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List of Suggested Reviewers or Reviewers Not To Include (optional)

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PD 98-1331 **08/15/11**

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SES - SOCIOLOGY

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888 N Euclid Ave
TUCSON, AZ 85721-0001

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University of Arizona

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University of Arizona

AZ ,857210027 ,US.

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TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT **Organizational Response to Recession and the Consequences for Community Residents**

REQUESTED AMOUNT	PROPOSED DURATION (1-60 MONTHS)	REQUESTED STARTING DATE	SHOW RELATED PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL NO. IF APPLICABLE
$ **150,123**	**17** months	**03/01/12**	

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☐ BEGINNING INVESTIGATOR (GPG I.G.2)
☐ DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES (GPG II.C.1.e)
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☐ EAGER* (GPG II.D.2) ☐ RAPID** (GPG II.D.1)
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☐ HIGH RESOLUTION GRAPHICS/OTHER GRAPHICS WHERE EXACT COLOR REPRESENTATION IS REQUIRED FOR PROPER INTERPRETATION (GPG I.G.1)

PI/PD DEPARTMENT
Sociology

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CO-PI/PD				
CO-PI/PD				
CO-PI/PD				

CERTIFICATION PAGE

Certification for Authorized Organizational Representative or Individual Applicant:

By signing and submitting this proposal, the Authorized Organizational Representative or Individual Applicant is: (1) certifying that statements made herein are true and complete to the best of his/her knowledge; and (2) agreeing to accept the obligation to comply with NSF award terms and conditions if an award is made as a result of this application. Further, the applicant is hereby providing certifications regarding debarment and suspension, drug-free workplace, lobbying activities (see below), responsible conduct of research, nondiscrimination, and flood hazard insurance (when applicable) as set forth in the NSF Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide, Part I: the Grant Proposal Guide (GPG) (NSF 11-1). Willful provision of false information in this application and its supporting documents or in reports required under an ensuing award is a criminal offense (U. S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001).

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In addition, if the applicant institution employs more than fifty persons, by electronically signing the NSF Proposal Cover Sheet, the Authorized Organizational Representative of the applicant institution is certifying that the institution has implemented a written and enforced conflict of interest policy that is consistent with the provisions of the NSF Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide, Part II, Award & Administration Guide (AAG) Chapter IV.A; that to the best of his/her knowledge, all financial disclosures required by that conflict of interest policy have been made; and that all identified conflicts of interest will have been satisfactorily managed, reduced or eliminated prior to the institution's expenditure of any funds under the award, in accordance with the institution's conflict of interest policy. Conflicts which cannot be satisfactorily managed, reduced or eliminated must be disclosed to NSF.

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(If answer "yes", please provide explanation.)

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(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, ''Disclosure of Lobbying Activities,'' in accordance with its instructions.
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Two sections of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 USC §4012a and §4106) bar Federal agencies from giving financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes in any area identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as having special flood hazards unless the:
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AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE	DATE
NAME		

TELEPHONE NUMBER	ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS	FAX NUMBER

* EAGER - EArly-concept Grants for Exploratory Research
** RAPID - Grants for Rapid Response Research

Project Summary

The research questions are: what explains the distribution of organizational resources across communities, what effects did the 'Great Recession' have on organizational closures in neighborhoods, and how did these closures impact residents' health and well being? The latter extends the research on the presence of establishments such as supermarkets, restaurants, parks and recreation facilities and their impact on the health and well being of neighborhood children.

Activities. The strategy is to collect data on the locations of establishments which provided activities for children in 2010 and match them with geo-coded data on establishments which provided activities for children in 2003 and 2008. There were approximately 43,000 such establishments in 2003, 74,000 in 2008; there should be about 70,000 in 2010. The plan is to aggregate establishments at the neighborhood level and explain why some areas 'emptied out' during the recession while others did not. The hypothesis is that departures were dependent upon population loss, a drop in home prices, and the presence of municipalities' business friendly policies. Indicators of community health, e.g., obesity, school absenteeism, diabetes rates, will then be regressed on organizational densities, e.g., recreational facilities, doctors' offices, and supermarkets/convenience stores, to see if organizational closures affected residents' well being. This will give a better understanding of how economic crises impact metropolitan areas, since some neighborhoods were transformed from being populated, lively, organizationally rich communities to being 'organizational deserts' in a matter of twelve months.

Intellectual Merit. The research posits that the effects of neighborhood demographics on residents' health, which other researchers have found, are mediated by changes in the population and housing values which affect organizational densities which, in turn, affect residents' health. The location of supermarkets, convenience stores, fast food restaurants, and full service restaurants affect what residents consume. Parks and recreational facilities enable residents to stay fit. And, doctors' offices are there for regular medical care. Our contribution is to explain why some areas have more of these healthy amenities than others. While Wilson (1987) called for research on this almost twenty-five years ago, no studies have researched the topic on such a broad scale, with longitudinal data to date

In particular the research will examine the roles that local municipalities played in the staying, leaving, or entrance of establishments into and out of neighborhoods. The closure of public parks, libraries, and schools is the result of political decisions. However, municipalities' business friendly policies may have influenced how businesses and nonprofits responded to the crisis. These policies may have resulted in local establishments staying put in neighborhoods even though population and housing values were declining. Alternatively, they may have wooed 'carpetbaggers' to neighborhoods, who, without local ties, left at the first sign of trouble.

Broader Impact. The work has broader significance, because children's access to different types of organizational resources is important for their educational, emotional, and social development, yet not all children have equal access to high quality programs, activities, and opportunities. By focusing on the supply of providers, the goal is to gain a better understanding of nonprofit, for-profit, and government behaviors. With this knowledge policy makers can better motivate providers to locate/stay in under-served areas and to ensure organizationally rich neighborhoods.

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For font size and page formatting specifications, see GPG section II.B.2.

*Proposers may select any numbering mechanism for the proposal. The entire proposal however, must be paginated. Complete both columns only if the proposal is numbered consecutively.

Project Description

Prior Research[1]

Results from Prior NSF Support ["The Markets for Children's Services," SES-0241559 effective March 15, 2003]

In 2003 and 2004 we collected data from a random sample of 1,036 families in the Phoenix-Mesa metropolitan area, surveying households that had children between 5 and 12 years of age. The telephone interviewer chose one child at random and asked the parent/guardian, "tell us all that your child did last Saturday outside the home." Respondents gave us data on what their children did, where they did it, when they did it, who provided the service, and how satisfied they were. The response rate was 55%, and demographics of our respondents closely matched those of families in the metropolitan area.

Using hyper-network sampling methods, the survey generated an unweighted sample of 656 service providers such as YMCA's, congregations, soccer leagues, restaurants, parks, etc. (McPherson, 1982). During 2004 research assistants pored through directories, phone books, and the internet to verify the names and addresses of providers and obtain the phone numbers and names of managers/administrators. We gathered basic information (name, auspice, address) on 599 of the 656 providers.

During 2004-05, we attempted phone interviews with the 351 organizations that provided sports, educational, cultural, religious, entertainment, and social activities to the children, but were successful in only interviewing 185 (for a 52.7% response rate). We asked about the organizations' finances, programs, staff, performance, and clientele. Data from Bun & Bradstreet and the City Directory were used to augment this effort, and to find data on the other types of organizations that the children utilized, e.g., restaurants, department stores, etc. Using these sources we were able to compile size data, e.g., number of employees, in addition to name, auspice, and address for 597 of the 656 (or 91%) organizations the families identified.

To summarize briefly our findings from this phase of the research.

1) Children from lower income families tended not to use service providers of any kind on Saturday and, when they did, families used government providers and engaged in unstructured play. In contrast, children from upper income families tended to use the services of nonprofit providers and were more likely to engage in structured sports activities. Faith based providers were the least commonly used provider and businesses and other households the most, and all three were equally likely to be used by low, middle, and upper income families (Galaskiewicz, Duckles, and Mayorova, 2004; Galaskiewicz, Duckles, Mayorova, Green, and Corral, 2004; Galaskiewicz, Mayorova, Duckles, 2005, 2011).
2) Using data from the 1,036 households in the Phoenix metropolitan area, we found that parents' financial, cultural, and social capital affected whether or not children participated in organized activities, however, only if parents had ties to the organization directly (e.g., either worked there, volunteered, donated, etc.), or the family had lived in the metro area longer, did they evaluate the provider more positively. We also found that the benefits of parental closure (parents knowing the parents of the other children on site) were greater, the riskier the activities of the child (Galaskiewicz, Hobor, and Duckles, 2008)

[1] I would like to thank Daniel Duerr and Scott Savage for help in providing statistics for this section.

3) We also found that nonprofits had greater involvement of parents in the governance and delivery of services than either businesses or government. Furthermore, when nonprofits had more parental involvement, there was less use of formalized procedures to screen personnel and monitor staff, but formalized procedures were more common as parental involvement decreased. In contrast, among businesses and government agencies, more parental involvement led to an increase in formalized procedures to screen personnel and monitor staff. This decreased as parental involvement decreased (Galaskiewicz, Molina, Inouye, Black, Savage, 2007).

Results from Prior NSF Support ["Organizational Demography of Youth Service Providers," SES-0616738 effective September 1, 2006]

The second grant was used to gather information on *all* the providers that were located in the Phoenix metropolitan area in 2003-04. We found 45,671 different establishments, spanning 94 SIC codes (see Table 1) in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale metro area. Choice of these SICs were informed by children's activities gleaned from the 2003 survey. This included 6,391 nonprofits, 2,372 congregations, 979 government providers, 753 schools, and 35,176 for-profits. These data came from a variety of sources, e.g., Dun and Bradstreet, phone books, the IRS Business Master File, websites, and the organizations themselves, and were current for fall, 2003. We also used Google Earth and Mapquest and, when doubts arose, drove up to Phoenix and surveyed facilities in person.

Geo-coding over 45,000 establishments was difficult. ArcMap was only able to instantly locate 85.3% of the addresses, and we felt this was inadequate. We geo-coded the rest interactively. Our efforts resulted in 99.8% of the 45,671 being assigned addresses. We also had to assign SIC codes to government facilities and nonprofits which did not have SIC codes attached and religious denominations to all 2,372 congregations.

To summarize briefly our findings from this phase of the research.

1) We found no correlation between median family income, race, and ethnicity and the number of establishments in Phoenix area zip codes. The only exception was that there were more recreational and sports membership clubs in wealthier areas. But, more importantly, there were fewer facilities in zip codes with a greater percentage of children.
2) Since we knew the zip codes of all our respondents, we modeled the parents/children's choice of activity and venue. We found that the number of churches, movie theatres, and eating establishments in the family's zip code had no effect on the choice of these venues by the children and their parents. However, the more nonprofit and for-profit sports clubs and facilities in a zip code, the more likely the child engaged in organized sports. Also for low income children, the more government facilities or the more cultural organizations in their zip code, the more likely they would use them. However, for middle and upper income children, the number of government or cultural facilities had no effect on their Saturday activities (Galaskiewicz, Inouye, Savage, 2008).

Results from Prior NSF Support ["Organizations and their Impact on the Urban Community," SES-0852641 effective April 1, 2009]

In 2010 graduate and undergrads at the University of Arizona attempted phone interviews with the 599 providers that we identified as providing activities for children on Saturday in 2003. Of the 599 organizations, we were able to determine that 585 had either remained in service,

closed, or moved. We also had planned to do 50 in-person interviews where we would revisit the managers/administrators/owners of 45 establishments that we did in-person interviews with in 2005 and 5 representatives of corporate headquarters (e.g., movie theatre companies) and public bureaucracies (e.g., parks' supervisors) whose branches provide activities for children. This phase of the research will be finished in the fall, 2011.

Finally, we collected data on the 72,824 establishments that provided activities for children in the Phoenix-Metro area in 2008 using the same 94 SIC codes as in 2003. Our goal was to collect data on what providers did (sports, arts/crafts, religious, restaurant, healthcare, entertainment, etc.), their auspice (church, nonprofit, government, business), where they were located (address and zip code), and the number of employees. This proved to be an onerous task, although it is now complete. We instantly geo-coded 85.9%. When we were done geo-coding interactively, we successfully located 99.98% of the establishments.

To summarize briefly the results from this phase of the research:

1) First, we examined factors which influenced the increase or decrease in the number of congregations that located within zip codes between 2003 and 2008. Congregations increased in areas where there was a large number of congregations like themselves (e.g., Catholics, Mormons, Protestants, etc.), however, they also increased in areas where other traditions had a strong presence (especially Protestant congregations). We suggested that congregations, like other service organizations, are attracted to 'hot spots' in the metropolitan area. Thus competition does not drive congregations apart, but rather it seems to bring them together (Galaskiewicz, Savage, Duerr, and Hamar-Martinez. 2010).
2) Second, using zip codes as the units of analysis and controlling for race/ethnicity and median family income, we found that in areas with a greater percentage of children between 5 and 12, there were fewer member sports & recreational clubs, physical fitness centers, amusement and recreational centers (which includes parks), eating places, grocery stores, intermediate care facilities, medical doctors' offices, optometrists, drug stores and dentists offices per 10,000 residents. We also found that the effect of percent children on doctors' offices disappeared once we controlled for the number of hospitals and eating places per 10,000 residents within the zip code. This supports the argument that these establishments locational decisions were influenced more by the organizational resources in the area than population characteristics (Galaskiewicz, Savage, and Duerr, 2011).
3) Third, we examined closure among the 599 panel organizations described above between 2003 and 2010. Nonprofits were more likely to move and for-profits were more likely to close. Surprisingly, government establishments were much more responsive to local market contexts than either nonprofits or for-profits. They were more likely to close if population densities were lower, organizational densities were less, and household growth was less. At the same time, governments were less likely to close in poorer areas and in areas that had a greater percentage of blacks (Galaskiewicz, Savage, Inouye, Duerr, Harmar-Martinez, Monroe, Callahan, and Lansey, 2011).

Objectives for the Period of the Proposed Work and Expected Significance

Thus far we have focused on 1) what children do on Saturdays and how the density of establishments within the neighborhood and their families social, financial, and cultural capital affects what low income children, in particular, do, 2) how for-profits, nonprofits, and

government establishments specialize in different types of activities, are structured differently, and serve different types of children, and 3) how the survival and re-location of establishments varies in response to local demographic conditions, neighborhood infrastructure, and organizational demographics. This research focused on the period from 2003 to 2008.

The current proposal extends this work and will study 1) how establishments in different neighborhoods reacted to the recession of 2008-2010, 2) how local governments' land development policies affected establishments' exits and entries during the period of crisis, and 3) how the reactions of establishments affected the health and well being of local residents. The latter connects our research to the work on the effects of supermarkets, restaurants, and parks and recreation facilities on the health and particularly weight of children. We also examine the roles that local municipalities played in the departure of establishments from neighborhoods. The closure of public parks, libraries, and schools is obviously the result of political decisions. However, we believe that if communities had 'business friendly policies' it may have helped or hindered efforts to keep establishments in their neighborhoods.

Organizational Response to Crisis

Our first task is to understand how establishments at the neighborhood level reacted to economic crisis at the macro level. A financial crisis like the one which occurred in the Phoenix metropolitan area and other Western cities affected all types of establishments. Since residents had less disposable income and wealth, because of unemployment and the drop in housing values, consumer spending dropped and retail suffered. Businesses were also hurt, because investors were hesitant to invest in cities with foreclosures and high unemployment. Also, being in crisis themselves, banks were in no mood to make business loans. Governments' tax revenues were down, because of shrinking business earnings and household incomes as well as less spending on everything which impacted revenues from sales tax. Finally, nonprofits suffered as governments had to cut back on their expenditures (e.g., health care, education, and social services), donors were hard strapped, and the demand for nonprofits' services, especially safety net, went up. Thus a recession threatened the well being all three types of establishments.

The recession though did not affect all neighborhoods and suburbs affected equally. In some areas there was a severe depreciation in housing values due to foreclosures, owners walking away from mortgages, undocumented workers leaving, and the lack of potential buyers. Those areas that were most affected by the exodus of residents and falling housing prices were truly depressed. However, in other areas out-migration was minimal and the decline in housing values was less severe.

Furthermore, while all three sectors were impacted, we suspect that establishments reacted differently to the crisis. In our earlier work we argued that nonprofits, for-profits, and government agencies have different purposes and different institutional moorings (for a review of the differences among the sectors, see Weisbrod, 1998 and Frumkin and Galaskiewicz, 2004). For-profits have little commitment to communities and thus as situations worsen, we expect that they will close or move. In contrast, governments have political obligations that make it difficult for them to close down facilities. In the Phoenix metro area there was considerable discussion of this during the recession, but it does not appear that many closed. Nonprofits are more difficult to predict. As public service organizations and recipients of government funding, they should have a commitment to the community similar to government. Yet, if they are dependent upon fees or dues, they may be vulnerable to changes in demand and leave or close just like for-

profits. We tested these hypotheses with our sample of establishments (Galaskiewicz et al, 2011); now we will test these hypotheses with the population.

Governmental Policies

While market conditions alone should exert considerable pressures on organizations' closings, departures, and stayings, land use and development policies within municipalities could have had an important effect on how neighborhood establishments reacted to the crisis. Logan and Molotch (1987: 58-59) described some of these, e.g., implementation of 'right to work' laws, expenditures on infrastructure such as airfields or ports, low (or no) corporate property taxes, low sales tax, and lenient environmental restrictions to mention just a few. Other factors which can affect both for-profits and nonprofits are efforts to privatize the delivery of public services. This tactic is consistent with public management reforms that stress subsidiarity in service provision and a slowdown in government growth (Hood, 1991).

It is common knowledge that the Phoenix metropolitan area was the poster child for Logan and Molotch's (1987) 'city as a growth machine'. Indeed, during Arizona's growth period, the state's political climate became increasingly conservative. While Dear and Dahmann (2011) discounted the importance of government and public policy in explaining locational decisions in southern California, we suspect that this was not the case in the Phoenix metro area.

We expect that pro-growth policies could have one of two effects. First, the presence of 'business friendly' policies might mitigate the impact of population decline and shrinking housing values on nonprofit moves and for-profit closures. They incentivize establishments to stay. Second, business friendly policies could have attracted carpetbaggers to the city/town who with few ties to the community, left with the first signs of trouble.

Community Well-being in the Context of a Funding Crisis

The sociological literature on social disorganization predicts that with economic hardships and particularly unemployment and de-population, local residents' health and well being should suffer. Wilson (1987), and later a host of researchers (lit review to follow), argued that this was because organizations which community residents relied on fled the communities suffering economic hardships. That is, increases in crime, family dissolution, drug use, withdrawal from the labor force, vulnerability (smoking and obesity), and mortality and morbidity were partly due to the exodus of organizations. Thus, with respect to organizational densities and departures, this section examines the "so what" question.

With respect to health and personal well being, the causal mechanisms are threefold. First, not having establishments that provide healthy food, doctors and dentists, religious support, education, police protection, recreational and youth programs, etc. means there are fewer opportunities to exercise, purchase healthy food, and get help. Second, with fewer organizations there are fewer employment opportunities for neighborhood residents who are not highly skilled and want/need part time work. Finally, Small (2009), Marwell (2007), and Watkins-Hayes (2011) also show how these organizations not only provide needed services to neighborhood residents, but also provide instrumental network ties, and thus integration into, larger bureaucratic and political structures.

Hypotheses

A good way to summarize the proposed research is to outline a simple model and articulate the hypotheses which we will test. In a nutshell we believe that the effects of

neighborhood demographics on residents' health are mediated by changes in the population and housing values which affects organizational densities. We expect that poorer and minority areas lost more population and housing value, which led to a loss of establishments, and this adversely affected residents' health. We also posit that this process may be mitigated or exacerbated if cities have 'business friendly' policies (incentivize establishments to stay or attract carpetbaggers who leave at the first signs of trouble). We also posit that the coupling of organizational densities and health are weaker in high income and white neighborhoods. Figure 1 illustrates our impressions of what happened during the recent recession (2008-2010).

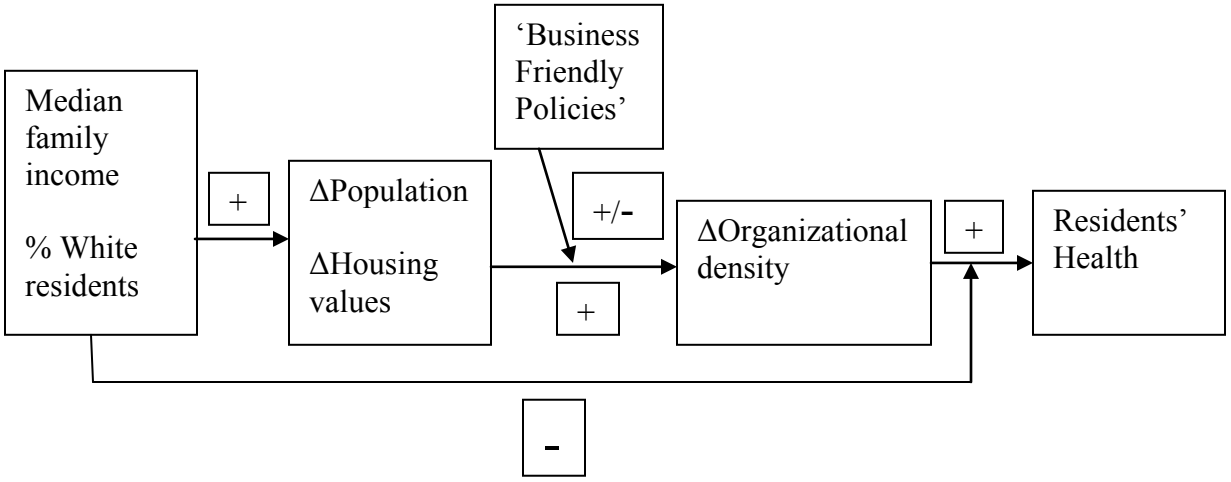

Figure 1 Model Describing Multi-level Effects with Residents' Health as the Outcome Variable

From local media accounts it seems that the greatest drop in population and housing values took place in low income and minority communities. We can test this with data at the zip code level. Next we want to see how organizational establishments reacted to a dramatic decrease in population and housing values. We already tested this hypothesis on a panel of establishments that we have been following from 2003 to 2010 (Galaskiewicz et al, 2011). The proposed research will test the hypothesis for the entire population of establishments in our data base and break apart the periods from 2003 to 2008 (pre-recession) and 2008 to 2010. The unit of analysis, the neighborhoods, will be the zip code, census tract, or network clusters of establishments (to be described below).

H1: Falling housing prices and de-population should result in for-profits and nonprofits closing or leaving, i.e., organizational densities decline.

The second research goal is to see how the policy orientation of local municipalities, particularly their embrace of 'business friendly' practices, affected the way establishments reacted to market conditions. The proposed research will test this hypothesis using both our panel data as well as the population of establishments. Again, we will do separate analyses for 2003 to 2008 and for 2008-2010.

H2: In municipalities that had business friendly policies nonprofits and for-profits should be less or more likely to move or close in the face of falling housing prices and de-population than in municipalities with fewer business friendly policies.

The third research goal is to see if there are any detrimental effects of organizational departures and closings on residents who remained behind. The proposed research will test these hypotheses using zip code and tract data from the 2000 and 2010 census and various Arizona state, county, and municipal agencies. The models will look at changes in the financial, social, and health conditions of households and individuals within the zip codes and tracts of the metropolitan area. We believe that these effects will be stronger in lower income and minority areas, because residents of these neighborhoods have more difficulty taking advantage of resources in other communities, e.g., don't have cars, poor command of English, truncated networks, and social stigma (Wilson, 1996).

H3: In lower income and minority areas, the greater the decline in establishments providing services to local residents, the less household income, employment and the greater the crime.

H4: In lower income and minority areas, the greater the decline in supermarkets, recreational facilities, and medical facilities, the greater obesity, absenteeism from school, and mortality.

Relation to Longer-Term Goals of the PI's Project

We have long been interested in community based nonprofit organizations and have written extensively on donor markets (Galaskiewicz, 1985), nonprofit strategy (Galaskiewicz and Bielefeld, 1998), and organizational mortality (Hager, Galaskiewicz, and Larson, 2004). Thus far we have expanded our inquiry by focusing on consumer markets and organizational dynamics (densities), broadening inquiry to include churches, for-profit, and public providers, and using GIS methodology. This proposed research studies municipal government policies that may affect the behavior of establishments in metropolitan areas, ties our research to the neighborhood effects and public health literatures, and provides an explanation for why some communities suffer more (or less) from the periodic fiscal crises that plague American cities. We see the current project proposal to be a major, yet logical extension of this research agenda.

Relation to the Present State of Knowledge and to Work in Progress[2]

There is renewed interest in the role that organizations play in community and how they affect the lives of residents. This topic received considerable attention in the past (Hasenfeld, 1972; Aldrich, 1976; Hall, Giordano, Johnson, and Van Roekel, 1977; Galaskiewicz, 1979; Lipsky, 1980; Knoke and Wood, 1981; Mulford, 1984). A decade later, Wilson (1987) resurrected interest in the topic by arguing that the problem with sustaining decent lives and ensuring opportunities in areas of concentrated poverty was the absence of churches, stores, and recreational facilities which exited along with the middle class. Recent research has built on this thesis, e.g., Small and McDermott (2006), Marwell (2007), Small, Jacobs, and Massengil (2008),

[2] I wish to acknowledge and thank Kendra Thompson-Dyck for reviewing the literature on health effects for this proposal and helping to write parts of this section. Also several undergraduates who did their term papers on these topics allowed us to use their research for this proposal.

Small (2009), and Watkins-Hayes (2011; see also McQuarrie and Marwell, 2009). This line of research also relates to what Sampson, Morenoff and Gannon-Rowley (2002) called 'neighborhood effects.'

At the same time geographers, social workers, and public health researchers have focused on the equitable distribution of organizational resources and how they contribute to residents' health. For example, several studies have found that recreational facilities and parks are not equally available to all children (e.g., Moore, Diez Roux, Evenson, McGinn, and Brines, 2008; Sister, 2007). Byrne (2007) found that blacks and Hispanics were less likely to use the parks that were available even if located nearby. A few studies have examined the effects of parks and recreational facilities on residents' health (Bedimo-Rung, Mowen, Cohen, 2005; Sallis and Glanz, 2009). For example, Van Lenthe and collegaues (2005) found that while residents in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods were less likely to participate in leisure exercise, this was partly due to the lack of quality park facilities.

A second set of organizational resources relates to caloric inputs. Moore and Diez Roux (2006) found in the three states they studied that grocery stores were more common in poorer areas and in minority and mixed areas than in white communities, but wealthier and white communities had many more supermarkets (see also Morland, Wing, Diez Roux, and Poole, 2002; Powell, Slater, Mirtcheva, Bao, and Chaloupka, 2007). Another stream of research has looked at the location of full service and fast food restaurants. For example, Austin, Melly, Sanchez, Patel, Buka, and Gortmaker (2005) and Kipke and colleagues (2006) found that fast-food restaurants clustered around schools in Chicago and East LA respectively. However, research linking socio-economic characteristics of neighborhoods and restaurant types has been mixed, e.g., Powell, Chaloupka, Bao (2007).

Several studies have found the correlation between the presence of supermarkets and residents' health. Morland, Diez Roux, and Wing, (2006) found a positive relationship between supermarket proximity and health, and Lopez (2007) found having one or more supermarkets in a zip code, income level, population density and establishment density decreased the risk for resident obesity. Other studies demonstrated that supermarket access is associated with healthier diets (Moore, Diez Roux, Nettleton, Jacobs, 2007). African-American women who shopped at supermarkets consumed more fresh produce (Zenk, Schultz, Hollis-Neely, Campbell, Holmes, Watkins, Nwankwo, Odoms-Young, 2005). Similarly, Laraia, Siegas-Riz, Kaufman and Jones (2004) found that pregnant women who lived near food retail stores had more nutritious diets. Chain supermarket availability was also linked to lower adolescent obesity (Powell, Auld, Chaloupka, O'Malley, Johnson, 2007).

But there is also research to the contrary (Wang, Kim, Gonzalez, MacLeod, Winkleby, 2007, Booth, Pinkston, Carlos Poston, 2005). While Wang et al. (2007) linked lower socioeconomic status with obesity rates, they did not find positive association between grocery or supermarket stores proximity and lower BMI. Black and Macinko (2008) reviewed 15 studies and found that while neighborhoods with decreased access to physical activity had higher rates of obesity, food establishment type and location were not consistently linked to higher body mass index. Overall, there is strong evidence to suggest the built environment influences individual diet and physical fitness (Papas, Albert, Ewing, Helzsouer, Gary, Klassen, 2007). However, data limitations and methodological discrepancies in how researchers measure accessibility indicate more research is needed in this field (Larson, Story, Nelson, 2009).

The third set of organizational resources includes health care facilities. These include doctors' offices, clinics, hospitals and urgent care facilities. Of course, family resources

will dictate the extent to which families will avail themselves of these facilities, and some facilities, e.g., university research hospitals, are not always welcoming to patients from the neighborhood. Still if doctors, nurses, and technology are located within walking distance of a family, there is an advantage. Interestingly, there does not seem to be much recent work on the locations of the various types of health care facilities, although we do have some understanding of what drives their locational decisions (e.g., Bashshur, Shannon, and Metzner, 1970).

Underlying all of these studies is the assumption that 'if it's there, they will come,' but the mere presence of an establishment in a zip code or neighborhood does not guarantee accessibility. Studies have focused on the methodological challenges of adequately measuring travel burden and accessibility (Nicholls, 2001). Vehicle ownership, public transportation, crime levels and traffic hazards can impede access to organizations that promote individual and neighborhood health (Bader, Purciel, Yousefzadeh, Neckerman, 2010). Neighborhood disorder, isolation, and perceived safety risks can also be a barrier to outdoor physical activity. Chang, Hillier and Mehta (2009) found a positive association between racially isolated neighborhoods and increased risk of obesity for women suggesting that segregation itself may be an impediment to access. Not only is the physical location of organizations important, but also the neighborhood characteristics that encourage or discourage walkability.

While there is considerable evidence that organizational resources affect residents' well being, our contribution is to explain how and why organizations tend to dissociate themselves from some neighborhoods and relocate or start in others.

Wilson (1996) suggested that organizational exits accompanied the out-movement of the middle class from inner city black neighborhoods. Once they leave they are not replaced, weakening social control and reducing employment opportunities. Eventually, areas are stigmatized as 'bad communities.' In support of this, Eisenhauer (2001) reports that supermarkets avoided city locations based on stereotypes about safety, crime and the economic viability of investment in poor communities.

In our prior research we argued that organizational densities also matter. We found that between 2003 and 2008 congregations increased in areas where they already had a presence (Galaskiewicz, Savage, Duerr, Hamar-Martinez, 2010). Strauss-Kahn and Vives (2009) found that corporate headquarters relocated to metropolitan areas where others in their industry, and especially corporate headquarters in their industry, were located. Bielefeld and Murdoch (2004) analyzed nonprofit location patterns and found some agglomeration, but it varied by city and type of nonprofit. Baum and Havemann (1997) found that hotels preferred to open near to hotels similar to them on one dimension (price), but different on another (size). The former enabled them to enjoy agglomeration economies, while the latter enabled them to differentiate themselves from others. However, Baum and Mezias (1992) showed that hotels which located too near their competitors were more likely to fold, suggesting that organizational density would drive an establishment out or preclude its entry.

The accessibility of the site to potential customers (residents or visitors) is also important (Getis, 1963). Yet we consistently find that human service organizations do not locate in areas with the most need. Joassart-Marcelli and Wolch (2003) studied the geographic distribution of nonprofit providers in southern California and found they were not located near the poor. Peck (2008) found similar results in the Phoenix metro area. Wolpert and Seley (2004) studied the distribution of nonprofit services in New York City and again found that organizational resources were not spatially concentrated in poverty areas.

Researchers have also noted the role that state, local, and municipal governments play in locational decisions. Logan and Molotch (1987) demonstrated how governments will compete with each other to attract capital investments to their city or region. Rao, Yue and Ingram (2011) recently showed how Walmart purposely locates their facilities to take advantage of states' regulatory policies regarding unions. The result of this competition is for local governments to dismantle regulations and create a 'more friendly business environment'. Some refer to this as a 'race to the bottom' where governmental units give up everything just to attract or keep capital investments.

We too focus on municipal governments' role in locational decisions, looking at the effects of 'business friendly' policies. These include more lenient zoning laws, tax increment financing, fewer open space requirements, no limits on building permits, fewer environmental controls, lower sales and property taxes, greater spending on police, sewer/sanitation, and highways, and/or subcontract services to private vendors. Bartik (1985) found that states policies and attitudes towards unions had a major effect on business location, but the literature on tax incentives and location decisions is inconclusive (Buss, 2001). Interestingly, Harrison (2008) found that nonprofits, and especially those reliant on donations, are attracted to states with high individual tax rates, no doubt to tap deductions for charitable contributions. Research on the other elements is sketchier, and we could not locate any research on the effects of subcontracting on business or nonprofit growth at the municipal level.

By studying one metropolitan area and, for all practical purposes, one county, we can isolate effects of municipal policies on locational decisions. Also by focusing on consumer services instead of manufacturing, financial, or business services we narrow the range of factors that managers and owners take into account when deciding where to move, when to stay, and when to close. As Bartik (1989) notes, there is no appropriate aggregate model of business location decisions, and better results are possible when some of the heterogeneity is reduced.

Research Methods/Plan

Data collection

According to Census 2010, Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale metro had a population of 4,192,887 and ranked 14th in size in the country. The metro area grew by 45.3% between 1990 and 2000, and 28.9% between 2000 and 2010 (http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/census/2011-04-14-census-data-metro-population.htm). In 2010 Maricopa county (which overlaps considerably with the metro area) was predominantly Hispanic (29%) and non-Hispanic white (60.5%). Blacks (5%), Asians (3.5%), and Native Americans (2%) made up the rest. Only about 11% of the population is over 65%. In 2009 the median household income was about $55,000 with 22% of the households with incomes greater than $100,000, and only 9.4% of families below the poverty level (http://phoenix.about.com/cs/living/a/PhxFastfacts01.htm).

The area suffered mightily during the recession of 2008-09. Arizona's population increased by only .3% between 2008 and 2009 and .2% between 2009 and 2010 (http://azstarnet.com/news/local/article_2a504033-656e-5d29-a330-ce7876ce1a44.html). In July, 2009 the Pew Hispanic Center reported that the number of undocumented immigrants living in Arizona dropped from 530,000 in 2007 to 350,000. The median sale price of new homes in the Phoenix metro area in the first quarter of 2007 was $300,000; by the third quarter of 2009 it was $200,000. Arizona lost roughly 324,000 jobs since December, 2007

(http://www.azcentral.com/business/articles/2011/04/29/20110429arizona-job-growth-forecast-2011.html?source=nletter-business) and had an exceptional number of foreclosures.

Our general strategy is to collect data on the locations of establishments which provided activities for children in 2010 and match this with the same geo-coded establishments in 2003 and 2008. There were approximately 43,000 such establishments in 2003, 74,000 in 2008 and we expect there to be about 70,000 in 2010. We will use the data to study the closure and moves of our establishments over time and over space. We will also aggregate establishments at the neighborhood level and explain why some areas 'emptied out' during the recession while other areas did not. We hypothesize that it is dependent upon population loss, a drop in home prices, and the presence of business friendly municipal policies. Indicators of community health and well being, e.g., obesity, school absenteeism, diabetes rates, crime statistics, household income, and unemployment, will then be regressed on select organizational densities, e.g., recreational facilities, doctors' offices, and supermarkets and convenience stores, to see if there is an effect of organizational resources on residents' health and well being.

The first research goal is to collect data on all establishments that provided activities for children in the Phoenix-Metro area in 2010 (March 1, 2012-December 31, 2012). From our earlier research we identified 94 SIC codes which we listed in Table 1. Given that we gathered and coded these establishments for 2003 and 2008 already, we have a very good idea what we need to do and how to economize on our efforts. As before, we will collect data on what providers do (sports vs. arts/crafts vs. religious activities), their auspice (church, nonprofit, government, business), where they are located (their address and zip code), and the number of employees. We will include all establishments with these activity codes within the following three broad zip codes: 850xx, 851xx, and 853xx. This includes the city of Phoenix, the inner and outer suburbs, Native American communities surrounding Phoenix, and adjoining outlying areas.

Table 1 D&B SICs Included in 2003 and 2008

SIC	**Description**		
4493	Marinas	7241	Barber shops
5091	Sporting and Recreation Goods and Supplies	7389	Business services, not elsewhere classified
5092	Toys and Hobby Goods and Supplies	7832	Motion picture theaters, except drive-in
5136	Men's/boy's clothing/furnishings (wholesale)	7833	Drive-in motion picture theaters
5137	Women's/children's/infants' clothing (wholesale)	7841	Video tape rental
5139	Footwear	7911	Dance studios, schools, and halls
5149	Groceries and related products, NEC	7922	Theatrical producers/miscellaneous theatrical
5311	Department stores	7929	Bands/orchestras/actors/other entertainers
5331	Variety stores	7933	Bowling centers
5399	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	7941	Professional sports clubs and promoters
5411	Grocery stores	7948	Racing, including track operation
5421	Meat/fish markets	7991	Physical fitness facilities
5431	Fruit and vegetable markets	7992	Public golf courses
5441	Candy, nut, and confectionary stores	7993	Coin-operated amusement devices
5451	Dairy products stores	7996	Amusement parks
5461	Retail bakeries	7997	Membership sports and recreation clubs
5499	Miscellaneous food stores	7999	Amusement and recreation services, NEC
5611	Men's and boys' clothing and accessory stores	8011	Offices and clinics of doctors of medicine

5621	Women's clothing stores	8021	Offices and clinics of dentists
5632	Women's accessory and specialty stores	8031	Offices and clinics of doctors of osteopathy
5641	Children's and infants' wear stores	8041	Offices and clinics of chiropractors
5651	Family clothing stores	8042	Offices and clinics of optometrists
5661	Shoe stores	8043	Offices and clinics of podiatrists
5699	Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	8049	Offices and clinics of hlth practitioners, NEC
5812	Eating places	8051	Skilled nursing care facilities
5912	Drug stores and proprietary stores	8052	Intermediate care facilities
5921	Liquor stores	8059	Nursing and personal care facilities, NEC
5932	Used merchandise stores	8062	General medical and surgical hospitals
5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	8063	Psychiatric hospitals
5942	Book stores	8069	Specialty hospitals, except psychiatric
5943	Stationery stores	8082	Home health care services
5944	Jewelry stores	8093	Specialty outpatient facilities, NEC
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	8099	Health and allied services, NEC
5946	Camera and photographic supply stores	8211	Elementary and secondary schools
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	8221	Colleges/universities/professional schools
5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	8222	Junior colleges and technical institutes
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	8231	Libraries
5992	Florists	8249	Vocational schools, not elsewhere classified
5993	Tobacco stores and stands	8299	Schools and educational services, NEC
5994	News dealers and newsstands	8322	Individual and family social services
5995	Optical goods stores	8351	Child day care services
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, NEC	8361	Residential care
7011	Hotels and motels	8412	Museums and art galleries
7032	Sporting and recreational camps	8422	Arboreta and botanical or zoological gardens
7033	Recreational vehicle parks and campsites	8641	Civic, social, and fraternal associations
7041	Hotels and lodging houses (memberships)	8661	Religious organizations
7231	Beauty shops	8699	Membership organizations, NEC

As we did for 2003 and 2008, for detailed data on for-profit establishments, we will use Dun & Bradstreet (D&B). D&B has names, addresses, SIC codes, and number of employees for all for-profit establishments in the metro area as well as many churches and nonprofits. The City Directory is another source that we will consult. For non-profits we will use Guidestar and the National Center for Charitable Statistics which have the Core Files from the IRS Business Master Files (BMF) and the Return Transaction Files for 501(c)(3) organizations required to file form 990. The BMF includes social welfare groups (501(c)(4)'s) and social/recreational clubs (501(c)(7)'s). The BMF has data on organizations' names, addresses, activities, and employees.

We will also use social service directories, United Way directories, help-lines, state professional associations, USA Church, the Secretary of State's offices, and the Yellow Pages. Many companies have their establishments listed on their website, and state professional associations have listings of their members' offices. Another source is the state incorporation files. These files provide excellent information on organizations at their founding including their auspices (for-profit versus nonprofit). The State of Arizona's Department of Economic Security will provide social and demographic data, including employment statuses and median family income level by zip code. Finally, information on government providers is available on the web.

The second research task is to gather information on the neighborhoods and municipalities in the Phoenix metro area (January 1, 2013-August 31, 2013).

Using our hypotheses as a guide we plan to gather new data on the variables listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Additional Data to be Collected in the Proposed Research Period

Variable	Unit of Analysis	Source	Description
Change in Housing Prices, 2005-10	Zip code	Arizona Republic	Interactive map which gives change in housing prices for all zip codes in metro Phoenix (http://www.azcentral.com/realestate/homevalues/homevalues.php)
Change in Population, 2005-10	Zip code/ Tract	U.S. Census Bureau	U.S. Census Bureau files on population (not yet available at zip code or tract levels)
Crime rates	Block group	Applied Geographic Solutions	Online source of data on both property and violent crime. (http://www.appliedgeographic.com/ags_data_software.html)
Sales and corporate property tax	City	Judy Hedding, About.com Guide	This is a listing of the sales tax effective in each city in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, as of December 31, 2010. (http://phoenix.about.com/library/blsalestaxrates.htm?p=1); data on zip code sales tax on Zip2Tax.com
Zoning, TIF, bldg, environmental, & open space policies	City	City website	City specific data
Police/sewerage & waste management/ highways Expenditures	City	U.S. Census Bureau	County and City Data Book: Thus far could only find data for 2000-01. Hopefully, more recent data are available. If not, go directly to city. (http://www.census.gov/statab/ccdb/cc07_tabC6.pdf)
Contracting as a % of Govt Expenses	City	City Website	City specific data
Height & Weight Data	9-12 Graders	AZ Dept of Educ	Youth Risk Behavior Survey: Data on risky behavior among teens, but has a small N (about 3000-3500 throughout state), has survey data for 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 (http://www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/data.asp#youthRiskBehavior)
Absenteeism from school because of illness	8, 10, 12 Graders	AZ Criminal Justice Commission	Arizona Youth Survey: Data on attitudes and risky behaviors of teens in AZ, N is 12,000 students, survey data for 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 (http://www.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/pubs/FAQs_about_2010_AYS_Final_revised.pdf)
Adult & pre-schoolers obesity and adult diabetes rates	Zip code	City-Data.com	This is a commercial website which has data for individual zip codes including data on poverty preschoolers' obesity rates and adult obesity rates. It also has adult diabetes rates. (http://www.city-data.com/zipmaps/Phoenix-Arizona.html)

To test hypothesis 1 we need data on the change in the housing values at the zip code and census tract level and change in population. A commercial website has the housing data for 2005 to 2010 at the zip code level. We have not found data yet at the tract level. Population size measures at the zip code and tract level are not yet available for 2010. To test hypothesis 2 we need data on the 21 cities/towns in the Phoenix metro area. These data will come from commercial websites and city websites. City sales tax varied from 1.5% to 3.0% as of December 31, 2010. Also there was significant variation on city expenditures. We are not sure, however,

on how much or how little cities outsource city services, e.g., trash collection, fire, recreational programs, and social services. To test hypothesis 3 we need data on residents' health. While we have some leads on where to get these data, we have not yet made contact with the respective agencies to see if we can gain access to it and aggregate it to the zip code or tract levels.

Measurement Issues

An important part of the research is to identify the proper geographic unit of analysis (Downey, 2006). There are several methods used in the literature. The first looks at a pre-specified spatial area, e.g., a zip code or a census tract, and computes, for example, counts of establishments, median family income, or percent in poverty. This is called the container approach (Maroko, Maantay, Sohler, Grady and Arno, 2009). The second focuses on a specific geographical point, usually an address, and then, somewhat arbitrarily, constructs an area around it which defines its context. This can be done simply, e.g., drawing a radius of a fixed distance around a point and counting establishments within that buffer, or in a more complex way, e.g., figuring out how long it would take to travel to this point, in say 20 minutes, from all directions and include the area defined by these 'networks' emanating from the point as the context (e.g., Nicholls, 2001). Alternatively, we could inductively identify 'neighborhoods' by seeing where our establishments cluster using methods like latent class analysis or even cluster analysis. The advantage of this approach over the container approach is that fixed areal units, such as zip codes, often use main thoroughfares to define boundaries.

Data Analysis

For the first analysis we will estimate models that will predict organizational outcomes for select sub-populations among the roughly 75,000 establishments identified in 2008. For example, we have linked all religious congregations identified in 2003 and 2008 so that we can analyze who stayed, who died, who was born, who moved, and where they moved. We will now estimate hierarchical multinomial logistic regression with congregation variables (as level 1 regressors), zip code (or census tract) variables (as level 2 regressors), and municipality variables (as level 3 regressors). We will engage in a similar tracking of nonprofit sports related associations (including soccer clubs, baseball leagues, etc.), nonprofit and for-profit recreational facilities, parks/swimming pools, supermarkets, convenience stores, eating places (distinguishing between fast food and full service restaurants), various medical doctors' offices, and health care facilities. The reviewer should be aware that this involves an enormous amount of work, since linking up establishments across different years (2003, 2008, and 2010) is done using the establishment name and address.

The second analysis will depend on how much detail we can get on childhood and teen obesity. If we are able to get the actual household and its address, then we can use the household as the 'point' in space. Of course, this means that we can analyze not only spatial context effects but also the effects of personal characteristics. In all honesty, I do not think we can get data like this, and if we could I doubt that we can create a panel of children that would be meaningful. If these data are not available, then we will analyze health related effects using data aggregated to the zip code, school neighborhood, or census tract. Standard spatial regression analysis modeling change over time would be appropriate (Anselin, 1988; Ward and Gleditsch, 2008).

Broader Impacts Resulting from the Research

Dissemination of Results to the Academic Community

We presented results from this NSF funded research at the ASA meetings in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, and 2011, the Sunbelt Social Network Conference in 2006 and 2008, the Academy of Management meeting in 2004, the Public Management Research Association meeting in 2005, and the meetings of the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action in 2005, 2006, and 2010. One paper (with B. Duckles and O. Mayorova) has been published in Contexts of Social Capital: Social Networks in Communities, Markets and Organizations edited by R-M. Hsung, N. Lin, and R. Brieger. One paper is now being revised for Sociological Perspectives, and another has been commissioned for a special issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, edited by Mario Small and Scott Allard. Papers examining the effects of organizational densities on children's/family's choice of Saturday activities and explaining the migration of congregations across the metropolitan areas will be sent off for review this fall. Eventually, we will publish a book-length monograph summarizing our research and findings on Phoenix's organizational community.

Dissemination of Results to the Practitioner Community

We made two presentations and wrote one report that we disseminated to the Phoenix area community. One presentation was given at the Annual Meetings of the Arizona Parks and Recreation Association, August, 2006. The second was to an invited audience of for-profit, nonprofit, and government practitioners who participated in the research. We also prepared a six-page color brochure, "Children's Activities on Saturdays: A Preliminary Report," which we mailed to for-profit, nonprofit, and government practitioners who participated in the research on what children did on Saturdays and to government officials. We hope to do the same after we complete this next round of research.

Promoting Teaching, Training, and Learning

Both graduate and undergraduate will work as research assistants. Students who worked on the project are co-authors on papers presented at professional meetings and publications. This will continue. Student RAs have been involved in all stages of the research process from helping to write proposals, preparing forms for the IRB, writing research instruments, collecting and cleaning data from the field, preparing data set, learning GIS methodology, writing up results, and presenting findings. I am especially proud of our track record involving undergraduate students through the REU program. Three REU students are listed as co-authors on our 2011 ASA paper, and one will co-present the research findings to the sociology community in Las Vegas. I will pursue REU funding for the current proposal if accepted.

Benefits to Society as a Whole

The work has broader significance, because children's access to different types of activities is important for their educational, emotional, and social development, yet not all children have equal access to high quality programs, activities, and opportunities. By focusing on the supply of providers as well as the consumers of these services, we hope to gain a better understanding not only of family behaviors but of nonprofit, for-profit, and government behaviors. With this knowledge we will be better able to motivate providers to locate/stay in under-served areas and to empower families to advocate for these services and/or to provide these services themselves.

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Galaskiewicz, Joseph, George Hobor, and Beth Duckles. 2008. "Who Can You Trust? A Study Explaining Trust in Youth Services in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area." Paper presented at

Sunbelt XXVIII: International Sunbelt Social Network Conference, January 22-27, St. Pete Beach, FL

Galaskiewicz, Joseph, Joy Inouye, and Scott Savage. 2008. "Effects of Organizational Demographics on the Choice of Activities and Providers in the Urban Context." Roundtable paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, August 1-4, Boston, MA

Galaskiewicz, Joseph, Olga Mayorova, and Beth M. Duckles. 2005. "Studying the Shifting Ecology of Consumption: A Study of Youth Services in Phoenix-Mesa from Sunup to Sundown." Paper presented at Sunbelt XXV, the International Sunbelt Social Network Conference. February 16-20, Redondo Beach, CA.

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Biographical Sketch of Joseph Galaskiewicz

Professional Preparation:

Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, Sociology, A.B. Honors, 1971
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, Sociology, M.A., 1973
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, Sociology, Ph.D., 1976

Appointments:

2001-	Professor of Sociology, U. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ
1998	Visiting Professor of Sociology, Harvard U., Cambridge, MA
1989-2001	Professor of Strategic Management and Organization, Curtis L. Carlson School of Management, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
1986-2001	Professor of Sociology, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
1980-86	Associate Professor of Sociology, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
1976-80	Assistant Professor of Sociology, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Publications Related to the Proposed Project:

Joseph Galaskiewicz, Beth M. Duckles, and Olga Mayorova. 2009. "Childcare Networks and Embedded Experiences." In Contexts of Social Capital: Social Networks in Communities, Markets and Organizations, edited by Ray-May Hsung, Nan Lin, and Ronald Breiger. New York: Routledge.

Joseph Galaskiewicz, Wolfgang Bielefeld, and Myron Dowell. 2006. "Networks and Organizational Growth: A Study of Community Based Nonprofits." Administrative Science Quarterly, 51:337-380.

Joseph Galaskiewicz and Michelle Sinclair Colman. 2006. "Collaboration between Corporations and Nonprofit Organizations." Pp. 180-204 in The Nonprofit Sector: A Research Handbook, 2nd edition, edited by Richard Steinberg and Walter W. Powell. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Beth Duckles, Mark Hager, and Joseph Galaskiewicz. 2005. "How Nonprofits Close: Using Narratives to Study Organizational Processes." Pp. 169-203 in Qualitative Organizational Research, edited by Kimberly D. Elsbach. Greenwich, CT: Information Age Publishing, Inc.

Peter Frumkin and Joseph Galaskiewicz. 2004. "Institutional Isomorphism and Public Sector Organizations." Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, 14:283-307.

Publications Unrelated to the Proposed Project:

Jennifer Mosley and Joseph Galaskiewicz. 2010. "The Role of Foundations in Shaping and Responding to Social Welfare Policy Change: The Case of Welfare Reform." Pp. 182-204 in American Foundations: Roles and Contributions, edited by Helmut K. Anheier and David Hammack. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press

Joseph Galaskiewicz. 2007. "Has a Network Theory of Organizational Behaviour Lived Up to its Promises?" Management and Organization Review, 3:1-18.

Joseph Galaskiewicz. 2007. "Reflections on Civil Society in Japan." Japan NPO Research Association Newsletter, 9 (2): 4-6.

Yanjie Bian, Ronald Breiger, Deborah Davis, and Joseph Galaskiewicz. 2005. "Occupation, Class, and Networks in Urban China." Social Forces, , 83:1443-1468

Daniel J. Brass, Joseph Galaskiewicz, Henrich R. Greve, and Wenpin Tsai. 2004. "Taking Stock of Networks and Organizations: A Multilevel Perspective." Academy Management Journal, 47:795-817.

Synergistic Activities:

Editorial Board, American Sociological Review, 2009-
Chair, Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work, American Sociological Association, 2008-09
Senior Editor, Management and Organizations Review, 2003-
Advisory Board, Stanford Social Innovation Review, 2003-05
Deputy Editor, Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 1999-2004.
President, Association for Research on Nonprofit and Voluntary Action, 2002-2004

Recent Collaborators and Co-editors:

Yanjie Bian, Sondra Barringer, Wolfgang Bielefeld, Jon Black, Ronald Breiger, Daniel Brass, Mark Chaves, Michelle Sinclair Colman, Stephen Corral, Deborah Davis, Myron Dowell, Beth M. Duckles, Daniel Duerr, Alison Fogarty, Peter Frumkin, Matthew Green, Henrich Greve, Mark Hager, Jessica Hamar-Martinez, George Hobor, Martin Hughes, Joy Inouye, Michael Jacobs, Bradley Koch, Jeff Larson, Sarah Lauro, Olga Mayorova, Paola Molina, Jennifer Mosley, Scott Savage, Laura Stephens, Wenpin Tsai, Yoshiki Yamagata, Jue Yang

Advisors:

Morris Janowitz (M.A., U. of Chicago), Edward O. Laumann (Ph.D., U. of Chicago)

Advisees:

Ph.D. Advisees (22): Shawna Anderson, Wolfgang Bielefeld, David Brubaker, Jaimie Bowie, Joey Cabrera, Beth Duckles, Melissa Fry, Mary Gallant, Matthew Green, Mark Hager, Katherine Hoegeman, George Hobor, LuAnne Johnson, Sun Pyo Jun, Brayden King, Brad Koch, Martin Hughes, Jeff Larson, Rachael Neal, Hongwei Xu, Lien Chin Wu, Qi Zhou
M.A. Advisees (13): Sarah Allen, Lisa Atkinson, Michelle Sinclair Colman, Beth Duckles, Mark Hager, Laura Hutton, Joy Inouye, Michael Jacobs, Ellen Kennedy, David Koller, Jeff Larson, Laureen O'Brien, Ryan Seebruck
Undergraduate Advisees (5): Jessica Thurk, Cheryl Jorgensen, Kathe Maron, Lynn Clark, Alison Kaplan Fogarty

SUMMARY PROPOSAL BUDGET

YEAR 1

FOR NSF USE ONLY		
PROPOSAL NO.	DURATION (months) Proposed	Granted
AWARD NO.		

ORGANIZATION
University of Arizona

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR / PROJECT DIRECTOR
Joseph J Galaskiewicz

A. SENIOR PERSONNEL: PI/PD, Co-PI's, Faculty and Other Senior Associates (List each separately with title, A.7. show number in brackets)	NSF Funded Person-months CAL	ACAD	SUMR	Funds Requested By proposer	Funds granted by NSF (if different)
1. **Joseph J Galaskiewicz - Professor**	0.00	0.00	1.00	$ **15,000**	$
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6. (**0**) OTHERS (LIST INDIVIDUALLY ON BUDGET JUSTIFICATION PAGE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0**	
7. (**1**) TOTAL SENIOR PERSONNEL (1 - 6)	0.00	0.00	1.00	**15,000**	
B. OTHER PERSONNEL (SHOW NUMBERS IN BRACKETS)					
1. (**0**) POST DOCTORAL SCHOLARS	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0**	
2. (**0**) OTHER PROFESSIONALS (TECHNICIAN, PROGRAMMER, ETC.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0**	
3. (**2**) GRADUATE STUDENTS				**54,042**	
4. (**0**) UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS				**0**	
5. (**0**) SECRETARIAL - CLERICAL (IF CHARGED DIRECTLY)				**0**	
6. (**0**) OTHER				**0**	
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (A + B)				**69,042**	
C. FRINGE BENEFITS (IF CHARGED AS DIRECT COSTS)				**24,844**	
TOTAL SALARIES, WAGES AND FRINGE BENEFITS (A + B + C)				**93,886**	
D. EQUIPMENT (LIST ITEM AND DOLLAR AMOUNT FOR EACH ITEM EXCEEDING $5,000.)					
TOTAL EQUIPMENT				**0**	
E. TRAVEL 1. DOMESTIC (INCL. CANADA, MEXICO AND U.S. POSSESSIONS)				**0**	
2. FOREIGN				**0**	
F. PARTICIPANT SUPPORT COSTS					
1. STIPENDS $ **0**					
2. TRAVEL **0**					
3. SUBSISTENCE **0**					
4. OTHER **0**					
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS (**0**) TOTAL PARTICIPANT COSTS				**0**	
G. OTHER DIRECT COSTS					
1. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES				**0**	
2. PUBLICATION COSTS/DOCUMENTATION/DISSEMINATION				**0**	
3. CONSULTANT SERVICES				**0**	
4. COMPUTER SERVICES				**0**	
5. SUBAWARDS				**0**	
6. OTHER				**10,110**	
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS				**10,110**	
H. TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (A THROUGH G)				**103,996**	
I. INDIRECT COSTS (F&A)(SPECIFY RATE AND BASE) **UA IDC Rate (Rate: 51.5000, Base: 89567)**					
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS (F&A)				**46,127**	
J. TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS (H + I)				**150,123**	
K. RESIDUAL FUNDS				**0**	
L. AMOUNT OF THIS REQUEST (J) OR (J MINUS K)				$ **150,123**	$

M. COST SHARING PROPOSED LEVEL $ **0** AGREED LEVEL IF DIFFERENT $

PI/PD NAME
Joseph J Galaskiewicz

ORG. REP. NAME*

FOR NSF USE ONLY		
INDIRECT COST RATE VERIFICATION		
Date Checked	Date Of Rate Sheet	Initials - ORG

 ***ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES REQUIRED FOR REVISED BUDGET**

SUMMARY PROPOSAL BUDGET

Cumulative

FOR NSF USE ONLY		
PROPOSAL NO.	DURATION (months) Proposed	Granted
AWARD NO.		

ORGANIZATION
University of Arizona

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR / PROJECT DIRECTOR
Joseph J Galaskiewicz

A. SENIOR PERSONNEL: PI/PD, Co-PI's, Faculty and Other Senior Associates (List each separately with title, A.7. show number in brackets)	NSF Funded Person-months CAL	ACAD	SUMR	Funds Requested By proposer	Funds granted by NSF (if different)
1. **Joseph J Galaskiewicz - Professor**	0.00	0.00	1.00	$ **15,000**	$
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6. ( ) OTHERS (LIST INDIVIDUALLY ON BUDGET JUSTIFICATION PAGE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0**	
7. (**1**) TOTAL SENIOR PERSONNEL (1 - 6)	0.00	0.00	1.00	**15,000**	
B. OTHER PERSONNEL (SHOW NUMBERS IN BRACKETS)					
1. (**0**) POST DOCTORAL SCHOLARS	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0**	
2. (**0**) OTHER PROFESSIONALS (TECHNICIAN, PROGRAMMER, ETC.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0**	
3. (**2**) GRADUATE STUDENTS				**54,042**	
4. (**0**) UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS				**0**	
5. (**0**) SECRETARIAL - CLERICAL (IF CHARGED DIRECTLY)				**0**	
6. (**0**) OTHER				**0**	
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (A + B)				**69,042**	
C. FRINGE BENEFITS (IF CHARGED AS DIRECT COSTS)				**24,844**	
TOTAL SALARIES, WAGES AND FRINGE BENEFITS (A + B + C)				**93,886**	
D. EQUIPMENT (LIST ITEM AND DOLLAR AMOUNT FOR EACH ITEM EXCEEDING $5,000.)					
TOTAL EQUIPMENT				**0**	
E. TRAVEL 1. DOMESTIC (INCL. CANADA, MEXICO AND U.S. POSSESSIONS)				**0**	
2. FOREIGN				**0**	
F. PARTICIPANT SUPPORT COSTS					
1. STIPENDS $ **0**					
2. TRAVEL **0**					
3. SUBSISTENCE **0**					
4. OTHER **0**					
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS (**0**) TOTAL PARTICIPANT COSTS				**0**	
G. OTHER DIRECT COSTS					
1. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES				**0**	
2. PUBLICATION COSTS/DOCUMENTATION/DISSEMINATION				**0**	
3. CONSULTANT SERVICES				**0**	
4. COMPUTER SERVICES				**0**	
5. SUBAWARDS				**0**	
6. OTHER				**10,110**	
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS				**10,110**	
H. TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (A THROUGH G)				**103,996**	
I. INDIRECT COSTS (F&A)(SPECIFY RATE AND BASE)					
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS (F&A)				**46,127**	
J. TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS (H + I)				**150,123**	
K. RESIDUAL FUNDS				**0**	
L. AMOUNT OF THIS REQUEST (J) OR (J MINUS K)				$ **150,123**	$

M. COST SHARING PROPOSED LEVEL $ **0** AGREED LEVEL IF DIFFERENT $

PI/PD NAME
Joseph J Galaskiewicz

ORG. REP. NAME*

FOR NSF USE ONLY		
INDIRECT COST RATE VERIFICATION		
Date Checked	Date Of Rate Sheet	Initials - ORG

C ***ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES REQUIRED FOR REVISED BUDGET**

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

A. Senior Personnel: funding is requested for one month summer support for one year for PI, Joseph Galaskiewicz. The amount requested is $15,000, the maximum allowed by the Sociology Program at NSF for summer salary. The month will be spent working full time on the cleaning of the data, supervising graduate students, and doing analyses as described in the proposal. **Request: $15,000**

B. Other Personnel: funding is requested to support two half-time doctoral level graduate assistants during the summer of 2012 (2 x 20 hours per week x12 weeks x $22.61 hourly rate); two half-time graduate assistants during the academic year 2012/2113 (2 at .50 FTE); and two half-time doctoral level graduate assistants during the summer of 2013 (2 x 20 hours per week x12 weeks x $22.61 hourly rate). The two RAs will be responsible for procuring the data from the various sources described in the proposal, geocoding addresses, and preparing four files at different levels of analysis: the establishment, municipality, zip code, and census tract. It will take roughly one year to create the data bases. In the summer, 2013 they will help with data analysis. **Request: $54,042**

C. Fringe Benefits: calculated at a rate of 28.9% for faculty and 37.7% for graduate students, which are the negotiated rates for University of Arizona personnel. The graduate tuition remission percentage of the ERE 26.7%, will not be included in the indirect cost calculation. **Request: $24,844**

G1. Materials & Supplies:

Software: We need Stata 12.0 for three site licenses for two years ($2,370)**.** We also need Hierarchical Linear Modeling by Scientific Software International (HLM 7.0). The amount is $495 for a new site license and $195 for an upgrade. **Request: $3,060**

Data: We will need to purchase some of the data files from commercial vendors, e.g., Dun & Bradstreet ($6,000), Applied Geographic Systems ($500 estimate), zip2tax ($250), and the National Center for Charitable Statistics at The Urban Institute ($300). The amount requested for Dun & Bradstreet is large, but based on our census for 2008, we estimate that there were approximately 70,000 establishments in the Phoenix metropolitan area that provided activities for children on Saturday as of December 31, 2010. The vendors provide names, addresses, and phone numbers. The other sources that we will use are free of charge, e.g., census data downloads from government websites. **Request: $7,050**

I. Indirect Costs: Current UA negotiated indirect rate is 51.5%. The graduate student tuition remission of 26.7% ($14,429) is not calculated in the indirect cost calculation. **Request: $46,127**

Current and Pending Support

(See GPG Section II.C.2.h for guidance on information to include on this form.)

The following information should be provided for each investigator and other senior personnel. Failure to provide this information may delay consideration of this proposal.

Investigator: Joseph Galaskiewicz

Other agencies (including NSF) to which this proposal has been/will be submitted.

Support: ☒ Current ☐ Pending ☐ Submission Planned in Near Future ☐ *Transfer of Support
Project/Proposal Title: Organizations and their Impact on the Urban Community

Source of Support: National Science Foundation
Total Award Amount: $ 181,129 Total Award Period Covered: 04/01/09 - 03/31/12
Location of Project: University of Arizona
Person-Months Per Year Committed to the Project. Cal:6.50 Acad: 4.50 Sumr: 2.00

Support: ☐ Current ☐ Pending ☐ Submission Planned in Near Future ☐ *Transfer of Support
Project/Proposal Title:

Source of Support:
Total Award Amount: $ Total Award Period Covered:
Location of Project:
Person-Months Per Year Committed to the Project. Cal: Acad: Sumr:

Support: ☐ Current ☐ Pending ☐ Submission Planned in Near Future ☐ *Transfer of Support
Project/Proposal Title:

Source of Support:
Total Award Amount: $ Total Award Period Covered:
Location of Project:
Person-Months Per Year Committed to the Project. Cal: Acad: Sumr:

Support: ☐ Current ☐ Pending ☐ Submission Planned in Near Future ☐ *Transfer of Support
Project/Proposal Title:

Source of Support:
Total Award Amount: $ Total Award Period Covered:
Location of Project:
Person-Months Per Year Committed to the Project. Cal: Acad: Sumr:

Support: ☐ Current ☐ Pending ☐ Submission Planned in Near Future ☐ *Transfer of Support
Project/Proposal Title:

Source of Support:
Total Award Amount: $ Total Award Period Covered:
Location of Project:
Person-Months Per Year Committed to the Project. Cal: Acad: Summ:

*If this project has previously been funded by another agency, please list and furnish information for immediately preceding funding period.

 USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS NECESSARY

FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT & OTHER RESOURCES

FACILITIES: Identify the facilities to be used at each performance site listed and, as appropriate, indicate their capacities, pertinent capabilities, relative proximity, and extent of availability to the project. Use "Other" to describe the facilities at any other performance sites listed and at sites for field studies. USE additional pages as necessary.

Laboratory: Not applicable

Clinical: Not applicable

Animal: Not applicable

Computer: Not applicable

Office: Not applicable

Other: Not applicable

MAJOR EQUIPMENT: List the most important items available for this project and, as appropriate identifying the location and pertinent capabilities of each.

Not applicable

OTHER RESOURCES: Provide any information describing the other resources available for the project. Identify support services such as consultant, secretarial, machine shop, and electronics shop, and the extent to which they will be available for the project. Include an explanation of any consortium/contractual arrangements with other organizations.

Not applicable

Plans for Data Management and the Sharing of the Products of this Research

Following the guidelines provided by the Foundation I will address the following issues as they relate to the proposed research.

1.The types of data, samples, physical collections, software, curriculum materials, and other materials to be produced in the course of the project.

The first data set is an excel file that will contain approximately 70,000 records corresponding to the establishments providing activities for children in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale metropolitan area as of December 31, 2010. The variables will include name, address, phone number, longitude and latitude, number of employees, standard industrial classification code, national taxonomy of tax-exempt entities code (in the case of nonprofits).

A second data set will be an excel data file with approximately 30 records corresponding to the municipalities in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale metropolitan area. The variables will include name address, phone number, population size, areal size, and several variables measuring its 'business friendliness', e.g., sales tax rate, corporate property tax rate, expenditures on police, sanitation/sewers, highways, etc. The data will be for 2008 and 2010.

A third data set will be an excel data file with approximately 120 records corresponding to the zip codes in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale metropolitan area. The variables will include data on several demographic variables including population size, median family income, % of population between 5 and 12 years of age, etc. There will be data for 2008 and 2010.

A fourth data set will be an excel data file with approximately 250 records corresponding to the census tracts in the Pheonix-Mesa-Scottsdale metropolitan area. The variables will include data on several demographic variables including population size, median family income, % of population between 5 and 12 years of age, etc. There will be data for three years: 2005 (on a limited basis) and 2010.

2. The standard to be used for data and metadata format and content

Not applicable. Everything is in standard form. The various data sets will be merged for spatial analysis as well as statistical analysis, but the routines are standard using ArcMap.

3. Policies for access and sharing including provision of for appropriate protection of privacy, confidentially, security, intellectual property, or other rights or requirements.

Since this proposal is not collecting information from individuals but is relying on data we purchased from commercial vendors, published sources, and websites for the information, there is no need for provisions for the protection of privacy and confidentially. There are no restrictions on the use of data gathered on the municipalities nor on the zip codes or census tract data. However, since some of the data on the establishments is proprietary (from Dun & Bradstreet), it will be up to the vendors to stipulate the conditions for data sharing when the data are purchased.

4. Policies and provisions for re-use, re-distribution, and the production of derivatives

I do not see this as applicable to our research.

5. Plans for archiving data, samples, and other research products, and for preservation of access to them

The data which are not restricted by the vendor will be made available to the ICPSR at the University of Michigan. Because we do not know how long it will take to prepare our data sets, we cannot say, at this time, when the archiving will take place.