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**1. Title: Presidential Address: Connecting the Dots: Turning Research Evidence into Evidence for Policymaking**

**Authors: Sherry Glied**

**Abstract:** The challenge of differing parameter estimates from studies of the same treatment has been a focus of attention in the development literature, where randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have become the research method of choice. This is the usual set-up of formal synthesis strategies, which judge the quality (internal validity) of individual studies and then construct weighted averages of estimates across studies, implicitly assuming that each constitutes an independent estimate of that parameter. The CBO built its model by developing parameter estimates grounded in its own synthesis of the research literature. One way to think of these studies is as a series of estimates of the same parameter, with the results varying for methodological reasons (data quality, the use of simulated instruments or other techniques, questions about parallel trends).

**2. Title: The Impact of Felony Diversion in San Francisco**

**Authors: Elsa Augustine, Johanna Lacoe, Steven Raphael, Alissa Skog**

**Abstract:** In the traditional criminal justice system, an arrest is followed by multiple decision points determining detention, prosecution, guilt, and sentence. Many jurisdictions across the U.S. are exploring alternative programs and approaches that consider individual needs and assessed risks at each decision point. San Francisco County, California, uses post-filing pretrial diversion programs as alternatives to the traditional criminal justice system for defendants based on factors including social and behavioral needs. In this paper, we estimate the impact of a referral to felony pretrial diversion programs on case outcomes and subsequent criminal justice contact. To address selection bias associated with nonrandom assignment into diversion programs, we exploit the random assignment of felony cases to arraignment judges and use variation among judicial diversion referral rates as an instrument for the diversion referral. We find that a referral to diversion increases the time to disposition in the current case and decreases the probability of a subsequent conviction up to five years following case arraignment. Subgroup analyses find that the benefits of diversion are concentrated among females, those who are under the age of 25, and those facing drug sales charges.

**3.** **Title: The Effects of Youth Employment on Crime: Evidence from New York City Lotteries**

**Authors: Judd B. Kessler, Sarah Tahamont, Alexander Gelber, Adam Isen**

**Abstract:** Recent policy discussions have proposed government-guaranteed jobs, including for youth. One key potential benefit of youth employment is a reduction in criminal justice contact. Prior work on summer youth employment programs has documented little-to-no effect of the program on crime during the program but has found decreases in violent and other serious crimes among “at-risk” youth in the year or two after the program. We add to this picture by studying randomized lotteries for access to the New York City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), the largest such program in the United States. We link SYEP data to New York State criminal records data to investigate outcomes of 163,447 youth who participated in a SYEP lottery between 2005 and 2008. We find evidence that SYEP participation decreases arrests and convictions during the program summer, effects that are driven by the small fraction (3 percent) of SYEP youth who are at-risk, as defined by having been arrested before the start of the program. We conclude that an important benefit of SYEPs is the contemporaneous effect during the program summer and that the effect is concentrated among individuals with prior contact with the criminal justice system.

**4. Title: Reducing Alcohol-Related Violence with Bartenders: A Behavioral Field Experiment**

**Authors: Andrés Ham, Darío Maldonado, Michael Weintraub, Andrés Felipe Camacho, Daniela Gualtero**

**Abstract:** This paper evaluates the randomized Good Drinks program in four localities of Bogotá, Colombia. The intervention encourages bartenders to adopt standardized practices that promote responsible behavior in terms of alcohol consumption with the goal of reducing alcohol-related violence and was implemented in cooperation with Colombia's largest brewery and the city's Secretariat of Security, Coexistence, and Justice. Tracing out the relationship between alcohol consumption and violence is useful because alcohol-related incidents often lead to more serious crimes. Our experimental design allows estimating direct and spillover effects on reported incidents within and around bars. Results show that bartenders in treatment locations sell more water and food, thus contributing to more responsible behavior by patrons. However, we find no direct or spillover effects of these changes in consumption on brawls five months after the program, but some improvement on other alcohol-related incidents. The experience of the Good Drinks program provides a better understanding of three aspects related to alcohol regulation and policy: (i) the role bartenders can play to curb excessive alcohol consumption and promote good behavior among customers, (ii) a practical experience of using less restrictive interventions for alcohol regulation, and (iii) the value of public-private partnerships.

**5. Title: “Lights and Sirens”: Variation in 911 Call-Taker Risk Appraisal and its Effects on Police Officer Perceptions at the Scene**

**Authors: Jessica W. Gillooly**

**Abstract:** Until now, 911 dispatch centers largely have been the “black box” of the criminal justice system. This article opens that black box. It documents systematically a new mechanism in the policing process: the degree to which a 911 call-taker's “alarmist” response to a call primes police officer perceptions at the scene. This study leverages the quasi-random assignment of 911 call-takers to calls and employs an instrumental variable approach novel to dispatch. The author focuses her analysis on call-for-service data (N = 20,764) involving mental health crises and public assaults—strategic sites for the investigation of call-taker discretion—from a dispatch center in Southeast Michigan and finds a statistically significant difference in the propensity of call-takers to classify the same types of calls as “high priority.” This variation, in turn, affects police perceptions. Calls for which call-taker assignment induces a high priority classification are about three times more likely to be classified as high priority by the police at the scene, relative to the mean of the dependent variable. Effects are strongest for calls involving mental health crises. The theoretical developments and empirical results presented here point to new areas for policy reform for policymakers and practitioners regarding the importance of training 911 call-takers in call triage and diversion.

**6. Title: Anti-Bullying Laws and Suicidal Behaviors Among Teenagers**

**Authors: Daniel I. Rees, Joseph J. Sabia, Gokhan Kumpas**

**Abstract:** The CDC reports that the association between bullying and suicides among teenagers has generated “concern, even panic,” but policies aimed at combatting bullying have received little attention from researchers. Using a difference-in-differences estimation strategy, we find that state-level anti-bullying laws (ABLs) reduce bullying victimization, depression, and suicidal ideation, with the largest estimated effects for female teenagers and teenagers who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning. In addition, ABLs are associated with a 13 to 16 percent reduction in the suicide rate of female 14- through 18-year-olds. Event-study analyses and falsification tests provide evidence that these estimates can be interpreted causally.

**7. Title: Mandatory Schooling of Girls Improved Their Children's Health: Evidence from Turkey's 1997 Education Reform**

**Authors:** **Bahadır Dursun, Resul Cesur, Inas R. Kelly**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of mandatory maternal education on child health in Turkey, where a non-trivial fraction of families restricted their daughters’ schooling due to social and cultural barriers. The analysis employs two large data sets and exploits a quasi-experiment involving an education reform that increased compulsory schooling. Results show that an increase in mother's schooling improves child health at birth (as measured by factors such as low birth weight and premature birth) and lowers child mortality. The current study on the intergenerational benefits of compulsory schooling arguably provides the strongest evidence supporting the argument that mandatory female education has substantial nonpecuniary benefits in terms of the health of the offspring in societies where female education is stigmatized. The implications of this research extend beyond girls’ schooling and suggest that compulsory human capital investments in children can correct market failures when families underinvest in their children because of social or cultural barriers.

**8. Title: Quasi-Experimental Evidence on the Effects of Expanding Cash Welfare**

**Authors: Matthew Freedman, Yoonjung Kim**

**Abstract:** We study the labor supply and consumption responses to cash assistance delivered through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program in the United States. Exploiting a sharp increase in cash benefit generosity for low-income single-parent families in New Hampshire due to a legislative revision to payment calculations, we implement difference-in-differences and triple-differences to estimate the impacts of greater benefits on work behavior as well as on food expenditures and food security. Our results suggest that more generous cash assistance reduces labor supply among likely TANF-eligible individuals. At the same time, greater cash benefits increase household food spending and reduce the incidence of food insecurity. Our findings speak to individual and family responses to expanded cash assistance in an era in which cash welfare is at historically low levels, is time limited, and imposes work requirements.

**9. Title: Defining and Assessing the Value of Canonical Mixed Methods Research Designs in Public Policy and Public Administration**

**Authors: Chelsea Richwine, Qian Eric Luo, Zoë Thorkildsen, Nicholas J. Chong, Rebecca Morris, Burt S. Barnow, Sanjay K. Pandey**

**Abstract:** Mixed methods research (MMR) designs are well suited for answering policy-relevant questions, yet they remain underutilized in public policy and public administration scholarship. To provide a deeper understanding of the effective use of such designs, this article examines the prevalence of MMR in public policy and public administration journals, drawing a key distinction between “canonical” and “non-canonical” MMR. Canonical mixed methods studies are characterized by (1) an explicit rationale for using mixed methods (i.e., a clear connection between methodological decisions and research questions), (2) effective integration of qualitative and quantitative strands, and (3) design transparency. We demonstrate the value of a canonical approach in public policy and public administration research by highlighting differences in quality between canonical and non-canonical mixed methods studies. Our findings indicate that a canonical approach to mixed methods research makes positive contributions to methodological quality and knowledge development.

**10. Title: Should Childcare Subsidies Be Universal or Targeted?**

**Authors: Decker, Paul; Kelly, Kevin.**

**Abstract:** Many experts and policymakers agree on the potential benefits of expanding early childhood education and childcare, including improved long-term outcomes for the children in the programs and economic outcomes for their parents. While some argue for universal policies that would provide childcare subsidies to all families, regardless of income, others argue that these subsidies should be targeted so that they are only provided to lower-income households.

**11. Title: An Argument for Universal Preschool and Childcare In The U.S.**

**Authors: Jill E. Yavorsky, Leah Ruppanner**

**Abstract:** Do high childcare costs and low access to Head Start and childcare subsidies limit mothers' employment? Parents face high childcare costs, long enrollment wait-lists and, for many, childcare deserts, low-quality options, and under-resourced facilities (Childcare Aware, 2019; Gould & Cooke, 2015). Although childcare centers have increased in recent decades, "existing capacity in licensed childcare centers only would have accommodated 33 percent of the children in the United States under the age of 6" (Hotz & Wiswall, 2019).

**12. Title: The Case for Targeted Preschool and Childcare Subsidies.**

**Authors:** **David M. Blau**

**Abstract:** The first row shows the cost of adding coverage for children ages 3 and 4 with Family Income (FI) < 2 times FPL not currently served by Head Start or state pre-K. At the Head Start funding level, this would cost $20.5 billion. A program with no income limit but cost sharing that rises smoothly to 100 percent above some income threshold would allow voluntary participation by higher-income families. Rather than impose an arbitrary income cutoff for eligibility, higher income families could be eligible for preschool subsidies with a cost sharing rate that increases with income. This paper addresses the question of whether all children should be eligible for preschool and childcare subsidies or whether subsidies should be targeted to disadvantaged children.

**13. Title: Response to David Blau's Essay.**

**Authors: Jill E. Yavorsky, Leah Ruppanner**

**Abstract:** Middle income families - who neither qualify for subsidies nor have high salaries to outspend costs - are particularly vulnerable to high childcare costs and low-quality provisions (Chaudry & Waldfogel, 2017; Hotz & Wiswall, 2019). We argue here that a means-tested approach is inadequate to: (1) ensure middle-class families' access to affordable high-quality programming; (2) raise the wages of ECEC workers; and (3) facilitate maternal employment across the income distribution. Setting higher wages for child care and home health care workers is long overdue.

**14. Title: Response to Jill Yavorsky and Leah Ruppanner**

**Authors: David M. Blau**

**Abstract:** ECEC as an Income Support Program Yavorsky and Ruppanner argue that "... a universal program would raise the current and future living standards of millions of low-income I and i middle-class families ..." by defraying the burdensome cost of childcare. Maternal Employment Yavorsky and Ruppanner argue that subsidies for ECEC are important to increase employment of mothers of young children. I address several specific points raised by Jill Yavorsky and Leah Ruppanner and then conclude with some general thoughts.

**以下是书评**

**15.** **Title: The Costs of Completion: Student Success in Community College, by Robin G. Isserles, Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2021, 352 pp., $33(US), hardcover.**

**Authors: Daniel Sparks**

**Abstract:** The article reviews the book “The Costs of Completion: Student Success in Community College” by Robin G. Isserles.

**16. Title: Governing Locally: Institutions, Policies, and Implementation in Indian Cities, by Babu Jacob and Suraj Jacob, Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press, 2022, 318 pp., $110, hardcover.**

**Authors: Tanu Kumar**

**Abstract:** The article reviews the book “Governing Locally: Institutions, Policies, and Implementation in Indian Cities” by Babu Jacob and Suraj Jacob.