

SPEAAdvance

*News from the Indiana University Bloomington
School of Public and Environmental Affairs*

AUGUST 2017 • V2 N3



INSIDE

fresh faces ...
IUB SPEA welcomes new faculty members this fall | [inside cover](#)

asked & answered:
highlights of faculty research and outreach | [page 1](#)

notable:
around the school | [page 10](#)

boldface names | [page 16](#)

photo finish | [page 17](#)

Advancing Knowledge for the Greater Good



fresh Faces

SPEA IUB PRESENTS OUR MOST RECENT FACULTY APPOINTMENTS – FALL 2017



Alexander Alexeev
*Lecturer, IUB
Ph.D., Indiana
University, 2010,
and Mechnikov
Odessa State
University
(Ukraine), 1996*

Focus:
Quantitative
policy analysis,
risk and security
modelling,
benefit-cost
analysis, and
environmental
economics
along with
data analysis
and statistical
modeling.



Keith B. Belton
*Director,
Manufacturing
Policy Initiative,
IUB
Ph.D., Public
Policy, George
Washington
University, 1998*

Focus: Public
policies
affecting the
competitiveness
of the U.S.
manufacturing
sector;
environment,
health, and
safety policy;
regulatory
reform; cost-
benefit analysis;
and the chemical
manufacturing
industry.



Yuan Daniel Cheng
*Visiting
Assistant
Professor, IUB
Ph.D. in Public
Affairs, Indiana
University, 2017*

Focus: A range
of theoretical
and managerial
questions lying
at the nexus
of polycentric
governance,
government-
nonprofit
relationships,
coproduction,
and the
distributional
and performance
implications of
cross-sectoral
collaboration,
often with a
substantive
focus on urban
sustainability.



Andrew Cloran
*Visiting
Assistant
Professor, IUB
Ph.D., Joint
Program in
Public Policy,
Indiana
University, 2017*

Focus: Public
policy, public
management,
and American
politics; federal
advisory
committees,
especially on the
topics of interest
representation
and political
support from
elected officials.



Kand McQueen
*Senior Lecturer,
IUB
Ph.D.,
Educational
Psychology,
Indiana
University, 2008*

Focus: Inquiry
methodology,
instrument
development
and statistics,
along with a
primary interest
concerning
atypically
gendered
populations,
which
include both
transgendered
and intersexed
individuals.



Avram Primack
*Visiting
Lecturer,
IUB, Ph.D.,
Environmental
Science, Indiana
University, 1999*

Focus: Using
geographic
information
systems (GIS)
to create large
datasets for
analytical
use; land use
management
and human
impact analysis
using GIS and
remote sensing;
documenting
biodiversity
using GIS; and
estimating
the impacts of
climate change
on vegetation
using hydrologic
modeling.

asked&answered

HIGHLIGHTS OF FACULTY RESEARCH AND OUTREACH

SPEA research finds limiting access to fast-food restaurants unlikely to reduce obesity

Living near fast-food restaurants and supermarkets has little impact on an individual's body mass index (BMI) according to new SPEA research.

The researchers, including SPEA's Coady Wing, used results from the largest national study ever conducted of the connection between residential environments and BMI.

"Fast food is generally not good for you and supermarkets do sell healthy food, but our results suggest blocking the opening of a new fast food restaurant or subsidizing a local supermarket will do little to reduce obesity," Wing said.

The key findings and the policy implications:

- Changes in the availability of fast food restaurants and supermarkets near a person's home are not associated with reductions in BMI.
- There is no evidence that relationships between BMI and food outlets is different in neighborhoods with higher poverty levels.

- Public policies that are designed to reduce the number of fast food restaurants and increase the number of supermarkets are unlikely to reduce obesity, although such policies may make it easier for people to access healthy foods.

The research team based its findings on the Weight and Veterans' Environments Study, a comprehensive database stretching from 2009-2014 and covering 1.7 million veterans living in 382 metropolitan areas. The researchers could assess how BMI changed with each veteran and match it with the

locations of fast-food outlets and supercenters such as Target and Walmart stores.

The researchers calculated BMI by using height and weight measurements taken when the veterans visited a doctor, nurse practitioner, or other provider. They added up the number of chain fast-food restaurants, supermarkets, and other food outlets within one mile and three miles of the person's residence. With that information, the researchers could track BMI changes, even when a person moved from one area to another or when a fast-food or other outlet opened or closed. Previous research on this topic has been based on snapshots in time



Coady Wing

– known as cross-sectional data – and had suggested a link between food outlet access and BMI. “We couldn’t find evidence to support policies based on that presumed link,” Wing said. “Strategies like the healthy food financing initiatives some cities are pursuing could have benefits, for example reducing the saturation of unhealthy food sources in impoverished neighborhoods. But those policies alone aren’t likely to lead to healthier BMI.”

An article summarizing the research and findings, **“Geographic Accessibility of Food Outlets Not Associated With Body Mass Index Change Among Veterans, 2009-2014,”** was published by the peer-reviewed journal *Health Affairs* in its August, 2017 edition.

In addition to Wing, the research team included Shannon Zenk, Elizabeth Tarlov, Kelly Jones, and Lisa Powell of the University of Illinois at Chicago, Stephen Matthews of Penn State University, and Hao Tong, a data analyst at the Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital.

Bike tour that includes SPEA researcher results in new understanding of opinions on Obamacare

A SPEA health economist was part of a cross-country bicycle tour aimed at learning why many rural Americans are opposed to Obamacare.

Alex Hollingsworth joined two University of Arizona physicians and a medical student on the ride. The group wore jerseys that said “Talk to me about Obamacare.”

The goal of gathering this information is to help prepare future physicians to discuss health policy issues with patients.

“Our patients seek, and deserve, answers that extend beyond their



Alex Hollingsworth

symptoms,” the researchers wrote. “We must be better able to answer questions about the system in which we play a role.”

The research team stopped in small-town cafes and other gathering spots and conducted more than 100 interviews to learn more than telephone surveys have so far revealed about the underlying reasons for opposition to the Affordable Care Act -- the ACA, also known as “Obamacare”.

Hollingsworth rode a section of the tour through northern Ohio. “It’s certainly an unusual way to conduct academic research, but it was effective,” he said. “We told the people we met that we were on a listening tour and took great care not to criticize their views or correct misinformation.”

The majority of the views were negative and centered on these themes:

- The ACA has increased the cost of health insurance.
- Government should not tell people what to do.
- Responsibility for ACA problems is diffuse, and blame falls on insurance companies, politicians and then president Obama.

- The ACA should not pay for other people’s problems.

“Our informants’ voices were loud and clear,” the researchers noted in an article on the tour. “They conveyed a strikingly similar negative sentiment across the geographic breadth of the United States: The ACA is seriously flawed. Rather than having any concrete ideas as to how to fix it, however, many informants resorted to blaming others: those who created the ACA and those who benefit from its implementation. This blaming was accompanied by a palpable anger.”

Quotes from some of the informants underscore that anger.

“We don’t want the government in health care,” said a 68-year-old South Dakota man. “The government shouldn’t take care of you womb to tomb. There isn’t enough money in the budget.”

A Montana man said Obamacare encourages people to take advantage of the system: “People should go out and get an education and get a job where they are covered by insurance.”

The researchers said they were surprised at the bitterness and anger directed at the government and others.

With Hollingsworth on the tour were physicians Paul Gordon and Eve

Shapiro and medical student Laurel Gray, all of the University of Arizona. James Dalen, dean emeritus at the University of Arizona College of Medicine, is also a co-author on the project.

Their article, “**Opposition to Obamacare: A Closer Look**,” was published in the April 2017 edition of the journal *Academic Medicine*, a publication of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

SPEA expert outlines steps NCAA should take to reduce sexual violence by athletes

The NCAA should enact rules aimed at reducing sexual assaults by athletes while more equitably punishing the perpetrators and their universities, according to a newly published article by a SPEA expert.

Jayma Meyer is a civil rights lawyer, a former nationally competitive swimmer and a member of the SPEA faculty.

In an article in the *Syracuse Law Review*, “**It’s on the NCAA: A playbook for eliminating sexual assault**,” Meyer describes what she sees as a crisis in intercollegiate athletics: “We know right now that the problem is real. Athletes engage in acts of sexual violence too frequently and athletic departments mishandle those situations too frequently.”

Indiana University Athletics, acting on its own, adopted a policy in April 2017 that disqualifies any prospective student-athlete from participating in any intercollegiate activities or receiving athletically related financial aid if they have been convicted of or pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony involving sexual violence, or if they have been disciplined by a school through a formal institutional process for sexual violence. The policy is considered to be unique among individual NCAA member schools.

While noting a lack of hard data on the extent of sexually violent athletes, Meyer says most college athletes deal smoothly with their unique circumstances and the overwhelming majority are not more prone to misconduct than other students. But she points to an explosion in the media of high-profile incidents involving athletes and studies that show as many as one in four college women are victims of sexual violence. In the wrong setting, the ingredients that can cause trouble are present:

- Subcultures that see athletes as above the law.
- Coaches, donors, and administrators who intercede with investigations.
- Aggressive behavior on the field that translates into aggressive behavior off the field.
- Attitudes by some athletes that they are special, entitled and not subject to college norms as a result of receiving special perks and benefits as “stars.”

Efforts to address the problem are handicapped by a welter of federal and state laws and campus guidelines. Meyer suggests that the

NCAA is in the perfect position to better and more uniformly address the problem and proposes it enact rules that would have comparable consequences for violations as those that govern its other eligibility rules. Among those new rules would be these provisions:

- Prospective athletes must disclose a criminal history regarding acts of sexual violence, including any current investigations. Plus, the NCAA would conduct criminal background checks on prospective athletes. There would be a presumption of ineligibility of recruits found guilty by the criminal justice system of an act of sexual violence at any time since they were 16 years old. The NCAA could grant waivers like it does now in other eligibility circumstances.
- Transfer records must disclose an ongoing investigation of sexual violence or an arrest of the athlete seeking to transfer.
- Schools must temporarily suspend from all team activities athletes who are arrested or plausibly accused of sexual assault.



Jayma Meyer

- Current athletes found guilty of sexual violence by a court or responsible by a university Title IX office must be banned from competition.
- Schools and athletic departments must cooperate with police and not interfere in investigations.

Meyer concludes the NCAA should establish an independent office specifically to address the sexual assault crisis. It would evaluate requests for waivers, collect data and analyze precisely the extent of the problem. The office also would be charged with confirming that its rules treat all people fairly and that no sub-groups are discriminated against. She suggests funding could come from revenues associated with the March Madness basketball tournament and the College Football Playoffs.

“By implementing these rules, the NCAA can make a significant impact immediately,” Meyer writes. “It is unquestionably the best-placed institution to bring a consistent, fair and informed solution to bear on this problem nationally.”

Banned flame retardants still pass through umbilical cord from mother to baby, SPEA research finds

Trace amounts of flame retardants, banned in the U.S. for more than a decade, are still being passed through umbilical cord blood from mothers to their babies, according to new SPEA research. The chemicals are linked to health concerns including hormone disruption and low birth weight.

PBDEs, or polybrominated diphenyl ethers, were commonly used flame retardants in building materials, electronics and textiles until they were banned in 2004. The chemicals leach into the environment,

where they persist and are found today in virtually every population worldwide.

The research, conducted by a team of scientists including SPEA’s **Amina Salamova**, is believed to be among the few in the U.S. to detect the presence of PBDEs in samples drawn from matched mother-infant umbilical cord blood.

“What is especially concerning is that we found consistently higher levels of PBDEs in the infant of each mother-infant pair, suggesting the babies have higher circulating concentrations of these potentially neurotoxic and endocrine-disrupting chemicals compared with their mothers,” Salamova said.

The researchers found especially high levels of the chemical BDE-47 in infant blood. That’s consistent with other studies and could be the result of its use until 2004 by manufacturers of sofas, mattresses, and other foam-filled household products that are still in many homes today.

The samples were drawn from 10 mother-infant pairs at the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Knoxville. An additional tube of blood was drawn from the mothers once they were in active labor. At delivery, an additional tube of cord blood was obtained.

The scientists found the PBDEs in the blood serum, the clear liquid that can be separated from clotted blood. Although this work did not determine whether the babies exposed to the chemicals have been harmed, the research group emphasized the importance of developing such research.

“Long-term follow-up studies of newborns are essential to determine if there are differences in health based on PBDE levels,” Salamova said. “These findings underscore the importance of families reducing the sources of dangerous flame retardants in their homes because, over time, what’s in a house can end up in a mother’s body.”

The findings are detailed in an article, “**Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (flame retardants) in mother-infant pairs in the Southeastern U.S.**,” published by the peer-reviewed *International Journal of Environmental Health Research*.

The research team included Salamova from Indiana University and Paul Terry, Craig Towers, and Jiangang Chen of the University of Tennessee; Angela Peverly of Eureka College in Illinois; and Liang-Ying Liu of Jinan University in China. Peverly and Liu completed their post-doctoral studies at IU.



Amina Salamova

Flight delay? Lost luggage? Don't blame airline mergers, SPEA research shows

It's often said that airline mergers lead to more headaches for travelers, including more flight delays, late arrivals and missed connections. But an analysis of 15 years of U.S. Department of Transportation statistics found that airline consolidation has had little negative impact on on-time performance.

In fact, two Indiana University researchers found evidence that mergers lead to long-term improvements, likely due to improved efficiencies. The research is in the June 2017 *Journal of Industrial Economics*.

The authors of the study are SPEA's **Daniel Simon** and Jeffrey T. Prince, chair and professor of business economics and the Harold A. Poling Chair of Strategic Management in the IU Kelley School of Business.

Their paper is among the first to look at quality responses to airline mergers and is one of just a few papers that analyze quality responses to mergers of any kind. Prior research has mainly focused on the price effects of mergers.

"While we find some limited evidence of on-time performance worsening in the two years immediately following a merger, we find no evidence of on-time performance worsening in the long run," Prince and Simon wrote. "In many cases, we find evidence that on-time performance improves in the long run, and suggestive evidence that it is most pronounced on routes where both merging airlines operated pre-merger."

The IU professors analyzed on-time performance for five major airline mergers since 2000, including American Airlines' acquisition of Trans World Airlines in 2001; America West's acquisition of U.S. Airways in 2005; Delta Airlines'



Daniel Simon

merger with Northwest Airlines in 2008; United Airlines' merger with Continental Airlines in 2010; and Southwest Airlines' acquisition of Airtran Airways in 2011.

Prince and Simon used three years of data prior to each merger and then up to five years of data afterward. To create a control group, they looked at on-time performance for the merging carriers' rivals, which enabled them to better identify the impact of mergers on airline service quality. Due to the immense size of their dataset, they focused on activity on the 10th, 15th and 20th of each month.

"While travel time is little changed in the first two years following a merger, it falls by about one to two minutes (1 percent) in the following three to five years," they wrote. "None of the results provide any evidence for the conventional wisdom that mergers worsen on-time performance."

"Further analysis reveals that we find the biggest improvement in on-time performance in the long-run, post-merger period on some of the routes where we would expect merger effects to be most pronounced -- routes that both carriers served prior to merging," they said. "These routes offer the greatest opportunities for efficiencies, including consolidation

of operations on the ground and in the air, and the internalization of congestion externalities."

Their study found no evidence that rival air carriers' on-time performance was negatively affected by the presence of an airline that had recently merged, while providing some tentative evidence that improvements in efficiency at merged airlines may also be largely matched by competitors on routes that the merging carriers previously served.

While the primary focus of the research was mergers and on-time performance, the researchers also looked at other measures of quality, such as flight cancellations, baggage handling and customer complaints. They found:

- No evidence that merging carriers increase (or reduce) cancellations after the merger.
- No evidence that merging airlines reduce (or increase) the number of flights.
- In the short run, lost and mishandled baggage did increase after mergers but then returned to levels reported before the consolidation.
- Customer complaints increased significantly in the

short run but again dropped to pre-merger levels.

Critics and regulators have questioned whether consolidating operations affect service and whether the merged airline exploits its market power by reducing its investments in quality.

“In this case, however, the larger combined pool of resources may provide flexibility that enhances service quality,” Prince and Simon said. “More available ground crews and gate agents, more landing spots and larger numbers of planes at an airport can provide increased flexibility to readjust resources in response to delays and equipment failures.

“Overall, our findings suggest that airline mergers do not harm, and may ultimately benefit, consumers via enhanced service quality in the form of on-time performance, particularly a few years after the merger,” they added. “Of course, a full welfare assessment must consider price changes as well as changes in all other quality dimensions, but for at least those quality dimensions we examine in our analysis, there does not appear to be any evidence of any notable worsening.”

The professors used DOT Bureau of Transportation Statistics flight-level data on 26 U.S. carriers’ on-time performance from 1998 to 2013. They limited their sample to 3,917 nonstop routes. Nine of the 10 carriers that merged made up the largest carriers in their sample.

Why a national carbon tax is smart policy: SPEA dean outlines benefits in new book

Political conservatives may be wary of a national carbon tax, but SPEA Dean **John D. Graham** contends there are several good reasons for Congress and the president to adopt the policy.



John D. Graham

Graham outlines the case for the tax as a contributor to a new book, ***Carbon Tax Policy: A Conservative Dialogue on Pro-Growth Opportunities***. It was published by the Alliance for Market Solutions, an organization urging policymakers to consider what it calls pro-growth, conservative legislation that advances clean energy and reduces carbon pollution.

Graham, an expert in energy policy and administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the George W. Bush administration, offers three primary arguments in favor of the national carbon tax:

- The lack of a national tax invites state and local governments to adopt their own taxes, creating a patchwork of differing policies and forcing businesses to pay different amounts for their CO₂ emissions in different regions of the countries. “That would undermine the efficiency advantages of the national approach and create uncertainty for investors in numerous sectors of the economy,” Graham writes.
- A national tax would reduce what Graham describes as the “regulatory seesaw”

that results from changing presidential administrations. He notes the stark differences in carbon regulation between the Bush, Obama and Trump administrations. The regulatory uncertainty puts a burden on businesses as they make long-term planning and investment decisions.

- Other regulations could be repealed or reconsidered if a national tax was adopted. Those could include the EPA’s Clean Power Plan and the CAFE standards for fuel economy. Additionally, there is a potential cost savings as green energy subsidies could be eliminated. “A properly designed carbon tax pegged at the external social cost of carbon emissions would induce businesses to take the right steps without the need for other regulations,” Graham writes.

Even as some regulations are removed from the books, other policies need to be maintained, Graham adds. That would include funding for research and development of new technologies such as carbon capture and storage systems. A carbon tax could result in a gap between the

demand for cleaner technologies and the know-how that produces new systems and materials.

Other contributors to the book include Kristen Soltis Anderson, co-founder of the research firm Echelon Insights; Robert Carroll, a former high-ranking Treasury Department official in the George W. Bush administration; Aparna Mathur, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute; Phillip Swagel of the University of Maryland; and Alan Viard, tax policy expert at the American Enterprise Institute and a former senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank.

In addition to contributing to the book, Graham is a member of the Alliance for Market Solutions Board of Advisors.

How does water get to homes, and what happens after it leaves? Hint: It isn't magic

New SPEA research shows many Americans don't know how clean water gets to their homes and especially what happens after wastewater is flushed away, knowledge that is vital in confronting challenges including droughts and failing infrastructure that can lead to contamination.

The researchers asked about 500 university students to draw diagrams illustrating how water reaches the sink and how it is returned to the natural environment. Twenty-nine percent of the participants didn't draw a water treatment plant and 64 percent did not draw a wastewater treatment plan.

"Climate change will increase the competition for water and the risks to the supply," said SPEA's **Shahzeen Attari**. "Water infrastructure is increasingly fragile. It's going to take political will and public support to respond to new and old



risks, and we may not support the adaptation strategies we need if we take our water systems for granted. Whether it's in schools or through other means, public environmental education must address these gaps."

Attari and former SPEA graduate students Kelsey Poinatte-Jones and Kelsey Hinton conducted the project in two stages. First, they asked experts to draw a model of a water system. A simplified version of that model is shown in Figure 1.

Then, the researchers asked the students this question:

"Please draw a diagram illustrating your understanding of the processes by which clean water reaches the tap in the average home in the United States. Please draw how water reaches the home from its original source(s) and is then returned to the natural environment.

Show all the processes that the water goes through."

Only 7 percent of the participants had a nearly accurate understanding, but the "magic" vision illustrated in Figure 2 was also common.

The lack of knowledge isn't an indication the students don't care. More than one in three said they think of water quantity at least daily or weekly. Their top three concerns are cleanliness, a limited supply or infrastructure failures that contaminate the water.

"Drinking water is the most essential among all resources," Poinatte-Jones said. "Most people expect to have immediate access to safe water, but the complex system that makes that possible is hidden from view."

"Given all the risks now that are related to water, it's critically

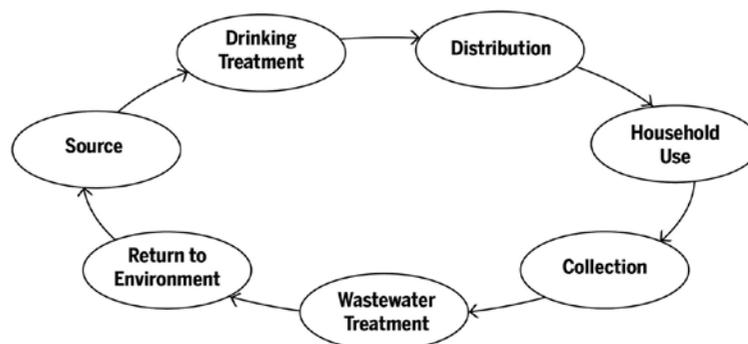


Figure 1. Model of a water system drawn by experts. An accessible description of this figure is available online.

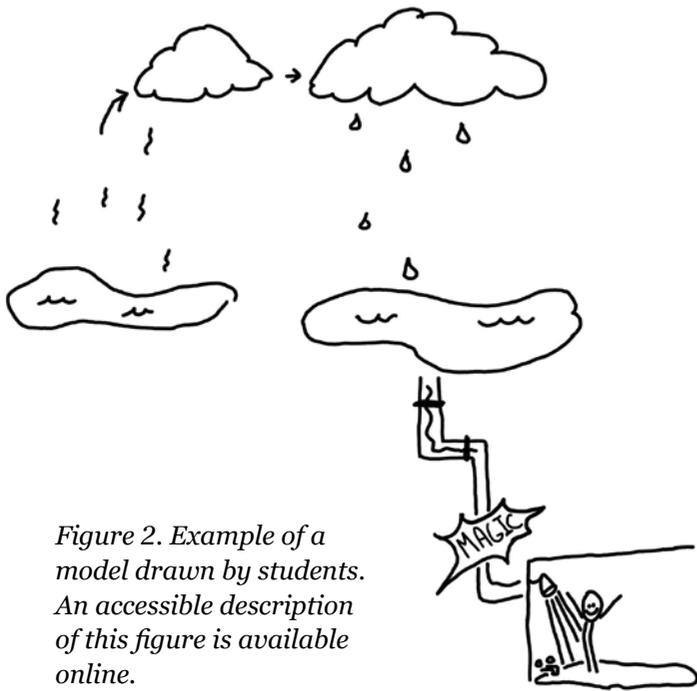


Figure 2. Example of a model drawn by students. An accessible description of this figure is available online.

important that Americans can make informed decisions about water supplies, policies and management,” Hinton said. “Our study suggests we’re not ready to do that.”

An article summarizing the research and the findings, “**Perceptions of water systems**,” was published in the May 2017 edition of the peer-reviewed journal *Judgment and Decision Making*.

Medicaid expansion under Obamacare can reduce government costs for Supplemental Security Income

Expanded Medicaid eligibility under one part of the Affordable Care Act results in a cost savings for the federal government, according to new SPEA research. The finding is significant because it indicates that an effort by Congress to save money by trimming Medicaid spending may actually drive up costs in another part of the budget.

As residents of 32 states sign up for Medicaid benefits expanded under the act, known as the ACA or Obamacare, some of those residents

are dropping off the rolls of the more costly Supplemental Security Income program for the disabled poor, the team of researchers discovered.

“With Congress studying a variety of Medicaid reform proposals, it’s important to understand the spillover effects from program to program,” said SPEA health economist **Kosali Simon**. “Reduced reliance on SSI

generates savings at the federal and state levels because, for people who are on Medicaid but not SSI, the government covers only health care costs and doesn’t disburse other cash benefits.”

In 2014, the ACA made low-income nonelderly adults, especially those without dependent children age 18 and under, eligible for Medicaid without requiring them to obtain disabled status through the SSI program. SSI participation has dropped by about 3 percent in those states with expanded Medicaid.

Under the Medicaid expansion, participants receive health care services comparable to SSI but get them regardless of disability status and without an asset test, and they can have a higher income. One possible benefit is increased employment by Americans with disabilities because they don’t fear that taking a job will mean losing medical coverage, Simon said.

Simon, along with Aparna Soni of the Kelley School of Business at IU, Marguerite Burns of the University of Wisconsin and Laura Dague of Texas A&M University, reached their conclusions after studying data from the Social Security Administration and the Census Bureau. An article about their findings, “*Medicaid Expansion and State Trends in Supplemental Security Income Program Participation*,” is published in the August 2017 issue of the peer-reviewed journal *Health Affairs*.

The overlap between government programs that serve the sick and the poor is confusing, Simon said. “It’s important for policymakers to understand how people behave when programs change,” she said. “We hope this research is a step in that direction.”



Kosali Simon

Raising the minimum wage would reduce child neglect cases

Raising the minimum wage by \$1 per hour would result in a substantial decrease in the number of reported cases of child neglect, according to a new study co-authored by a SPEA Indiana University researcher. Congress is considering increases to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour, and several state and city governments have enacted or are considering minimum wages higher than the federal rate. A \$1 increase would result in 9,700 (9.6 percent) fewer reported cases of child neglect annually as well as a likely decrease in cases of physical abuse, said **Lindsey Rose Bullinger**.

“Money matters,” Bullinger said. “When caregivers have more disposable income, they’re better able to provide a child’s basic needs such as clothing, food, medical care and a safe home. Policies that increase the income of the working poor can improve children’s welfare, especially younger children, quite substantially.”

Bullinger and co-researcher Kerri Raissian of the University of Connecticut reached their conclusions by analyzing nine years of child maltreatment reports from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. More than 30 states had minimum wages exceeding the federal requirement by an average of \$1 during the study period, allowing the researchers to track changes in the number of reports to child protective service agencies with increases in the minimum wage.

The substantial decrease in child neglect cases is concentrated among toddlers and school-age children, but changes in the minimum wage had little impact on reports of neglect of teenagers. The researchers found no variation based on a child’s race. One measure before Congress would increase the wage from \$7.25 to \$10.10, and several cities are looking at wages as high as \$15.



Lindsey Bullinger

“We can’t say for sure that there would be even fewer cases of child maltreatment if hourly pay were that high, but our findings point in that direction,” Bullinger said.

Most research on the minimum wage has focused on its effects on the economy and poverty. Too often, policymakers have overlooked the impact on human health and well-being, Bullinger said. She directed a previous research project that found that increases in the minimum wage resulted in a drop-off in teen births. Bullinger and Raissian’s complete findings were published in the peer-reviewed article “**Money matters: Does the minimum wage affect child maltreatment rates?**” in the journal *Children and Youth Services Review*.

IU trustees approve new SPEA graduate degree

The Indiana University Board of Trustees has approved a new graduate degree at SPEA – a Master of Environmental Sustainability.

The one-year master’s leverages the school’s strengths in environmental science and management to provide a shorter and less costly path to a master’s degree in the field compared to other similar programs.

The degree will position graduates to enter some of the fastest growing fields in sustainability, such as environmental protection, municipal sustainability, water resource management, and natural resources conservation and restoration.

Notable

AROUND THE SCHOOL

Thomas Stucky named to SPEA leadership position at IUPUI

SPEA Dean John D. Graham has announced new leadership at the school's Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis campus. Professor **Thomas D. Stucky**, who has been with SPEA at IUPUI since 2004, has been tapped as the executive associate dean beginning July 1.

Stucky replaces Lilliard Richardson, who has completed his five-year term in the role. Richardson will be taking a research leave in the IU Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health and serving as a faculty fellow in the Center for Health Policy before returning to the SPEA faculty as a full-time policy studies professor.

Suzann Lupton, who came to the SPEA at IUPUI public affairs faculty in 2010, is joining Stucky in the leadership transition as assistant dean. A former attorney with Baker & Daniels, Lupton will be responsible for a variety of areas, including public affairs education, diversity promotion and student services.

During Richardson's tenure, SPEA experienced a 23 percent increase in its undergraduate student body, including a 44 percent increase in underrepresented minorities. Additionally, its graduate program jumped 18 spots in the latest *U.S. News & World Report* rankings,



Thomas Stucky



Suzanne Lupton

placing 41st among the nation's top public affairs schools. The school's nonprofit management program was ranked fourth nationally, and its environmental policy and management program enjoyed its first national ranking at 13th.

"Lilliard has positioned the school for future success, and we're extremely grateful for the role he's played in elevating SPEA's profile in Indianapolis," Graham said. "I know that Tom is looking forward to the challenges ahead, and I'm confident he'll continue to shape the school in a way that's adaptable to the ever-changing education landscape of the 21st century."

Stucky has served in a number of administrative roles with the school during the past decade. He was the director of SPEA's criminal justice and public safety programs for six years and has most recently served as the director of faculty development.

"The school is in a position of strength," said Stucky, who holds a doctorate in sociology from the University of Iowa. "We've had a number of years of really productive activity. We have excellent faculty and staff, and I think we'll continue to see leaps forward in the coming years."

Stucky says the school's core strengths, including that of community engagement, are vital in developing graduates who will leave the campus environment and help create sustainable communities.

"SPEA's mission really aligns very closely with IUPUI's mission of civic engagement and producing high-quality research," Stucky said. "SPEA has always had a tradition of having professors who are engaged in the community, and that then transfers to the classroom."

"We've always been centrally involved in community-based learning activities on campus," he added. "As an urban-serving university, we're serving our central mission by continuing to make it a top priority within the learning environment."

Lupton praised the role of SPEA's core staff in engaging students in academic and personal growth opportunities and said she is looking forward to working with them more closely in her new role.

"Every day, I applaud their dedicated efforts to help our students," Lupton said. "We could not carry out our community-service mission without them. We give our students the opportunity and skills they need to build stronger communities as well as better lives for themselves and their families. But none of the good work that happens in the classroom would take place without them."

Distinguished Professor James Perry receives Gaus Award

Distinguished SPEA Professor Emeritus **James L. Perry** has been selected as the 2017 recipient of the American Political Science Association's (APSA) John Gaus Award, one of the highest honors in his field.

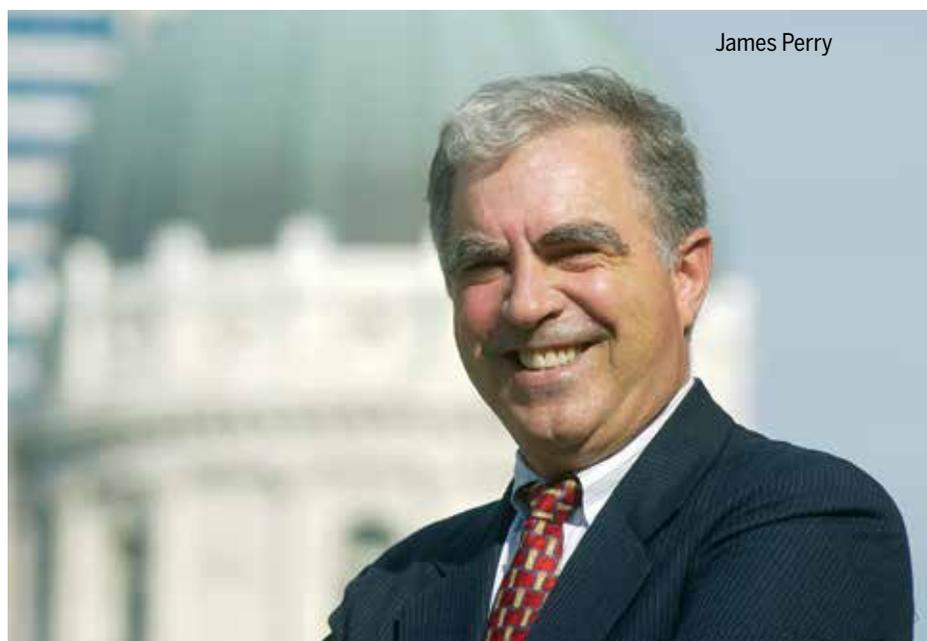
The Gaus Award and Lectureship honors the recipient's lifetime of exemplary scholarship in the joint tradition of political science and

public administration and, more generally, recognizes and encourages scholarship in public administration. The award carries a \$2,000 prize. Perry will deliver the Gaus Lecture at the APSA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. Each award lecture is published in *PS: Political Science & Politics*.

Perry joins a list of the field's leading scholars in receiving the Gaus Award. Instituted in 1992, its other Indiana University honorees are Lynton Caldwell (1996) and Vincent Ostrom (2005).

"This is a tremendous honor for Jim and deserved in every respect," said SPEA Executive Associate Dean Michael McGuire. "In addition to being a dear friend and colleague, Jim has had a remarkable impact on the lives and careers of hundreds of students and on the field of public administration. Governments at every level function more professionally and more effectively because of Jim's pioneering work."

Perry is an internationally recognized leader in public administration and the study of public organization management. He joined SPEA's faculty in 1985 and serves as Distinguished Professor Emeritus and Chancellor's Professor of Public and Environmental Affairs Emeritus. Perry's more than 40 years



James Perry

of scholarship includes expertise in public management, public organizational behavior, government and civil service reform, national and community service, public service motivation, and performance-related pay. Perry has held faculty appointments at Yonsei University, University of California, Irvine, The University of Hong Kong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, and University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Perry is editor-in-chief of *Public Administration Review* and has edited or served on the editorial board for more than 20 leading management, nonprofit and public administration journals. He has authored or edited 10 books and more than 150 articles and book chapters, including the *Handbook of Public Administration*, Third Edition (Jossey-Bass, 2015, co-edited with Robert Christensen). Perry also co-authored the book *Civic Service: What Difference Does It Make?* It earned the 2004 Best Book Award from the Public and Nonprofit Division, Academy of Management.

Perry is the recipient of several other prestigious professional awards including the Yoder-Heneman Award for innovative personnel research from the Society for Human Resource Management; the Charles H. Levine Memorial Award for Excellence in Public Administration and the Distinguished Research Award, both given jointly by the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) and the Network of Schools of Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration; the Dwight Waldo Award for career contributions to the professional literature of public administration from ASPA; and the H. George Frederickson Award for career contributions to public management from the Public Management Research Association.

The namesake of the Gaus Award is John Merriman Gaus, one of the founding fathers of the field of public administration. Gaus (1894-1969) was Professor of Public

Administration at the University of Wisconsin and at Harvard University.

NSF honors SPEA's Adam Ward

The National Science Foundation has awarded a Faculty Early Career Development Award to SPEA's **Adam Ward**, who will use the grant to study the dynamics of river pollution.

The award, also known as the NSF CAREER Award, is among the most prestigious given to early-career faculty. Recipients have the potential to serve as academic role models in research and education and to lead advances in their departments or organizations. The grants are intended to support activities that build a foundation for a lifetime in academics.

"NSF early-career grants are among the most competitive research awards available to scientists launching their independent research careers," said IU Vice President for Research Fred H. Cate. "Recipients are widely recognized as leaders charting new paths in their respective fields.

Ward, an assistant professor in SPEA's hydrology and water resources section, was awarded \$717,000

for research that will advance the understanding of hydrologic exchange processes in river corridors.

The project started July 1, 2017. It will use a perspective that considers elements of a river corridor – surface water, sediments, floodplains, riverbanks, slopes, nearby aquifers, and areas where groundwater and surface water mix – as a continuum and examines how water, energy and materials are exchanged within the system.

Results of the research will improve the ability to predict the transport and fate of contaminants in river corridors, enabling more effective management of water resources. Research will be integrated with education plans to inspire diverse K-12 and undergraduate students to pursue science careers.

National Science Foundation CAREER Awards were first awarded in 1995 and replaced previous foundation award programs for early-career researchers. The program embodies the foundation's commitment to supporting the integration of research and education, and recipients are required to incorporate teaching, learning and dissemination of knowledge into their projects.



Adam Ward

SPEA student honored by Pat Tillman Foundation for military service and scholarship

Some Indiana University students have had their sights set on studying here for as long as they can remember. For **Alicia Jacquet-Morrison**, it all came down to a Google search.

“I found IU because I Googled ‘what is the best environmental policy program in the country,’ and IU is it,” Jacquet-Morrison said. “The dual-degree program at SPEA is giving me a world-class education in public administration, in addition to emphasizing real technical and science skills.”

Jacquet-Morrison and fellow student veteran Rick Shore have been recognized for putting their scholarship and life experiences to work. Both were honored as 2017 Tillman Military Scholars, a class of scholars from across the country awarded a total of \$1.1 million in scholarships. The Tillman Military Scholarship, supported by the Pat Tillman Foundation, recognizes the service, leadership and academic excellence of U.S. service members, veterans and military spouses.

Though this is the fourth year in a row that IU students have received the honor, both Jacquet-Morrison and Shore are unique among IU’s honorees. Jacquet-Morrison is the first woman from IU to be recognized, and Shore is the first student from the IU School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences.

John Summerlot, director of Veterans Support Services at IU, said the Tillman Foundation is a natural partner for IU, which has a long history of both military service and alumni working toward the greater good.

“We are very proud to have both Alicia and Rick recognized for their continued service,” Summerlot said. “The opportunity to contact a student



Alicia Jacquet-Morrison

to tell them they have been selected as a Tillman Scholar is one of the real highlights of my job. I know how much time and effort they have put into the application and interview process on top of their regular school work.”

Jacquet-Morrison, a U.S. Army veteran, joined the military following the Sept. 11 attacks. During her service, she was stationed in Afghanistan, South Sudan and Jordan. She currently serves in the Army Reserves while pursuing a Master of Public Affairs and a Master of Science degree in Environmental Science with a concentration in water management at SPEA.

Her active-duty service led her to pursue education in policy, with a goal of working internationally to help ensure access to clean water. “I reflected a lot on my deployment and tried hard to understand connections between conflict and its proximate and ultimate causes,” Jacquet-Morrison said.

She added that, in her time serving, she was struck by how similar people were across the globe. She said that communities seek the same basic things no matter where they are: clean water, fresh air, freedom to prosper and security for their children.

“Ultimately, the folks in an Afghan village that needs a new well aren’t much different than people suffering from the horrible water situation in Flint, Michigan,” Jacquet-Morrison said. “Pursuing studies and a career in water management made sense to me because it gave me the opportunity to really pursue this passion I have for science and the environment, as well as incorporate experiences I had while I was overseas.”

Jacquet-Morrison’s Tillman Scholarship is supporting her in an internship with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, supporting the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. She was selected as a fellow in the Duke University Program on Global Policy and Governance, and she said she is grateful for the opportunity to watch the implementation of an international agreement.

Jacquet-Morrison’s advice to other veterans pursuing education is that there is no prescribed timeline. “Do what makes you happy for as long as it makes you happy, and when it stops making you happy, go do something else,” she said.

SPEA brought together top scholars for a conference that focused on critical, developing issues. Here's a note from conference organizer David Konisky of SPEA:



This past June, I had the pleasure of hosting the Third Annual Conference on Environmental Politics and Governance at SPEA. This annual meeting showcases innovative scholarship, provides an opportunity for scholars to strengthen their professional networks, and aims to shape future environmental politics



and governance research across the social sciences.

The 2017 conference included 50 scholars from ten countries, working on topics ranging from climate change and air pollution to rulemaking and international institutions. Over the course of the three days of the conference, participants presented research, exchanged ideas for new projects, and discussed directions for the field. We also found plenty of time to explore the IU campus and Bloomington, and to get to know each other better socially.



SPEA was a fitting host for the Environmental Politics and Governance Conference. For more than four decades, SPEA faculty have sought to better understand an increasingly complex and interconnected global society, with a special emphasis on the environment and public affairs. Path-breaking scholars such as Nobel Laureate Elinor Ostrom, Lynton Caldwell, and Evan Ringquist called SPEA home, and my colleagues and I strive to maintain the school's reputation as a leading institution for the study of environmental politics and policy.

2017-2018 at SPEA by the numbers

- #1** new building, the O'Neill Graduate Center, ready for its first full year of service
- #2** new one-year graduate degrees awaiting final approval – Environmental Sustainability and Healthcare Management
- #5** new faculty members
- #104** new residents of our Civic Leaders Living Learning Center
- #196** new graduate students – a diverse and accomplished class
- #2,100** undergraduate students majoring at SPEA including **#110** Direct Admit freshmen with record high test scores and GPAs



Paul H. O'Neill Graduate Center



Dean John D. Graham welcomes SPEA's new graduate students



SPEA's new class of grad students



Residents of SPEA's Civic Leaders Living-Learning Center take the class photo at IU's famed Sample Gates.

boldfaceNames

Claudia Avellaneda was elected to the governing board of the Public Management Research Association. Avellaneda will serve a four-year term. PMRA works to further relations among researchers working in the public policy, public management, nonprofit and governance disciplines in the U.S. and abroad.

Shahzeen Attari, Dan Cole, Burnell Fischer, Brad Fulton, Beth Gazley, Lee Hamilton, Vicky Meretsky, and Sarah Mincey are SPEA participants in the \$55 million Grand Challenge grant involving more than 90 faculty across the Indiana University system. "Prepared for Environmental Change" will help Indiana develop actionable solutions that ready businesses, farmers, communities, and individual Hoosiers for the effects of ongoing environmental change.

David Audretsch published *The Concise Guide to Entrepreneurship, Technology and Innovation* (Edward Elgar Publishing). Audretsch edited the volume with two co-authors. It guide offers an overview on a wide range of topics, including the different types of entrepreneurship and the effects of disruptive technology.

Robert Kravchuk co-authored a chapter in *Law and Economics in Europe and the U.S.: The Legacy of Juergen Backhaus* (Springer International Publishing). With co-authors, Kravchuk wrote "Reforming the Fiscal Constitution: Holding Politicians Accountable Through Greater Transparency."

Joanna Woronkovicz and Doug Noonan earned a \$90,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). It is one of the largest grants the agency has given for research. The grant will support a study of higher education investments (HEIs) in physical and programmatic arts infrastructure in the U.S.

Brad Fulton co-authored the lead chapter in *Religion and Progressive Activism: New Stories about Faith and Politics* (NYU Press). With a co-author, Fulton wrote "Achieving and Leveraging Diversity through Faith-Based Organizing." Drawing on insights from Fulton's national study of community organizing organizations, the authors discuss the declining efficacy of progressive religious voices in public discourse and policy debates.

Seth Freedman co-authored an article in *Annals of Emergency Medicine*: "Impact of the ACA Medicaid Expansion on Emergency Department Visits: Evidence from State-Level Emergency Department Databases." Freedman and co-authors found that states that expanded Medicaid coverage under the ACA saw 2.5 emergency department visits more per 1,000 people after 2014, while the share of emergency department visits by the uninsured decreased by 5.3 percentage points.

Maureen Pirog published two articles. With co-author **Maithreyi Gopalan**, a SPEA Ph.D. candidate, Pirog published "Applying Behavioral Insights in Policy Analysis: Recent Trends in the United States," in *Policy Studies Journal*. With co-author **Haeil Jung**, a former SPEA faculty member now at the University of Korea, Pirog published "Sample Conditions Under Which Bias in IV Estimates Can Be Signed" in the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*.

Monika Herzig is one of the recipients of an Individual Artist Grant from the Indiana Arts Commission. The grant will fund Jazz Girls Day at the Indianapolis Central Library next March. Teenage girls from Marion and surrounding counties will participate in master classes and combo rehearsals culminating in a collaborative performance. Herzig and her ensemble,

The Time Flies, are featured on a newly released limited-edition analog LP produced by White Fir Studios in Germany.

Amanda Rutherford and Claudia Avellaneda published a book they co-edited: *Comparative Public Management: Why National, Environmental, and Organizational Context Matters* (Georgetown University Press) argues that scholars must find a better way to build a more general model of public management.

Vicky Meretsky was named Volunteer of the Year by the Sycamore Land Trust. Meretsky is a member of the Trust's advisory board and its land acquisition committee. The organization works to preserve and protect hardwood forests, rolling hills, wetlands, and family farms in southern Indiana through strategic land conservation and environmental education.

Kirsten Grønbjerg and several SPEA graduates were published in a special edition of *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*. The issue includes an introduction co-authored by Grønbjerg with **Aseem Prakash** (SPEA Ph.D. '97): "Advances in Research on Nonprofit Advocacy and Civic Engagement." Other SPEA authors contributing articles include **Becky Nesbit** (SPEA Ph.D. '08) and **Jodi Benenson** (SPEA MPA '09).

photoFinish



This year's SPEA Connect week brought our online students to campus and face to face with the team from Link Observatory Space Science Institute. Our students spent an intense week learning about the observatory and developing a professional plan to expand the facility's reach, reputation and funding.



The annual Hoosier Debate Camp at SPEA, organized by Indiana Debate and director Brian DeLong, brought dozens of top high school debaters to IU. It was a week of policy debate skill-building punctuated by water balloon battles and other fun.



SPEA graduate students who earned their degrees in 2007 came back to campus for a 10-year reunion. One of the highlights was touring the new O'Neill Graduate Center.



SPEA faculty and staff, including caulk and associate dean for faculty affairs Kirsten Grønberg, volunteered at a Habitat for Humanity build in Bloomington.



SCHOOL OF
**PUBLIC AND
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**
Indiana University

1315 E. Tenth Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-1701

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Bloomington, Indiana
Permit No. 2

Learn more about what's new at SPEA:



@speaiub

@SPEA_DeanGraham



facebook.com/iuspea



instagram.com/iuspea



youtube.com/user/iuspea

See updated research projects and faculty profiles at spea.indiana.edu