
Literature Report

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Abstract

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2016---Kenneth A. Couch

2016

How Do Nonprofits Respond to Regulatory Thresholds: Evidence From New York's Audit Requirements

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2016---Travis St. Clair

Nonprofits in the United States must comply with various state and federal regulations to maintain their tax-exempt status. Despite persistent calls to increase accountability in the nonprofit sector, there is little research examining the burden imposed by existing regulatory requirements, especially at the state level. This paper uses a bunching design to estimate the avoidance behavior exhibited by tax-exempt charities in response to New York State's audit requirements. There is clear evidence of bunching in response to the requirement that nonprofits above certain revenue thresholds file financial statements reviewed by or audited by an independent certified public accountant. Measuring the extent of bunching around the revenue notches yields

estimates of the average revenue that nonprofits either forego or fail to report in avoidance of the requirements. Results from dynamic estimation show that charities near the threshold for a review engagement report approximately \$1,300 less revenue than otherwise predicted by a counterfactual; charities near the threshold for a full audit report approximately \$1,400 less. The results have implications for the optimal design of state-level financial regulations.

The Productivity Costs of Inefficient Hiring Practices: Evidence From Late Teacher Hiring

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2016---John P. Papay,Matthew Kraft

We use matched employee-employer records from the teacher labor market to explore the effects of late teacher hiring on student achievement. Hiring teachers after the school year starts reduces student achievement by 0.042 SD in mathematics and 0.026 SD in reading. This reflects, in part, a temporary disruption effect in the first year. In mathematics, but not in reading, late-hired teachers remain persistently less effective, evidence of negative selection in the teacher labor market. Late hiring concentrates in schools that disproportionately serve disadvantaged student populations, contributing to challenges in ensuring an equitable distribution of educational resources for all

students.

Can Social–Emotional Learning Reduce School Dropout in Developing Countries?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Huan Wang,James Chu,Prashant Loyalka,Tao Xin,Yaojiang Shi,Qinghe Qu,Chu Yang

An alarming number of students drop out of junior high school in developing countries. In this study, we examine the impacts of providing a social–emotional learning (SEL) program on the dropout behavior and learning anxiety of students in the first two years of junior high. We do so by analyzing data from a randomized controlled trial involving 70 junior high schools and 7,495 students in rural China. After eight months, the SEL program reduces dropout by 1.6 percentage points and decreases learning anxiety by 2.3 percentage points. Effects are no longer statistically different from zero after 15 months, perhaps due to decreasing student interest in the program. However, we do find that the program reduces dropout among students at high risk of dropping out (older students and students with friends who have already dropped out), both after eight and 15 months of exposure to the SEL program.

Inconvenient Truth? Do Collective Bargaining Agreements Help Explain the Mobility of Teachers within School Districts?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Dan Goldhaber,Lesley Lavery,Roddy Theobald

We utilize detailed teacher-level longitudinal data from Washington State to investigate patterns of teacher mobility in districts with different collective bargaining agreement (CBA) transfer provisions. Specifically, we estimate the log odds that teachers of varying experience and effectiveness levels transfer out of their schools to other schools in the district in Washington kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) public schools. We find little consistent evidence relating voluntary transfer provisions in CBAs to patterns in teacher mobility, but do find evidence that patterns

in within-district mobility by teacher experience and effectiveness vary between districts that do not use seniority in involuntary transfer decisions and those that use seniority as a tiebreaker or the only factor in these moves. In models that consider teacher experience, the interaction between teacher experience and school disadvantage in teacher transfer decisions is more extreme in districts with strong involuntary seniority transfer protections; novice teachers are even more likely to stay in disadvantaged schools, and veteran teachers are even more likely to leave disadvantaged schools. On the other hand, models that consider value-added measures of teacher effectiveness suggest that more effective teachers are less likely to leave disadvantaged schools in districts that do use seniority in involuntary transfer decisions, that is, seniority transfer provisions could actually make the distribution of output-based measures of quality more equitable. Taken together, these results suggest that seniority transfer provisions may have differential impacts on the distributions of teacher experience and effectiveness.

Editors' Overview of Special Section on Big Data and Public Policy

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Julia Lane,Paul T. Decker

2016

Why Don't Housing Choice Voucher Recipients Live Near Better Schools? Insights from Big Data

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Ingrid Gould Ellen,Keren Mertens Horn,Amy Schwartz

Housing choice vouchers provide low-income households with additional income to spend on rental housing in the private market. The assistance vouchers provide is substantial, offering the potential to dramatically expand the neighborhoods—and associated public schools—that low-income households can reach. However, existing research on the program suggests that housing choice voucher holders live in neighborhoods with schools that are no better than those accessible to other

households with similar incomes. Households, in other words, do not seem to spend the additional income provided by the voucher to access better schools. In this analysis we rely on a large-scale administrative data set to explore why voucher households typically do not live near to better schools, as measured by school-level proficiency rates. We combine confidential administrative data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development on 1.4 million housing choice voucher holders in 15 states, with school-level data from 5,841 different school districts, to examine why the average housing voucher holder does not live near to higher-performing schools than otherwise similar households without vouchers. Specifically, we use the large-scale administrative data set to test whether voucher holders living in areas with good schools nearby and slack housing markets move toward better schools when schools become salient for them—that is, when their oldest child becomes school eligible. We take advantage of the thick sample of households with young children provided through our administrative data to implement both a household fixed effects and a regression discontinuity design. Together these analyses shed light on whether voucher households are more likely to move toward better schools when schools are most relevant, and how market conditions shape that response. We find that families with vouchers are more likely to move toward a better school in the year before their oldest child meets the eligibility cutoff for kindergarten, suggesting salience matters. Further, the magnitude of the effect is larger in metropolitan areas with a relatively high share of affordable rental units located near high-performing schools and in neighborhoods in close proximity to higher-performing schools. Results suggest that, if given the appropriate information and opportunities, more voucher families would move to better schools when their children reach school age.

Empowering Consumers Through Data and Smart Technology: Experimental Evidence on the Consequences of Time-of-Use Electricity Pricing Policies

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Matthew Harding, Carlos Lamarche

This paper investigates the extent to which technology used to automate household responses to time-of-use pricing for electricity leads to higher energy savings than simply providing households with information on current prices and quantities. Using a large randomized field trial, we find that informed households with “smart” thermostats achieve impressive reductions in consumption during on-peak periods of up to 48 percent, but also engage in substantial load shifting to off-peak hours. We also document the extent to which household responses to time-of-use pricing are heterogeneous and vary significantly by demographics, weather, and across the usage distribution.

Connections Matter: How Interactive Peers Affect Students in Online College Courses

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Eric Bettinger, Jing Liu, Susanna Loeb

Peers affect individual’s productivity in the workforce, in education, and in other team-based tasks. Using large-scale language data from an online college course, we measure the impacts of peer interactions on student learning outcomes and persistence. In our setting, students are quasi-randomly assigned to peers, and as such, we are able to overcome selection biases stemming from endogenous peer grouping. We also mitigate reflection bias by utilizing rich student interaction data. We find that females and older students are more likely to engage in student interactions. Students are also more likely to interact with peers of the same gender and with peers from roughly the same geographic region. For students who are relatively less likely to be engaged in online discussion, exposure to more interactive peers increases their probabilities of passing the course, improves their grade in the course, and increases their likelihood of enrolling in the following

academic term. This study demonstrates how the use of large-scale, text-based data can provide insights into students' learning processes.

SHOULD MEDICARE REGULATE THE PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Theodore Joyce
- 2016

WHY MEDICARE PRICE NEGOTIATION IS THE WRONG PRESCRIPTION FOR RISING DRUG SPENDING

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Geoffrey F. Joyce,Neeraj Sood
- 2016

THE ADVANTAGES OF AWARDING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING POWER OVER THE PRICES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Rena M. Conti
- 2016

WHY MEDICARE PRICE NEGOTIATION IS THE WRONG PRESCRIPTION FOR RISING DRUG SPENDING: RESPONSE TO RENA CONTI

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Geoffrey F. Joyce,Neeraj Sood
- 2016

RESPONSE TO JOYCE AND SOOD

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Rena M. Conti
- 2016

Too Many Children Left Behind: The U.S. Achievement Gap in Comparative Perspective, by Bruce Bradbury, Miles Corak, Jane Waldfogel and Elizabeth Washbrook, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2015, 205 pp., \$ 35.00, paperback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Deborah Reed
- 2016

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kenneth A. Couch
- 2016

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kenneth A. Couch
- 2016

The Effect of Breakfast in the Classroom on Obesity and Academic Performance: Evidence from New York City

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2016---Sean P. Corcoran,Brian Elbel,Amy Schwartz

Participation in the federally subsidized school breakfast program often falls well below its lunchtime counterpart. To increase take-up, many districts have implemented Breakfast in the Classroom (BIC), offering breakfast directly to students at the start of the school day. Beyond increasing participation, advocates claim BIC improves academic performance, attendance, and engagement. Others caution BIC has deleterious effects on child weight. We use the implementation of BIC in New York City (NYC) to estimate its impact on meals program participation, body mass index (BMI), achievement, and attendance. While we find large effects on participation, our findings provide no evidence of hoped-for gains in academic performance, or

of feared increases in obesity. The policy case for BIC will depend upon reductions in hunger and food insecurity for disadvantaged children, or its longer-term effects.

Public and Private Production in a Mixed Delivery System: Regulation, Competition and Costs

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Germà Bel,Jordi Rosell

2016

The Effect of English Language Learner Reclassification on Student ACT Scores, High School Graduation, and Postsecondary Enrollment: Regression Discontinuity Evidence from Wisconsin

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Deven Carlson,Jared E. Knowles

The recent increase in the number of students classified as English language learners (ELLs) has focused significant attention on reclassification policy, which governs the process by which ELLs move toward, and are deemed to reach, full English proficiency. In this paper, we draw on a data set containing annual individual-level records for every Wisconsin student ever classified as an ELL between the 2006–07 and 2012–13 school years to estimate the effects of being reclassified at the end of 10th grade—a crucial period on the pathway to postsecondary education—on several measures related to students’ postsecondary attainments. We estimate these effects in a regression discontinuity framework, exploiting Wisconsin’s policy rule that automatically reclassifies ELLs who score above a specified cutoff on the state’s English language proficiency exam. Our analysis indicates that being reclassified as fully English proficient in 10th grade has a positive effect on students’ ACT scores. It also provides some evidence of a positive effect on high school graduation and the probability of enrolling in a postsecondary institution the fall after graduation. Together, our analyses provide evidence on the effects of a policy directly relevant to the country’s fastest growing student population,

and we close the paper with a discussion of the implications for research and policy.

Broadening Benefits from Natural Resource Extraction: Housing Values and Taxation of Natural Gas Wells as Property

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Jeremy Weber,James Burnett,Irene M. Xiarchos

We study the effects of the property tax base shock caused by natural gas drilling in the Barnett Shale in Texas—a state that taxes oil and gas wells as property. Over the boom and bust in drilling, housing appreciation closely followed the oil and gas property tax base, which expanded the total tax base by 23 percent at its height. The expansion led to a decline in property tax rates while maintaining or increasing revenues to schools. Overall, each \$1 per student increase in the oil and gas property tax base increased the value of the typical home by \$0.15. Some evidence suggests that the cumulative density of wells nearby may lower housing values, indicating that drilling could reduce local welfare without policies to increase local public revenues.

Performance Standards and Employee Effort: Evidence From Teacher Absences

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Seth Gershenson

The 2001 No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) increased accountability pressure in U.S. public schools by threatening to impose sanctions on Title-1 schools that failed to make adequate yearly progress (AYP) in consecutive years. Difference-in-difference estimates of the effect of failing AYP in the first year of NCLB on teacher effort in the subsequent year suggest that on average, teacher absences in North Carolina fell by about 10 percent. The probability of being frequently absent similarly decreased. These reductions in teacher absences were driven by within-teacher increases in effort and by teachers in the bottom half of the effectiveness distribution. On average, only a modest

amount of the achievement gains attributable to the increased accountability pressure are explained by the corresponding decline in teacher absences.

Do School Report Cards Produce Accountability Through the Ballot Box?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Vladimir Kogan,Stéphane Lavertu,Zachary Peskowitz

Public education has been transformed by the widespread adoption of accountability systems that involve the dissemination of school district performance information. Using data from Ohio, we examine if elections serve as one channel through which these accountability systems might lead to improvements in educational quality. We find little evidence that poor performance on widely disseminated state and federal indicators has an impact on school board turnover, the vote share of sitting school board members, or superintendent tenure, suggesting that the dissemination of district performance information puts little (if any) electoral pressure on elected officials to improve student achievement.

Reading for Life and Adolescent Re-Arrest: Evaluating a Unique Juvenile Diversion Program

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---A. D. Seroczynski,William Evans,Amy D. Jobst,Luke Horvath,Giuliana Carozza

We present results of an evaluation of Reading for Life (RFL), a diversion program for nonviolent juvenile offenders in a medium-sized Midwestern county. The unique program uses philosophical virtue theory, works of literature, and small mentoring groups to foster moral development in juvenile offenders. Participants were randomly assigned to RFL treatment or a comparison program of community service. The RFL program generated large and statistically significant drops in future arrests. The program was particularly successful at reducing the recidivism of more serious offenses and for those groups with the highest propensity for future offenses.

Charter High Schools’ Effects on Long-Term Attainment and Earnings

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Tim R. Sass,Ron Zimmer,Brian P. Gill,T. Kevin Booker

Since their inception in 1992, the number of charter schools has grown to more than 6,800 nationally, serving nearly three million students. Various studies have examined charter schools’ impacts on test scores, and a few have begun to examine longer-term outcomes including graduation and college attendance. This paper is the first to estimate charter schools’ effects on earnings in adulthood, alongside effects on educational attainment. Using data from Florida, we first confirm previous research (Booker et al.,) that students attending charter high schools are more likely to graduate from high school and enroll in college. We then examine two longer-term outcomes not previously studied in research on charter schools—college persistence and earnings. We find that students attending charter high schools are more likely to persist in college, and that in their mid-20s they experience higher earnings.

BIG DATA FOR PUBLIC POLICY: THE QUADRUPLE HELIX

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Julia Lane

2016

BIG DATA AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Ron Jarmin,Amy B. O’Hara

2016

BIG DATA: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Julia Lane

2016

COUNTERPOINT TO “BIG DATA FOR PUBLIC POLICY: THE QUADRUPLE HELIX”

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Ron Jarmin,Amy B. O'Hara

2016

Energy-Based Economic Development: How Clean Energy Can Drive Development and Stimulate Economic Growth, by Sanya Carley and Sara Lawrence, London, UK: Springer-Verlag, 2014, 165 pp., \$ 129.00, hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Karnamadakala Rahul Sharma,Elizabeth J. Wilson

2016

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- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kenneth A. Couch

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Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kenneth A. Couch

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Presidential Address:The Next War on Poverty

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Jane Waldfogel

2016

The Effects of Changing Test-Based Policies for Reclassifying English Learners

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Joseph P. Robinson-Cimpian,Karen D. Thompson

When students labeled English Learners (ELs) are reclassified as Fluent English Proficient, changes often occur in services and settings (e.g., changes in teachers, peers, and ancillary services). Policymakers play an important role in the reclassification process because they establish test-based criteria that an EL must attain in order to become reclassified. If the criteria established by policymakers are incongruent with the instructional changes that result from reclassification, then services and settings may be denied to students who would otherwise benefit from them. In response to teachers' and administrators' concerns that some ELs who were reclassified were not succeeding without additional supports, California policymakers in 2006 to 2007 changed the reclassification criteria. In this paper, we examine the effects of changing these criteria using data on Latino/a students from the Los Angeles Unified School District, the U.S. district serving the largest number of ELs. Using “difference-in-regression-discontinuities” approaches, we find consistent evidence that this policy change, which increased the difficulty of attaining the test-based criteria for EL reclassification eligibility, had significant effects on high-school students' subsequent English language arts achievement (0.18 SDs) and graduation outcomes (11 percentage points). Specifically, when the criteria for reclassification were lower, students experienced negative effects of reclassification; but when the criteria were raised, students no longer experienced these negative effects. Highlighting the complex interplay between assessments, instruction, and policy, these findings demonstrate the important role policymakers play in the academic success of ELs and speak to policymaker considerations when implementing assessment and accountability systems.

Do Nighttime Driving Restrictions Reduce Criminal Participation Among Teenagers? Evidence From Graduated Driver Licensing

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Monica Deza,Daniel Litwok

To date, all 50 states and the District of Columbia have a three-stage Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) system that phases in driving privileges for teenagers.

GDL laws effectively impose a statutory driving curfew and a limitation on the number of passengers in motor vehicles. Both the timing of motor vehicle access and a limitation on the peer influences available in a motor vehicle could significantly affect the production of criminal behavior. Using the Uniform Crime Reports 1995 to 2011 and a triple-differences approach, we find that the implementation of GDL decreased criminal participation by 6 percent among teenagers ages 16 and 17, as measured by arrests. These effects are larger in magnitude in states where the nighttime driving curfew is required for a longer period of time. We also show that GDL plays an important role in reducing crime in periods of low gasoline prices, a time when teen driver prevalence would otherwise have been high. These results suggest that there is another benefit to states for adopting GDL laws and provide insight into the production of teenage crime.

The Effects of Paid Family Leave in California on Labor Market Outcomes

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Charles L. Baum,Christopher Ruhm

Using data from the 1997 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY-97), we examine the effects of California's paid family leave program (CA-PFL) on mothers' and fathers' use of leave during the period surrounding child birth, and on the timing of mothers' return to work, the probability of eventually returning to prechildbirth jobs, and subsequent labor market outcomes. We estimate multivariate difference-in-differences regression models that compare changes in the outcomes for new California parents before and after the enactment of CA-PFL to those for corresponding parents in control states. Our results suggest that CA-PFL raised leave use by almost five weeks for the average covered mother and two to three days for the corresponding father. Maternal leave-taking appears to increase in the quarter before the birth and to extend through the two quarters after it. Paternal leave-taking rises fairly quickly after the birth and is short-lasting. Rights to paid leave are also associated with higher work and employment probabilities for mothers nine to

12 months after birth, probably because they increase job continuity among those with relatively weak labor force attachments. We also find positive effects of California's program on hours and weeks of work during their child's second year of life.

The Social and Productive Impacts of Zambia's Child Grant

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Sudhanshu Handa,David Seidenfeld,Benjamin Davis,Gelson Tembo

Accumulated evidence from dozens of cash transfer (CT) programs across the world suggests that there are few interventions that can match the range of impacts and cost-effectiveness of a small, predictable monetary transfer to poor families in developing countries. However, individual published impact assessments typically focus on only one program and one outcome. This article presents two-year impacts of the Zambian Government's Child Grant, an unconditional CT to families with children under age 5, across a wide range of domains including consumption, productive activity, and women and children's outcomes, making this one of the first studies to assess both protective and productive impacts of a national unconditional CT program. We show strong impacts on consumption, food security, savings, and productive activity. However, impacts in areas such as child nutritional status and schooling depend on initial conditions of the household, suggesting that cash alone is not enough to solve all constraints faced by these poor, rural households. Nevertheless, the apparent transformative effects of this program suggest that unconditional transfers in very poor settings can contribute to both protection and development outcomes.

Do Industrial Tax Abatements Spur Property Value Growth?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Sung Hoon Kang,Laura Reese,Mark Skidmore

Despite ongoing debate regarding the effectiveness of

tax abatements, Michigan's Industrial Facilities Tax (IFT) abatement program has been widely and extensively used to boost local economic development. In this article, we estimate the effects of industrial property tax abatements on industrial, residential, and commercial property value growth in the context of regional competition for a panel of 152 communities in the five counties surrounding Detroit from 1983 through 2002. We find that: (1) offering tax abatements yields statistically significant positive impacts on industrial property value growth; (2) the impacts are larger in high tax than in low tax communities; (3) there are positive spillover effects of industrial tax abatements on residential and commercial property value growth; (4) tax abatements offered in competitor communities do not appear to influence own industrial property value growth; and (5) changes in the own as well as competitor property tax rates are important determinants of industrial property value growth. However, the fiscal benefits of tax abatements are quite small as compared with the costs of offering abatements even when spillover benefits to residential and commercial properties are considered.

Easy Money: Tax Exporting and State Support for Higher Education

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---John M. Foster, Jacob Fowles

There is a substantial literature that assesses the effects of tax-exporting capacities on the tax structures and aggregate spending levels that state governments choose to implement, but no work exists that isolates the effects of state tax exporting on higher education spending. Using state-level data for 1989, 1995, 2002, and 2007, we estimate for the median voter in each state the change in the marginal cost of higher education subsidization generated by tax exportation, and calculate the increased higher education spending that results. We consider three types of spending: state appropriations to public universities as well as need- and non-need-based aid awarded to in-state students. We find that neither type of aid is responsive to the marginal cost, or tax price, faced by the median

voter. However, the median voter's price elasticity of demand for state appropriations is statistically significant and negative. We find that the median voter's tax price is substantially reduced by the presence of prominent mining and tourism industries and by the federal deductibility offset available to firms. Thus, these tax-exporting capacities exert upward pressure on voter demand for state appropriations to public universities.

Marginal Pricing and Student Investment in Higher Education

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Steven W. Hemelt, Kevin M. Stange

This paper examines the effect of marginal price on students' educational investments using rich administrative data on students at Michigan public universities. Marginal price refers to the amount colleges charge for each additional credit taken in a semester. Institutions differ in how they price credits above the full-time minimum (of 12 credits), with many institutions reducing the marginal price of such credits to zero. We find that a zero marginal price induces a modest share of students (i.e., 7 percent) to attempt up to one additional class (i.e., three credits) but also increases withdrawals and lowers course performance. The analysis generally suggests minimal impacts on credits earned and the likelihood of meeting "on-time" benchmarks toward college completion, though estimates for these outcomes are less precise and more variable across specifications. Consistent with theory, the effect on attempted credits is largest among students who would otherwise locate at the full-time minimum, which includes lower-achieving and socioeconomically disadvantaged students.

HEALTHY INNOVATION: VAPING, SMOKING, AND PUBLIC POLICY

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Donald Kenkel

2016

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR U.S. PUBLIC POLICIES REGULATING ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kurt M. Ribisl,Andrew B. Seidenberg,Elizabeth N. Orlan

2016

HEALTHY REGULATION

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Donald Kenkel

2016

COMPREHENSIVE E-CIGARETTE REGULATION AS A STEP TOWARD HARM REDUCTION

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kurt M. Ribisl,Andrew B. Seidenberg,Elizabeth N. Orlan

2016

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kenneth A. Couch

2016

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kenneth A. Couch

2016

Representative Bureaucracy, Organizational Integrity, and Citizen Coproduction: Does an Increase in Police Ethnic Representativeness Reduce Crime?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Sounman Hong

In 1999, the U.K. government set force-specific 10-year targets for recruiting new police officers from ethnic minorities. Using these targets as instrumental variables, this study finds that this policy mandating an increase in the share of ethnic minority officers in a given force is associated with a decrease in the number of crimes in the area under the force's jurisdiction during the 10-year period. It is argued that greater representativeness and diversity within a public organization improves organizational integrity, which influences bureaucrats' attitudes and behaviors toward minority citizens. In the context of policing, diversity can mitigate the institutionalized practice of officers acting on implicit assumptions about minorities being inherently more unlawful than whites: Police representativeness is associated with a decrease in the overrepresentation of black individuals among those subject to "stop and search." Such a change may make minority citizens more willing to cooperate in the coproduction of public values, facilitating the attainment of organizational goals.

The Impact of Affirmative Action on the Employment of Minorities and Women: A Longitudinal Analysis Using Three Decades of EEO-1 Filings

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Fidan Ana Kurtulus

What role has affirmative action played in the growth of minority and female employment in U.S. firms? This paper presents a longitudinal analysis of this question by exploiting rich variation across firms in the timing of federal contracting to identify affirmative action effects over the course of three decades spanning 1973 to 2003. It constitutes the first study to comprehensively document the long-term and dynamic effects of affirmative action in federal contracting on employment composition within firms in the United States. I use a new panel of over 100,000 large private-sector firms from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, including both firms that obtain federal contracts and are therefore mandated to implement affirmative action and firms that are noncontractors, across all

industries and regions. The paper's key results indicate that the primary beneficiaries of affirmative action in federal contracting over 1973 to 2003 were black and Native American women and men. Dynamic event study analysis of workforce composition around the time of contracting reveals that a large part of the effect of affirmative action on increasing protected group shares occurred within the first four years of gaining a contract, and that these increased shares persisted even after a firm was no longer a federal contractor. The paper also uncovers important results on how the impact of affirmative action evolved over 1973 to 2003, in particular that the fastest growth in the employment shares of minorities and women at federal contractors relative to noncontracting firms occurred during the 1970s and early 1980s, decelerating substantially in ensuing years.

Hold Your Fire: Did the 1996 Federal Gun Control Act Expansion Reduce Domestic Homicides?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Kerri M. Raissian

In 1996, Congress expanded the federal Gun Control Act (GCA) to prohibit defendants convicted of a qualifying domestic violence misdemeanor from possessing or purchasing a firearm. Using the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports along with homicide data collected from selected state law enforcement agencies, I investigate if this expansion was successful in reducing homicides among the target groups. I use variation from a legal loophole and a series of circuit court decisions to generate difference-in-differences estimates. I find evidence that the GCA expansion led to 17 percent fewer gun-related homicides among female intimate partner victims and 31 percent fewer gun homicides among male domestic child victims. The law also has protective benefits for those that were not targeted by the legislation. "Other" family members (parents and siblings) also experience a 24 percent reduction in gun homicides. I find no evidence that reductions in gun homicides were offset by an increase in nongun homicides. While most falsification and robustness tests support the above conclusions, some tests suggest

caution when interpreting the results and a need for further research.

The Impact of Child-Care Subsidies on Child Development: Evidence from Geographic Variation in the Distance to Social Service Agencies

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Chris M. Herbst,Erdal Tekin

In this paper, we examine the impact of U.S. child-care subsidies on the cognitive and behavioral development of children in low-income female-headed families. We identify the effect of subsidy receipt by exploiting geographic variation in the distance that families must travel from home to reach the nearest social service agency that administers the subsidy application process. Using data from the Kindergarten cohort of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, our instrumental variables estimates suggest that children receiving subsidized child care in the year before kindergarten score lower on tests of cognitive ability and reveal more behavior problems throughout kindergarten. An auxiliary analysis of longer-run outcomes shows that these negative effects largely disappear by the time children finish first grade.

Parental Leave Legislation and Women's Work: A Story of Unequal Opportunities

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Sari Pekkala Kerr

U.S. federal and state family leave legislation requires employers to provide job-protected parental leave for new mothers covered under the legislation. In most cases the leave is unpaid, and rarely longer than 12 weeks in duration. This study evaluates disparities in parental leave eligibility, access, and usage across the family income distribution in the United States. It also describes the links between leave-taking and women's labor market careers. The focus is especially on low-income families, as their leave coverage and ability to afford taking unpaid leave is particularly poor. This study shows that the introduction of both

state and federal legislation increased overall leave coverage, leave provision, and leave-taking. For example, the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) leads to an increased probability of leave-taking by nearly 20 percentage points and increased average leave length by almost five weeks across all states. The new policies did not, however, reduce gaps between low- and high-income families' eligibility, leave-taking, or leave length. In addition, the FMLA effects on leave-taking were very similar across states with and without prior leave legislation, and the FMLA did not disproportionately increase leave-taking for women who worked in firms and jobs covered by the new legislation, as these women were already relatively well covered by other parental leave arrangements.

The Influence of Homebuyer Education on Default and Foreclosure Risk: A Natural Experiment

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Scott R. Brown

The recent housing crisis has generated debate over the benefits and risks of policies and programs promoting homeownership for low and moderate income households. One important facet of this conversation is whether prepurchase homebuyer education (HBE) is effective in reducing default or foreclosure risk. Studies to date have primarily focused on default risk and have faced challenges in accounting for borrower selection into HBE. This study analyzes the outcomes of a natural experiment in the provision of a classroom-based HBE program during the start-up phase of a down payment assistance loan program at Tennessee's state housing finance agency in 2002. A competing risks analysis of monthly payment data from 2002 to 2009 for 732 mortgages indicates that, after controlling for borrower, mortgage, and economic factors, HBE did not reduce default risk, but was associated with 42 percent lower odds of foreclosure. Among borrowers who defaulted, HBE was associated with an increased probability of curing a first default and of avoiding foreclosure post-default. Policymakers should consider the timing and intensity of HBE programs needed to

influence default risk and how HBE may promote sustainable homeownership by influencing borrowers' help-seeking behavior and strategies for resolving defaults.

What Do Right-to-Work Laws Do? Evidence from a Synthetic Control Method Analysis

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Ozkan Eren,Serkan Ozbeklik

Using the case study of Oklahoma and a recently developed econometric technique, we examine the impact of right-to-work (RTW) laws on state-level labor market outcomes. Our results show that the passage of RTW laws in Oklahoma decreased private sector unionization rates. Several other state outcomes including total employment rate and private sector average wages, on the other hand, were not affected by RTW laws. The findings for the private sector generally carry over to the manufacturing sector.

The Learning Process and Technological Change in Wind Power: Evidence from China's CDM Wind Projects

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Tian Tang,David Popp

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a project-based carbon trade mechanism that subsidizes the users of climate-friendly technologies and encourages technology transfer. The CDM has provided financial support for a large share of Chinese wind projects since 2002. Using pooled cross-sectional data of 486 registered CDM wind projects in China from 2002 to 2009, we examine the determinants of technological change in wind power from a learning perspective. We use a spatial error model to estimate the effects of different channels of learning—learning through R&D in wind turbine manufacturing, learning from a firm's previous wind project experience, spillovers from industry-wide project experience, and learning through the network interaction between project developer and turbine manufacturer—on technological change, measured as reductions in projected costs or

as increased capacity factor across CDM wind projects. While we find that a project developer's previous experience matters, interactions between a wind project developer and its partner foreign turbine manufacturer lead to the largest cost reductions and capacity factor improvement. We also find that spillovers from industry-wide experience only exist for wind farm installation. The evidence of industry-wide spillovers and the joint learning within partnerships between project developers and foreign turbine manufacturers supports the subsidies to users of wind technologies, and policy regimes that promote international collaboration and technology transfer.

WELFARE REFORM: A 20-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Richard Burkhauser

2016

TANF AT AGE 20: WORK STILL WORKS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Ron Haskins

2016

FROM WELFARE TO A WORK-BASED SAFETY NET: AN INCOMPLETE TRANSITION

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Sandra K. Danziger,Sheldon Danziger,Kristin S. Seefeldt,H. Luke Shaefer

2016

SUPPLEMENTING TANF'S WORK REQUIREMENT: A COMPROMISE

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Ron Haskins

2016

INCREASING WORK OPPORTUNITIES AND REDUCING POVERTY TWO DECADES AFTER WELFARE REFORM

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Sandra K. Danziger,Sheldon Danziger,Kristin S. Seefeldt,H. Luke Shaefer

2016

THE DECLINE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES AROUND THE WORLD?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Douglas J. Besharov,Antonio López Peláez,Sagrario Segado Sánchez-Cabezudo

2016

Multidimensional Poverty Measurement and Analysis, by Sabina Alkire, James Foster, Suman Seth, Maria Emma Santos, Jose Manuel Roche, and Paola Ballon, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1st edition, 2015, 312 pp., \$60.00, hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2016---Maureen A. Pirog,Rahul Pathak

2016

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth A. Couch

2015

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth A. Couch

2015

INTERPOL's Surveillance Network in Curbing Transnational Terrorism

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Javier Gardeazabal,Todd Sandler

This paper investigates the role that International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) surveillance—the Mobile INTERPOL Network Database (MIND) and the Fixed INTERPOL Network Database (FIND)—played in the War on Terror since its inception in 2005. MIND/FIND surveillance allows countries to screen people and documents systematically at border crossings against INTERPOL databases on terrorists, fugitives, and stolen and lost travel documents. Such documents have been used in the past by terrorists to transit borders. By applying methods developed in the treatment-effects literature, this paper establishes that countries adopting MIND/FIND experienced fewer transnational terrorist attacks than they would have had they not adopted MIND/FIND. Our estimates indicate that, on average, from 2008 to 2011, adopting and using MIND/FIND results in 0.5 fewer transnational terrorist incidents each year per 100 million people. Thus, a country like France with a population just above 64 million people in 2008 would have 0.32 fewer transnational terrorist incidents per year owing to its use of INTERPOL surveillance. This amounts to a sizeable average proportional reduction of about 30 percent.

Information Shocks and the Take-Up of Social Programs

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---David Figlio,Sarah Hamersma,Jeffrey Roth

The causes of participation in social programs have been studied extensively, with prominent roles found for program rules and benefits. A lack of information about these programs has been suggested as a cause of low participation rates among certain groups, but it is often difficult to distinguish between the role of information sharing and other features of a neighborhood, such as factors that are common to people of the same ethnicities or socioeconomic opportunities,

or uniquely local methods of program implementation. We seek to gain new insight into the potential role of information flows by investigating what happens when information is disrupted. We exploit rich microdata from Florida vital records and program participation files to explore declines in Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) participation during pregnancy among foreign-born Hispanics in the “information shock” period surrounding welfare reform. We identify how the size of these reductions is affected by having a high density of neighbors from the same place of origin. Specifically, we compare changes in WIC participation among Hispanic immigrants living in neighborhoods with a larger concentration of own-origin immigrants to those with a smaller concentration of own-origin immigrants, holding constant the size of the immigrant population and the share of immigrants in the neighborhood who are Hispanic. We find strong evidence that having a denser network of own-origin immigrants mediated the information shock faced by immigrant women in the wake of welfare reform.

Low-Income Housing Development, Poverty Concentration, and Neighborhood Inequality

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Matthew Freedman,Tamara McGavock

Considerable debate exists about the merits of place-based programs that steer new development, and particularly affordable housing development, into low-income neighborhoods. Exploiting quasi-experimental variation in incentives to construct and rehabilitate rental housing across neighborhoods generated by Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program rules, we explore the impacts of subsidized development on local housing construction, poverty concentration, and neighborhood inequality. While a large fraction of rental housing development spurred by the program is offset by a reduction in the number of new unsubsidized units, housing investment under the LIHTC has measurable effects on the distribution of income within and across communities. However, there is little evidence the program contributes meaningfully to poverty concentration or residential segregation.

Collective Reputations Affect Donations to Nonprofits

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Laura Grant,Matthew Potoski

Maintaining their organization's reputation is an important challenge for nonprofit managers. Organizations are often linked via a common reputation within their industry or sector such that publicity about one organization can spill over to affect how stakeholders view its peers. The linkages of common reputations may be particularly pronounced among nonprofits because important dimensions of their quality are difficult to observe directly. In this paper, we show that when the third-party evaluator Charity Navigator rates nonprofits and displays ratings of their peers, it creates a collective reputation among groups of nonprofits performing similar functions in the same region. Through an analysis of 3,413 charities from 1993 through 2008, we find that donations to nonprofits rated by Charity Navigator rise and fall with the published Charity Navigator ratings of their peers. The effect appears to be due to the charity updating fundraising choices in response to the ratings rather than donor reactions. The presence of collective reputations has important implications for nonprofit management, such as collective self-regulation programs.

The Impact of Home-Based Child Care Provider Unionization on the Cost, Type, and Availability of Subsidized Child Care in Illinois

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Todd Grindal,Martin R. West,John B. Willett,Hirokazu Yoshikawa

In February 2005, Illinois became the first U.S. state to grant home-based child care providers (HBCPs) the right to form a labor union in order to bargain collectively with the state government. This policy inspired similar efforts across the country and represents a potentially important direction for child care policy. To date, the implications of labor unions for the cost, type, and availability of subsidized child care have not been evaluated empirically. In this study, we examine the

impact of granting Illinois HBCPs the right to form a labor union on (a) the type of child care (licensed vs. license-exempt/home-based vs. center-based) used by subsidy-receiving Illinois infants and toddlers; (b) the per-child cost of subsidized child care for infants and toddlers; and (c) the percentage of Illinois infants and toddlers who use child care subsidies. To conduct these analyses, we combine data from the Current Population Survey with Child Care and Development Fund administrative records on U.S. infants and toddlers whose families received child care subsidies during the period from 2002 to 2008. We use both a traditional difference-in-differences as well as a comparative case study with a "synthetic" control group approach. The synthetic control group approach improves on traditional comparative case studies by providing a transparent, empirical approach for constructing the counterfactual, documenting comparison units' contribution to the synthetically created control group and detailing the degree to which the synthetic control group is, or is not, similar to the treated unit on preintervention measures of the outcome as well as on other selected characteristics. We find that subsidy-receiving Illinois infants and toddlers spent an average of between 6.4 and 7 percentage points more hours in licensed care settings, as compared to license-exempt settings, in the three years following child care unionization. We also find that between 0.7 and 1.1 percentage points fewer Illinois infants and toddlers used child care subsidies following unionization.

Do Employers Prefer Workers Who Attend For-Profit Colleges? Evidence from a Field Experiment

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2015---Rajeev Darolia,Cory Koedel,Paco Martorell,Katie Wilson,Francisco Perez-Arce

This paper reports results from a resume-based field experiment designed to examine employer preferences for job applicants who attended for-profit colleges. For-profit colleges have seen sharp increases in enrollment in recent years despite alternatives, such as public community colleges, being much cheaper. We sent

almost 9,000 fictitious resumes of young job applicants who recently completed their schooling to online job postings in six occupational categories and tracked employer callback rates. We find no evidence that employers prefer applicants with resumes listing a for-profit college relative to those whose resumes list either a community college or no college at all.

**THE PERSISTENCE OF POVERTY IN THE
CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL INSTABILITY: A
BEHAVIORAL PERSPECTIVE**

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2015---Lisa A. Gennetian,Eldar Shafir

We review recent findings regarding the psychology of decisionmaking in contexts of poverty, and consider their application to public policy. Of particular interest are the oft-neglected psychological and behavioral consequences of economic scarcity coupled with financial instability. The novel framework highlights the psychological costs of low and unstable incomes, and how these can transform small and momentary financial hurdles into long-lasting poverty traps. Financial instability, we suggest, not only has obvious economic ramifications for well-being, but it also creates the need for constant focus and attention, and can distract from the very opportunities otherwise designed to alleviate the effects of poverty. We describe a variety of public policy strategies that emerge from this perspective that are not readily apparent in conventional theories that permeate the design of social programs.

**IDENTIFYING MECHANISMS BEHIND POLICY
INTERVENTIONS VIA CAUSAL MEDIATION
ANALYSIS**

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management-
--2015---Luke Keele,Dustin Tingley,Teppei Ya-
mamoto

Causal analysis in program evaluation has primarily focused on the question about whether or not a program, or package of policies, has an impact on the targeted outcome of interest. However, it is often of scientific and practical importance to also explain why such

impacts occur. In this paper, we introduce causal mediation analysis, a statistical framework for analyzing causal mechanisms that has become increasingly popular in social and medical sciences in recent years. The framework enables us to show exactly what assumptions are sufficient for identifying causal mediation effects for the mechanisms of interest, derive a general algorithm for estimating such mechanism-specific effects, and formulate a sensitivity analysis for the violation of those identification assumptions. We also discuss an extension of the framework to analyze causal mechanisms in the presence of treatment noncompliance, a common problem in randomized evaluation studies. The methods are illustrated via applications to two intervention studies on pre-school classes and job-training workshops.

**HOW WILL DYNAMIC SCORING AFFECT THE
BUDGET PROCESS?**

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2015---Richard Burkhauser

2015

SCORING AND DYNAMIC SCORING

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2015---Douglas Holtz-Eakin

2015

DYNAMIC SCORING

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2015---Jane Gravelle

2015

RESPONSE TO GRAVELLE

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2015---Douglas Holtz-Eakin

2015

DYNAMIC SCORING: COUNTERPOINT

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Jane Gravelle

2015

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth A. Couch

2015

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth A. Couch

2015

The Promise of Integrating Genetics into Policy Analysis

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Jason D. Boardman,Jason Fletcher

2015

Can Genetics Predict Response to Complex Behavioral Interventions? Evidence from a Genetic Analysis of the Fast Track Randomized Control Trial

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Dustin Albert,Daniel W. Belsky,Daniel Crowley,Shawn J. Latendresse,Fazil Aliev,Brien Riley,Cuie Sun,Danielle M. Dick,Kenneth A. Dodge

Early interventions are a preferred method for addressing behavioral problems in high-risk children, but often have only modest effects. Identifying sources of variation in intervention effects can suggest means to improve efficiency. One potential source of such variation is the genome. We conducted a genetic analysis of the Fast Track randomized control trial,

a 10-year-long intervention to prevent high-risk kindergarteners from developing adult externalizing problems including substance abuse and antisocial behavior. We tested whether variants of the glucocorticoid receptor gene NR3C1 were associated with differences in response to the Fast Track intervention. We found that in European-American children, a variant of NR3C1 identified by the single-nucleotide polymorphism rs10482672 was associated with increased risk for externalizing psychopathology in control group children and decreased risk for externalizing psychopathology in intervention group children. Variation in NR3C1 measured in this study was not associated with differential intervention response in African-American children. We discuss implications for efforts to prevent externalizing problems in high-risk children and for public policy in the genomic era.

Prevention, Use of Health Services, and Genes: Implications of Genetics for Policy Formation

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---George L. Wehby,Benjamin W. Domingue,Jason D. Boardman

We evaluate the hypothesis that genetic factors influence the use of health services and prevention behaviors in a national sample of adult twins in the United States. The analysis compares the correlation of these outcomes between identical twins, who share all their genes, to the correlation between nonidentical twins, who share, on average, only one-half of their genes. Because the environmental similarities of twins are assumed to be the same for identical and nonidentical twin pairs, researchers can partition the variance in behavioral outcomes that are due to genetic and environmental factors. Using established methods in this field, we find evidence of significant genetic influences on preferences toward prevention, overall prevention effort, routine checkups, and prescription drug use. Use of curative services does not appear to be influenced by genes. Our findings offer several implications for policymakers and researchers and suggest that genetics could be informative for health services and policy research.

Does Collaboration Make Any Difference? Linking Collaborative Governance to Environmental Outcomes

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Tyler Scott

This paper addresses two research questions: (1) Does collaborative environmental governance improve environmental outcomes? and (2) How do publicly supported collaborative groups with different levels of responsibility, formalization, and representativeness compare in this regard? Using a representative watershed quality data series, the EPA's National Rivers and Streams Assessment and Wadeable Streams Assessment, in conjunction with a watershed management regime database coded for this analysis, I test the relationship between collaborative governance and watershed quality for 357 watersheds. Since these are observational data, a multilevel propensity score matching method is used to control for selection bias. Using an augmented inverse propensity weighted estimator, I estimate the average treatment effect on the treated for six different water quality and habitat condition metrics. Collaborative watershed groups are found to improve water chemistry and in-stream habitat conditions. I then use hierarchical linear regression modeling to examine how group responsibilities, membership diversity, and formalization affect the predicted impact of a collaborative group. Groups that engage in management activities (in comparison to coordination or planning) are found to achieve greater environmental gains. Limited differentiation is found with regards to the presence of a group coordinator, increased goal specificity, or greater stakeholder diversity.

Waging War on Poverty: Poverty Trends Using a Historical Supplemental Poverty Measure

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2015---Liana Fox,Christopher Wimer,Irwin Garfinkel,Neeraj Kaushal,Jane Waldfogel

Using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey and the March Current Population Survey, we provide

poverty estimates for 1967 to 2012 based on a historical supplemental poverty measure (SPM). During this period, poverty, as officially measured, has stagnated. However, the official poverty measure (OPM) does not account for the effect of near-cash transfers on the financial resources available to families, an important omission since such transfers have become an increasingly important part of government antipoverty policy. Applying the historical SPM, which does count such transfers, we find that trends in poverty have been more favorable than the OPM suggests and that government policies have played an important and growing role in reducing poverty—a role that is not evident when the OPM is used to assess poverty. We also find that government programs have played a particularly important role in alleviating child poverty and deep poverty, especially during economic downturns.

THE WAR ON POVERTY: MEASUREMENT, TRENDS, AND POLICY

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2015---Robert Haveman,Rebecca Blank,Robert Moffitt,Timothy Smeeding,Geoffrey Wallace

We present a 50-year historical perspective of the nation's antipoverty efforts, describing the evolution of policy during four key periods since 1965. Over this half-century, the initial heavy reliance on cash income support to poor families has eroded; increases in public support came largely in the form of in-kind (e.g., Food Stamps) and tax-related (e.g., the Earned Income Tax Credit) benefits. Work support and the supplementation of earnings substituted for direct support. These shifts eroded the safety net for the most disadvantaged in American society. Three poverty-related analytical developments are also described. The rise of the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)—taking account of noncash and tax-related benefits—has corrected some of the serious weaknesses of the official poverty measure (OPM). The SPM measure indicates that the poverty rate has declined over time, rather than being essentially flat as the OPM implies. We also present snapshots of the composition of the poor population in the United States using both the OPM

and the SPM, showing progress in reducing poverty overall and among specific socioeconomic subgroups since the beginning of the War on Poverty. Finally, we document the expenditure levels of numerous antipoverty programs that have accompanied the several phases of poverty policy and describe the effect of these efforts on the level of poverty. Although the effectiveness of government antipoverty transfers is debated, our findings indicate that the growth of antipoverty policies has reduced the overall level of poverty, with substantial reductions among the elderly, disabled, and blacks. However, the poverty rates for children, especially those living in single-parent families, and families headed by a low-skill, low-education person, have increased. Rates of deep poverty (families living with less than one-half of the poverty line) for the nonelderly population have not decreased, reflecting both the increasing labor market difficulties faced by the low-skill population and the tilt of means-tested benefits away from the poorest of the poor.

INTENDED AND UNINTENDED EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON POVERTY: WHAT RESEARCH TELLS US AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Marianne Bitler,Lynn A. Karoly

During the mid-1960s, the United States adopted a series of cash and in-kind transfer programs, as well as human capital investment strategies, as part of the War on Poverty. A number of other programs were first proposed as part of this “war” but were not implemented until the mid-1970s. These programs had noble goals: to increase incomes at the bottom of the income distribution, reduce poverty, and improve nutrition, health, and human capital. However, various features of the programs also had the potential to produce unintended consequences: for example, means-tested programs can discourage work. In this paper, we comprehensively evaluate the main War on Poverty programs that were aimed at the low-income nonelderly population along with several follow-on programs. We focus on both intended and unintended consequences, drawing on the most compelling causal evidence. We

conclude with a series of lessons learned and questions that are outstanding.

VALUING INTERNALITIES IN REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Richard Burkhauser

2015

REGULATING INTERNALITIES

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Hunt Allcott,Cass Sunstein

2015

THE LIMITS OF IRRATIONALITY AS A RATIONALE FOR REGULATION

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Brian F. Mannix,Susan E. Dudley

2015

COUNTERPOINT TO SIX POTENTIAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST “REGULATING INTERNALITIES”

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Hunt Allcott,Cass Sunstein

2015

PLEASE DON'T REGULATE MY INTERNALITIES

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Brian F. Mannix,Susan E. Dudley

2015

Capital in the Twenty-First Century, by Thomas Piketty, translated by Arthur Goldhammer, Cambridge, MA, and London: Harvard University Press, 2014, 685 pp., \$39.95, hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Gary Burtless

2015

Restoring Opportunity: The Crisis of Inequality and the Challenge for American Education, by Greg Duncan and Richard Murnane, Cambridge, MA/New York, NY: Harvard Education Press/Russell Sage Foundation, 2014, 189 pp., \$29.95, paperback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Ariel Kalil

2015

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- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth Couch

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- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth Couch

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Presidential Address: Reflections of an Accidental Analyst

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Angela M. Evans

2015

Incentives, Selection, and Teacher Performance: Evidence from IMPACT

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Thomas Dee,James Wyckoff

Teachers in the United States are compensated largely on the basis of fixed schedules that reward experience and credentials. However, there is a growing interest in whether performance-based incentives based on rigorous teacher evaluations can improve teacher retention and performance. The evidence available to date has been mixed at best. This study presents novel evidence on this topic based on IMPACT, the controversial teacher-evaluation system introduced in the District of

Columbia Public Schools by then-Chancellor Michelle Rhee. IMPACT implemented uniquely high-powered incentives linked to multiple measures of teacher performance (i.e., several structured observational measures as well as test performance). We present regression-discontinuity (RD) estimates that compare the retention and performance outcomes among low-performing teachers whose ratings placed them near the threshold that implied a strong dismissal threat. We also compare outcomes among high-performing teachers whose rating placed them near a threshold that implied an unusually large financial incentive. Our RD results indicate that dismissal threats increased the voluntary attrition of low-performing teachers by 11 percentage points (i.e., more than 50 percent) and improved the performance of teachers who remained by 0.27 of a teacher-level standard deviation. We also find evidence that financial incentives further improved the performance of high-performing teachers (effect size = 0.24).

Spatial Regulation of Air Toxics Hot Spots

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Rama Mohana R. Turaga,Douglas Noonan,Ann Bostrom

This paper analyzes the potential implications, in terms of net social costs and distribution of risks and abatement costs, of a policy to address the problem of air toxics “hot spots.” The policy we analyze involves regulation of air toxics sources at increasingly finer spatial resolutions. We develop a model of a decision-maker choosing emission standards within a net cost minimization framework. Empirical application of the model to two counties in Florida demonstrates that regulation at finer resolutions could involve trade-offs between net social costs and equitable distribution of risks and, in some settings, between individual and population risks.

The Effects of Mandated Health Insurance Benefits for Autism on Out-of-Pocket Costs and Access to Treatment

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Pinka Chatterji,Sandra L. Decker,Sara Markowitz

As of 2014, 37 states have passed mandates requiring many private health insurance policies to cover diagnostic and treatment services for autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). We explore whether ASD mandates are associated with out-of-pocket costs, financial burden, and cost or insurance-related problems with access to treatment among privately insured children with special health care needs (CSHCNs). We use difference-in-difference and difference-in-difference-in-difference approaches, comparing pre-post mandate changes in outcomes among CSHCN who have ASD versus CSHCN other than ASD. Data come from the 2005 to 2006 and the 2009 to 2010 waves of the National Survey of CSHCN. Based on the model used, our findings show no statistically significant association between state ASD mandates and caregivers' reports about financial burden, access to care, and unmet need for services. However, we do find some evidence that ASD mandates may have beneficial effects in states in which greater percentages of privately insured individuals are subject to the mandates. We caution that we do not study the characteristics of ASD mandates in detail, and most ASD mandates have gone into effect very recently during our study period.

Symposium on Policy Informatics

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Anand Desai,Yushim Kim

2015

THE CURRENTS BENEATH THE "RISING TIDE" OF SCHOOL CHOICE: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT FLOWS IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---M. Irmak Sirer,Spiro Maroulis,Roger

Guimerà,Uri Wilensky,Luís A. Nunes Amaral

Existing research highlights that families face geographic, social, and psychological constraints that may limit the extent to which competition can take hold in school choice programs. In this paper, we address the implications of such findings by creating a network of student flows from 11 cohorts of eighth-grade students in the Chicago Public Schools (CPS). We applied a custom algorithm to group together schools with similar sending and receiving patterns, and calculated the difference in mean achievement between a student's attended and assigned high schools. For all identified school groupings, we found that the students were on average moving to higher achieving schools. We also found that the movement toward higher achieving schools of the top achievement quartile of students was over twice as large as that of the bottom quartile, but that the flows of both the highest and lowest achieving student quartiles were toward higher achieving destinations. Our results suggest that student movements in CPS between the years of 2001 to 2005 were consistent with creating market pressure for improvement as well as increasing segregation by achievement. However, further research into how schools responded to those movements is required to make inferences about the level or consequences of competition generated by choice-related reforms during that time.

WHAT IS A "GOOD" SOCIAL NETWORK FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION? THE FLOW OF KNOW-HOW FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth A. Frank,William R. Penuel,Ann Krause

This study concerns how intraorganizational networks affect the implementation of policies and practices in organizations. In particular, we attend to the role of the informal subgroup or clique in cultivating and distributing locally adapted and integrated knowledge, or know-how. We develop two hypotheses based on the importance of intraorganizational coordination for an organization's capacity for change. The first emphasizes the importance of distributing know-how evenly to

potential recipient subgroups. The second emphasizes the importance of restricting know-how to flow from high know-how subgroups. We test our hypotheses with longitudinal network data in 21 schools, finding stronger support for the second hypothesis than the first. Our findings can help managers cultivate know-how flows to contribute to organizational change.

POLICY MODELING TO SUPPORT ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONMAKING ON THE NEW YORK STATE HIV TESTING LAW

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Erika G. Martin,Roderick H. MacDonald,Lou C. Smith,Daniel E. Gordon,James M. Tesoriero,Franklin N. Laufer,Shu-Yin J. Leung,Daniel A. O'Connell

A recent New York law requires medical providers to offer HIV tests as part of routine care. We developed a system dynamics simulation model of the HIV testing and care system to help administrators understand the law's potential epidemic impact, resource needs, strategies to improve implementation, and appropriate outcome indicators for future policy evaluations once postlaw data become available. Policy modeling allowed us to synthesize information from numerous sources including quantitative administrative data sets and practitioners' content expertise, structure the information to be viewed both numerically and visually, and organize consensus for decisionmaking purposes. This case illustrates how policy modeling can provide an integrated framework for administrators to examine policy problems in complex systems, particularly when data time lags limit pre-post comparisons and key outcomes cannot be measured directly.

FIFTY YEARS LATER: THE LEGACY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Joni Hersch,Jennifer Bennett Shinall

This paper assesses the legacy of the Civil Rights Act over the past 50 years, reviewing its history, scope, and impact on wage, employment, and segregation

outcomes of the Act's five protected classes. In addition to improving outcomes for protected classes, the Act launched a period of expanded civil rights legislation and established a framework that allows expansion of coverage through judicial interpretation without requiring passage of new laws. Applications include prohibiting sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination and protection against color discrimination separately from race discrimination, which may be increasingly salient with increased immigration and with a multirace population.

Point/Counterpoint

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Richard Burkhauser

2015

THE U.S. SAFETY NET AND WORK INCENTIVES: THE GREAT RECESSION AND BEYOND

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Robert Moffitt

2015

THE NEW EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME TAXES

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Casey Mulligan

2015

CONTRASTING CALCULATIONS OF MARGINAL TAX RATES

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Robert Moffitt

2015

REMEMBER ADAM SMITH AND WORKERS ABOVE THE POVERTY LINE

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Casey Mulligan

2015

Why Government Fails So Often: And How It Can Do Better, by Peter H. Schuck, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2014, 471 pp., \$27.95, hardback, ISBN 9780691161624

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Alasdair Roberts

2015

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth Couch

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- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kenneth Couch

2015

Assessing the Effects of Medical Marijuana Laws on Marijuana Use: The Devil is in the Details

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Rosalie L. Pacula,David Powell,Paul Heaton,Eric L. Sevigny

This paper sheds light on previous inconsistencies identified in the literature regarding the relationship between medical marijuana laws (MMLs) and recreational marijuana use by closely examining the importance of policy dimensions (registration requirements, home cultivation, dispensaries) and the timing of when particular policy dimensions are enacted. Using data from our own legal analysis of state MMLs, we evaluate which features are associated with adult and youth recreational and heavy use by linking these policy variables to data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) and National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97). We employ differences-in-differences techniques, controlling for state and year fixed effects, allowing us to exploit within-state policy changes. We find that while simple dichotomous indicators of MML laws are not positively associated with marijuana use or abuse, such

measures hide the positive influence legal dispensaries have on adult and youth use, particularly heavy use. Sensitivity analyses that help address issues of policy endogeneity and actual implementation of dispensaries support our main conclusion that not all MML laws are the same. Dimensions of these policies, in particular legal protection of dispensaries, can lead to greater recreational marijuana use and abuse among adults and those under the legal age of 21 relative to MMLs without this supply source.

How do Principals Assign Students to Teachers? Finding Evidence in Administrative Data and the Implications for Value Added

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Steven Dieterle,Cassandra Guarino,Mark D. Reckase,Jeffrey M. Wooldridge

The federal government's Race to the Top competition has promoted the adoption of test-based value-added measures (VAMs) of performance as a component of teacher evaluations throughout many states, but the validity of these measures has been controversial among researchers and widely contested by teachers' unions. A key concern is the extent to which nonrandom sorting of students to teachers may bias the results and lead to a misclassification of teachers as high or low performing. In light of potential for bias, it is important to assess the extent to which evidence of sorting can be found in the large administrative data sets used for VAM estimation. Using a large longitudinal data set from an anonymous state, we find evidence that a non-trivial amount of sorting exists—particularly sorting based on prior test scores—and that the extent of sorting varies considerably across schools, a fact obscured by the types of aggregate sorting indices developed in prior research. We also find that VAM estimation is sensitive to the presence of nonrandom sorting. There is less agreement across estimation approaches regarding a particular teacher's rank in the distribution of estimated effectiveness when schools engage in sorting.

Student Age and the Collegiate Pathway

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Michael Hurwitz,Jonathan Smith,Jessica S. Howell

Using a rich data set of all SAT test takers from the 2004 through 2008 high school graduation cohorts, we investigate the impact of state-specific school age-of-entry laws on students' pathways into and through college. We document that these laws do not impact the probability that a student takes the SAT; however, we find strong evidence that students who are expected to be the oldest in their school cohorts based on their state residency and birthdays have a greater probability of taking an Advanced Placement (AP) exam and tend to take more AP exams. We also find that relatively younger students are more likely to attend two-year colleges before attending four-year colleges and are less likely to have earned bachelor's degrees four years beyond high school graduation, but eventually catch up to their older peers six years beyond high school graduation.

Do Traffic Tickets Reduce Motor Vehicle Accidents? Evidence from a Natural Experiment

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Dara Lee Luca

This paper analyzes the effect of traffic tickets on motor vehicle accidents. Ordinary least squares (OLS) estimate may be upward biased because police officers tend to focus on areas where and periods when there is heavy traffic and thus higher rates of accidents. This paper exploits the dramatic increase in tickets during the Click-it-or-Ticket campaign to identify the causal impact of tickets on accidents using data from Massachusetts. I find that tickets significantly reduce accidents and nonfatal injuries. I provide suggestive evidence that tickets have a larger impact at night and on female drivers.

Differential Pricing in Undergraduate Education: Effects on Degree Production by Field

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Kevin Stange

In the face of declining state support, many universities have introduced differential pricing by undergraduate program as an alternative to across-the-board tuition increases. This practice aligns price more closely with instructional costs and students' ability to pay post-graduation. Exploiting the staggered adoption of these policies across universities, this paper finds that differential pricing does alter the share of students studying engineering and possibly business. There is some evidence that student groups already underrepresented in certain fields are particularly affected by the new pricing policies. Price does appear to be a policy lever through which state governments can alter the allocation of students to majors and thus the field composition of the workforce.

The Influence of Low-Income Children's Participation in Head Start on Their Parents' Education and Employment

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Terri J. Sabol,P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale

Head Start is the oldest and largest federally funded preschool program in the United States. From its inception in 1965, Head Start not only provided early childhood education, care, and services for children, but also sought to promote parents' success. However, almost all evaluation studies of Head Start have focused solely on children's cognitive and social outcomes rather than on parents' outcomes. The present study examines whether children's participation in Head Start promotes parents' educational advancement and employment. We use data from the Head Start Impact Study (HSIS), a randomized trial of over 4,000 newly entering three- and four-year-old children. We find that parents of children in the three-year-old cohort (but not the four-year-old cohort), who were randomly assigned to and participated in Head Start, had steeper increases in their own educational attainment by child

age six years compared to parents of children in the control group. This pattern is especially strong for parents who had at least some college experience at baseline, as well as for African-American parents. We do not find evidence that Head Start helped parents enter or return to the workforce over time. Results are discussed in the context of using high-quality early childhood education as a platform for improving both child and parent outcomes.

Is There a “Workable” Race-Neutral Alternative to Affirmative Action in College Admissions?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Mark Long

The 2013 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin* case clarified when and how it is legally permissible for universities to use an applicant’s race or ethnicity in its admissions decisions. The court concluded that such use is permissible when “no workable race-neutral alternatives would produce the educational benefits of diversity.” This paper shows that replacing traditional affirmative action with a system that uses an applicant’s predicted likelihood of being an underrepresented racial minority as a proxy for the applicant’s actual minority status can yield an admitted class that has a lower predicted grade point average and likelihood of graduating than the class that would have been admitted using traditional affirmative action. This result suggests that race-neutral alternatives may not be “workable” from the university’s perspective.

Effects of Monitoring on Mortgage Delinquency: Evidence From a Randomized Field Study

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Stephanie Moulton,J. Michael Collins,Căzilia Loibl,Anyia Samek

In the wake of the housing crisis in 2008, U.S. policymakers have developed a range of policy proposals to address the risk of mortgage borrowers going into payment default. Some of these proposed regulations would effectively eliminate certain loans with riskier

borrower characteristics from the market. Such prescriptive approaches fail to recognize alternatives that permit riskier loans to be made, but require postorigination practices designed to offset elevated default risk by improving the capability of individual borrowers to make timely payments. This study provides evidence of one such approach. Through a randomized field experiment, we test the impact of goal setting and external monitoring on mortgage delinquency. First-time homebuyers who completed a financial planning module and received quarterly contact from a financial coach are less likely to become delinquent or default on their mortgages. These results suggest that relatively low cost procedures embedded into loan servicing may increase adherence to timely repayments, thereby reducing the probability of delinquency while still permitting riskier borrowers to participate in credit markets.

Early-Life Origins of Life-Cycle Well-Being: Research and Policy Implications

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Janet Currie,Maya Rossin-Slater

Mounting evidence across different disciplines suggests that early-life conditions can have consequences on individual outcomes throughout the life cycle. Relative to other developed countries, the United States fares poorly on standard indicators of early-life health, and this disadvantage may have profound consequences not only for population well-being, but also for economic growth and competitiveness in a global economy. In this paper, we first discuss the research on the strength of the link between early-life health and adult outcomes, and then provide an evidence-based review of the effectiveness of existing U.S. policies targeting the early-life environment. We conclude that there is a robust and economically meaningful relationship between early-life conditions and well-being throughout the life cycle, as measured by adult health, educational attainment, labor market attachment, and other indicators of socioeconomic status. However, there is some variation in the degree to which current policies in the United States are effective in improving early-life conditions. Among existing programs, some of the most

effective are the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), home visiting with nurse practitioners, and high-quality, center-based early-childhood care and education. In contrast, the evidence on other policies such as prenatal care and family leave is more mixed and limited.

Fighting for Reliable Evidence, by Judith Gueron and Howard Rolston, New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 2013, 596 pp., \$49.45, paperback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2015---Rebecca A. Maynard
- 2015

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Kenneth Couch
- 2014

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Kenneth Couch
- 2014

What Is a Summer Job Worth? The Impact of Summer Youth Employment on Academic Outcomes

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Jacob Leos-Urbel

This paper estimates the impact of New York City's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) on school attendance and other educational outcomes in the following school year for a large sample of low-income high school students. The program provides summer jobs and training to youth aged 14 to 21, and due to high demand allocates slots through a lottery. Analyses focusing on 36,550 students who applied in 2007 indicate that SYEP produces small increases in attendance in the following school year, with larger

increases for students who may be at greater educational risk: those aged 16 and older with low baseline school attendance. For this group, SYEP also increases the likelihood of attempting and passing statewide high school math and English examinations. Findings suggest that although SYEP's explicit goals focus on workforce readiness rather than academics, the program fosters engagement and success in school.

The Impact of Subnational Fiscal Policies on Economic Growth: A Dynamic Analysis Approach

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Arwiphawee Srithongrung, Kenneth A. Kriz

Much previous research has analyzed the effect of state and local taxes and expenditures on economic growth, but usually in a static manner. In this paper, we use panel vector autoregression (PVAR) to examine the effects of taxes and expenditures on state income growth. This methodology allows us to treat all variables in the model as endogenously determined. Our approach allows us to address the endogeneity problem inherent in fiscal policy research as well as to obtain results for both the short term and intermediate term (up to six years). Consistent with prevailing wisdom, taxes are shown to have a negative effect on economic growth, but the effect only is present in the short run. Public capital spending has a positive effect on growth in both the short and intermediate terms. Operational expenditures exhibit positive effects on growth over the entire analysis period.

EMPIRICAL STRATEGIES IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH: AN INTRODUCTION

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Victor Menaldo, Aseem Prakash

2014

DO GROUP DYNAMICS INFLUENCE SOCIAL CAPITAL GAINS AMONG MICROFINANCE CLIENTS? EVIDENCE FROM A RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENT IN URBAN INDIA

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Benjamin Feigenberg, Erica Field, Rohini Pande, Natalia Rigol, Shayak Sarkar

As an intrinsic part of the classic microfinance model, group meetings are intended to employ social capital to ensure timely repayment. Recent research suggests that more frequent meetings can increase social capital among first-time clients. Using randomized variation in group meeting frequency for 174 microfinance groups in India, we demonstrate that social capital gains associated with more frequent meetings continue to accrue across multiple lending cycles. However, these effects are reduced when group members differ in their borrowing history. In addition, clients who start with low levels of empowerment report higher social capital gains when matched with similar clients. We discuss how current microfinance policy debates overlook the creation of social capital, including through repayment meeting frequency, and we encourage regulators to undertake a holistic understanding of microfinance's impacts.

IMPROVING EARLY-GRADE LITERACY IN EAST AFRICA: EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM KENYA AND UGANDA

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Adrienne Lucas, Patrick McEwan, Moses Ngware, Moses Oketch

Primary school enrollments have increased rapidly in sub-Saharan Africa, spurring concerns about low levels of learning. We analyze field experiments in Kenya and Uganda that assessed whether the Reading to Learn intervention, implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation in both countries, improved early-grade literacy as measured by common assessments. We find that Ugandan literacy (in Lango) increased by 0.2 standard deviations. We find a smaller effect (0.08) on a Swahili literacy test in Kenya. We find no evidence that differential effects

are explained by baseline differences across countries in student test scores, classroom attributes, or implementation fidelity. A plausible explanation that cannot be directly tested is differential effective exposure to the literacy treatment in the tested languages. Students in Kenya were tested in Swahili, which is not necessarily the main language of instruction in primary schools, despite official policy.

CORPORATE TAX CUTS AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Leonardo Baccini, Quan Li, Irina Mirkina

Accurate policy evaluation is central to optimal policymaking, but difficult to achieve. Most often, analysts have to work with observational data and cannot directly observe the counterfactual of a policy to assess its effect accurately. In this paper, we craft a quasi-experimental design and apply two relatively new methods—the difference-in-differences estimation and the synthetic controls method—to the policy debate on whether corporate tax cuts increase foreign direct investment (FDI). The taxation–FDI relationship has attracted wide attention because of mixed findings. We exploit a quasi-experimental design for Russian regions, which were granted autonomy to reduce corporate profit tax in 2003, enabling them to simultaneously experiment with different tax policies. We estimate both the average and local treatment effects of two types of tax cuts on FDI inflows. We find that, on average, relative to the absence of tax cuts, nondiscriminatory tax cuts on direct investment profit increase FDI, but discriminatory tax cuts on selected government-sanctioned investment projects do not. Yet for both types of tax cuts, local treatment effects vary dramatically from region to region. Our research has important implications for the design of tax policy and fiscal incentive, and the assessment of fiscal policy reforms.

ELECTORAL GENDER QUOTAS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TRADITIONAL LEADERS: A POLICY EXPERIMENT IN LESOTHO

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Amanda Clayton

The adoption of electoral gender quotas has increased dramatically in the last 20 years, receiving praise for transforming the composition of political bodies worldwide. Gender quotas, however, have also been criticized as an unsuccessful tool in challenging the de facto power of traditional patriarchal elites. The case of Lesotho provides a randomized policy experiment to test for changes in the influence of traditional leaders after quota adoption at the subnational level. Between 2005 and 2011, Lesotho reserved at random 30 percent of all newly formed single-member local electoral divisions for only female candidates. Using a unique data set by merging the 2008 Afro-barometer survey with the reservation status of respondents' villages, I find that having a quota-mandated female leader significantly reduces the perceived influence of traditional leaders. Further, I find that this treatment effect holds across different demographic groups, suggesting a widespread policy impact.

Point/Counterpoint

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Richard Burkhauser

2014

MINIMUM WAGES: AN ANTIQUATED AND INEFFECTIVE ANTIPOVERTY TOOL

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Joseph J. Sabia

2014

THE MINIMUM WAGE: A CRUCIAL LABOR STANDARD THAT IS WELL TARGETED TO LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Jared Bernstein,Heidi Shierholz

2014

THE MINIMUM WAGE: NO FEATURE, ALL BUGS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Joseph J. Sabia

2014

A RESPONSE TO JOSEPH J. SABIA

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Jared Bernstein,Heidi Shierholz

2014

Notes from the Editor

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Maureen A. Pirog

2014

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Maureen A. Pirog

2014

Did Age Discrimination Protections Help Older Workers Weather the Great Recession?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---David Neumark,Patrick Button,Kenneth Button

We examine whether stronger age discrimination laws at the state level moderated the impact of the Great Recession on older workers. We use a difference-in-difference-in-differences strategy to compare older and younger workers, in states with stronger and weaker laws, before, during, and after the Great Recession. We find very little evidence that stronger age discrimination protections helped older workers weather the Great Recession, relative to younger workers. The evidence sometimes points in the opposite direction, with stronger state age discrimination protections associated with more adverse effects of the Great Recession

on older workers. We suggest that during an experience such as the Great Recession, severe labor market disruptions make it difficult to discern discrimination, weakening the effects of stronger state age discrimination protections. Alternatively, higher termination costs associated with stronger age discrimination protections may do more to deter hiring when future product and labor demand is highly uncertain.

The Effects of Contraception on Female Poverty

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Stephanie P. Browne,Sara LaLumia

Poverty rates are particularly high among households headed by single women, and childbirth is often the event preceding these households' poverty spells. This paper examines the relationship between legal access to the birth control pill and female poverty. We rely on exogenous cross-state variation in the year in which oral contraception became legally available to young, single women. Using census data from 1960 to 1990, we find that having legal access to the birth control pill by age 20 significantly reduces the probability that a woman is subsequently in poverty. We estimate that early legal access to oral contraception reduces female poverty by 0.5 percentage points, even when controlling for completed education, employment status, and household composition.

The Impact of Rehabilitation and Counseling Services on the Labor Market Activity of Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Beneficiaries

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Robert R. Weathers,Michelle Stegman Bailey

We use data from a social experiment to estimate the impact of a rehabilitation and counseling program on the labor market activity of newly entitled Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiaries. Our results indicate that the program led to a 4.6 percentage point increase in the receipt of employment services within the first year following random assignment and a 5.1 percentage point increase in participation in the

Social Security Administration's Ticket to Work program within the first three years following random assignment. The program led to a 5.3 percentage point increase, or almost 50 percent increase, in employment, and an \$831 increase in annual earnings in the second calendar year after the calendar year of random assignment. The employment and earnings impacts are smaller and not statistically significant in the third calendar year following random assignment, and we describe SSDI rules that are consistent with this finding. Our findings indicate that disability reform proposals focusing on restoring the work capacity of people with disabilities can increase the disability employment rate.

Property Rights and Forest Commons

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Eric A. Coleman,Scott S. Liebertz

Although property rights have been linked to a variety of positive social outcomes at the macro-level, less research focuses on how property rights affect the benefits that actors receive at the micro-level. This article examines property rights to a common-pool resource (CPR) that are asymmetrically allocated among users, and presents a theoretical argument that property rights affect the allocation of resource benefits in two important ways. First, users with extensive property rights receive more benefits than users with limited property rights. Second, users with the power to influence how community rules are enforced—for example, landholders and ethnic majorities—more effectively define and defend their property and thus receive disproportionate CPR benefits compared to users with similar levels of property rights, but with less power. Using household-level survey data in Bolivia, Kenya, Mexico, and Uganda, collected after a period of property rights decentralization, the empirical analysis finds support for these propositions. We conclude that power critically moderates the effects of property rights on the commons.

The Effect of Providing Breakfast in Class on Student Performance

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Scott Imberman,Adriana D. Kugler

Many schools have recently experimented with moving breakfast from the cafeteria to the classroom. We examine whether such a program increases achievement, grades, and attendance rates. We exploit quasi-random timing of program implementation that allows for a difference-in-differences identification strategy. We find that providing breakfast in class relative to the cafeteria raises math and reading achievement by 0.09 and 0.06 standard deviations, respectively. These effects are most pronounced for low-performing, free lunch-eligible, Hispanic, and low body mass index students. A lack of differences by exposure time and effects on grades suggest that these impacts are on test-taking performance rather than learning. At the same time, the results highlight the possibility that measured achievement may be biased downwards, and accountability penalties may be inappropriately applied, in schools where many students do not consume breakfast.

Recent Trends in U.S. Income and Expenditure Poverty

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Richard Bavier

After many years of following similar trends, U.S. poverty rates measured by household spending in data from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) fell between 2000 and 2008, while poverty measured by income rose. Comparisons of spending and income poverty in the CE with income poverty in other surveys, spending data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and a time series of employment levels, find the CE to be the outlier. The findings do not bear directly on the primary use of CE data in providing category weights for calculation of the Consumer Price Index, but do require explanation not available in CE public-use files.

The Use and Efficacy of Capacity-Building Assistance for Low-Performing Districts: The Case of California's District Assistance and Intervention Teams

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Katharine O. Strunk,Andrew McEachin,Theresa N. Westover

The theory of action upon which high-stakes accountability policies are based calls for systemic reforms in educational systems that will emerge by pairing incentives for improvement with extensive and targeted technical assistance (TA) to build the capacity of low-performing schools and districts. To this end, a little discussed and often overlooked aspect of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) mandated that, in addition to sanctions, states were required to provide TA to build the capacity of struggling schools and Local Education Agencies (LEAs, or districts) to help them improve student achievement. Although every state in the country provides some form of TA to its lowest performing districts, we know little about the content of these programs or about their efficacy in improving student performance. In this paper, we use both quantitative and qualitative analyses to explore the actions taken by TA providers in one state—California—and examine whether the TA and support tied to California's NCLB sanctions succeeds in improving student achievement. Like many other states, California requires that districts labeled as persistently failing under NCLB (in Program Improvement year 3, PI3) work with external experts to help them build the capacity to make reforms that will improve student achievement. California's lowest performing PI3 districts are given substantial amounts of funding and are required to contract with state-approved District Assistance and Intervention Teams (DAITs), whereas the remaining PI3 districts receive less funding and are asked to access less intensive TA from non-DAIT providers. We use a five-year panel difference-in-difference design to estimate the impacts of DAITs on student performance on the math and English language arts (ELA) standardized tests relative to non-DAIT TA during the two years of the program intervention. We find that

students in districts with DAITs perform significantly better on math California Standards Tests (CSTs) averaged over both treatment years and in each of the first and second years. We do not find evidence that students in districts with DAITs perform higher on ELA CSTs over the combined two years of treatment, although we find suggestive evidence that ELA performance increases in the second year of treatment relative to students in districts with non-DAIT TA. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions that explore the association between specific activities fostered by DAITs and changes in districts' gains in achievement over the two years of treatment show that DAIT districts that report increasing their focus on using data to guide instruction, shifting district culture to generate and maintain high expectations of students and staff, and increasing within-district accountability for student performance, have higher math achievement gains over the course of the DAIT treatment. In addition, DAIT districts that increase their focus on ELA instruction and shift district culture to one of high expectations have higher ELA achievement gains than do DAIT districts that do not have a similar focus. © 2012 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

WHAT WORKS BEST AND WHEN: ACCOUNTING FOR MULTIPLE SOURCES OF PURESELECTION BIAS IN PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Haeil Jung, Maureen A. Pirog

Most evaluations are still quasi-experimental and most recent quasi-experimental methodological research has focused on various types of propensity score matching to minimize conventional selection bias on observables. Although these methods create better-matched treatment and comparison groups on observables, the issue of selection on unobservables still looms large. Thus, in the absence of being able to run randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or natural experiments, it is important to understand how well different regression-based estimators perform in terms of minimizing pure selection bias, that is, selection on unobservables. We

examine the relative magnitudes of three sources of pure selection bias: heterogeneous response bias, time-invariant individual heterogeneity (fixed effects [FEs]), and intertemporal dependence (autoregressive process of order one [AR(1)]). Because the relative magnitude of each source of pure selection bias may vary in different policy contexts, it is important to understand how well different regression-based estimators handle each source of selection bias. Expanding simulations that have their origins in the work of Heckman, LaLonde, and Smith (), we find that difference-in-differences (DID) using equidistant pre- and postperiods and FEs estimators are less biased and have smaller standard errors in estimating the Treatment on the Treated (TT) than other regression-based estimators. Our data analysis using the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program replicates our simulation findings in estimating the TT.

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR STUDYING THE SOURCES OF VARIATION IN PROGRAM EFFECTS

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Michael J. Weiss, Howard S. Bloom, Thomas Brock

Evaluations of public programs in many fields reveal that different types of programs—or different versions of the same program—vary in their effectiveness. Moreover, a program that is effective for one group of people might not be effective for other groups, and a program that is effective in one set of circumstances may not be effective in other circumstances. This paper presents a conceptual framework for research on such variation in program effects and the sources of this variation. The framework is intended to help researchers—both those who focus mainly on studying program implementation and those who focus mainly on estimating program effects—see how their respective pieces fit together in a way that helps to identify factors that explain variation in program effects, and thereby support more systematic data collection. The ultimate goal of the framework is to enable researchers to offer better guidance to policymakers and program operators on the

conditions and practices that are associated with larger and more positive effects.

THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT PERMITS GREATER FINANCIAL REWARDS FOR WEIGHT LOSS: A GOOD IDEA IN PRINCIPLE, BUT MANY PRACTICAL CONCERNS REMAIN

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---John Cawley

2014

THE DOCTOR IS IN CHARGE: HOW THE ACA PUTS THE EMPLOYEE'S PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE OF THE WELLNESS PROGRAM

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Morgan Downey

2014

INCENTIVES FOR WELLNESS: TACKLING ISSUES OF EFFECTIVENESS, BIOLOGY, SCOPE, AND COST SHIFTING

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---John Cawley

2014

RESPONSE TO DR. CAWLEY

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Morgan Downey

2014

COLLABORATION AMONG GOVERNMENT, MARKET, AND SOCIETY: FORGING PARTNERSHIPS AND ENCOURAGING COMPETITION

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Yijia Jing,Douglas J. Besharov

2014

THE ART AND SCIENCE OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Maureen A. Pirog

2014

Recognizing Public Value, by Mark H. Moore, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2013, 473 pp., \$40.27, hardback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Eugene B. McGregor

2014

Introduction to the Research Articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Maureen A. Pirog

2014

Presidential Address: False Choices, Policy Framing, and the Promise of “Big Data”

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Paul T. Decker

2014

Revisiting the Income Tax Effects of Legalizing Same-Sex Marriages

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2014---James Alm,J. Sebastian Leguizamon,Susane Leguizamon

In this paper we estimate the impacts on income tax collections of legalizing same-sex marriage. We utilize new individual-level data sources to estimate the federal income tax consequences of legalizing same-sex marriages. These data sources also allow us to estimate the impact of legalization on state income tax collections. We find that 23 states would realize a net fiscal benefit from legalization, while 21 states would experience a decline in revenue. The potential (annual) changes in state tax revenue range from negative \$29

million in California to positive \$16 million in New York. At the federal level, our estimates suggest an overall reduction in revenues, ranging from a potential loss of \$187 million to \$580 million. Overall, we find that the federal and state impacts are quite modest. We also find that our estimates are only marginally affected by alternative assumptions about how many same-sex couples will choose to marry and which partner will claim any children for tax deduction purposes.

Can Small High Schools of Choice Improve Educational Prospects for Disadvantaged Students?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Howard S. Bloom, Rebecca Unterman

This paper provides rigorous evidence (for 12,130 participants in a series of naturally occurring randomized lotteries) that a large-scale high school reform initiative (New York City's creation of 100+ small high schools of choice between 2002 and 2008) can markedly and consistently increase high school graduation rates (by 9.5 percentage points overall and for many different student subgroups) for a large population of educationally and economically disadvantaged students of color without increasing annual school operating costs. These findings are directly relevant to current debates by policymakers and practitioners about how to improve the educational prospects of disadvantaged students in the United States.

The Forgotten Summer: Does the Offer of College Counseling After High School Mitigate Summer Melt Among College-Intending, Low-Income High School Graduates?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2014---Benjamin L. Castleman, Lindsay C. Page, Korynn Schooley

Despite decades of policy intervention to increase college entry and success among low-income students, considerable gaps by socioeconomic status remain. To date, policymakers have overlooked the summer after high school as an important time period in students'

transition to college, yet recent research documents high rates of summer attrition from the college pipeline among college-intending high school graduates, a phenomenon we refer to as "summer melt." We report on two randomized trials investigating efforts to mitigate summer melt. Offering college-intending graduates two to three hours of summer support increased enrollment by 3 percentage points overall, and by 8 to 12 percentage points among low-income students, at a cost of \$100 to \$200 per student. Further, summer support has lasting impacts on persistence several semesters into college.

Special Symposium on Qualitative and Mixed-Methods for Policy Analysis

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Kathryn Edin, Maureen A. Pirog
- 2014

"Living Here has Changed My Whole Perspective" : How Escaping Inner-City Poverty Shapes Neighborhood and Housing Choice

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Jennifer Darrah, Stefanie DeLuca

Research on the housing choice voucher program and housing mobility interventions shows that even with assistance, it is difficult for poor minority families to relocate to, and remain in, low-poverty neighborhoods. Scholars suggest that both structural forces and individual preferences help explain these residential patterns. However, less attention is paid to where preferences come from, and how they respond to policies and social structure to shape residential decisionmaking. In this paper, we use data from fieldwork with 110 participants in the Baltimore Mobility Program (BMP), an assisted mobility voucher program, to demonstrate how residential preferences can shift over time as a function of living in higher opportunity neighborhoods. Since 2003, BMP has helped over 2,000 low-income African American families move from high-poverty, highly segregated neighborhoods in Baltimore City to low-poverty, racially mixed neighborhoods throughout

the Baltimore region. Along with intensive counseling and unique program administration, these new neighborhood contexts helped many women to shift what we term residential choice frameworks: the criteria that families use to assess housing and neighborhoods. Parents who participated in the mobility program raised their expectations for what neighborhoods, homes, and schools can provide for their children and themselves. Parents report new preferences for the “quiet” of suburban locations, and strong consideration of school quality and neighborhood diversity when thinking about where to live. Our findings suggest that housing policies should employ counseling to ensure relocation to and sustained residence in low-poverty communities. Our work also underscores how social structure, experience, and policy opportunities influence preferences, and how these preferences, in turn, affect policy outcomes.

Partnering and Parenting in Poverty: A Qualitative Analysis of a Relationship Skills Program for Low-Income, Unmarried Families

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Jennifer M. Randles

Since the mid-1990s, the federal government has funded numerous relationship skills programs, including some specifically targeting low-income, unmarried parents, in an effort to strengthen couples’ relationships and increase family stability. The previous research on the effectiveness of these interventions has revealed mixed results about whether such programs can improve the relationships of lower income couples who tend to experience lower relationship quality, lower marriage rates, and higher rates of relationship dissolution. This article draws on in-depth qualitative data collected during an 18-month ethnographic study of one federally funded relationship skills program for unmarried, low-income couples expecting a new baby. Overall, though parents found the financial management lessons included in the classes only minimally useful, if at all, they found other aspects of the program particularly useful for three main reasons: (1) classes allowed parents to focus exclusively on their

couple relationships in ways they rarely did otherwise; (2) program incentives helped parents make financial ends meet that month; and (3) parents learned that the challenges they personally experienced were often endemic to the romantic and co-parenting relationships of unmarried parents who have few resources and experience more challenges that tend to undermine relationship quality, such as financial stress and relational ambiguity. Engaging with other couples around shared challenges normalized couples’ relationship problems and lessened the resentment and animosity that typically characterized their partner interactions. These findings have important implications for healthy marriage and relationship policy. Program developers should avoid lessons that imply low-income, unmarried parents’ spending habits and family-formation decisions are deficient. Interventions should instead encourage couples to discuss their shared challenges and minimize their tendency to individualize relational and financial strain.

Tax Code Knowledge and Behavioral Responses Among EITC Recipients: Policy Insights from Qualitative Data

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Katharine Edin,Laura Tach,Sarah Halpern-Meekin

We build on the robust quantitative literature on behavioral responses to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) by using in-depth qualitative interviews with 115 EITC recipients to examine how they understand and respond to its incentive structures regarding earnings, marriage, and childbearing. We find that respondents consider their tax refund as a whole, without differentiating the portion from the EITC; as a result, they cannot predict how their EITC refund would change if they altered their labor supply or marital status. Incentives for childbearing are better understood, but are not specific to the EITC; rather, parents respond to a combination of tax deductions and credits as a whole. Respondents would like to maximize their refunds, but most cannot or would not alter their behavior due to structural constraints they face in

the labor and marriage markets. Rather than adjust work hours, defer marriage, or have additional children, respondents exhibit a different type of behavioral response to the incentive structure of the EITC: They alter their tax filing status in order to maximize their refunds. They routinely claim zero exemptions and deductions on their W-4s, file their tax returns as head of household rather than as married, and divide children among the tax returns of multiple caregivers. Although some of these behaviors qualify as tax noncompliance, they emerge because the intricacies of the tax code conflict with the complexity and fluidity of finances and family life in low-income households.

Making Ends Meet After Prison

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---David J. Harding, Jessica J. B. Wyse, Cheyney Dobson, Jeffrey D. Morenoff

Former prisoners are at high risk of economic insecurity due to the challenges they face in finding employment and to the difficulties of securing and maintaining public assistance while incarcerated. This study examines the processes through which former prisoners attain economic security, examining how they meet basic material needs and achieve upward mobility over time. It draws on unique qualitative data from in-depth, unstructured interviews with a sample of former prisoners followed over a two- to three-year period to assess how subjects draw upon a combination of employment, social supports, and public benefits to make ends meet. Findings reveal considerable struggle among our subjects to meet even minimal needs for shelter and food, although economic security and stability could be attained when employment or public benefits were coupled with familial social support. Sustained economic security was rarely achieved absent either strong social support or access to long-term public benefits. However, a select few were able to leverage material support and social networks into trajectories of upward mobility and economic independence. Policy implications are discussed.

Improving the Implementation and Effectiveness of Out-of-School-Time Tutoring

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Carolyn Heinrich, Patricia Burch, Annalee Good, Rudy Acosta, Huiping Cheng, Marcus Dillender, Christi Kirshbaum, Hiren Nisar, Mary Stewart

School districts are spending millions on tutoring outside regular school day hours for economically and academically disadvantaged students in need of extra academic assistance. Under No Child Left Behind (NCLB), parents of children in persistently low-performing schools were allowed to choose their child's tutoring provider, and together with school districts, they were also primarily responsible for holding providers in the private market accountable for performance. We present results from a multisite, mixed-method longitudinal study of the impact of out-of-school time (OST) tutoring on student reading and mathematics achievement that link provider attributes and policy and program administration variables to tutoring program effectiveness. We find that many students are not getting enough hours of high-quality, differentiated instruction to produce significant gains in their learning, in part because of high hourly rates charged by providers for tutoring. We identify strategies and policy levers that school districts can use to improve OST tutoring policy design and launch improved programs as waivers from NCLB are granted.

When Do Regression-Adjusted Performance Measures Track Longer-Term Program Impacts? A Case Study for Job Corps

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2014---Peter Z. Schochet, Jane Fortson

The use of performance management systems has increased since the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. While these systems share the goal of trying to improve service delivery and participant outcomes, they do not necessarily provide information on the causal (value-added) effects of a program, which requires a rigorous impact evaluation. One approach

for potentially improving the association between program performance measures and impacts is to adjust performance measures for differences across performance units in participant characteristics and local economic conditions. This article develops a statistical model that describes the conditions under which regression adjustment improves the performance–impact correlation. We then use the model to examine the performance–impact association using extensive data from a large-scale random assignment evaluation of Job Corps, the nation’s largest training program for disadvantaged youths. We find that while regression adjustment changes the Job Corps center performance measures, the adjusted performance measures are not correlated with the impact estimates. The main reasons are the weak associations between the unadjusted Job Corps performance measures and participants’ longer-term outcomes as measured by the evaluation, as well as the likely presence of unobserved factors across centers that are correlated with outcomes.

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A strategic and integrated labor market approach: Essential to overcome the crisis and to assist structural adjustment

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Lessons from other countries, and rethinking (slightly) unemployment insurance as social insurance against the Great Recession

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Climbing out of a deep hole: Which path up?

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Ten years of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Interpreting the research on WIA and related programs

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Medicare and the federal budget: Misdiagnosed problems, inadequate solutions

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Medicare reform and fiscal reality

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Joseph Antos

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Top-down controls not the solution: Response to Marmor, Oberlander, and White

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Joseph Antos

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The Information: A History, a Theory, a Flood, by James Gleick, New York: Pantheon Books, 2011, 526 pp., \$29.95 hardcover. Delete: The Virtue of Forgetting in the Digital Age, by Viktor Mayer-Schönberger, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009, 235 pp., \$24.95, hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Eugene B. McGregor

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- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Maureen A. Pirog

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The impact of no Child Left Behind on student achievement

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Thomas S. Dee,Brian Jacob

The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act compelled states to design school accountability systems based on annual student assessments. The effect of this federal legislation on the distribution of student achievement is a highly controversial but centrally important question. This study presents evidence on whether NCLB has influenced student achievement based on an analysis of state-level panel data on student test scores from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The impact of NCLB is identified using a comparative interrupted time series analysis that relies on comparisons of the test-score changes across states that already had school accountability policies in place prior to NCLB and those that did not. Our results indicate that NCLB generated statistically significant increases in the average math performance of fourth graders (effect size 5 0.23 by 2007) as well as improvements at the lower and top percentiles. There is also evidence of improvements in eighth-grade math achievement, particularly among traditionally low-achieving groups and at the lower percentiles. However, we find no evidence that NCLB increased fourth-grade reading achievement. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Making a difference? The effects of Teach For America in high school

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Zeyu Xu,Jane Hannaway,Colin Taylor

Teach For America (TFA) selects and places graduates from the most competitive colleges as teachers in the lowest-performing schools in the country. This paper is the first study that examines TFA effects in high school. We use rich longitudinal data from North Carolina and estimate TFA effects through cross-subject student and school fixed effects models. We find that TFA teachers tend to have a positive effect on high

school student test scores relative to non-TFA teachers, including those who are certified in field. Such effects offset or exceed the impact of additional years of experience and are particularly strong in science. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Weighted student funding in the Netherlands: A model for the U.S.?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Helen F. Ladd,Edward B. Fiske

Although a relatively new idea in the U.S., weighted student funding (WSF) for individual schools has a long history in the Netherlands. This country of about 16.5 million people has been using a version of WSF for all its primary schools (serving children from age 4 to 12) for 25 years. In this article we describe and evaluate the Dutch system and explore what insights there might be for the U.S., taking into account the very different cultural and normative contexts of the two countries. We find that, compared to those with few weighted students, Dutch schools with high proportions of weighted students have almost 60 percent more teachers per pupil as well as more support staff per teacher. Even these large resource advantages, however, are not sufficient by themselves to eliminate all quality shortfalls in the high-weight schools, where quality is measured by school policies and practices. We conclude that weighted student funding for schools within districts in the U.S. is not likely to deliver the same highly progressive funding patterns as in the Netherlands because of the complex, multilayered U.S. education system and the absence of a political consensus in favor of generous weights. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Increase in the length of incarceration and the subsequent labor market outcomes: Evidence from men released from Illinois state prisons

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Haeil Jung

The sharp rise in U.S. incarceration rates has heightened long-standing concerns among scholars and policymakers that lengthy incarceration permanently harms the future labor market outcomes of prisoners. If true, then lengthy prison sentences will not only punish criminals for crimes committed, but will also make it far more difficult for ex-prisoners to reenter society as productive citizens. To investigate this claim I examine how increase in duration of incarceration affects subsequent earnings and employment. Comparing long-serving prisoners with short-serving ones in the Illinois state prison system, I find that the length of incarceration is positively associated with earnings and employment, even though these effects attenuate over time. The positive effects are stronger for individuals convicted of economically motivated and less violent crimes (such as property- and drug-related offenses) than for those convicted of violent crimes (such as person-related offenses). The effect is also stronger for prison entrants with self-reported drug addiction problems. The deterrent effect of lengthy incarceration and rehabilitation during incarceration are possible reasons for this positive effect. However, because this paper analyzes men who served less than four years in Illinois prison and excludes the population of men who served their terms exclusively in jail, readers should be cautious about generalizing findings of this paper. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Encryption and the loss of patient data

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Amalia R. Miller,Catherine E. Tucker

Fast-paced IT advances have made it increasingly possible and useful for firms to collect data on their customers on an unprecedented scale. One downside of this is that firms can experience negative publicity and financial damage if their data are breached. This is particularly the case in the medical sector, where we find empirical evidence that increased digitization of patient data is associated with more data breaches. The encryption of customer data is often presented as a potential solution, because encryption acts as a

disincentive for potential malicious hackers, and can minimize the risk of breached data being put to malicious use. However, encryption both requires careful data management policies to be successful and does not ward off the insider threat. Indeed, we find no empirical evidence of a decrease in publicized instances of data loss associated with the use of encryption. Instead, there are actually increases in the cases of publicized data loss due to internal fraud or loss of computer equipment. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

A supervisor like me: Race, representation, and the satisfaction and turnover decisions of public sector employees

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Jason A. Grissom, Lael R. Keiser

Studies of race representation in public organizations illustrate the importance of bureaucrat race in determining client-level outcomes. Building “upward” from this research, this study examines how supervisor race impacts outcomes for street-level bureaucrats using data from a nationally representative sample of public schools. Employing multiple estimation methods, we find that, consistent with the predictions of representation theory, teachers report higher job satisfaction and turn over less often when supervised by an own-race principal. We also find that race congruence impacts the tangible and intangible organizational benefits teachers receive, and, moreover, that race congruence impacts white and African American employees differently. Most troubling, we find evidence that black teachers earn substantially less in supplemental pay when they work for a white principal, even when compared to white teachers in the same school. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Searching for contracting patterns over time: Do prime contractor and subcontractor relations follow similar patterns for professional services provision?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Branco Ponomariov, Gordon Kingsley, Craig Boardman

This paper compares over a 12-year period (1) patterns of contracting between a state transportation agency and its prime contractors providing engineering design services with (2) patterns between these prime contractors and their subcontractors. We find evidence of different contracting patterns at each level that emerge over time and coexist in the same contracting context. While patterns at the agency–prime level are characterized by repeated contracts, patterns at the prime–sub level indicate fewer repeats and more contractor turnover. Implications for outsourcing practice and theory are discussed. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The social cost of trading: Measuring the increased damages from sulfur dioxide trading in the United States

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---David D. Henry, Nicholas Z. Muller, Robert Mendelsohn

The sulfur dioxide (SO₂) cap and trade program established in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments is celebrated for reducing abatement costs (\$0.7 to \$2.1 billion per year) by allowing emissions allowances to be traded. Unfortunately, places with high marginal costs also tend to have high marginal damages. Ton-for-ton trading reduces emissions in low damage areas (rural) while increasing emissions in high damage areas (cities). From 2000 to 2007, conservative estimates of the value of mortality risk suggest that trades increased damages from \$0.8 to \$1.1 billion annually relative to the initial allowance allocation and from \$1.5 to \$1.9 billion annually relative to a uniform performance standard. With U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) values, trades increased damages from \$2.4 to

\$3.2 billion annually compared to the initial allowance allocation and from \$4.4 to \$5.4 billion compared to a uniform performance standard. It is not clear that the ton-for-ton SO 2 cap and trade program is actually more efficient than comparable command and control programs. The trading program needs to be modified so that tons are weighted by their marginal damage. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The methodology of normative policy analysis

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Christopher Robert, Richard Zeckhauser

Policy analyses frequently clash. Their disagreements stem from many sources, including models, empirical estimates, and values such as who should have standing and how different criteria should be weighted. We provide a simple taxonomy of disagreement, identifying distinct categories within both the positive and values domains of normative policy analysis. Using disagreements in climate policy to illustrate, we demonstrate how illuminating the structure of disagreement helps to clarify the way forward. We conclude by suggesting a structure for policy analysis that can facilitate assessment, comparison, and debate by laying bare the most likely sources of disagreement. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Introduction: Health policy and sugar-sweetened beverages

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Kenneth Couch

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Sugar-sweetened beverages and obesity: The potential impact of public policies

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Frank J. Chaloupka, Lisa M. Powell, Jamie F. Chriqui

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Are soft drink taxes an effective mechanism for reducing obesity?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Jason M. Fletcher, David Frisvold, Nathan Tefft

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Sugar-sweetened beverages and obesity prevention: Policy recommendations

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The proof is in the pudding: Response to Chaloupka, Powell, and Chriqui

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Jason M. Fletcher, David Frisvold, Nathan Tefft

2011

Repairing the U.S. Social Safety Net, by Martha R. Burt and Demetra Smith Nightingale.

Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press, 2010, 273 pp., \$29.50, paperback. **Making the Work-Based Safety Net Work Better, by Carolyn J. Heinrich and John Karl Scholz, Editors. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2009, 348 pp., \$47.50, hardcover**

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Eugene B. McGregor, Kristin S. Seefeldt

2011

The Death and Life of the Great American School System: How Testing and Choice Are Undermining Education, by Diane Ravitch. New York: Basic Books, 2010, 296 pp., \$15.72, hardcover. **Spin Cycle: How Research Is Used in Policy Debates**, by Jeffrey Henig. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2008, 312 pp., \$32.50, hardcover. **The Ordeal of Equality: Did Federal Regulation Fix the Schools?** by David K. Cohen and Susan L. Moffitt. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 336 pp., \$27.82, hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Eugene B. McGregor,James P. Spillane

2011

Saving Schools: From Horace Mann to Virtual Learning, by Paul E. Peterson. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2010, 320 pp., \$25.95 hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Eugene B. McGregor,Ashlyn Aiko Nelson

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Presidential address: Evaluating the questions that alternative policy success measures answer

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Richard V. Burkhauser

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State mortgage foreclosure policies and lender interventions: Impacts on borrower behavior in default

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---J. Michael Collins,Ken Lam,Christopher E. Herbert

Due to the rise in foreclosure filings, policymakers are increasingly concerned with helping families in financial distress keep their homes. This paper tests the extent to which distressed mortgage borrowers benefit from three types of state foreclosure policies: (1) judicial foreclosure proceedings, (2) statutory rights of redemption, and (3) statewide foreclosure-prevention initiatives. Based on an analysis of borrowers in default who reside in 22 cross-state metropolitan statistical area pairs, state policies generally have weak effects. Both judicial foreclosure proceedings and foreclosure prevention initiatives are associated with modest increases in loan modification rates. Using a matching procedure, a lender's letter promoting mortgage default counseling was associated with increases in loan modifications, decreases in loan cures, and decreases in foreclosure starts. The effects of the letter were also stronger in states with judicial proceedings. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The benefits and costs of the Section 8 housing subsidy program: A framework and estimates of first-year effects

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Deven Carlson,Robert Haveman,Thomas Kaplan,Barbara Wolfe

This paper provides estimates for a comprehensive set of social benefits and costs associated with the federal Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program. The impact categories for which we provide empirical estimates include the value of the voucher to recipients; additional services and public benefits induced by voucher receipt; improvements in children's health, education, and criminal behaviors; the costs of voucher

provision; the labor supply impacts on voucher recipients; and community effects. These estimates rest largely on empirical analyses of the effect of voucher receipt on several recipient and taxpayer behaviors and outcomes that occur in the first year of voucher receipt. The analysis distinguishes benefits and costs accruing to program participants, nonparticipants—including taxpayers and property owners—and society as a whole. Our analysis suggests that the program is likely to meet the efficiency standard of positive net social benefits. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Do data breach disclosure laws reduce identity theft?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Sasha Romanosky,Rahul Telang,Alessandro Acquisti

In the United States, identity theft resulted in corporate and consumer losses of \$56 billion dollars in 2005, with up to 35 percent of known identity thefts caused by corporate data breaches. Many states have responded by adopting data breach disclosure laws that require firms to notify consumers if their personal information has been lost or stolen. Although the laws are expected to reduce identity theft, their effect has yet to be empirically measured. We use panel data from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to estimate the impact of data breach disclosure laws on identity theft from 2002 to 2009. We find that adoption of data breach disclosure laws reduce identity theft caused by data breaches, on average, by 6.1 percent. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The effect of attending full-day kindergarten on English learner students

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Jill S. Cannon,Alison Jacknowitz,Gary Painter

A significant and growing English learner (EL) population attends public schools in the United States.

Evidence suggests they are at a disadvantage when entering school and their achievement lags behind non-EL students. Some educators have promoted full-day kindergarten programs as especially helpful for EL students. We take advantage of the large EL population and variation in full-day kindergarten implementation in the Los Angeles Unified School District to examine the impact of full-day kindergarten on academic achievement, retention, and English language fluency using difference-in-differences models. We do not find significant effects of full-day kindergarten on most academic outcomes and English fluency through second grade. However, we find that EL students attending full-day kindergarten were 5 percentage points less likely to be retained before second grade and there are differential effects for several outcomes by student and school characteristics. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Getting a job is only half the battle: Maternal job loss and child classroom behavior in low-income families

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Heather D. Hill,Pamela A. Morris,Nina Castells,Jessica Thornton Walker

This study uses data from an experimental employment program and instrumental variables (IV) estimation to examine the effects of maternal job loss on child classroom behavior. Random assignment to the treatment at one of three program sites is an exogenous predictor of employment patterns. Cross-site variation in treatment-control differences is used to identify the effects of employment levels and transitions. Under certain assumptions, this method controls for unobserved correlates of job loss and child well-being, as well as measurement error and simultaneity. IV estimates suggest that maternal job loss sharply increases problem behavior but has neutral effects on positive social behavior. Current employment programs concentrate primarily on job entry, but these findings point to the importance of promoting job stability for workers and their children. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Multilevel analysis of the effects of antidiscrimination policies on earnings by sexual orientation

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Marieka Klawitter

This study uses the 2000 U.S. Census data to assess the impact of antidiscrimination policies for sexual orientation on earnings for gays and lesbians. Using a multilevel model allows estimation of the effects of state and local policies on earnings and of variation in the effects of sexual orientation across local labor markets. The results suggest that gay men face an earnings penalty that varies significantly (though not sizably) across local areas, and that state antidiscrimination policies may decrease that penalty in private sector employment. There is, however, no evidence that lesbians in any sector average higher earnings or wages in areas with antidiscrimination policies. The strongest evidence of effects for antidiscrimination policies is for weeks of employment and for gay men who are in the private sector, white, and in the upper half of the earnings distribution. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Exploring the dynamics of policy interaction: Feedback among and impacts from multiple, concurrently applied policy approaches for promoting collaboration

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Boyd W. Fuller,Khuong Minh Vu

The prisoner's dilemma and stag hunt games, as well as the apparent benefits of collaboration, have motivated governments to promote more frequent and effective collaboration through a variety of policy approaches. Sometimes, multiple kinds of policies are applied concurrently, and yet little is understood about how these policies might interact with each other. This study uses a simulation approach to examine one such case, when policies focused on increasing collaboration competence interact with those that motivate parties to collaborate based on payoff and non-payoff incentives. Theoretically, our findings suggest seven testable hypotheses

for future, rigorous research. Practically, our initial findings suggest that increasing competency generally improves the performance of incentive-based policies, but not always. Exhortation policies can go too far and may be more prone to doing so when the target population's competency is higher. This means that decision makers are more at risk of applying too much exhortation effort, especially if they are also concurrently applying a competency-building approach. © 2011 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The foreclosure crisis: Causes and consequences

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Kenneth A. Couch,Ashlyn Aiko Nelson

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Understanding the foreclosure crisis

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Kristopher Gerardi,Stephen L. Ross,Paul Willen

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Decoding the foreclosure crisis: Causes, responses, and consequences

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Vicki Been,Sewin Chan,Ingrid Gould Ellen,Josiah R. Madar

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Decoding misperceptions: The role of underwriting and appropriate policy responses

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Negative equity, yes, but not the whole story

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Vicki Been,Sewin Chan,Ingrid Gould Ellen,Josiah R. Madar

2011

Subprime nation: American power, global capital, and the housing bubble, by Herman M. Schwartz, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2009, 258 pp., \$24.95 paperback. Animal spirits: How human psychology drives the economy, and why it matters for global capitalism, by George A. Akerlof and Robert J. Shiller, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009, 230 pp., \$24.95 hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Eugene B. McGregor,Ashlyn Aiko Nelson

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Creating an opportunity society, by Ron Haskins and Isabel Sawhill. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2009, 347 pp., \$28.95, paperback

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Changes in U.S. hospitalization and mortality rates following smoking bans

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Kanaka D. Shetty,Thomas DeLeire,Chapin White,Jayanta Bhattacharya

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A cure for crime? Psycho-pharmaceuticals and crime trends

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Dave Marcotte,Sara Markowitz

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Teacher career paths, teacher quality, and persistence in the classroom: Are public schools keeping their best?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Dan Goldhaber,Betheny Gross,Daniel Player

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The role of teacher quality in retention and hiring: Using applications to transfer to uncover preferences of teachers and schools

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Don Boyd,Hamp Lankford,Susanna Loeb,Matthew Ronfeldt,James Wyckoff

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Growing exports by signaling product quality: Trade competition and the cross-national diffusion of ISO 9000 quality standards

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Xun Cao,Aseem Prakash

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Does more federal environmental funding increase or decrease states' efforts?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Benjamin Y. Clark,Andrew B. Whitford

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An economic view of food deserts in the united states

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2011---Douglas J. Besharov,Marianne Bitler,Steven Haider

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What can Massachusetts teach us about national health insurance reform?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Kenneth Couch,Theodore J. Joyce

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Does Massachusetts's health care reform point to success with national reform?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Douglas Holtz-Eakin

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Massachusetts points the way to successful health care reform

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Right analysis, wrong conclusions: Response to Jonathan Gruber

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The facts from Massachusetts speak clearly: Response to Douglas Holtz-Eakin

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2011---Jonathan Gruber

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An analysis of the neighborhood impacts of a mortgage assistance program: A spatial hedonic model

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Wenhua Di,Jielai Ma,James C. Murdoch

Down payment or closing cost assistance is an effective program in addressing the wealth constraints of low-and moderate-income homebuyers. However, the spillover effect of such programs on the neighborhood is unknown. This paper estimates the impact of the City of Dallas Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP) on nearby home values using a hedonic model of home sales from 1990 to 2006. We define neighborhoods of 1,000 feet around each sale and estimate the average differences in sales prices between neighborhoods with various numbers of MAP properties before and after their appearance. We find that MAP properties tend to locate in neighborhoods with lower property values; however, unless a concentration of MAP properties forms, the infusion of MAP properties has little detrimental impact on neighboring property values. Moreover, low concentration of MAP properties has a modest positive impact on surrounding property values. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Schools' mental health services and young children's emotions, behavior, and learning

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Randall Reback

Recent empirical research has found that children's noncognitive skills play a critical role in their own success, young children's behavioral and psychological disorders can severely harm their future outcomes, and disruptive students harm the behavior and learning of their classmates. Yet relatively little is known about wide-scale interventions designed to improve children's behavior and mental health. This is the first nationally representative study of the provision, financing, and impact of school-site mental health services for young children. Elementary school counselors are school employees who provide mental health services to all types of students, typically meeting with students one-on-one or in small groups. Given counselors' nonrandom assignment to schools, it is particularly challenging to estimate the impact of these counselors on student outcomes. First, cross-state differences in policies provide descriptive evidence that students in states with more aggressive elementary counseling policies make greater test score gains and are less likely to report internalizing or externalizing problem behaviors compared to students with similar observed characteristics in similar schools in other states. Next, difference-in-differences estimates exploiting both the timing and the targeted grade levels of states' counseling policy changes provide evidence that elementary counselors substantially influence teachers' perceptions of school climate. The adoption of state-funded counselor subsidies or minimum counselor-student ratios reduces the fraction of teachers reporting that their instruction suffers due to student misbehavior and reduces the fractions reporting problems with students physically fighting each other, cutting class, stealing, or using drugs. These findings imply that there may be substantial public and private benefits derived from providing additional elementary school counselors. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Postsecondary preparation and remediation: Examining the effect of the early assessment program at California State University

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Jessica S. Howell, Michal Kurlaender, Eric Grodsky

In this paper we investigate how participation in the Early Assessment Program, which provides California high school juniors with information about their academic readiness for college-level work at California State University campuses, affects their college-going behavior and need for remediation in college. Using administrative records from California State University-Sacramento and the California Department of Education, we find that participation in the Early Assessment Program reduces the average student's probability of needing remediation at California State University by 6.1 percentage points in English and 4.1 percentage points in mathematics. Rather than discouraging poorly prepared students from applying to Sacramento State, EAP appears to lead students to increase their academic preparation while still in high school. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Extending the EITC to noncustodial parents: Potential impacts and design considerations

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Laura Wheaton, Elaine Sorensen

This paper examines the noncustodial parent earned income tax credit (NCP EITC), a new type of credit recently enacted in New York and Washington, D.C., and proposed by Senator Bayh and then-Senator Obama in 2007. The NCP EITC offers an earned income tax credit to low-income noncustodial parents who work and pay their full child support. This paper provides background information about the policy and presents national estimates of eligibility and benefits for an NCP EITC under three alternative policy scenarios. It also discusses several key design and implementation issues. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Success and design of local referenda for land conservation

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Spencer Banzhaf,Wallace Oates,James N. Sanchirico

From 1998 to 2006, over three-quarters of the more than 1,550 U.S. referenda targeting open space passed. We analyze the success of the conservation movement at holding referenda in areas with greater ecological value and greater likelihood of supporting conservation. To do so, we first analyze the patterns in where referenda are held and in which finance mechanisms they employ. Controlling for these two selection patterns, we then investigate the factors determining the success of the referenda. Our findings suggest that conservation groups are pursuing a successful strategy, targeting communities with above-average probabilities of passing referenda and higher ecological value. Nevertheless, our results suggest that overlooked opportunities exist in minority and middle-class neighborhoods, in suburban fringe areas, and in the Southeast. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Unchanging child support orders in the face of unstable earnings

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management--2010---Yoonsook Ha,Maria Cancian,Daniel R. Meyer

The underlying theory behind child support guidelines implies that child support orders should change when the incomes of noncustodial parents change. This paper documents changes in noncustodial fathers' earnings over a five-year period and examines the relationship between the changes in earnings and modifications in child support orders. Using detailed longitudinal administrative data from Wisconsin, the authors examine the history of orders and earnings for fathers in couples who had their first child support ordered in 2000. A substantial proportion of fathers experience large changes in earnings, but relatively few of the associated child support orders are modified. Using

discrete-time multinomial event history models that consider time-varying variables and control for censored observations, we find some evidence of changes in earnings being associated with changes in orders, all else equal, but the relationship is relatively weak and order changes are not proportional to earnings changes. The findings highlight the challenges and importance of developing policies that result in child support orders being more responsive to changes in fathers' incomes. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Intertemporal regulatory tasks and responsibilities for greenhouse gas reductions

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Jeffrey A. Deason, Lee S. Friedman

Jurisdictions are in the process of establishing regulatory systems to control greenhouse gas emissions. Short-term and sometimes long-term emissions reduction goals are established, as California does for 2020 and 2050, but little attention has yet been focused on annual emissions targets for the intervening years. We develop recommendations for how these annual targets—which we collectively term a “compliance pathway”—can be set, as well as what flexibility sources should have to adjust in light of cost uncertainties. Environmental effectiveness, efficiency, equity, adaptability, and encouraging global participation are appropriate criteria by which these intertemporal policy alternatives should be judged. Limited but useful knowledge about costs leads us to recommend a compliance pathway characterized by increasing incremental reductions along it. This can be approximated by discrete linear segments, which may fit better with global negotiations. Although the above conclusion applies to any long-term GHG regulatory program, many jurisdictions will rely heavily on a cap-and-trade system, and the same pathway recommendation applies to its time schedule of allowances. Furthermore, borrowing constraints in cap-and-trade systems can impose substantial unnecessary costs. To avoid most of these costs, we recommend that sources be allowed early use of limited percentages of allowances intended for future years. We also find that

a three-year compliance period can have substantial benefit over a one-year period. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Political and public acceptability of congestion pricing: Ideology and self-interest

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Björn Hårsman, John M. Quigley

Studies of the “stated preferences” of households generally report public and political opposition by urban commuters to congestion pricing. It is thought that this opposition inhibits or precludes tolls and pricing systems that would enhance efficiency in the use of scarce roadways. This paper analyzes the only case in which road pricing was decided by a citizen referendum on the basis of experience with a specific pricing system. The city of Stockholm introduced a toll system for seven months in 2006, after which citizens voted on its permanent adoption. We match precinct voting records to resident commute times and costs by traffic zone, and we analyze patterns of voting in response to economic and political incentives. We document political and ideological incentives for citizen choice, but we also find that the pattern of time savings and incremental costs exerts a powerful influence on voting behavior. In this instance, at least, citizen voters behave as if they value commute time highly. When they have experienced first-hand the out-of-pocket costs and time savings of a specific pricing scheme, they are prepared to adopt freely policies that reduce congestion on urban motorways. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Deficit spending and the debt

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Kenneth A. Couch

2010

America's related fiscal problems

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---C. Eugene Steuerle

2010

How to think about the U.S. budget challenge

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Henry Aaron

The long-term budget prospects of the United States are grim. Projected spending greatly exceeds projected revenue over the next few decades. Projected growth of health care spending accounts for more than all of the anticipated gap. Without action to narrow the gap, accumulating deficits will drive up the ratio of debt to GDP. Interest payments will rise correspondingly. At some point, domestic and foreign holders of U.S. debt will come to doubt the capacity of the government to service this debt. At that point, they will demand sharply higher interest rates. The combination of increasing debt and rising interest rates will cause debt service costs to explode. What follows would be some combination of collapsing investment, declining production, debt default, and inflation-in brief, a calamitous mess. That such a mess will occur is certain if budget deficits as large as those currently anticipated are realized. Precisely when is impossible to forecast accurately.

Why we must untie our fiscal straightjacket: A response to Henry J. Aaron

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---C. Eugene Steuerle

2010

How to think about the U.S. budget challenge: Response to C. Eugene Steuerle

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Henry Aaron

2010

The housing policy revolution: Networks and neighborhoods, by David J. Erickson, Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 2009, 264 pp., \$29.50, paperback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Eugene B. McGregor, Katrin B. Anacker

Introduction to the research articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Maureen A. Pirog

2010

Status versus growth: The distributional effects of school accountability policies

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Helen Ladd,Douglas L. Lauen

Although the federal No Child Left Behind program judges the effectiveness of schools based on their students' achievement status, many policy analysts argue that schools should be measured, instead, by their students' achievement growth. Using a 10-year student-level panel data set from North Carolina, we examine how school-specific pressure associated with status and growth approaches to school accountability affect student achievement at different points in the prior-year achievement distribution. Achievement gains for students below the proficiency cut point emerge in schools failing either type of accountability standard, with the effects clearer for math than for reading. In contrast to prior research highlighting the possibility of educational triage, we find little or no evidence that failing schools in North Carolina ignore the students far below proficiency under either approach. Importantly, we find that the status, but not the growth, approach reduces the reading achievement of higher performing students. Our analysis suggests that the distributional effects of accountability pressure depend not only on the type of pressure for which schools are held accountable (status or growth), but also the tested subject. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Do financial incentives help low-performing schools attract and keep academically talented teachers? Evidence from California

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Jennifer L. Steele,Richard Murnane,John

This study capitalizes on a natural experiment that occurred in California between 2000 and 2002. In those years, the state offered a competitively allocated \$20,000 incentive called the Governor's Teaching Fellowship (GTF) aimed at attracting academically talented, novice teachers to low-performing schools and retaining them in those schools for at least four years. Taking advantage of data on the career histories of 27,106 individuals who pursued California teaching licenses between 1998 and 2003, we use an instrumental variable strategy to estimate the unbiased impact of the GTF on the decisions of recipients to begin working in low-performing schools within 2 years after licensure program enrollment. We estimate that GTF recipients would have been less likely to teach in low-performing schools than observably similar counterparts had the GTF not existed, but that acquiring a GTF increased their probability of doing so by 28 percentage points. Examining retention patterns, we find that 75 percent of both GTF recipients and nonrecipients who began working in low-performing schools remained in such schools for at least four years. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The effects of the National School Lunch Program on education and health

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Peter Hinrichs

This paper estimates the effects of participating in the National School Lunch Program in the middle of the 20th century on adult health outcomes and educational attainment. I utilize an instrumental variables strategy that exploits a change in the formula used by the federal government to allocate funding to the states. Identification is achieved by the fact that different birth cohorts were exposed to different degrees to the original formula and the new formula, along with the fact that the change of the formula affected states differentially by per capita income. Participation in the program as a child appears to have few long-run effects on health, but the effects on educational attainment

are sizable. These results may suggest that subsidized lunches induced children to attend school but displaced food consumption from other sources. Alternatively, the program may have had short-run health effects that dissipated over time but that facilitated higher educational attainment. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Does supported employment work?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Melayne McInnes,Orgul Ozturk,Suzanne McDermott,Joshua R. Mann

Providing employment-related services, including supported employment through job coaches, has been a priority in federal policy since the enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act in 1984. We take advantage of a unique panel data set of all clients served by the South Carolina Department of Disabilities and Special Needs between 1999 and 2005 to investigate whether job coaching leads to stable employment in community settings. The data contain information on individual characteristics, such as IQ and the presence of emotional and behavioral problems, that are likely to affect both employment propensity and likelihood of receiving job coaching. Our results show that unobserved individual characteristics and endogeneity strongly bias naive estimates of the effects of job coaching. However, even after correcting for these biases, an economically and statistically significant treatment effect remains. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Financial aid and for-profit colleges: Does aid encourage entry?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Stephanie Riegg Cellini

Concerns over rising college tuition and slow economic growth have brought renewed attention to the role of federal and state financial aid programs in opening access to education. Despite a large body of literature examining the effects of grant aid on four-year and

public two-year college enrollment, for-profit colleges-particularly the vast majority that offer two-year degrees and certificates-have largely been ignored. Using panel data methods and a new administrative data set of for-profit colleges operating in California between 1989 and 2003, I assess the impact of the federal Pell Grant program, the G.I. Bill, and California's Cal Grant program on the net number of for-profit colleges per county. The results suggest that for both Pell and Cal Grants, increases in the per-student maximum award encourage for-profit entry. This relationship is particularly strong in counties with high adult poverty levels, where more students are eligible for aid. Further, these gains in the private sector do not appear to come at the expense of the public sector. Rather, public community colleges also experience enrollment gains as the generosity of Pell and Cal Grants increases, although this reaction appears to be weaker than the reaction of for-profits. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Is private production of public services cheaper than public production? A meta-regression analysis of solid waste and water services

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Germà Bel,Xavier Fageda,Mildred E. Warner

Privatization of local government services is assumed to deliver cost savings, but empirical evidence for this from around the world is mixed. We conduct a meta-regression analysis of all econometric studies examining privatization of water distribution and solid waste collection services and find no systematic support for lower costs with private production. Differences in study results are explained by differences in time period of the analyses, service characteristics, and policy environment. We do not find a genuine empirical effect of cost savings resulting from private production. The results suggest that to ensure cost savings, more attention be given to the cost characteristics of the service, the transaction costs involved, and the policy environment stimulating competition, rather than to the debate over public versus private delivery of these

services. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

What drives the diffusion of inclusionary zoning?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Rachel Meltzer,Jenny Schuetz

Social scientists offer competing theories on what explains the policymaking process. These typically include economic rationalism, political competition or power struggles, and policy imitation of the kind that diffuses across spatially proximate neighbors. In this paper, we examine the factors that have influenced a recent local policy trend in California: inclusionary zoning (IZ). IZ programs require developers to make a certain percentage of the units within their market-rate residential developments affordable to low- or moderate-income households. By 2007, 68 percent of jurisdictions in the San Francisco Bay Area had adopted some type of IZ policy. We test the relative importance of economic, political, and spatial factors in explaining the rapid diffusion of IZ, across 100 cities and towns in the Bay Area. Consistent with an economic efficiency argument, results of hazard models provide some evidence that IZ is adopted in places with less affordable housing. However, political factors, such as partisan affiliation and the strength of affordable housing nonprofits, are even more robust predictors of whether or not a local government adopts IZ. There is no evidence of spatial diffusion in the case of IZ adoption; jurisdictions are not, on average, responding to the behavior of their neighbors. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Expanding work programs in child support: Whether and how

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Kenneth Couch

2010

Rethinking public policy toward low-income fathers in the child support program

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Elaine Sorensen

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Why we need work programs for fathers

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Lawrence M. Mead

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Policy options for low-income fathers cost relatively little

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2010---Elaine Sorensen

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The need for institutions

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2010---Lawrence M. Mead

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Nonprofit organizations and government: Implications for policy and practice

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
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Professional practice

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Administering services and managing contracts: The dual role of government human services officials

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Nonprofit agency challenges

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The client perspective on nonprofit social service organizations

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Nonprofits within policy fields

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
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The character of harms: Operational challenges in control, by Malcolm K. Sparrow. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008, 264 pp., \$32.99, hardback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Heather E. Campbell

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Structuring an energy technology revolution, by Charles Weiss and William B. Bonvillian. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009, 318 pp., \$24, hardcover

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Jonathan B. Wiener

2010

Notes from the Editor: Special issue on poverty measurement

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Maureen A. Pirog

2010

Poverty measurement in the U.S., Europe, and developing countries

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Kenneth A. Couch, Maureen A. Pirog

2010

Challenges in an aging society: Presidential address to APPAM

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Katherine Swartz

2010

The distributional impact of in-kind public benefits in European countries

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Alari Paulus, Holly Sutherland, Panos Tsakloglou

International comparisons of inequality based on measures of disposable income may not be valid if the size and incidence of publicly provided in-kind benefits differ across the countries considered. The benefits that are financed by taxation in one country may need to be purchased out of disposable income in another. We estimate the size and incidence of in-kind or “noncash” benefits from public housing subsidies, education, and health care for five European countries using comparable methods and data. Inequality in the augmented income measure is dramatically lower than in disposable income, with the effects of the three components varying in importance across countries. Adapting equivalence scales to take proper account of differences in needs for health care and education across population members reduces the scale of the effect, but does not eliminate it. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Asset-based measurement of poverty

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---
2010---Andrea Brandolini, Silvia Magri, Timothy M. Smeeding

Poverty is generally defined as income or expenditure insufficiency, but the economic condition of a household also depends on its real and financial asset holdings. This paper investigates measures of poverty that rely on indicators of household net worth. We review and assess two main approaches followed in the literature: income-net worth measures and asset-poverty. We provide fresh cross-national evidence based on data from the Luxembourg Wealth Study. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Indicators of poverty and social exclusion in a global context

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Eric Marlier,A. B. Atkinson

The measurement of poverty and social exclusion is analytically and operationally relevant at all levels of policymaking. Here our focus is on national governments making policy in a global or multinational context such as the European Union (EU). In this process, social indicators are playing a growing role, and we need to stand back and examine their construction and use. In this paper, we argue on the basis of EU experience for a principle-based approach and explore the possible architecture of indicators of poverty and social exclusion in a multinational context. We consider the implementation of a set of indicators and their contribution to the policy process. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Using non-monetary deprivation indicators to analyze poverty and social exclusion: Lessons from Europe?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Brian Nolan,Christopher T. Whelan

Non-monetary indicators of deprivation are now widely used in studying poverty in Europe. While measuring financial resources remains central, having reliable information about material deprivation adds to the ability to capture poverty and social exclusion. Non-monetary indicators can help improve the identification of those experiencing poverty and understand how it

comes about. They are most productively used when multidimensionality is explicitly taken into account, both in framing the question and in empirical application. While serious methodological and measurement issues remain to be addressed, material deprivation indicators allow for new insights in making poverty comparisons across countries and analyzing changes over time. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

How regressive are indirect taxes? A microsimulation analysis for five European countries

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---André Decoster,Jason Loughrey,Cathal O'Donoghue,Dirk Verwerft

Shifting the tax burden from labor to consumption is proposed in many developed countries as a way to make the tax system more incentive compatible. This article deals with the simulation of such a policy change to sharpen the distributional picture. Expenditures are imputed into the EUROMOD microsimulation program. Then social security contributions are lowered and the standard VAT rate is increased to maintain government revenue neutrality. The main conclusions are that (1) indirect taxes are regressive with respect to disposable income but proportional or progressive with respect to total expenditures, and (2) indirect taxes are in any case less progressive than other components of the tax system, making the proposed measure a regressive one. A possible solution exists in increasing the progressivity of the remaining income tax. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Who became poor, who escaped poverty, and why? Developing and using a retrospective methodology in five countries

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Anirudh Krishna

The Stages-of-Progress methodology helps identify context-specific reasons associated with households'

movements into or out of poverty. Developed in 2002, it was used over the next seven years for examining the experiences of 35,567 households in 398 diverse communities of India, Kenya, Uganda, Peru, and North Carolina. This essay looks at the reasons that motivated the development of a different methodology for exploring poverty flows, explores the steps involved, and briefly presents key results. Large numbers of households have fallen into poverty in every context examined, but large numbers have also become persistently poor. Different reasons are associated, respectively, with escaping poverty and falling into poverty. Different policies are, therefore, required to deal with each of the two poverty flows. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Using the American community survey to create a National Academy of Sciences-style poverty measure: Work by the New York City Center for Economic Opportunity

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Mark Levitan,Christine D'Onofrio,Gayatri Koolwal,John Krampner,Daniel Scheer,Todd Seidel,Vicky Virgin

The need to improve the U.S. poverty measure has received renewed attention as state and local governments have initiated antipoverty efforts and wish to judge their effect. This paper describes the New York City Center for Economic Opportunity's implementation of the National Academy of Sciences' recommendations for measuring poverty. The center's decision to use the Census Bureau's American Community Survey as its principal data source created the project's central challenge; many of the items needed to construct the academy's measure of resources are not included in the survey and needed to be estimated through a variety of methods. The resultant measure creates a higher poverty rate and a demographic profile of the poor that is quite different from that generated by the official measure. The paper concludes with observations about these differences and how this new picture of poverty has begun to influence policymaking in New York City. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis

and Management.

Estimating the potential effects of poverty reduction policies

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Sheila Zedlewski,Linda Giannarelli,Laura Wheaton

States require a measure of poverty that captures all family resources net of taxes and nondiscretionary expenses and uses thresholds reflecting current needs in the state to assess the well-being of families under current and alternative policies. This paper describes the implementation of a poverty measure for the State of Connecticut based on the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences, and it describes the potential antipoverty effects of changes in child care, adult education, and child support policies. The paper concludes with a discussion of the challenges in implementing a modern poverty measure and in simulating policy alternatives. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Fighting poverty: Attentive policy can make a huge difference

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Kenneth Couch,Timothy M. Smeeding,Jane Waldfogel

2010

Out of reach: Place, poverty and the new American welfare state, by Scott W. Allard. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009, 280 pp., \$35.00, paperback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Eugene B. McGregor,Bruce A. Weber

2010

Transforming global information and communication markets: The political economy of innovation, by Peter F. Cowhey and Jonathan D. Aronson. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009, 368 pp., \$34.00 hardback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Eugene B. McGregor, Mayer-Schönberger Viktor

2010

Award given by the Vernon Prize Committee for volume 28 of JPAM

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Ronald Mincy, Jennifer Hill, Marilyn Sinkewicz

2010

Introduction to the research articles

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Maureen A. Pirog

2010

Do some enterprise zones create jobs?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Jed Kolko, David Neumark

We study how the employment effects of enterprise zones vary with their location, implementation, and administration, based on evidence from California. We use new establishment-level data and geographic mapping methods, coupled with a survey of enterprise zone administrators. Overall, the evidence indicates that enterprise zones do not increase employment. However, the evidence also suggests that the enterprise zone program has a more favorable effect on employment in zones that have a lower share of manufacturing and in zones where managers report doing more marketing and outreach activities. On the other hand, devoting more effort to helping firms get hiring tax credits reduces or eliminates any positive employment effects,

which may be attributable to idiosyncrasies of California's enterprise zone program during the period we study. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Credit scores, race, and residential sorting

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Ashlyn Aiko Nelson

Credit scores have a profound impact on home purchasing power and mortgage pricing, yet little is known about how credit scores influence households' residential location decisions. This study estimates the effects of credit scores on residential sorting behavior using a novel mortgage industry data set combining household demographic, credit, and financial data with property location information and detailed community attribute data. I employ the data set to estimate a discrete-choice residential sorting model. I find that credit scores significantly predict residential sorting behavior and models that do not account for credit score provide biased estimates of housing utilities for black households in particular. Simulation results show that increases in credit score are associated with increases in the consumption of higher-priced homes in more expensive school districts, higher-quality public schools, and proximity to urban/metropolitan areas. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Spillover effects of inclusion of classmates with emotional problems on test scores in early elementary school

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Jason Fletcher

Over the last decade, the federal government has directed schools to provide educational instruction for students with special needs in general education settings to the extent possible. While there is mixed evidence on the effects of these inclusion policies on the students with special needs, research examining potential spillovers of inclusion on non-disabled classmates has been scarce. There is particularly little research

on the effects of inclusion policies on classmates during early elementary grades. This paper begins to fill in this gap by using a nationally representative, longitudinal survey of kindergartners. Cross-sectional results suggest that having a classmate with an emotional problem decreases reading and math scores at the end of kindergarten and first grade by over 10 percent of a standard deviation, which is one-third to one-half of the minority test score gap. To control for nonrandom sorting of students to schools, as well as students to classrooms, this paper uses school-level and then student-level fixed effects. Results from the preferred empirical models suggest a decrease of approximately 5 percent of a standard deviation in math and reading scores, though the reading results are less robust. The results also indicate moderate racial and gender differences in the effects. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

The impact of the Texas top ten percent law on college enrollment: A regression discontinuity approach

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Sunny Xinchun Niu,Marta Tienda

We use regression discontinuity methods on a representative survey of Texas high school seniors to discern the impact on flagship-enrollment behavior of the Texas top 10 percent law, which guarantees admission to any Texas public university to students who graduate in the top decile of their class. By comparing students at and immediately below the cut-point for automatic admission, we find that the top 10 percent law affects flagship enrollment of Hispanic students eligible for the admission guarantee, as well as rank-eligible graduates from high schools where minority students predominate and from high schools with the state average share of economically disadvantaged students. Our findings are robust to various model specifications and different bandwidth choices using local linear estimation. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Does inconvenience explain low take-up?

Evidence from unemployment insurance

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Avraham Ebenstein,Kevin Stange

Application inconvenience is one popular explanation for why many individuals do not receive the social benefits for which they are eligible. Applications take time and some individuals may decide that the financial benefits do not outweigh these time costs. This paper investigates this explanation using cross-state variation in administrative changes that made applying for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits substantially more convenient over the past decade. We find that the introduction of phone- and Internet-based claiming did not have an appreciable impact on overall UI take-up, nor did it lead to a shift toward recipients that are higher income or likely to be receiving the maximum benefit amount. These findings are inconsistent with a time- and transaction-cost explanation for low take-up, since remote UI claiming is less time intensive. This suggests that reducing application barriers alone may not be an effective tool for increasing program participation. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Elderly immigrants' labor supply response to supplemental security income

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Neeraj Kaushal

This paper examined how the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, which banned Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for the majority of elderly immigrants, affected their employment, retirement, and family incomes. The policy was found to be associated with a 3.5 percentage point (9.5 percent) increase in the employment and a 3.8 percentage point (7 percent) decrease in the retirement of foreign-born elderly men. Partly as a result of their employment response, SSI ineligibility and the consequent decline in SSI receipt did not have any statistically significant effects on the family incomes of elderly foreign-born men. Noncitizen elderly women,

on the other hand, did not experience any increase in employment, and those without family support suffered a 10 to 17 percent decline in income. These findings suggest that access to SSI did not create work disincentives for noncitizen elderly women and that SSI restrictions have imposed financial hardship on those without any family support, many of whom perhaps cannot effectively increase their employment. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Information disclosure policy: Do state data processing efforts help more than the information disclosure itself?

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Hyunhoe Bae,Peter Wilcoxon,David Popp

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) was expected to reduce health risks stemming from emissions of hazardous chemicals by increasing public pressure on polluters. However, raw TRI data fails to transmit accurate information fitted to the public's interest. TRI is a massive and complex data set that, in its raw form, provides information on the pounds of toxics released, rather than the risks these releases pose to human health, which is the true quantity of interest. Consequently, raw TRI data needs to be refined and interpreted in terms of health risks by its users, which requires analytical sophistication and substantial data processing. State governments have attempted to increase of the usefulness of the TRI to the general public via two types of policies: (1) selection and dissemination of raw TRI data for plants within the state, and (2) data processing activities producing more refined reports and further data analysis. This study assesses the effectiveness of those two policies, asking how much each contributes to the intended policy outcome of reducing health risks. Our results show that state-level data dissemination efforts lowered the total number of pounds of chemicals released, but had little effect on health risks. State-level data processing efforts, in contrast, did lead to significant reductions in health risks. We conclude that simple dissemination of the data was ineffective (and even counterproductive in

some instances), and that the states' data processing efforts have played a critical role in achieving the TRI's intended policy goal by providing better information to end users. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Incentives and their dynamics in public sector performance management systems

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---Carolyn Heinrich,Gerald Marschke

We use the principal-agent model as a focal theoretical frame for synthesizing what we know, both theoretically and empirically, about the design and dynamics of the implementation of performance management systems in the public sector. In this context, we review the growing body of evidence about how performance measurement and incentive systems function in practice and how individuals and organizations respond and adapt to them over time, drawing primarily on examples from performance measurement systems in public education and social welfare programs. We also describe a dynamic framework for performance measurement systems that takes into account strategic behavior of individuals over time, learning about production functions and individual responses, accountability pressures, and the use of information about the relationship of measured performance to value added. Implications are discussed and recommendations derived for improving public sector performance measurement systems. © 2010 by the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management.

Hope and Despair in the American City: Why There Are No Bad Schools in Raleigh, by Gerald Grant, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2009, 226 pp., \$25.95 hardback

- Journal of Policy Analysis and Management---2010---David L. Kirp

2010