included interviews with three HIV-positive people from the community. "They'd heard a lot of things on the street about AIDS, but this was the first time they had talked to someone with

the disease,” says Cardenas. “It put a face on it for them. For some it was very difficult. But they felt very good about the program they did.”

“Too often young Latinos are portrayed in the media in negative ways,” says WRTE director Yolanda Rodríguez-Wood. **“Our mission is to provide them a forum so they can express everything and anything about their community.”** That’s why the studio windows look right out onto the street. We’re located next to one of the largest high schools and one of the largest daycare centers in the city. We want kids to see young Latinos on the radio, that’s very powerful. And the station gives the students a voice to address the things they see and hear.”

They also translate the messages that come from the outside world into terms their listeners can understand, says José Tapia, who runs the station’s community services committee. His 14- to 30-year-old audience faces tough problems, including drugs and the temptation to drop out of school, Tapia says. “We get a lot of public service announcements that come in, they have some older person talking about drugs. But what they’re saying isn’t even true—they don’t know what they’re talking about, or it just doesn’t reach us. So people on the committee sit down and rewrite it as a conversation. We’re not pretending to help somebody else; instead we’re talking about what we’ve been through.”

The students write, produce and record their own PSAs. “When you see everything that goes into making them, it’s amazing. I never thought I would be able to do that,” says Tapia. “You have to think about what music you’ll have, what length it will be, you have to know how to use all the equipment. It takes time.”

But it’s worth it. **“Growing up in Chile and Mexico, I loved to listen to the radio,”** he says. “My parents were very conservative, very religious. They didn’t want me listening to radio. I used to sneak up to my room, and I’d put on the earphones and hear [he shifts down several tones] that deep radio voice. **I said to myself, someday I’m going to do that.”**

Grants Approved in 1999

Education

Chicago and Illinois

[Business and Professional People for the Public Interest](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

To continue its efforts to promote the development of small schools in Chicago

[Chicago Annenberg Challenge](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$300,000 Duration: 2 years

Continued support for an independent evaluation conducted by the Consortium on Chicago School Research of the schools participating in the Chicago Annenberg Challenge

[Chicago State University](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$141,790 Duration: 1 year

For a field-based teacher preparation program and to establish a new program designed to prepare students to teach science

[Chicago United, Inc.](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$257,183 Duration: 1 year

To form a network of fifteen Chicago public schools, initiate an online forum, and design a blueprint for establishing an educational technology collaborative in Chicago

[Coalition for Improved Education in South Shore](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$70,000 Duration: 1 year

To work with the South Shore Education Task Force in developing a community-wide education plan for eleven area public schools

[Community Media Workshop](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year

For continued support of the Chicago Successful Schools Project to raise public awareness about the valuable contributions of local school councils

[Education Development Center, Inc., Center for Children and Technology](#)

New York, New York

Amount: \$99,564 Duration: 1 year

To assist the Chicago Public Schools in designing and creating a technology training demonstration site

[Leadership for Quality Education](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$125,000 Duration: 1 year

To organize, in cooperation with a network of grass-roots and reform organizations, a citywide campaign to generate greater participation in Chicago's local school council elections

[Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund](#)

Los Angeles, California

Amount: \$291,600 Duration: 2 years

For research and legal work to reduce student overcrowding in Chicago Latino neighborhood schools and to monitor the Chicago school district's implementation of new language-instruction policies and practices

[Neighborhood Capital Budget Group](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$400,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop local, statewide, and regional networks aimed at increasing public support and funding for public school construction and repairs

[Northwest Neighborhood Federation](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 16 months

To work in collaboration with the Blocks Together organization to conduct a parent education policy project targeting west and northwest side Chicago neighborhoods

[SRI International](#)

Menlo Park, California

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 13 months

To conduct strategic reviews of the technology-related professional development options offered by the Chicago Public Schools

[University of Chicago, Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$455,000 Duration: 2 years

To assist 29 Chicago public schools in using Internet technology and to encourage other Chicago-area universities to engage in similar university-public school partnerships

[University of Illinois at Chicago, College of Education](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$160,000 Duration: 1 year

To continue providing technical assistance to a network of small schools in Chicago and to continue advocacy and policy work promoting the expansion of the small schools concept within the Chicago Public School system

[University of Illinois at Chicago, College of Education](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$165,000 Duration: 1 year

To redesign and improve its teacher education programs in partnership with the Chicago Comer Schools Initiative and the Youth Guidance agency

Cleveland and Ohio

[Cleveland Initiative for Education](#)

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$350,000 Duration: 1 year

To assist the Cleveland public schools in developing and implementing system-wide teacher and staff training

[Community Renewal Society](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 16 months

To establish a new Cleveland school reform publication, *Catalyst: Voices of Cleveland School Reform*

[Cuyahoga Community College](#)

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$285,990 Duration: 2 years

To assist the Educational Technology Office of the Cleveland public schools in training middle school teachers to use an Internet-based science and mathematics curriculum

[Greater Cleveland Roundtable](#)

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$242,840 Duration: 1 year

To assist the Cleveland public schools in implementing the district's decentralization plan, developing a communications strategy, and coordinating ongoing training for school board members

Milwaukee and Wisconsin

[Alverno College](#)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$724,000 Duration: 3 years

To coordinate the activities of the Southeastern Wisconsin Assessment Collaborative, a partnership of ten school districts, to develop, implement, and validate a new system for measuring student achievement

[Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.](#)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$875,000 Duration: 3 years

To analyze Wisconsin's school funding formula, expand the organization's statewide education campaign on school finance issues, and develop an innovative school finance model for the state

[Milwaukee Catalyst](#)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

For programs of citywide school reform advocacy organization to promote administrative policies and teaching practices that will lead to improvements in student achievement

[Public Policy Forum, Inc. Researching Community Issues](#)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$243,110 Duration: 2 years

To continue a study of the roles and responsibilities of Milwaukee's Board of Education, and to assist the district in developing and implementing a plan to decentralize decision-making and increase the authority of local schools

Multistate

[Arizona State University, College of Education](#)

Tempe, Arizona

Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 3 months

To offset planning costs for a conference to deepen understanding of cultural factors that may influence results of standardized achievement tests and performance-based assessments

Employment

Rethinking Schools, Ltd.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$76,920 Duration: 2 years

To study the related issues of urban teacher supply, diversity, and preparation in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee

University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin Center for Education Research

Madison, Wisconsin

Amount: \$453,143 Duration: 2 years

To collaborate with the National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing and the Milwaukee Public Schools in researching the effectiveness of an electronic information system

TOTAL EDUCATION \$7,918,357

College Entrance Examination Board

New York, New York

Amount: \$191,950 Duration: 1 year

To support the Minority Student Achievement Network in studying the issue of underachievement of minority students

Community Renewal Society

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$36,850 Duration: 1 year

To develop a special issue of *Catalyst: Voices of Chicago School Reform* to examine teacher recruitment and retention efforts in Chicago

Cross City Campaign for Urban School Reform

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 2 years

Support for school reform leaders from Chicago and other cities to link reform strategies, insights, and experiences in order to improve urban public school systems

National Center for Fair and Open Testing

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Amount: \$495,000 Duration: 3 years

For continued work with national and regional school reform organizations on issues related to student assessment and to educate policymakers on the need to develop alternatives to standardized tests

Northwestern University, School of Education and Social Policy

Evanston, Illinois

Amount: \$228,417 Duration: 1 year

To convene senior administrators from the Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee school districts to exchange views of and experience with curriculum and technology innovations in the interest of promoting district-wide school reform

Poverty and Race Research Action Council

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$190,000 Duration: 2 years

To conduct and disseminate research on the impact of community-based reform organizations and educational advocacy groups on urban school reform and to launch an education, poverty, and race information service

Welfare Reform

Children's Defense Fund - Ohio

Columbus, Ohio

Amount: \$375,853 Duration: 3 years

For policy advocacy to improve the economic well-being of families leaving welfare and other low-wage workers

Legal Assistance

Foundation of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$219,497 Duration: 3 years

To improve the implementation of welfare reform in Cook County by analyzing data from callers to the Public Benefits Hotline

Manpower Demonstration

Research Corporation

New York, New York

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 1 year

To work with policymakers in St. Paul, Minnesota and Milwaukee, Wisconsin to design strategies that help low-wage workers sustain employment and advance to higher-paying jobs

Northwestern University, Joint Center for Poverty Research

Evanston, Illinois

Amount: \$500,000 Duration: 2 years

To evaluate Illinois welfare recipients' success in securing and retaining jobs; the wages they earn; the obstacles they confront; and the changes that occur in their family well-being and stability

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, School of Social Work

Urbana, Illinois

Amount: \$146,214 Duration: 18 months

To examine the reasons many former welfare recipients return to the system as well as policies and services they need to remain more independent

University of Michigan, School of Social Work

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$74,470 Duration: 1 year

To study how Michigan's welfare workers are assessing clients' needs and helping them overcome obstacles to employment and to determine the impact of privatizing many job search and employment services

University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Research on Poverty

Madison, Wisconsin

Amount: \$331,920 Duration: 2 years

To convene meetings of the Welfare Peer Assistance Network, a network of senior state welfare officials, to share information, strategies, and advice about implementing welfare reform policies; and to develop and disseminate reports on pressing welfare policy issues

Workforce Preparation

American Public Human Services Association

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$163,075 Duration: 18 months

To help improve the capacity of welfare-to-work agencies to assess their clients' strengths, weaknesses, and need for services to overcome barriers to employment

Case Western Reserve University, Center for Urban Poverty and Social Change

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$244,577 Duration: 30 months

To survey people in Cuyahoga County, Ohio twelve months after they leave welfare in order to learn what helps and hinders their transition to work

Center for Law and Education, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years

For development and dissemination of recommendations to help policymakers and local schools improve vocational education and school-to-work programs for high school students

Center for Law and Human Services

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$300,000 Duration: 2 years

For advocacy work to promote an Illinois state Earned Income Tax Credit which would supplement the incomes of working families whose earnings fall below the poverty line

Center for Law and Social Policy

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$625,000 Duration: 3 years

To analyze and promote effective workforce development policies in Midwest states, and to explore policy opportunities for publicly funded jobs

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$712,500 Duration: 3 years

To work with Midwest state policymakers and advocates to examine the outcomes of state welfare policies and help develop recommendations for improving the long-term employment prospects of welfare recipients and other low-income people

Environment

[Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.](#)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$220,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop policy recommendations that help working poor families, including former welfare recipients, gain the skills necessary to advance beyond low-wage work

[Midwest Center for Labor Research](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$450,000 Duration: 3 years

To work with candy manufacturers in developing new training programs to help low-wage workers gain the skills necessary for higher-wage jobs

[Minnesota Council of Nonprofits, Inc.](#)

St. Paul, Minnesota

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years

For the “Working Minnesota” advocacy and media campaign promoting policies to help move low-skilled workers and welfare recipients out of poverty

[National Results Council](#)

St. Paul, Minnesota

Amount: \$294,625 Duration: 2 years

To evaluate the Pathways program, which provides training, jobs, and career paths for individuals making the transition from public assistance to the workforce

[SSI Coalition for a Responsible Safety Net](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$77,975 Duration: 1 year

To advocate for federal and state policies that promote employment for low-income persons with disabilities

[Women Employed Institute](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

To help develop policies in Illinois and Chicago that improve the performance and accountability of job training and employment assistance programs

[Work, Welfare and Families](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

For its “Working Opportunities” advocacy and media campaign promoting policies designed to help move low-income workers out of poverty

Other

[Corporation for Enterprise Development](#)

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$140,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop and implement a long-term communications strategy for expanding awareness of and interest in its policy work

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT \$6,964,179

[Chicago Commons Association, Employment Training Center](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$153,696 Duration: 2 years

To examine the effectiveness of its education and training services in helping hard-to-serve welfare recipients get and keep jobs, and to develop recommendations for welfare policy based on its findings

[Chicago Jobs Council](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$375,000 Duration: 3 years

For advocacy and research to improve workforce development and human service policies and programs in Illinois

[Federation for Community Planning](#)

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$270,000 Duration: 3 years

For policy analysis and advocacy for increased access to education, training, and other employment services by low-income working families and welfare recipients in Ohio, and to develop recommendations for reauthorization of the federal welfare law in 2002

[Hmong American Partnership](#)

St. Paul, Minnesota

Amount: \$41,000 Duration: 1 year

For advocacy efforts to increase job training and education for low-income job seekers and welfare recipients, especially those of Southeast Asian descent

[Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health](#)

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$122,000 Duration: 2 years

To improve and expand education and job training opportunities for teen parents

[Indiana Economic Development Council, Inc.](#)

Indianapolis, Indiana

Amount: \$49,730 Duration: 1 year

To research pathways for low-wage workers to advancement jobs in Indiana

[Indiana University, Department of Political Science](#)

Bloomington, Indiana

Amount: \$227,047 Duration: 3 years

To evaluate Indiana’s implementation of the Workforce Investment Act and its potential to serve the most disadvantaged job seekers

[World Resources Institute](#)

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 2 years

To help midwestern state policymakers develop strong policies to protect watersheds at low cost through pollution trading

Integrate Environment, Economic and

Community Development

[Center for a Sustainable Economy](#)

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$450,000 Duration: 2 years

For research on tax issues and to recruit fiscal and tax policy experts and business leaders to facilitate discussion of federal tax code changes that could discourage pollution and reward productivity and efficiency

[Concord Coalition](#)

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$60,300 Duration: 1 year

To research, develop, and field-test an educational exercise that would help citizens understand how fiscal policy affects the environment

[Concord Coalition](#)

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$107,778 Duration: 1 year

For a series of public education activities to introduce the concept of resource-based tax shifting into the election-year debate

[Earth Day Network, Inc.](#)

Seattle, Washington

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

To coordinate a series of environmental public education activities and events throughout the Midwest leading up to and including Earth Day 2000

[Environmental Resources Trust, Inc.](#)

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$270,000 Duration: 2 years

For effort to increase sales of electric energy produced from renewable resources and to promote energy-efficient approaches and technologies in the Midwest

Energy Production and Use

[Illinois Environmental Council Education Fund](#)

Springfield, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

To continue its work with the American Lung Association of Metropolitan Chicago as an advocate for reduced emissions from coal-fired electric power plants in Illinois

Great Lakes Water Quality

[Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy](#)

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Amount: \$35,000 Duration: 1 year

To produce a final report on the effects of provincial budget cuts on Ontario’s environmental laws, policies and institutions

[Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#)

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 3 months

For a scientific workshop on the incidence of tumors in zooplankton (microscopic animals) in surface water in the Great Lakes and elsewhere

[Marine Studies Consortium](#)

Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

Amount: \$97,100 Duration: 1 year

To identify financial inefficiencies in the mechanisms to fund state clean-water programs and to build support for statutory and regulatory changes that might resolve those inefficiencies

[Sierra Club Foundation](#)

San Francisco, California

Amount: \$500,000 Duration: 2 years

To continue developing and implementing policies to clean up toxic contaminated sediments and to reduce related toxic air pollution in the Great Lakes

[Sierra Club of Canada](#)

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Amount: \$47,000 Duration: 1 year

To stimulate public awareness in the United States and Canada of the need to reduce air pollution from electricity-generating coal plants on both sides of the border

Reduce Toxic Substances

American Lung Association of Metropolitan Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$220,000 Duration: 2 years

To link energy conservation and efficiency activities with reductions in air pollution; to bring air pollution information to the Latino community; and to broaden industries' voluntary efforts to reduce air pollution in the greater Chicago area

Canadian Environmental Defence Fund

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Amount: \$305,000 Duration: 1 year

To work with the U.S. Environmental Defense Fund and Canadian environmental organizations to create an Environmental Scorecard website in Canada

Citizens Policy Center

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$94,554 Duration: 1 year

For its Ohio Pesticide Reduction Project, a collaboration with Rivers Unlimited designed to reduce the use of pesticides in agricultural operations, especially those chemicals that contaminate drinking water

Consumers Union of United States, Inc.

Yonkers, New York

Amount: \$160,000 Duration: 2 years

For its efforts to strengthen federal scientific and regulatory policies that protect people and the environment from agricultural chemicals

Ecology Center of Ann Arbor, Inc.

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$276,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop public and private sector policy recommendations designed to improve the environmental performance of automobile manufacture, use, and disposal

Environmental Health Fund, Inc.

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 1 year

For the Midwest component of Health Care Without Harm, a project that encourages the health care industry to reduce and eliminate its use of toxic substances

Friends of the Earth

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 2 years

To promote consideration of changes in the federal tax code that would reduce harm to the environment

Get America Working, Inc.

Arlington, Virginia

Amount: \$25,000 Duration: 4 months

Planning grant for new organization that will conduct research to determine whether replacing payroll taxes with pollution and natural resource taxes would have significant environmental and economic benefits

Midwest Energy Research Center

Findlay, Ohio

Amount: \$55,000 Duration: 1 year

To develop policy options that would encourage the aggregation of low- to moderate-income electricity purchasers in order to provide economical and environmentally friendly electricity to these consumers

Rocky Mountain Institute

Snowmass, Colorado

Amount: \$245,630 Duration: 2 years

To help midwestern firms find innovative ways to reduce resource waste and pollution and to begin dialogues with corporations about potential environmental harm from some applications of biotechnology

Tellus Institute

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$77,880 Duration: 1 year

To motivate managers of fleets of vehicles in the Midwest to purchase "green" vehicles as part of the Clean Car Campaign

West Michigan Environmental Action Council Educational Foundation

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Amount: \$120,150 Duration: 18 months

To coordinate efforts of Grand Rapids area businesses to make the region more environmentally, economically, and socially healthy

Support Great Lakes Network

Environmental Support Center, Inc. Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$325,000 Duration: 2 years

To help twenty midwestern environmental groups representing communities of color improve their organizational and management skills

Grand Calumet Task Force Corporation

Whiting, Indiana

Amount: \$185,128 Duration: 2 years

To engage government, environmental groups, and community representatives in joint efforts to improve environmental quality in Northwest Indiana

Great Lakes United

Buffalo, New York

Amount: \$185,000 Duration: 2 years

To continue its efforts to strengthen and coordinate citizen involvement in Great Lakes policymaking

Lake Michigan Federation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$350,000 Duration: 2 years

To implement the strategic plan of its Lake Michigan Community Council, focusing on habitat protection and restoration, cleanup of toxic sediments, and better land-use planning

Lake Superior Alliance

Saronia, Wisconsin

Amount: \$80,000 Duration: 2 years

To support its continuing efforts to ensure the long-term protection of the Lake Superior basin

Michigan Environmental Council

Lansing, Michigan

Amount: \$276,146 Duration: 2 years

For its work to improve Great Lakes water quality, promote state policies favorable to new automobile technologies, and improve public understanding about environmental concerns

Sierra Legal Defence Fund

Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Amount: \$60,000 Duration: 1 year

To continue to promote enforcement of Ontario's environmental protection laws

Land Stewardship Project

White Bear Lake, Minnesota

Amount: \$205,000 Duration: 2 years

To assess the costs and benefits, both economic and environmental, of standard and alternative agricultural production strategies to be incorporated into future state and federal policies

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 1 year

To track and participate in the implementation of a federal law that addresses the toxicity of pesticides with a view to protecting children's health

Tellus Institute

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$98,000 Duration: 1 year

To investigate the opportunities for expanding remanufacturing industries in the Great Lakes region

University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Center for Clean Products and Clean Technology Knoxville, Tennessee

Amount: \$158,160 Duration: 2 years

To provide technical and engineering support for the Clean Car Campaign, which seeks to encourage and accelerate innovations in reducing pollution in the manufacture, operation, and disposal of automobiles

Wisconsin's Environmental

Decade Institute, Inc.

Madison, Wisconsin

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

To ensure that a pesticide-use tracking system being developed by the state of Wisconsin is designed to provide useful information to public health and environmental officials

World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$300,000 Duration: 2 years

To complete a project on agricultural commodities and the environment and to continue promoting lessons learned through its collaboration with Wisconsin potato farmers on how to reduce pesticide use in agriculture

Gun Violence

Category	Organization	Location	Amount	Duration	Description
Policy Research	University of Michigan, Great Lakes Radio Consortium	Ann Arbor, Michigan	\$150,000	2 years	For coverage of Great Lakes environmental policy issues
	Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.	New York, New York	\$50,000	1 year	For project to analyze and improve public understanding of issues related to public subsidies for navigation on inland waterways
	Kansas Rural Center, Inc.	Whiting, Kansas	\$65,000	1 year	To support the Sustainable Agriculture Coalition in promoting policies for environmentally friendly agriculture
	Soil and Water Conservation Society, Inc.	Ankeny, Iowa	\$96,280	1 year	To conduct research on emerging issues relating to the future of agricultural policy
	Union of Concerned Scientists	Cambridge, Massachusetts	\$420,000	2 years	To encourage policies to reduce the use of antibiotics in large-scale animal agriculture
	Franklin County Prevention Institute	Columbus, Ohio	\$240,649	2 years	To establish a statewide policy panel on gun violence and to work in coordination with community-based coalitions
	Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence	Chicago, Illinois	\$545,000	3 years	To support the OnTarget Coalition, a network of organizations working to reduce gun violence in Illinois, and to hire a regional coordinator to work with gun violence prevention advocacy groups in the Midwest
	Indiana University, Department of Pediatrics	Indianapolis, Indiana	\$499,998	3 years	For the creation and development of the Indiana Partnership to Prevent Firearm Violence
	Children's Memorial Foundation	Chicago, Illinois	\$146,527	2 years	To support the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network, a network of health organizations and others committed to preventing gun violence through a public health approach
	Activating Medical Professionals				
Building Coalitions	Public Health Institute, Berkeley Media Studies Group	Berkeley, California	\$128,048	6 months	To provide media advocacy training to selected grantees in the Joyce Foundation's Gun Violence program
	University of California-Davis, Violence Prevention Research Program	Sacramento, California	\$164,206	1 year	For research into the consequences of increasing the denial criteria for gun purchases and liberalizing concealed carry laws
	Violence Policy Center	Washington, D.C.	\$123,970	1 year	To coordinate a national media strategy on gun violence
	Franklin County Prevention Institute	Columbus, Ohio	\$240,649	2 years	To establish a statewide policy panel on gun violence and to work in coordination with community-based coalitions
	Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence	Chicago, Illinois	\$545,000	3 years	To support the OnTarget Coalition, a network of organizations working to reduce gun violence in Illinois, and to hire a regional coordinator to work with gun violence prevention advocacy groups in the Midwest
	Indiana University, Department of Pediatrics	Indianapolis, Indiana	\$499,998	3 years	For the creation and development of the Indiana Partnership to Prevent Firearm Violence
	Children's Memorial Foundation	Chicago, Illinois	\$146,527	2 years	To support the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network, a network of health organizations and others committed to preventing gun violence through a public health approach
	Activating Medical Professionals				
	Consumer Federation of America Foundation	Washington, D.C.	\$871,053	3 years	To support a project to advocate for the treatment and regulation of guns as consumer products
	Increase Public Awareness				
Consumer Product Approach	Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.	Reston, Virginia	\$664,627	3 years	For project to support efforts within the entertainment industry to promote firearm injury prevention
	Medical College of Wisconsin, Department of Emergency Medicine	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	\$771,924	3 years	For the continuation and expansion of the Firearms Injury Reporting System and related research, analysis, publication, and dissemination activities
	National Opinion Research Center	Chicago, Illinois	\$194,449	1 year	For the fifth annual survey of public attitudes on gun policy issues
	Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice	Boston, Massachusetts	\$93,850	9 months	For a study to better understand how legislation restricting offenders' access to firearms may prevent domestic violence and to explore the role of firearms in domestic violence
	Public Health Institute, Berkeley Media Studies Group	Berkeley, California	\$128,048	6 months	To provide media advocacy training to selected grantees in the Joyce Foundation's Gun Violence program
	University of California-Davis, Violence Prevention Research Program	Sacramento, California	\$164,206	1 year	For research into the consequences of increasing the denial criteria for gun purchases and liberalizing concealed carry laws
	Violence Policy Center	Washington, D.C.	\$123,970	1 year	To coordinate a national media strategy on gun violence
	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law	Chicago, Illinois	\$84,000	6 months	For a symposium and law review on the Second Amendment
	TOTAL GUN VIOLENCE		\$4,558,301		
	Other				

Money and Politics

68	Public Citizen Foundation, Inc.	Michigan Prospect for Renewed Citizenship
	Washington, D.C. Amount: \$40,000 Duration: 1 year For series of reports highlighting the nexus between special interest contributions and the outcome of major domestic policy debates	Okemos, Michigan Amount: \$126,500 Duration: 9 months For its efforts to lead a multi-organizational strategic planning process for a possible political finance ballot initiative in 2002
	State and Local Reform Projects	
Disclosure/Regulation	American Friends Service Committee Chicago, Illinois Amount: \$25,000 Duration: 6 months Support for the Ohio-based Dollars & Democracy Project	
	Archdiocese of Chicago, Office of the Ministry of Peace and Justice Chicago, Illinois Amount: \$47,353 Duration: 1 year Support for the Catholic Political Responsibility Project	
Center for Responsive Politics Washington, D.C. Amount: \$350,000 Duration: 2 years For continuing efforts to provide citizens, including journalists, policymakers, scholars and reform advocates, with reliable information on the campaign finance records of elected officials and candidates for public office	Citizens Policy Center Cleveland, Ohio Amount: \$340,000 Duration: 2 years For efforts to reform Ohio's campaign finance laws	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Institute of Government and Public Affairs Urbana, Illinois Amount: \$41,804 Duration: 1 year To examine a range of campaign finance reform alternatives for Illinois, including options for public financing, and to assess the policy consequences of the state's largely unregulated system of political contributions
Democracy 21 Education Fund Washington, D.C. Amount: \$170,000 Duration: 2 years For educational campaign to end unregulated soft money contributions to political parties	Iowa Citizen Action Network Education Foundation Des Moines, Iowa Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year For project to make campaign finance reform an important political issue during the lead-up to Iowa's presidential nominating caucuses in 2000	Wisconsin Citizen Action Fund, Inc. Milwaukee, Wisconsin Amount: \$160,000 Duration: 1 year For its efforts to promote reform of Wisconsin's campaign finance system
Western States Center Portland, Oregon Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years To support the National Institute on Money in State Politics' initiative to develop a comprehensive, standardized, and compatible campaign finance database covering eight Midwest states over three election cycles	League of Women Voters of Illinois Education Fund Chicago, Illinois Amount: \$547,000 Duration: 2 years In support of the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform project, an initiative that seeks through research, public education, coalition-building, news media outreach, and advocacy to overhaul the state's campaign finance system	Wisconsin Democracy Campaign Education Project, Inc. Madison, Wisconsin Amount: \$293,760 Duration: 16 months For efforts to reform Wisconsin's campaign finance laws
Legal Projects	Brennan Center for Justice New York, New York Amount: \$300,000 Duration: 2 years For efforts to reform campaign finance laws through legal research and litigation	Other
News Media	Alliance for Better Campaigns Washington, D.C. Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 1 year For efforts to persuade commercial television stations in the Midwest to give candidates in local, state, and federal elections free broadcast time	George Washington University Washington, D.C. Amount: \$900,000 Duration: 3 years To establish a campaign finance policy forum
	Investigative Reporters and Editors Columbia, Missouri Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 16 months To increase and improve news media coverage of campaign finance issues preceding the 2000 elections, especially in the Midwest	MONEY AND POLITICS \$3,841,417

Culture

Special Opportunities

Chicago Academy of Sciences

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$95,110 Duration: 1 year

To integrate into its programs outreach to diverse community-based audiences

Chicago Children's Museum

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

For its Latino Neighborhoods Initiative, a partnership with community groups in three Chicago communities designed to increase Latino participation in the Museum

Chicago Theatre Company

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$56,000 Duration: 2 years

Support for administrative development of award-winning African-American theater group

Columbia College,

Center for Black Music Research

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$115,000 Duration: 16 months

To develop a major performing arts program that would expose larger audiences to its performances of African-American music

Columbia College,

Office of Community Arts Partnerships

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year

To work with six community-based organizations to develop arts programming for their neighborhoods

Facing History and Ourselves

National Foundation, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year

To present its Choosing to Participate exhibit, which depicts historic instances of prejudice and violence and explores the choices children and adults have when confronted with such events, and to develop related programs at the Chicago Historical Society

Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year

For project to engage Latino youth in new ventures at the Museum

Orchestral Association

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$225,000 Duration: 2 years

For its Musicians Residency Program, which brings music lessons and performances into four Chicago neighborhoods in an effort to establish sustained relationships with new audiences

TOTAL CULTURE \$841,110

Center for Neighborhood Technology

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$51,000 Duration: 1 year

To create better information tools to support local planning and democratic decision-making

Community Renewal Society

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 18 months

For analysis and news coverage of race and poverty issues by *The Chicago Reporter*

Council on Foundations, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$39,600 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

Donors Forum of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$17,820 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

Environmental Grantmakers Association,

Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$2,305 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

The Foundation Center

New York, New York

Amount: \$52,500 Duration: 3 years

General support for efforts to collect, organize, analyze, and disseminate information to the public on foundations, corporate giving, and related subjects

Illinois Coalition for Immigrant

and Refugee Rights

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$62,000 Duration: 1 year

For its Don't Count Me Out project, a comprehensive series of activities aimed at increasing the accuracy of the 2000 census count in Chicago

Independent Sector

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$10,250 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

The Joyce Foundation Employee

Matching Grants Program

Amount: \$23,034

1999 payments to match employee contributions

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

For its educational and mobilization campaign to ensure an accurate count of African Americans during the 2000 census

National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

For its Census 2000 Project, whose nationwide outreach and education strategy would target Midwest communities with significant Asian Pacific-American populations

National Committee for

Responsive Philanthropy

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$40,000 Duration: 2 years

General support for research and analysis of issues of concern to philanthropic organizations

University of Illinois at Springfield,

Institute for Public Affairs

Springfield, Illinois

Amount: \$395,657 Duration: 2 years

To support comprehensive planning for the establishment of a statewide public affairs television network

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,

Institute of Government and Public Affairs

Urbana, Illinois

Amount: \$145,978 Duration: 1 year

To examine the value and feasibility of reinstating cumulative voting or some other variant of proportional representation in Illinois legislative elections

TOTAL SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES \$1,090,144

President's Discretionary Fund

African American Arts Alliance of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$7,500 Duration: 1 year

Support for the 1999 Black Arts Week program

American Association of Museums

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$15,000 Duration: 1 year

To produce and market videotapes and a study guide summarizing research on the impact of museum experiences on their audiences

Ashoka

Arlington, Virginia

Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year

To identify and recruit social entrepreneurs from the Great Lakes region for the Ashoka program as it plans its North American expansion

Boston University School of Public Health

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$19,993 Duration: 6 months

To host a conference for state and national organizers to exchange ideas, identify common policy goals and themes, and share thoughts about how to strengthen the gun violence prevention movement

The Brookings Institution

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 1 year

To support planning for a proposed campaign finance review board

Business and Professional People for the Public Interest

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year

To commission an independent study of the growth impacts of a proposed tollroad extension and of potential alternatives to the tollroad

Business and Professional People for the Public Interest

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$6,000 Duration: 1 year

To research the policy-related challenges likely to confront small schools advocates in Chicago

The Chicago Community Trust,

Tax Policy Forum

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year

For project to examine property tax reforms designed to promote fairness and neutrality, efficiency and simplicity, and economic growth and neighborhood stability in Cook County

Chinese Mutual Aid Association

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$1,000 Duration: 1 year

To provide new immigrants with assistance in citizenship applications and in securing employment

Citizens' Research Foundation

Los Angeles, California

Amount: \$3,500 Duration: 1 year

For the release, promotion, and dissemination of *Financing the 1996 Election*

Corporation for Educational Radio and Television

New York, New York

Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year

Support for Wisconsin segment of documentary film on charter schools in America

Delaware Valley Citizens' Council

for Clean Air/Clean Air Council of Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Amount: \$16,500 Duration: 1 year

To prepare technical information and to organize public participation in hearings of the Environmental Protection Agency on proposed new standards for tailpipe emissions and gasoline formulation

Earth Force, Inc.

Alexandria, Virginia

Amount: \$1,000 Duration: 1 year

To enable Glinodo Earth Force Youth representatives and teachers traveling with them to participate in a meeting of the International Joint Commission

Education Commission of the States

Denver, Colorado

Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year

To provide technical assistance to the Detroit school district on Detroit school matters

Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.

Reston, Virginia

Amount: \$19,916 Duration: 3 months

To convene a roundtable session with select members of the Hollywood creative community and gun policy experts, doctors, and researchers to discuss gun violence in films and television with a focus on gun violence prevention

Environmental Grantmakers Association,

Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$18,000 Duration: 1 year

To support grantmakers education activities in the area of agricultural biotechnology, including the production and distribution of a grantmakers' briefing book

The Finance Project

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$15,000 Duration: 3 months

For meeting of funders and welfare evaluators to identify ways to improve the design of and coordinate findings from major welfare evaluations across the country

George Mason University,

Graduate School of Education

Fairfax, Virginia

Amount: \$19,982 Duration: 1 year

To help the Cleveland and Milwaukee school districts with the integration of educational technology into their public schools

Grand Valley State University,

Water Resources Institute

Allendale, Michigan

Amount: \$1,000 Duration: 1 year

For conference of government agencies, scientific researchers, policymakers, and members of the public on the state of Lake Michigan

Grantmakers in the Arts

Seattle, Washington

Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 1 year

For continued development of new programs and services for the arts grantmaking community

Health and Medicine Policy Research Group

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year

To analyze the potential health effects of welfare reform policies and to propose a broader research agenda to track and monitor these effects

Human SERVE Fund

New York, New York

Amount: \$3,000 Duration: 1 year

To prepare a history of the National Voting Rights Act and to organize a permanent archive at Columbia University

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 9 months

To launch a media campaign to raise public awareness about the risks posed by liberalizing policies for carrying concealed weapons

Illinois Humanities Council

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$3,500 Duration: 1 year

In support of efforts to expand, refine, and publicize its web site

Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 1 year

For a study of state economic development subsidies awarded in Anoka, Minnesota to determine their relationship to urban sprawl

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.

St. Paul, Minnesota

Amount: \$16,740 Duration: 1 year

Support for media component of the Midwest Coal Plant Campaign, a collaborative project which seeks to reduce the pollution created when coal is burned to produce electric energy

John F. Kennedy Library Foundation

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$12,350 Duration: 1 year

For continued work on civics and democracy

John F. Kennedy Library Foundation

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$9,850 Duration: 1 year

For educational programs

Korean American Women in Need**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$1,000 Duration: 1 year**

To inform immigrant women about public assistance that is available for victims of domestic violence and to provide counseling and referral services

Lake Michigan Federation**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$17,800 Duration: 6 months**

To implement a comprehensive media strategy to complement its advocacy efforts on behalf of Lake Michigan environmental quality

Leadership for Environment and Development International, Inc.**New York, New York****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

For planning of its LEAD-USA program to insure a focus on issues of concern to the Great Lakes region and in particular to insure minority representation in advisory, nomination, and recruitment processes

League of Women Voters of Illinois Education Fund**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$14,600 Duration: 1 year**

To conduct, in cooperation with the Cook County Clerk, a demonstration project involving the development, distribution, and evaluation of voter guides in four 1999 municipal elections

Museum of Contemporary Art**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

To present the work of two minority artists in continuation of its performing arts series designed to increase the diversity of the Museum's audience

National Center on Poverty Law, Inc.**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

Planning grant to develop a program of publicly funded jobs in collaboration with the City of Chicago-Cook County Welfare Task Force

National Employment Law Project, Inc.**New York, New York****Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 1 year**

To convene a strategy forum with state advocacy groups working to reform the unemployment system to benefit more low-wage, women, and contingent workers

National Opinion Research Center**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$15,248 Duration: 3 months**

To conduct a study of state and regional public support for measures to regulate firearm use and on the ownership of guns

National Opinion Research Center**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$6,305 Duration: 1 year**

For distribution to state and national policymakers of the 1998 National Gun Policy Survey

National Voting Rights Institute**Boston, Massachusetts****Amount: \$15,000 Duration: 1 year**

For legal and public education activities related to defending the campaign spending limits adopted by the Vermont legislature in 1997

Northeastern University,**College of Criminal Justice****Boston, Massachusetts****Amount: \$15,000 Duration: 3 months**

To examine the feasibility of establishing a firearms litigation center

Northwestern University, School of Law**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$18,700 Duration: 1 year**

For interdisciplinary project to transform the handwritten dataset of homicides, suicides, and other violent deaths in Chicago into machine-readable and coded files

Northwestern University,**Joint Center for Poverty Research****Evanston, Illinois****Amount: \$12,133 Duration: 1 year**

For conference on the benefits of Earned Income Tax Credits for low-income families

Project on Government Oversight, Inc.**Washington, D.C.****Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 1 year**

For project to improve the Federal Election Commission's financial reporting and disclosure system

Thurber House Incorporated**Columbus, Ohio****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

To improve minority representation in its Writer-in-Residence program by strengthening the program's communications and recruitment systems

The Tides Center**San Francisco, California****Amount: \$10,000 Duration: 1 year**

General support of the Center for Y2K and Society

The Tides Center, Grantmakers for Education**San Diego, California****Amount: \$12,000 Duration: 1 year**

To support professional development activities

Tides Foundation, Social Venture Network**San Francisco, California****Amount: \$750 Duration: 1 year**

For 1999 membership in the Social Venture Network

Union League Boys and Girls Clubs**Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

To support the Catch Up Program serving disadvantaged children in Pilsen, West Town, and Humboldt Park.

University of Alberta,**Department of Biological Sciences****Edmonton, Alberta, Canada****Amount: \$9,092 Duration: 1 year**

Support for first EcoSummit Conference to educate Canadian lawmakers about environmental issues

University of Illinois at Chicago,**College of Education****Chicago, Illinois****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

To develop curriculum and an evaluation strategy for the University's new teacher preparation and leadership development initiative

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,**College of Education****Champaign, Illinois****Amount: \$17,000 Duration: 1 year**

To assist the Chicago Public Schools Academic Accountability Council in preliminary planning for the development of a new accountability system for the Chicago Public Schools

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,**Institute of Government and Public Affairs****Urbana, Illinois****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

For an in-depth study of the benefits and costs of cumulative voting as that system operated in Illinois prior to 1980

University of Wisconsin-Madison,**Department of Political Science****Madison, Wisconsin****Amount: \$15,499 Duration: 1 year**

To analyze the political impact of issue advertising in Wisconsin's 1998 elections and the prospects for regulation of such advertising consistent with constitutionally protected rights

Violence Policy Center**Washington, D.C.****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

To duplicate and distribute copies of the "ABC News 20/20" special report on gun safety education for children

Warren/Conner Development Coalition**Detroit, Michigan****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

To assist in the planning of a model cluster of schools where whole school reforms can be tested, implemented, and replicated throughout the entire school district

WAVE Educational Fund**Milwaukee, Wisconsin****Amount: \$20,000 Duration: 1 year**

Planning grant to research and develop proposal for a state-based firearm injury prevention policy advocacy project in Wisconsin

Total President's Discretionary Fund \$749,958

Summary of 1999 Grants

	Grants Approved		Grants Paid
	Number	Amount	
Education	32	\$7,918,357	\$9,435,550
Employment	28	6,964,179	6,921,362
Environment	47	8,160,106	10,275,154
Gun Violence	14	4,558,301	3,607,849
Money and Politics	17	3,841,417	2,741,847
Culture	8	841,110	1,213,610
Special Opportunities	14	1,090,144	887,315
President's Discretionary Fund	55	749,958	749,958
Total	235	\$34,123,572	\$35,832,645

Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report

Statement of Financial Position

To the Board of Directors of The Joyce Foundation

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The Joyce Foundation as of December 31, 1999 and 1998 and the related statements of income and of cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Joyce Foundation as of December 31, 1999 and 1998 and its changes in net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

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Altschuler, Melvoin and Glasser LLP
Chicago, Illinois
March 29, 2000

The Joyce Foundation	Years Ended December 31	
	1999	1998
Assets		
Cash	\$ 644,106	\$ 1,932,483
Due from Brokers for Sales of Securities	9,706,901	23,499,884
Investments		
Short-term Money Market Investments	21,794,496	14,692,190
Mutual Fund Investments (cost: 1999, \$6,122,947; 1998, \$8,214,892)	5,603,126	7,988,774
U.S. Government and Corporate Bonds (cost: 1999, \$166,217,058; 1998, \$165,531,016)	162,226,843	167,562,271
Stocks (cost: 1999, \$418,477,091; 1998, \$393,424,350)	559,116,646	516,181,868
Investment Partnerships (cost under the equity method: 1999, \$236,556,858; 1998, \$200,844,405—Note 3)	249,480,365	213,530,461
Program-related Investments (at cost—Note 4)	461,000	515,028
Real Estate and Mineral Rights (cost: \$405,779 in 1999 and 1998)	442,761	442,761
Other Assets	107,271	324,796
Prepaid Federal Excise Tax	172,220	400,606
	<u>\$1,009,755,735</u>	<u>\$ 947,071,122</u>
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Due to Brokers for Purchases of Securities	\$ 29,956,229	\$ 50,240,538
Grants Payable (Note 1)	14,985,324	16,844,397
	<u>44,941,553</u>	<u>67,084,935</u>
Net Assets—Unrestricted	964,814,182	879,986,187
	<u>\$1,009,755,735</u>	<u>\$ 947,071,122</u>

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Income

Statement of Cash Flows

The Joyce Foundation	Years Ended December 31	
	1999	1998
Income		
Dividends	\$ 7,479,545	\$ 8,055,458
Interest	10,641,721	10,491,486
Partnership income	36,758,864	48,174,585
Other income	125,386	160,280
	<u>55,005,516</u>	<u>66,881,809</u>
Expenditures		
Grants paid (Note 1)	35,832,645	30,657,581
Change in grants payable, net of grants returned	(2,098,100)	(1,024,185)
Administrative expenses	2,781,068	2,478,441
Investment expenses	2,282,527	2,157,966
Special program-related expenses	35,536	28,155
Federal excise tax (Note 5)	2,230,000	2,414,000
	<u>41,063,676</u>	<u>36,711,958</u>
Income in Excess of Expenditures	<u>13,941,840</u>	<u>30,169,851</u>
Net Gains on Investments (Notes 1 and 2)		
Realized	59,081,837	56,275,618
Increase in market value of investments	11,804,318	36,329,949
	<u>70,886,155</u>	<u>92,605,567</u>
Increase in Net Assets before New Office Expenses	<u>84,827,995</u>	<u>122,775,418</u>
Costs Incurred in Moving to New Office (Note 7)	<u>0</u>	<u>958,951</u>
Net Increase in Net Assets	<u>84,827,995</u>	<u>121,816,467</u>
Net Assets Unrestricted—Beginning of Year	<u>879,986,187</u>	<u>758,169,720</u>
Net Assets Unrestricted—End of Year	<u>\$ 964,814,182</u>	<u>\$ 879,986,187</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

The Joyce Foundation	Years Ended December 31	
	1999	1998
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net increase in net assets	\$ 84,827,995	\$ 121,816,467
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets to cash used in operating activities		
Amortization of bond premiums	113,337	145,571
Realized gains on sales of investments	(59,081,837)	(56,275,618)
Increase in market value of investments	(11,804,318)	(36,329,949)
Income from partnerships	(36,758,864)	(48,174,585)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease (Increase) in other assets	217,525	(165,851)
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid federal excise tax	228,386	(317,406)
Decrease in grants payable	(1,859,073)	(794,872)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	<u>(24,116,849)</u>	<u>(20,096,243)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sales of stocks and bonds	708,644,196	867,312,571
Purchases of stocks and bonds	(684,411,401)	(903,184,488)
Investments in partnerships	(9,253,867)	(6,629,430)
Distributions from partnerships	12,805,877	46,406,538
(Purchases) Sales of short-term money market investments	(7,102,306)	21,334,180
(Purchases) Sales of mutual fund investments	2,091,945	(3,800,189)
Sales of program-related investments	54,028	69,000
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>22,828,472</u>	<u>21,508,182</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	<u>(1,288,377)</u>	<u>1,411,939</u>
Cash, Beginning of Year	<u>1,932,483</u>	<u>520,544</u>
Cash, End of Year	<u>\$ 644,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,932,483</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1—Significant Accounting Principles The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, except that dividend and interest income are recorded when received rather than when earned and the cost of leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment is charged to expense in the year they are acquired rather than being capitalized. Neither of these policies has a material effect on the financial statements.

Investments and futures contracts are reflected at market value, using quoted prices in an active market. Changes in market value are reflected in the Statement of Activities as increases or decreases in the market value of investments.

Grants specifically committed to designated grantees, but not yet paid, are accrued as liabilities. Actual grant payments in 1999 and 1998 amounted to \$35,832,645 and \$30,657,581.

Effective in 1998, the Foundation adopted *Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Investments and Hedging Activities*. Adopting this pronouncement had no effect on the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

Note 2—Futures Contracts In connection with its investing activities, the Foundation enters into trading transactions in a variety of derivative financial instruments, principally financial futures contracts. These contracts provide for the delayed delivery or purchase of financial instruments at a specified future date at a specified price or yield.

Derivative financial instruments involve varying degrees of off-balance-sheet market risk, whereby changes in the market values of the underlying financial instruments may result in changes in the value of the financial instruments in excess of the amounts reflected in the statement of financial position. Exposure to market risk is influenced by a number of factors, including the relationships between financial instruments and the Foundation's investment holdings and the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the financial instruments are traded. In many cases, the use of financial instruments serves to modify or offset market risk associated with other transactions and, accordingly, serves to decrease the Foundation's overall exposure to market risk.

Derivative financial instruments can be subject to credit risk, which arises from the potential inability of counterparties to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Foundation's exposure to credit risk associated with counterparty nonperformance is limited to the current cost to replace all contracts in which the Foundation has a gain. Exchange traded derivative financial instruments, such as financial futures, generally do not give rise to significant counterparty exposure due to the cash settlement procedures for daily market movements or the margin requirements of the individual exchanges.

At December 31, 1999, the Foundation held open positions on futures contracts for the purchase of \$165,810,000 of U.S. Government securities and eurodollars in 2000 and 2001.

At December 31, 1998, the Foundation held open positions on futures contracts for the purchase of \$89,900,000 of U.S. Government securities and eurodollars to occur in 1999 through 2001.

The Foundation realized gains (losses) from futures contracts of \$(2,417,335) and \$1,282,406 in 1999 and 1998, respectively.

Note 3—Investment Partnerships The Foundation holds limited partnership interests in various partnerships which invest in and trade marketable securities and futures contracts. The partnerships reflect the securities and contracts at market value. The Foundation's share of their net assets and income or losses is reflected in the financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The Foundation had open commitments to purchase additional partnership investments of \$12,496,543 at December 31, 1999 (1998—\$14,750,410).

Note 4—Program-Related Investments The Foundation had three and four program-related investments at December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively:

Investment	Purpose
\$161,000 (1999); \$184,000 (1998) investment in Series B2 preferred stock of the Shorebank Corporation, Chicago, Illinois	To encourage the economic revitalization of the Austin community of Chicago
\$75,000 callable loan to the Women's Self-Employment Project, Inc., Chicago, Illinois (interest at 3% per year)	To capitalize revolving loan fund to assist low-income women establish businesses to increase their economic self-sufficiency based on the Bangladesh Grameen Bank model
\$225,000 investment in Series E preferred stock of the Shorebank Corporation, Chicago, Illinois	To support rural economic development involving expert technical assistance, venture investing and small business lending to expand economic opportunities of low-income people in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan
\$31,028 (1998) loan to the Council for Adult and Experiential Learning, Chicago, Illinois (interest at 4% per year; principal was received in 1999)	To expand worker education programs into other Great Lakes states and to work with policymakers and other nonprofits in the application of program principles especially related to low-income populations

Note 5—Tax-exempt Status The Foundation is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state law. However, as a private charitable foundation, it is subject to a federal excise tax based on net investment income.

Note 6—Pension Plan The Foundation maintains a defined contribution pension plan for eligible employees. Employer contributions are discretionary and are calculated as a percentage of salaries as determined by the Board of Directors. Total employer and employee contributions may not exceed the lesser of 25% of salaries or \$30,000 per employee. Pension expense was \$176,348 for 1999 (1998—\$166,738).

Note 7—Commitments In February 1998, the Foundation moved to a new facility and entered into a new lease expiring in 2008 which provides for monthly base rentals of \$10,284. Additional rentals will be paid to reflect a proportionate share of the cost of operating the property. A rent abatement of base rental is in effect through March 31, 2000. A rent abatement of additional rentals for operating costs was in effect through March 1999. Rent expense totaled \$166,702 in 1999 (1998—\$134,776). The remaining payments under the old lease were charged to expense during 1998.

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Minimum payments required under the new lease are to be as follows:

2000	\$ 92,557
2001	123,410
2002	129,066
2003	135,237
2004	141,407
Thereafter	<u>474,614</u>
Total	<u>\$1,096,291</u>

Costs incurred in the move to the new office space consisted of leasehold improvements, architectural and engineering fees and furniture.

2000 Guidelines

Our Mission

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

Programs

Our Program areas are Education, Employment, Environment, Gun Violence, Money and Politics, and Culture. We focus our grantmaking on initiatives that promise to have an impact on the Great Lakes region, specifically the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. A limited number of Environment grants are made to organizations in Canada. Culture grants are restricted to the Chicago metropolitan area. We do not generally support capital proposals, endowment campaigns, religious activities, direct service programs, or scholarships.

About the Foundation

The Joyce Foundation was created in 1948 by Beatrice Joyce Kean of Chicago. The Joyce family wealth was based on lumber and sawmill interests and was left to the Foundation when Mrs. Kean died in 1972. Over the years, the Foundation has continued to respond to changing social needs, contributing over \$346 million in grants to groups working to improve the quality of life in the Great Lakes region.

Education

The Joyce Foundation supports efforts to reform public schools in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee to ensure that all children, regardless of race, gender or economic circumstances, get an education that prepares them for lives as thoughtful and productive citizens.

Recognizing that each city's schools are unique, the Foundation looks for proposals that support specific reform priorities in each district as identified by the Foundation and address one or more of the following Program interests:

- **equitable allocation of resources** to meet the needs of urban school districts, including efforts to guarantee all children access to promising educational technologies;
- **quality teaching**, including measures to recruit and retain good teachers and efforts to foster the growth of innovative, high-quality learning environments;
- **improved measures** to assess student performance, evaluate reform strategies, and hold schools accountable for student progress; and
- **community engagement**, including efforts to involve parents in the education of their children, build public understanding of school reform, and expand the capacity of and connections among community-based school reform groups in the Midwest.

Employment

To reduce poverty in the Midwest the Joyce Foundation focuses on issues facing low-income workers: the problems they face getting and keeping jobs and the barriers to moving up the job ladder. Addressing such issues can help improve the working lives and economic conditions of tens of thousands of Midwest families.

The goal of the Joyce Foundation's Employment Program is to support efforts to develop public policies that improve the education, skills, learning opportunities, and advancement potential of low-wage workers, including current and former welfare recipients. It supports initiatives that promise to:

- **improve state job-training** and welfare-to-work policies to provide high-quality workforce preparation for low-income people;
- **help translate lessons** about successful workforce preparation strategies into policy;
- **make sure that welfare policies** incorporate effective education and training strategies that can move people not just off the welfare rolls but toward economic self-sufficiency;
- **explore development** of publicly funded jobs programs for people who lack skills and work experience to break into the private job market; and
- **assess the impact** of state and federal welfare policies on the economic prospects of poor people to help guide the policymaking process.

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The Foundation does not provide operating support for direct services, such as job training and placement services for individuals.

Environment

Protecting the natural environment of the Great Lakes region has been a long-time commitment of the Joyce Foundation. The Foundation supports the development, testing, and implementation of policy-based, prevention-oriented, scientifically sound solutions to the environmental challenges facing the region.

The Environment Program supports work that promises to:

- **protect and improve** Great Lakes water quality, especially by finding and implementing solutions to environmental problems;
- **maintain a strong network** of environmental groups working to improve the Great Lakes ecosystem;
- **reduce the production, use, and discharge** of toxic substances in agricultural and industrial processes;
- **use the opportunity** of the restructuring of the electric utility industry to promote more efficient use of energy and increased reliance on cleaner energy sources; and
- **ensure that government decision-making** on transportation and land use, especially at the state level, takes the environment into account.

We are especially interested in projects that:

- **address root problems** and promote pollution prevention rather than control or cleanup of existing pollution;
- **promise broad environmental benefits** rather than solving one problem by creating another;
- **take into account** all relevant perspectives and all aspects of the region's ecosystem, including community and economic well-being;
- **build effective partnerships** for solving problems;
- **identify market** or other economic mechanisms to further environmental goals; and
- **develop incentives** to encourage environmentally responsible decisions in the private sector.

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Gun Violence

Gun violence takes the lives of nearly 30,000 Americans each year and injures thousands more. The Joyce Foundation seeks to reduce that toll by addressing gun violence as a public health problem, with strategies that emphasize prevention rather than relying solely on punishment.

The Foundation will consider proposals aimed at:

- **strengthening public policies** that deal with gun violence as a public health issue;
- **supporting institutions** that develop, coordinate, and disseminate policy research that collects and analyzes gun violence data from a public health perspective and examines prevention strategies;
- **supporting efforts** that lead to the treatment and regulation of guns as a consumer product;
- **supporting Midwest-based coalitions** that address gun violence as a public health issue and promote policies that reflect that view; and
- **encouraging and strengthening** the activity of medical professionals in addressing gun violence as a public health issue.

Money and Politics

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To prevent political corruption, ensure all citizens equal access to their elected representatives, and restore fairness and competition to elections, Americans must address the problem of money in politics.

The goal of the Joyce Foundation's Money and Politics Program is to improve the system of financing state and federal election campaigns. Achieving that goal will likely require broad, sustained efforts including data collection and analysis, policy development and advocacy, public education, grassroots organizing, coalition-building, communications, and litigation. The Foundation supports exemplary projects that:

- **promote federal and state-level** (Midwest) campaign finance reforms;
- **seek a better balance** between the constitutionally protected rights of citizens to raise, give, and spend campaign funds and the public's interest in preserving the integrity of the political process;
- **improve financial disclosure** of campaign finance records, increase public access to them, and strengthen enforcement of campaign finance laws; and
- **improve news media coverage** of money and politics.

Culture

The Joyce Foundation supports the efforts of Chicago-area cultural institutions to serve and represent the city's diverse populations. The Foundation is interested in projects that address current urban issues, enhance cross-cultural understanding, and bring diverse audiences together to share common cultural experiences.

We look for efforts that:

- **stress the involvement of communities** that are often overlooked;
- **lead minority audiences** to identify mainstream institutions as inviting both their attendance and their collaboration in planning relevant programming;
- **help create a stable group** of minority-based arts organizations; and
- **encourage more of Chicago's people** to see the arts as integral to their lives.

We seek proposals that demonstrate sustained, organization-wide commitment to those goals and:

- **are based on a long-range plan** with clear objectives, realistic strategies, and measurable outcomes;
- **actively involve the community** the group is trying to reach or are designed by the community itself; and
- **include** a strong evaluation plan.

We are willing to provide multi-year support to organizations that are committed to achieving long-term institutional change. We also fund shorter demonstration projects that represent a first step toward community involvement or can serve as a model for other programs. In addition, we make grants to enhance the financial and administrative stability of community-based cultural organizations that serve minority audiences and contribute to the city's cultural mosaic.

Applicants must meet high artistic and presentation standards.

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Other Grants

Special Opportunities

The Foundation makes a few grants each year to projects outside of its primary Program areas. Preference is given to projects that encourage debate on public policy issues, reflect concern for social equity or regional cooperation, or explore connections among the Foundation's Programs. Included in this category are grants that help fulfill the Foundation's commitment to the philanthropic sector.

President's Discretionary Fund

The President's Discretionary Fund is used to make small, expeditious grants for projects related to the Foundation's priorities, and occasionally to support other important initiatives. The Fund's budget is small, and competition for support is very high.

Joyce Millennium Initiatives

On the occasion of the new millennium, the Foundation is making a series of major grants to mark this intergenerational transition by reinforcing and strengthening landmark principles, as well as catalyzing and encouraging exceptional new efforts. Proposals for Joyce Millennium Initiatives are at the invitation of the Foundation.

Grants to Individuals

The Joyce Foundation considers grants to individuals under certain restricted conditions. Funding must be for projects that fit our Program interests and serve a clear charitable purpose, but where a grant to a charitable organization would not meet the same goals. The grants are not intended to benefit or reward the grant recipient, but rather to lead to results that benefit the broader society. Grants will be made only to individuals who, in the Foundation's judgment, are experts in the field in which the project is to be conducted and whose record indicates an ability to complete the proposed work. No lobbying or political activity will be allowed. Special reporting requirements apply.

How to Apply

The Joyce Foundation accepts grant inquiries throughout the year.

Letters of Inquiry

Before submitting a formal proposal to the Foundation, prospective applicants should write a two- or three-page letter of inquiry outlining the proposed project to the appropriate Program Officer (see list on page 95). The letter should describe the project's goals, how it relates to the Foundation's interests, the target audience and beneficiaries, the estimated budget and duration, and plans for evaluation and dissemination of findings.

After reviewing the letter, the Program Officer will inform the applicant whether the inquiry should be developed into a formal grant proposal.

Letters of inquiry should be submitted at least six to eight weeks prior to the deadline for submission of a full proposal for a given grant cycle. (See the current schedule on page 94.) Program Officers endeavor to respond in a timely manner and to advance all grant proposals expeditiously. However, Program Officers have discretion as to when to schedule final proposal review.

Formal Proposals

If the Program Officer determines, after reviewing the letter of inquiry, that a formal proposal should be submitted, the proposal should include an application cover sheet (available on our website or by calling the Foundation) and the following information:

- **executive summary** or overview (1-2 pages).
- **information on the project** for which funding is requested, including the issue to be addressed, how the proposed project would address it, and plans for implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of findings.
- **description of the organization**, including its background, purpose, objectives, and experience in the area for which funds are sought.
- **itemized project budget** with narrative and proposed funding sources, amount of funds requested from Joyce, their proposed use, and the time period over which they will be expended.
- **names and qualifications** of people involved in the project.
- **organizational expenses and income** for previous, current, and coming fiscal year.
- **board members**, their titles, outside affiliations, and telephone numbers.
- **Internal Revenue Service verification** that the organization is not a private foundation and is exempt from taxation under Sections 509(a) and 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. (A copy of the IRS tax-exempt letter must accompany the proposal.)
- **audited financial statements** and Internal Revenue Service Form 990 plus attachments for the most recently completed fiscal year.

Board of Directors

If a grant is awarded, the recipient will be expected to provide regular reports to the Foundation on the project's progress and the expenditure of grant funds.

The directors of the Foundation have requested that they not be contacted individually regarding proposals.

The Foundation does not at this time accept proposals submitted online.

Chairman

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Vice Chairman

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Marion T. Hall

Barack Obama

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Deadlines

Grant proposals are considered at meetings of the Foundation's Board of Directors in April, July, and December. Deadline dates are:

Board Meeting	Proposal Deadline
December 2000	August 15, 2000
April 2001	December 8, 2000
July 2001	April 16, 2001

Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their proposals for the April or July meetings, since most grant proposals will be considered at those meetings.

Staff

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Lawrence N. Hansen

Chief Financial Officer

Deborah Gillespie

Program Officers

Education

Warren K. Chapman

Fausto Ramos Gómez

Peter T. Mich

Employment

Kara Kellahe Mikulich

Jennifer L. Phillips *(effective October 1, 2000)*

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Environment

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Gun Violence

Roseanna Ander

Money and Politics

Lawrence N. Hansen

Culture

Ellen S. Alberding

Associate Program Officer

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Communications Officer

Mary O'Connell

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Ellen S. Alberding

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Veronica J. McCoy

Pamela H. Stauffer

Receptionist

Delores Hogues



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