



The Roosevelt University  
**Institute for Metropolitan Affairs**  
in the New Millennium

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The close of the year 2005 provides a fitting moment for presenting a summary of the work of the Institute for Metropolitan Affairs in recent years. In pursuit of its mission, the Institute has focused on the following priorities:



Conducting research aimed at illuminating issues important to understanding the context within which public policy operates in the Chicago area.

Providing technical assistance aimed assisting important institutions operating in the metropolitan area.

Involving Roosevelt students in authentic research experiences and providing them with opportunities for financial support.

Supporting the work of Roosevelt faculty in their research and service in Chicago regional public affairs.

During that period, the IMA has conducted more than 30 funded projects and engaged almost 40 students in its professional work. While the IMA's mission entails an interest in a broad array of social policy areas in order to be responsive to the diverse interests of the university and its faculty, its work has tended to focus around several particular areas of expertise. These are; 1) studies of immigration and regional demography; 2) social welfare; 3) drug policy; 4) and regionalism. These areas build on the strengths and interests of the IMA's staff and the university's faculty and mission, and we believe are areas in which the IMA has already and continues to make valuable contributions to Chicago and the region.

James Lewis, Ph.D.

Director

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## IMMIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

### Chicago Area Immigration Fact Book

Institute for Metropolitan Affairs (IMA) affiliates Rob Paral and Michael Norkewicz co-authored the *Chicago Area Immigration Fact Book* (2003). The book received remarkable media coverage, including the front page and an editorial in the *Chicago Sun Times* and *Crain's Chicago Business*, as well as stories in the *Tribune* and *Daily Herald*. The report has been cited in numerous stories about immigration in the Chicago press since. The Chicago Public Library ordered copies for its branches, as have other university libraries. The project was supported by a \$40,000 grant from the Chicago Community Trust, a \$3,000 grant from the Fund for Immigrants and Refugees, and \$2,000 from the State of Illinois.

The study found that nearly 1.5 million immigrants live in the Chicago Metropolitan area, which represents about 18 percent of the region's total population. The number of immigrants in the area rose by more than half a million during the 1990's. The Chicago metro area now ranks fifth nationally with the size of its immigrant population. The Chicago area's total population rose in the 1990's, due almost entirely to the increase of the immigrant population. In 1960 less than 10 percent of the Chicago region was foreign born, while in 2000 immigrants comprised nearly 18 percent of the population.

Immigrants also contributed to the net growth of the labor force with the number of immigrant workers totaling 95% percent of the number of new workers added to the regional economy. The largest immigrant groups came from Mexico, Poland, and India. The leading centers of immigrant population are Chicago, Cicero and Aurora and the leading "port of entry" neighborhood for new immigrants is Chicago's Edgewater. Other significant suburban ports of entry include Mt. Prospect, Arlington Heights, and Palatine. While most immigrants in the 1960's came from Europe, the majority of immigrants in 2000 came from Latin America. Immigrant poverty rates fell faster than those of natives during the 1990's and educational levels of immigrants rose during the 1990's though immigrants continue to lag behind natives in educational attainment. Only 1.5 percent of immigrants report receiving welfare, compared to 2.1 percent of the native born population.

### Census Analysis – Race and Residence

With the support of an \$85,000 grant from the MacArthur Foundation, the IMA and researchers from Northern Illinois University collaborated to produce a comprehensive analysis of changes in patterns of racial/ethnic residential segregation in the Chicago Metropolitan area from 1980 to 2000. The project team consisted of James Lewis of the IMA, Mike Maly of Roosevelt, and Paul

Kleppner and Ruth Ann Tobias of NIU. The report generated dissimilarity index scores from block level Census data for each Chicago area municipality (6 county area), as well as for community areas within Chicago. The analysis found that levels of segregation varied significantly among different communities and between different racial/ethnic groups. Although declining slightly, levels of segregation between blacks and whites remained at very high levels. Hispanic-white segregation was substantially higher than a random pattern of residence would create, but was much lower than black-white levels. Encouragingly, areas such as the suburbs of Evanston and Oak Park, and Chicago neighborhoods such as Rogers Park, Uptown and Hyde Park - each racially mixed experienced no loss of diversity over the past decade. On the other hand, several south suburban communities that had mixes of whites and African Americans in 1990 continued the trend of moving toward having majority or, in some cases, virtually entirely African American populations.

The final report was released at a press briefing held at Roosevelt in the spring of 2002 and the report received coverage in the *Chicago Tribune* and other local press and media.

## Illinois Immigrant Policy Project

During the fall of 2001 and spring of 2002, the Institute played a key role in the development of the Illinois Immigration Policy Project (IIPP). The Illinois Department of Human Services convened the IIPP in order to build a set of recommendations for state government regarding policies the state might undertake to improve the success of immigrants in Illinois. The Project was designed to develop recommendations on areas of policies pertaining to economic development, education, immigration and human services. Although Congress is responsible for immigration policy, state and local government are responsible for support services that assure effective integration of new arrivals into the fabric of society. In October, 2002, the IMA assisted the state with facilitation of two roundtable discussions on economic development and immigrants. The first of these roundtables included papers on Illinois labor markets authored by IMA director James Lewis and IMA fellow Rob Paral, training by Heide Spruck Wrigley of Aguirre International, workplace conditions by Bob Ginsberg and Rebekah Levin of the Center for Impact Research, and contingent labor by Nik Theodore and Chirag Mehta of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

The second roundtable focused on immigrant business development and included papers by Marta Tienda of Princeton University on development of immigrant businesses and Ivan Light of UCLA on economic attributes of immigrant

enclaves. Roosevelt economics professor Steve Balkin facilitated discussion. The effort was supported by a grant of \$24,000 from Chicago Community Trust to Roosevelt and additional funding from Illinois Department of Human Services. Papers were published by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

Lewis and Paral's chapter provided analysis of succeeding decadal cohorts of immigrants arriving in the United States from Europe, Mexico and Asia from the 1960's forward focusing on rates of economic mobility and personal characteristics associated with economic success.

## Immigration and the Illinois Economy

In 2004 Jim Lewis and Rob Paral released the report, "Immigrants and the Illinois Labor Force: The Potential Impact of Immigration Reform on Illinois Industries." The report utilized data from the 2000 Census to analyze levels of immigrant representation within industries and occupations across Illinois. The report found relatively few immigrants employed outside of the Chicago metropolitan area, but that immigrants were a major component of the labor market in both the city and the suburbs. Approximately one in twenty Illinois workers arrived in the United States within the past ten years. Industries expected to grow fastest from 2000 to 2010 all have moderate to high reliance upon foreign-born workers.

These include miscellaneous business services; accounting and management services; educational services; eating and drinking places; and engineering, accounting and management services. Immigrants fuel the growing fields needing contingent labor. Immigrants make up a high proportion of production and transportation workers. Illinois is unusual among high immigrant states in that it has relatively few immigrants in farm work. As a result, changes to immigration policy would tend to affect urban areas and business sectors more so than agriculture. Data from the study suggests that immigration reform needs to be considered with regard to how specific industries and communities might be affected. Locality dependent firms such as restaurants and hotels would be significantly affected by reforms that limited migration of low-skilled and undocumented workers. Because they cannot transfer jobs overseas or mechanize processes, their likely response would be to raise wages to attract lower skilled workers from other parts of the region. The most significant effects would be recruitment of African Americans from Chicago by suburban hotels and restaurants. Manufacturers would also be strongly affected with some choosing to relocate to lower wage regions and others raising wages or further automating processes so as to preserve low production costs. The report received press coverage in the *Chicago Tribune*, *Daily Herald*, *LaRaza* and on WBEZ radio.

## Analysis of the 2000 Census

The IMA assisted the *Chicago Tribune* with analysis of the initial data release of the 2000 Census, particularly with respect to changing levels of racial/ethnic segregation across the Chicago region. The *Tribune* featured the IMA prominently in two of its front page stories regarding the Census release and utilized data jointly analyzed by Roosevelt and the Social Science Research Institute at Northern Illinois University. This work was followed by extensive coverage of the IMA's census analysis by print and electronic media across Illinois, as well as by National Public Radio.

In general, the Chicago area saw a slight lessening of patterns of racial segregation. This was caused by two major trends: 1) the huge growth of the Hispanic population, not only in the city, but also across west and northwest suburbs; and 2) continued expansion of the African American population in the region's south suburbs.

## Census Data in the Northwest Suburbs

The IMA conducted an analysis of poverty and rent burden in the Northwest Chicago suburbs. The analysis was based upon a comparison of key indicators of poverty and financial stress from newly released data from the 2000 Census. Although the Northwest suburbs comprise some of the most affluent areas in the Chicago

Metropolitan area, the IMA report indicated that over 35,000 people in the Northwest suburbs lived below the federal poverty line in 1999. About five percent of children in the Northwest suburbs lived in poverty, while about four percent of adults lived in poverty. Unlike in other communities in the Chicago area, children living in female-headed households in the Northwest suburbs were less likely to live in poverty than the general population. Seniors were slightly more likely than the general population to live in poverty.

The 2003 study suggests that a tight rental market has caused some families to become rent burdened. Eighty percent of families who earn less than \$20,000 were rent-burdened while about two-thirds of those earning between \$20,000 and \$40,000 were rent-burdened. For the entire region, nearly one-third of families who rent were rent burdened. This report suggests that although the region as a whole is predominately affluent, there are persons who could benefit from affordable housing and other social services. The report received wide coverage in the *Pioneer Press* newspapers across the northwest suburbs.

## Understanding Asian Americans in Metropolitan Chicago

With support from the Joyce Foundation, the IMA produced four reports in 2000 documenting attitudes and characteristics of the Chicago area's Asian American community. The report series is based on survey data collected during the 1990's by the Metro Chicago Information Center and also involved collaboration with Chicago's Asian American Institute, which convened the project's advisory group. The four reports analyze: 1) Civic Participation, 2) Health, 3) Financial Security and 4) Neighborhood Life and Social Attitudes. Reports were released at a reception at Roosevelt. The reports found that Asian Americans in the Chicago metropolitan region are equally likely to be Democrats as Republicans, and are deeply concerned about crime as well as the quality of health care to which they have access.

A group, Asian Americans are equally divided in their political identities. 25 percent classify themselves as Democrats, another 25 percent call themselves Republicans and the other half identify themselves as either independents or as having no mainstream political identity at all. While Asian Americans in the region reported quality of health similar to non-Asian Americans living in the area, Asian Americans were more likely to be dissatisfied than others with the quality of health care. Additional findings included that, as a whole, Asian Americans were

less likely than non-Asian Americans to participate in PTAs, local school councils and some types of neighborhood-level issue advocacy.

Many of the areas in which Asian Americans expressed particular concern over health care – thoroughness of treatment, explanations of conditions, and courtesy of medical staff – may reflect differences in culture, language and expectations of Asian American patients and health care providers. Asian Americans rated safety as their most important neighborhood concern. Those in the city were much more likely than suburbanites to feel that their neighborhoods had deteriorated. Asian Americans were more supportive than others of government spending on arts and cultural organizations but less supportive of expenditures on parks and recreation. Asian Americans were about as likely as others to have health insurance coverage, but the young, poor and non-citizens were more likely to be uninsured. On average, Asian American homeowners have newer and more valuable homes than homeowners region-wide but are also less likely to have ever met with a financial advisor.

### **Understanding Chicago's Youth**

At the request of the City of Chicago's Department of Human Services (CDHS), the IMA compiled "Understanding Chicago's Youth: Survey Data for Chicago's YouthNet Districts." (2000) The report utilized data from the Consortium

on Chicago School Research surveys of students in Chicago high schools during the 1990's, focusing on questions pertaining to socialization and out-of-school activities.

### **Ethnic Data**

The IMA provided data on racial/ethnic characteristics of Chicago municipalities to the firm of Laser, Pokorny, Schwartz, Friedman & Economos for use in analyzing media marketing (2003).

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Evaluation of Illinois Welfare Reform

Through the IMA, Roosevelt University participated in the University Consortium headed by Northwestern University that conducted a six-year longitudinal study of welfare reform in Illinois, “the Illinois Family Study.” Additional partners included faculty from Northern Illinois University, University of Illinois at Chicago and University of Chicago.

The multi-year evaluation was mandated by legislation passed by the Illinois General Assembly in the wake of implementation of welfare reform in Illinois. Roosevelt’s James Lewis convened the initial group of principal investigators and the decision was made to house the project at Northwestern University, where professor Dan Lewis became the lead principal investigator. The multi-million dollar study required a complex sampling design wherein a sample of 1,700 former welfare recipients was recruited for a panel study involving interviews taking place both in the Chicago Metropolitan area and in selected downstate cities and counties. The IFS was charged by state legislation with making annual reports to the governor and General Assembly. Over its course, the IFS completed four such reports, including a number of briefings for state legislators as well as for officials of the Illinois Department of Human Services.

The IMA was instrumental in securing several of the project’s foundation grants and was responsible for drafting

the reports, “Informing Social Service Provision: Evidence from the Illinois Families Study;” “A Report to the Polk Bros. Foundation;” and “The Working Poor: Evidence from the Illinois Families Study” for the Woods Fund of Chicago. Major findings of the IFS included that while large numbers of Illinois welfare recipients were leaving welfare, there was little change in the incidence of poverty among that population. Persons leaving welfare were somewhat more likely to experience hardship, although strong majorities of former welfare recipients expressed support for the reforms. The IFS also found that, in succeeding years, increasingly large numbers of former recipients received neither welfare nor wages, depending on family, boyfriends, the underground economy or other benefits for their survival. When asked, former welfare recipients overwhelmingly reported that medical assistance was the welfare benefit that they most valued.

The IFS received considerable media coverage. The project was reported on at length in the June 21, 2002 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and the *Chicago Tribune* called the Consortium’s first report “the first independent – and therefore credible – assessment of how welfare reform has progressed in Illinois.”

### Lakefront SRO Evaluation

In 2000 the IMA received a 2-year \$250,000 contract to evaluate the Lakefront SRO’s employment project sited adjacent to the Hilliard and Ickes CHA developments. The IMA subcontracted with the Metro Chicago Information Center to conduct surveys and process selected client data. The project aimed to provide management with quarterly assessments of the progress of their work, as well as to write final reports that: 1) provided formal quantitative analysis of program outcomes and 2) a story of how the project was implemented and managed. Data sources utilized in the project included analysis of case management records; surveys of project participants and of residents of Lakefronts supported housing programs; program performance data provided by Lakefront to MCIC for analysis; and interviews and observations of Lakefront staff and clients.

The final evaluation report found that clients benefited from intensive services and that clients of Lakefront’s supported housing services had higher levels of satisfaction with their services than did clients served by the less intensive employment services offered to CHA residents. Employment training facilitated by Lakefront provided relatively low returns compared to other services. Clients appeared impatient with some service strategies. While a holistic approach to service provision was contemplated at the outset of the project, lack of client cooperation tended to reduce project staff

more to an information and referral role, which helped clients to some degree in the short term but held less promise for effecting sustained change in client life courses. Building self-reliance skills among clients appeared to have a better return than did building self-esteem. Placing low-skilled clients in jobs appears to be easier than supporting them in those jobs.

The project was conducted by Jim Lewis, April Payton-Bernard and Kathleen Kane-Willis. Findings were reported in *Poverty Law News* published by the National Center on Poverty Law and in *Poverty Research News*, a publication of the Joint Center on Poverty Research then at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

### **Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Loss Prevention Partnership Evaluation**

IMA received a 5-year \$100,000 contract from the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to evaluate a pilot project aimed at ascertaining whether homeowner education could reduce insurance losses in inner city neighborhoods in four cities - New York, Richmond, Chicago and St Louis. The evaluation of the Loss Prevention Partnership included analysis of homeowner and project participant surveys, analysis of industry data, and interviews with industry executives. Roosevelt professor Steven Tippins assisted Jim Lewis with the project.

The study, conducted from 2000 through 2005, utilized a variety of data collection methods. Randomized telephone surveys were conducted of 200 homeowners in each of the project target areas of each of the four cities. Each target area was then charged with collecting telephone questionnaires of randomly selected participants in agency programming at each of the sites. In order to document the experience of insurance companies in the target areas and the possible effects of the program on exposure and loss, the NRC issued a data call to participating companies in order to obtain company data. Finally, IMA staff interviewed insurance company agents and staff who participated on the advisory boards of the projects in each of the target cities.

Analysis of the data revealed a market for the types of services proposed by the project – significant numbers of homeowners considered their homes only “fairly safe” and about 20% of homeowners were concerned about various perils in their neighborhoods. Concerns tended to be higher in low rather than middle income neighborhoods. Most participants in the home safety activities provided by the project acted on what they had learned through classes or inspections. The most common actions were the least expensive - alarm systems, locks, fire extinguishers and smoke alarms. When asked what the greatest barriers were to doing more, expense was cited by half of respondents and lack of time by another 20%. The insurance company data was consistent with a successful project. Comparing

the pre-project period with the period during which the project was conducted, companies wrote more business in the selected neighborhoods and most statistical indicators related to losses and costs became more favorable. The target areas also kept pace or performed better than did their surrounding cities and states.

The IMA made presentations on data findings at national conferences in Tampa, Florida; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Washington D.C; and San Francisco, California.

### **Consulting to CHA/City of Chicago**

The Chicago Housing Authority is in the midst of what promises to be the most significant transformation of its mission in the past 40 years. In addition to rebuilding or renovating housing stock of its family developments and re-creating them as mixed income communities, the CHA is also embarking on an ambitious plan to provide quality social services to residents in need. CDHS drew the assignment of administering much of the social service provision under the new system and it turned to the IMA for technical assistance in designing and implementing it.

With the support of a \$150,000 award from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Chicago Community Trust, the IMA was enabled to provide a wide variety of services to CDHS during 2001 and 2002. IMA staff member April Payton developed models for client flow, case management, interim planning at

various CHA sites, data collection systems and designed training for the scores of social workers who will service CHA residents. The IMA also assisted CDHS with strategic planning for the undertaking, as well as with analysis of data on critical issues such as the capacity of existing social service agencies to serve clients living in CHA developments and the scope of unemployment among CHA residents. The new system, or Service Connector Program, contracted with outside agencies to provide outreach, referral and case management services starting in the summer of 2001. Additionally, FMA assisted CDHS with design and production of “Chicago’s Human Services System Confronts a Decade of Social Change,” a report highlighting major trends in social welfare in Chicago.

### **IMA/Loyola Affordable Housing Papers**

The IMA and Loyola University’s Center for Urban Research and Learning were partners in procuring a \$45,000 grant from the Woods Fund to develop white papers on affordable housing issues and conduct a one-day conference on the subject. The resulting publication, “Affordable Housing in the Chicago Region: Perspectives and Strategies” was published in 2003.

The volume includes:

- “The Crisis in Housing: Thinking the Unthinkable” by Art Lyons and Jason Hardy, which argues that the current shortage in affordable housing stems more from the location of existing affordable housing than an actual shortage of units.
- “The Politics of Affordable Housing” by David Hamilton of Roosevelt University considers the popular opposition to development of low-cost housing, particularly in suburban communities.
- “Closing the Gap: Financing Affordable Housing in the Chicago Area” by Kathleen Kane-Willis of Roosevelt reviews strategies based on state and federal programs commonly utilized by developers to close funding gaps.
- “Places Matter: Research Findings on Neighborhood Influences on Poor People’s Achievement and the Implications for Housing Relocation Programs, Welfare Reform and Other Policies” by James Rosenbaum reviews findings of evaluations of Gautreaux and MTO projects.

### **Midwest Regional Education**

The IMA contracted with Learning Point Associates to prepare summaries of education related trends and data pertaining to the Midwestern and Eastern regions of the United States in 2005. Student Tara Brownlee assisted on the project.

### **Chicago Community Trust Strategic Planning**

The IMA helped facilitate the Chicago Community Trust’s 5-year strategic planning process for human needs and community development in 2005. The IMA prepared grant requests totaling over \$70,000 supporting consultants working on the project. Components of the planning report written by Jim Lewis included the project executive summary and planning reports incorporating innovative approaches to analyzing social deficits and social priorities. Lewis also organized and led a 3-hour discussion at the Trust of human needs among selected scholars from Chicago universities. Students Tara Brownlee and Jenny Janichek, and Kathleen Kane-Willis assisted with the project.

### **City of Chicago Homeless Count**

Jim Lewis was retained by the City of Chicago’s Department of Human Service as technical consultant on the conduct of the City’s spring 2004 and 2005 counts of Chicago’s homeless. Lewis consulted on project design and assisted with data analysis. The City of Chicago is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct periodic “point-in-time” counts of homeless in Chicago in support of its annual application for federal funding used to support shelters and other social services for the homeless in Chicago. Work resulted in the reports, “Summary Findings

of the Point-In-Time Count of Chicago's Homeless" for 2005 and, "Homeless in Chicago: Numbers and Demographics, Point-In-Time Spring 2004 Analysis."

### **Fry Foundation High Schools Initiative**

The IMA received a \$1,084,000 contract from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation to conduct a 5-year evaluation of the Foundation's school improvement efforts in six Chicago area high schools. Jim Lewis of the IMA and Roosevelt sociologist Al Bennett are co-principal investigators on the project.

In 2001, the Foundation selected six Chicago high schools - Crane, Corliss, Curie, Kennedy, Prosser and Senn - to be the recipients of approximately \$1,000,000 each in funding to be utilized for school improvement projects to be determined by the schools. The Foundation was interested in understanding the efficacy of various strategies selected and also how leadership operated within the schools to make decisions around programmatic priorities. The evaluation plan utilizes a variety of types of data. During the first, third and fifth years of the project, the evaluators conduct approximately 200 observations of classrooms in each of the six schools, stratified by age of students, subject matter and semester. Observations include measures of classroom climate, teaching strategies, student engagement, time on task, complexity and type of work, and

classroom demography. The evaluation hired the Consortium on Chicago School Research to provide analysis of student and teacher surveys conducted bi-annually in each of the schools, and to analyze school performance data such as PSAE scores, attendance, percentage of students on track to graduate and the percentage taking mathematics sequences, controlling for school demographics and academic quality of incoming students. Finally the evaluators conducted interviews with school staff, as well as observations of funded programs. Types of programs being conducted by the schools include professional development around curriculum and teaching methods, purchase of technology hardware and software, additional staff to support literacy and student support, and pullout programs for both failing and gifted students.

To date, the evaluators have provided annual written and oral reports to each of the schools as well as to the Fry Foundation board of directors. Lewis has presented on project data to the Consortium on Chicago School Research at the University of Chicago and to Math/Science education faculty at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

### **Working Poor**

The IMA received a \$13,000 subcontract from Northern Illinois University to conduct research on the working poor as recorded in the 2000 Census. Under a grant from the Joyce Foundation, Roosevelt economics professor Sam Rosenberg co-authored the study with Jim Lewis, Paul Kleppner and Ruth Ann Tobias of NIU and Paul Street of the Chicago Urban League. The final report is titled, "Working Poor in Chicago and the Chicago Metropolitan Area: A Statistical Profile Based on the 1990 and 2000 Censuses." Roosevelt hosted a public meeting to present findings in November 2004. Journalist Laura Washington hosted the panel, which included State Representatives Frank Aguilar and Mary Flowers, Tim Leahy of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Robert Wordlaw of the Chicago Jobs Council and Anne Ladky of the Women Employed Institute. The report received extensive local media coverage including the *Chicago Tribune* and *Daily Herald*.

The report was constructed utilizing PUMS files from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, defining working poor families as having at least one member who is between the ages of 18 and 65, all members together working at least 26 weeks during 1989 or 1999, less than 80 percent of total income from retirement or social security and family income from all sources less than 150 percent of the poverty line. The report found that about 10 percent of Chicago metropolitan area families were

working poor, an increase of 2 percent from 10 years ago. In Chicago, 16 percent of working families qualified. Most working poor families had only a single adult worker and about one quarter were headed by women. About one third had a child under six. Working poor families were disproportionately Latino (37%) and African American (26%) and high proportions of each of these two groups were working poor. About half of the working poor were employed in retail trade or other service industries. Nearly 20 percent were in manufacturing or construction. High proportions of persons reporting they worked in the military were working poor. About one third of the working poor had not graduated from high school – 64 percent among Latinos. About 20 percent of the working poor spoke little English.

### **Social Welfare in Village of Rolling Meadows**

During the summer of 2002, the IMA was hired to provide oversight and analysis of a market survey of residents of an apartment complex in suburban Rolling Meadows. The project was a collaboration between Northwest Community Health, the Rolling Meadows Police Department and property management at the complex. The project aimed at assessing and, where needed, improving quality of life for neighborhood residents. Over 250 families were surveyed about a variety of concerns such as possible social service needs, needs of children and youth, neighborhood safety, English-

language skills and health care needs.

While on balance most of the Northwest suburban communities consist primarily of middle and upper income families and residents, they are becoming increasingly diverse. The past decade saw a tremendous influx of Latino residents into many communities, many of whom are lower income or working class families. For these families, access to public transportation, affordable childcare, English as a second language and employment training can afford challenges. Increasing racial/ethnic diversity will also provide new challenges to human relations if the struggles that have plagued other changing communities are to be avoided.

Analysis of the residents' responses made it clear that while some of the residents needed more enhanced social services, most of the residents were satisfied with their living conditions. The in-depth survey and analysis provided the means for making simple, practical changes that addressed some resident concerns. Report findings were presented to property management, the police chief, and the Northwest Community Hospital community advisory board.

### **Social Welfare in Palatine**

During 2003 and 2004, the IMA was hired to provide oversight of an assessment of the market in Palatine for the services of the Northeast Palatine Service Center. IMA staff assisted Service Center staff with development of a survey instrument which

was then administered by personnel hired and supervised by the Service Center. The Center was interested in potential needs of low income persons in the community with regards to English proficiency, employment, child care, seniors, health care and recreation. The survey involved comparison of needs of residents of the community's apartment complexes and those of homeowners as both the Center and Palatine Park district sought information regarding markets for various services. The final report was presented to the Center's board.

### **Election Reform**

The IMA consulted on a poll of Illinois voters prior to the March, 2004 primary in order to gauge the support for instant run-off voting in the state of Illinois. The polling was conducted through the Metro Chicago Information Center through a grant from the Joyce Foundation to the Midwest Democracy Center. Instant run-off voting (IRV) aims to insure that a candidate has the support of at least 50 percent of voters in an election, which often fails to occur when more than two candidates are running for the same office. Particularly in multi-candidate primaries a candidate whose relatively narrow base is mobilized might get the nomination, though the support for the candidate is not widespread. In an election utilizing IRV, voters cast a vote not only for their single favorite candidate, but also in order of preference or other candidates on the ballot. If one candidate in the election

does not secure a majority of votes, then the second choices of voters are considered in the count until one candidate does have a majority. In this way, the winning candidate is the one with the broadest base of support. This method is currently used in Australia for election of its legislature as well as in San Francisco municipal elections. It is also under consideration in various jurisdictions around the nation.

The polling results indicated that more than 40 percent of Illinois voters would be interested in having more choices in regard to voting. Just over 50 percent of voters indicated that they were satisfied with the current system. When Illinois voters were asked if they would like to have the option of picking both a first choice candidate and a second-choice candidate, the results were evenly divided. Forty-seven percent of those polled indicated that they would like to choose both first and second choice candidates, while 46.5 percent indicated that they would not. When pollsters asked voters whether they favored IRV for local elections, 44 percent indicated that they were interested in this option, while 50 percent stated that they were not. The IMA obtained a \$15,000 contract for MCIC from the National Democracy Center to support data collection. The survey report was covered by the *Daily Herald* and on Channel 5 news.

## **Chicago Housing Authority Evaluation**

As the Chicago Housing Authority proceeds with its landmark redesign of its housing stock, it has been challenged to assist residents with the often difficult process of relocating as their current apartments are demolished, rehabbed, or rebuilt. During the rehab process, tenants have the option of relocating to a unit in another CHA building, utilizing a Section 8 housing voucher, or leaving subsidized housing entirely for the housing market. The CHA has worked to make these transitions as smooth as possible and to maximize the options available to CHA families. In order to facilitate the process, the CHA received a grant of over \$800,000 from the federal government to develop and implement an internet-based tool that would assist relocation staff with counseling of their clients during the relocation process. The IMA was selected as evaluator for the project, making periodic reports to the CHA on progress toward development of the web-site, and evaluating the extent to which the web-site facilitated an improved relocation process through its 2005 report.

TheRightMoves.Net is designed to help CHA residents make better decisions when they decide to move, enabling residents to find out about more housing choices than they had previously. The Right Moves provides residents with information about schools, neighborhoods, relocation services, and transportation options, serving as a web-based case management assistant. The 2005 final evaluation report

incorporated data from interviews and observations of residents, tracking of hits on web pages within the system, interviews with CHA staff and survey data collected by the National Opinion Research Center.

## **National Association of Industrial and Office Properties**

Two Roosevelt students received \$4,000 to support their work on a 2003 study of industrial and office building in the Chicago region for the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties, "Report on Taxes Paid, Workforce, and Building Costs for Office and Industrial Properties in the Chicago Metropolitan Area."

The report was produced by the IMA's Kathleen Kane-Willis with assistance from students Angela Braggs and Tony Clark. The research design required analysis of Census PUMS files to estimate numbers of persons likely employed in the operation of industrial and office properties in the Chicago area. The researchers also procured data from real estate firms used to estimate the value of new and existing industrial and office properties.

## **Small and Minority Business Development Evaluation**

The IMA was contracted for \$30,000 to conduct a 2-year evaluation of a pilot inner city business development program conducted by the Civic Committee of the Commercial Club of Chicago. The project aimed to link developing businesses with

major corporate partners in order that they might receive technical assistance and contracting opportunities. In 2000, Roosevelt professors Adrienne Allen, Carol Cole and Barbara Arbuckle conducted the project in collaboration with additional researchers from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

### **Art and Architecture of Chicago's West Side**

Students Amanda Bodine and Kimberly Lyles prepared a photo collection of murals and historic architecture in Chicago's Garfield Park neighborhood. The IMA worked with the Concerned Citizens of Garfield Park in 2003 to assist with documentation and identification of historic sites.

### **Suburban Municipal Budget Project**

Student Tony Clark utilized budget reports from selected Northwest suburban municipalities to analyze the impact of the economic downturn of the early 2000's on suburban local governments. The report found that while loss of state tax receipts hurt local governments, property and sales tax bases remained strong and most municipalities in that region weathered the economic storm safely.

### **Unseen Chicago**

The Institute procured a small grant from the Polk Bros. Foundation in support of the

photography exhibit "Unseen Chicago."

### **Village of Skokie Needs Assessment**

The IMA received \$34,500 in 2000 to conduct a needs assessment for the Village of Skokie focusing on attitudes of area residents, business owners, real estate agents, and local media. The assessment was designed to provide the Village with data that would enable planning that would enhance it as a hospitable place for businesses and homeowners. Roosevelt professor David Hamilton consulted on the project and the Metro Chicago Information Center assisted with survey design and implementation.

### **Health Search Website**

In 1999 and 2000 the IMA operated the Health Search Index, an Internet website designed as a resource for students, professionals or consumers seeking information or research on health matters or policies. The site contained information on more than 35 different health topics found on more than 800 websites. The Index contained annotations for each site describing its contents and the sponsor. To help users focus their searches, sites were coded into three broad categories: Sites that offer comprehensive information in their subject area; sites that cover a variety of topics less comprehensively; and sites that provide only basic information. The project was supported by a \$12,000 grant from the Horizon Foundation.

### **Technical Assistance to the Chicago Public Schools**

The IMA was hired by Chicago Public Schools in 2002 to prepare a request for proposal for evaluation of its after-school programs. Co-principal investigators on the project were the IMA's Jim Lewis and Fred Hess of Northwestern University. Following a review of similar projects nationwide, Lewis and Hess produced a project design allowing for low, middle and higher cost evaluation options.

### **Education Research Institute**

The IMA assisted Roosevelt's College of Education in 2000 with development of a successful proposal to the Spencer Foundation for \$50,000 in support of a set of research institutes aimed at developing research capacity of Roosevelt faculty and graduate students. Institutes were conducted by subject matter and methodological experts drawn from around the country who conducted one-day seminars on research strategies pertaining to problems of African American males, school leadership, culturally-relevant pedagogy and other areas of research.

### **Cost/Benefits of Education Versus Incarceration**

Student Stephanie Schmitz-Bechteller provided consulting on cost benefits of education for Link.

## DRUG POLICY

### Drug Use Prevention Strategy Project

In a press briefing held at Roosevelt in 2000, the IMA released a compendium of papers developed for the Drug Use Prevention Strategy Project. The release was covered in the *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Sun Times* and *Daily Herald*. The study - supported by grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Woods Fund of Chicago, Washington Square Foundation and Thomas Klutznik - assessed the status of substance abuse, prevention and treatment in the Chicago area. The six policy reports dealt with: 1) public expenditures related to substance abuse; 2) state legislation aimed a drug abuse; 3) evolution of hospital-based substance abuse programs; 4) experience of area hospitals with substance abusers; 5) overall trends in substance abuse during the 1990's; and 6) the readiness of public health departments statewide to assume a larger role in facilitating substance abuse prevention and treatment.

### Multiple Indicator Analysis of Heroin Use in the Chicago Area

In March 2004, the IMA released a comprehensive report on heroin use in the Chicago metropolitan area. The report, "A Multiple Indicator Analysis of Heroin Use in the Chicago Metropolitan Area: 1995 to 2002," written by assistant director Kathleen Kane-Willis and Institute researcher Stephanie Schmitz-Bechteler, analyzes heroin use in the metro area and identifies where heroin use is growing

throughout the state.

The study used several data sources, including emergency room admissions, mortality data, treatment admissions, law enforcement data, ethnographic sources and Illinois public health data.

The report was released through a half-day panel discussion that included Captain Ray McGury, of the Naperville Police Department; Beth Sack, of Linden Oaks Hospital in Naperville; Nick Blasucci, a DuPage county teen currently in recovery from heroin dependency; Theresa Blasucci, president of a parent support group for families dealing with teen drug addiction; Yolanda Solecki a Certified Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor from a suburban methadone maintenance clinic; and Chicago Police Sergeant Joseph Del Pilar, Narcotic and Gang Investigation Section, Group Supervisor to a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Heroin Initiative.

The report received extensive media coverage including the Associated Press, MSNBC, and Chicago Tonight, and other television and local newspaper cover stories. It stimulated Fox News to present a half-hour documentary on the issue, "The New Face of Heroin," in which report author Kane-Willis appeared prominently. Nationally syndicated cartoonist Doug Marlette produced a cartoon based on it.

Heroin has hit the Chicago metropolitan area particularly hard and by many measures, Chicago is now suffering from one of the most severe heroin resurgences in the county. The area ranks highest in emergency department mentions in the

nation for heroin and has the highest rates of emergency department visits per 100,000 persons. One of the reasons why heroin use has expanded throughout the metropolitan area is related to the rise in heroin's purity. Heroin purity has risen from 2 to 4 percent in the 1980's to 25 percent in 1995. Higher purity results in lower prices, thus making heroin more affordable to a wide range of groups. This increase in purity has resulted in a "high purity generation" of younger users, who often start out by snorting but generally shift to injecting as dependency progresses.

The study found that use of heroin is not confined to minorities, the inner city or to men. The demographic shift in heroin use makes it clear that women, suburbanites, and whites are now being affected by the current heroin epidemic. The report makes several policy recommendations to help ease the heroin problem in the Chicago area. One recommendation is to increase focus on heroin and its impact on the individual by incorporating heroin education into drug prevention curricula throughout the state of Illinois. Because of the rise of injection drug use, syringe exchange programs are sorely needed - particularly in the suburbs - in order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases like HIV and hepatitis C. Methadone maintenance programs need to be expanded throughout the state in order to provide treatment for opiate dependent persons.

### Multiple Indicator Analysis of Heroin Use in Northwest Indiana

Funded by \$2,000 from the Community Action Drug Coalition and Porter-Starke Services, Inc., this 2005 report trended the use of opiate and heroin use in Northwest Indiana. The study was co-authored by Stephanie Schmitz-Bechteler and Kathleen Kane-Willis. Student research assistants Christian Delgado and Ashley Crafton assisted with data collection. One of the policy recommendations from the report, a repeal of the methadone moratorium, has been acted upon by the Indiana state legislature, and was signed into law by the governor in March of 2006. The report received several days of front-page coverage in the *Post-Tribune*, the *Northwest Indiana Times*, and was featured on several Chicago and Indianapolis TV and radio stations. Over 200 persons attended the report release.

The report used several different sources of information including treatment facilities, law enforcement agencies, hospital emergency departments, and the county coroner, as well as data from the Indiana Hoosier Assurance Plan, surveys of youth drug use, and the Indiana State Division of Mental Health and Addiction. Major findings included: Porter County's opiate death rate of 9.17 surpassed that of Chicago, which has an opiate death rate of 5.88 deaths per 100,000, as well as most major metropolitan areas that have increasing rates of heroin use. The mortality rate from opiates in Porter County was 156 percent higher than

that of the Chicago Metropolitan area. Porter County also had a more than four times higher than the national average for opiates of Emergency Department mentions per 100,000 for individuals aged 18 to 25. The State of Indiana amended its 1998 moratorium on methadone maintenance clinics to allow more methadone treatment.

### Drug Needs Assessment for LaPorte County, Indiana

In 2006 the Institute for Metropolitan Affairs contracted with the Local Coordination Council for a Drug-Free LaPorte County to provide a multiple indicator analysis and needs assessment to gauge the extent and harm related to the following substances: Opiates, cocaine, methamphetamine, and alcohol.

Kathleen Kane-Willis and research associate Jennifer Janichek lead the research team, which will look at a number of indicators to determine treatment needs and emerging drug threats across the county. Research will use the following data sources: Arrest and seizure data from the LaPorte county drug task force; emergency department discharge data; mortality data from the LaPorte county coroner's office; treatment episodes from the Hoosier Assurance Program, which funds treatment for low-income individuals without insurance; and interviews with elected officials.

Since data are scarce at the county level, LaPorte officials state that the needs assessment could provide the statistics

necessary to provide more treatment facilities within the county, as well as to implement policy changes within the county such as drug courts or provide opiate substitution therapy. At this time, there is a lack of both treatment facilities and drug courts in LaPorte County.

### Multiple Indicator Analysis of Opiate Use In Five Counties in Indiana

In 2005 a methadone maintenance clinic hired the IMA's Kathleen Kane-Willis to demonstrate opiate need within several Indiana Counties. Because of the moratorium on methadone clinic treatment enacted in 1998, counties must produce a needs assessment prior to opening a methadone clinic within any county in Indiana. One of the issues with the moratorium is that OxyContin misuse began to hit Indiana about the same time that the moratorium was enacted. Therefore, many rural areas lack substitution providers, and patients often travel more than 100 miles in order to receive treatment.

### Gender Differences in the Progression to Addiction

Kathleen Kane-Willis along with IMA student researchers Jennifer Janichek and Tara Brownlee interviewed 32 heroin dependent individuals for a 2005 preliminary study to determine whether women progressed to heroin addiction

and dependency faster than did men. The Institute for Metropolitan Affairs' preliminary research suggests that among a sample of syringe exchange users, women use more heroin, women spend less time between first use and treatment, and that women demonstrated significantly higher opiate dependency scores than did men. The sample size included 23 subjects, 12 men and 11 women. The composition of the sample was representative of the needle exchange population, but for the over-sampling of women subjects. The researchers found a gender difference in the progression to addiction within the sample. Research has established that the age of first use is later for women. IMA research demonstrated first use for females (mean age 24 years old) occurred later than for men (mean age 21). Although males progressed more rapidly from first use to daily use (mean 495 days) than did females (mean 873), females recognized addiction more quickly (mean 198 days) than did males (mean 528 days). Females also progressed from first use to treatment (Mean 1,314 days or 3.6 years) more rapidly than males (mean 3,468 days or 9.5 years). Females had faster entry to treatment from daily use (955 days or 2.5 years) than did men (2585 days or 7 years). These data support the notion that women 'telescope' to addiction faster than do men.

### **Methadone Maintenance Patient Satisfaction and Treatment Attitudes' Survey**

Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) has long been proven to be one of the most effective methods of treatment for opiate addiction. One of the more intriguing issues in understanding treatment efficacy is how patients perceive their own care. Patients may have negative associations with methadone or feel stigmatized by participating in treatment, and these attitudes may impact their satisfaction with their program in general. In addition, patients who may feel that an abstinence-orientated treatment is best may not fully realize the benefits of MMT. These patients might be less likely to use an appropriately high dose or to leave treatment early because they retain the perception that methadone is not the same as being clean from illicit drugs.

The Institute for Metropolitan Affairs' methadone attitudes project began in March of 2003, when IMA staff administered surveys to methadone maintenance patients at a Chicago-area clinic with a patient census of over 1000. IMA assistant director, Kathleen Kane-Willis, headed the project with assistance from Roosevelt psychologist Kennise Herring. Data collection took approximately four weeks and the study exceeded its goal of surveying over 200 participants. Kane-Willis designed the instrument with assistance from graduate student Angela Braggs, with support from University of Sydney, Australia's John

Caplehorn. Research assistants Kimberly Lyles, DaShelle Frazier, Ronald Monette, and Amanda Bodine collected the data under the supervision of Kane-Willis. The patient surveys included questions about client satisfaction with treatment as well as attitudes towards methadone maintenance. Kathleen Kane-Willis and John Caplehorn developed the patient attitude scales. Four scales were designed to measure the following attitudes: 1) methadone myths; 2) stigma related to methadone maintenance treatment; 3) detoxification fear; and 4) abstinence orientation.

The study hypothesized that certain demographic characteristics may impact client attitudes. Although research has been conducted on staff attitudes towards MMT, patients' in the United States attitudes have not been closely studied. Most information regarding patient attitudes comes from ethnographic data rather than from survey information.

Significant differences were found among demographic groups. White patients were more likely to orient towards a harm reduction philosophy, while non-whites were more likely to view methadone as an interim treatment that ought to be limited while also demonstrating higher scores on many medical mythology items. Patient age and tenure in treatment was also correlated to detoxification fear as well as medical myths. Patients with more education had significantly lower abstinence orientation scores on some items, were more likely to disagree with some medical myths items, and had less

detoxification fear. Abstinence orientation items did not correlate with participation in 12-step groups. No differences were found between any groups in terms of stigma items. Those subjects who knew someone who had successfully withdrawn from methadone maintenance treatment had a positive effect on detoxification fear as well as abstinence orientation.

#### **Chicago Recovery Alliance GIS Analysis**

In 2004 Kathleen Kane-Willis aggregated data from Chicago Recovery Alliance syringe exchange sites by individuals and area, while Zoë Heller used GIS mapping to determine the best site locations determined by user zip codes.

#### **Korean Smoking Study**

Kathleen Kane-Willis assisted the Asian Health Coalition of Illinois and Fred Kvitiz of the University of Illinois at Chicago with data analysis of a 2003 market survey of the smoking habits of Korean Americans.

#### **Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy**

In 2005 the IMA received a \$15,000 grant from the Drug Policy Alliance to facilitate start-up of the Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy. The Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy is comprised of non-profit organizations, scholars, and policy makers

who work in diverse fields impacted by drug policies. Current members include: the AIDS Foundation of Chicago, the Chicago Recovery Alliance, the Jobs Council, the Midwest Harm Reduction Institute, the Chicago Urban League, IDEAL Reform, the Mid-American Institute on Poverty, Students for Sensible Drug Policy and University of Chicago professors Harold Pollack and Malitta Engstrom.

A forum for discussing and analyzing the consequences of drug policies does not currently exist in Illinois. The consequences of drug policies on the individual can be severe and further alienate drug users from sources of support that can help them improve their lives. People with drug-related felony convictions face legal discrimination in social and economic arenas, barring them from adequate employment and housing opportunities that are essential for healthy participation in our society. The criminal justice system has supplanted the public health system in treating what is, essentially, a medical issue. In Illinois, while organizations have worked extensively on these social issues, no group has comprehensively examined the role drug policies play in regard to the myriad social problems. As a result, the dialogue about change in this arena has been muted.

The goal of the Illinois Consortium on Drug Policy is to educate policy makers, the media and the general public about the impact of Illinois' drug policies on diverse populations across different

spheres of life. This project will mobilize organizations to reevaluate policies and to bring awareness about the effects of these policies on individuals in their area of focus. These organizations will provide written documentation to support changes in key areas of drug policy, and will include case studies of individuals or communities struggling with drug policy related issues. The culminating event will be a half-day conference designed to disseminate information and educate the public and policy makers. An outline of drug policy recommendations for Illinois will be created based on input from an advisory group, national leaders, issue papers, as well as from working groups formed at the half-day conference.

#### **Students for Sensible Drug Policy**

Research assistants Jennifer Janichek, Tara Brownlee, Christian Delgado, Ashley Crafton along with staff advisor Kathleen Kane-Willis formed Roosevelt University's Students for Sensible Drug Policy in November 2004, which is now considered by the national organization to be the most active chapter in the nation. Roosevelt's Students for Sensible Drug Policy's editorial was the featured letter in the Sunday *Sun-Times*, after SSDP met with the Sun-Times editorial board. SSDP also met with Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL), chief of staff, after collecting 350 letters urging Senator Durbin to revise the Higher Education Act drug provision, which denies financial aid to those with

prior drug convictions. Soon after, Senator Richard Durbin agreed to introduce the RISE (Removing Impediments to Students' Education) Act in the Senate, which removes barriers to financial aid for those with prior drug convictions. Roosevelt's SSDP chapter also had a letter read in Congress by Representative Danny K. Davis (D-IL) on the merits of harm reduction. Students for Sensible Drug Policy also worked on gaining support for the Hinchey-Rohrabacher Amendment, which prohibits federal monies from being spent on prosecuting medical marijuana users in states where medical marijuana is legal.

Student President Jennifer Janichek was awarded a scholarship in Washington D.C. in order to attend the Grants, Education, Advocacy, and Training workshop, sponsored by the Marijuana Policy Project because of her work with SSDP Roosevelt. Additionally, Janichek and Vice President Ashley Crafton were awarded merit scholarships to attend the International Conference on Drug Policy Reform. Roosevelt SSDP chapter won an award for "Outstanding Legislative Achievement" at the 2005 International Drug Policy Reform Conference. Janichek was elected to SSDP's National Board of Directors and addressed the closing plenary about the role of youth and youth mentors in changing drug policies in the United States.

## **Midwest Harm Reduction Institute**

The mission of the Midwest Harm Reduction Institute is to increase understanding of the harm reduction philosophy; build the skills necessary to implement harm reduction strategies; strengthen harm reduction leadership across a diversity of disciplines and communities; and develop an awareness of the attitudes that contribute to discrimination against drug users and other marginalized groups.

Kathleen Kane-Willis designed and collected more than 100 surveys from harm reduction academics and service providers across the country at the Harm Reduction Conference in New Orleans in 2004. The survey results indicated that the harm reduction philosophy, which is generally used primarily with those who misuse substances, should be expanded to include other populations such as individuals with mental health issues, victim of domestic violence, as well as those populations who suffer from HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases like hepatitis C. Because harm reduction practices are relatively new in the United States, one of the goals of the Institute is to provide a literature review on harm reduction practice both abroad and domestically.

Kathleen Kane-Willis co-chairs the research and policy subcommittee and Jennifer Janichek co-chairs the advocacy committee, both are on the Leadership council for the Midwest Harm Reduction Institute, and have helped draft the organization's strategic plan. The Institute is now engaging in outreach activities in order to attract diverse constituencies across the Midwest.

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### Analysis of Townships

The IMA supported Roosevelt professor David Hamilton's work analyzing the role of townships in the Chicago region. In 2005, professor Hamilton released his report "Township Government in Cook County" which found that the current township governmental structure is an inefficient means of providing for human services and road repair. Professor Hamilton estimated that millions of dollars in saving would accrue by providing these services at other levels of government and eliminating townships.

### Edge Cities Conferences

The IMA played a lead role in Roosevelt University's co-sponsorship of the Second National Conference on Edge Cities with the Village of Schaumburg. "Edge Cities" is a term popularized by journalist Joel Garreau describing a new type of urban-suburban place that is developing within most metropolitan areas across the nation. Edge Cities are relatively new communities that have grown rapidly since the 1970's, first within the shadow of the major cities that have dominated their metropolitan regions, but then have evolved into places that are the centers of new economic activity.

The conference, June 2 through June 4, 2002, was held at the Schaumburg Marriott Hotel. The theme of the conference was "Managing the Growth of the Future" and focused on the challenges faced by Edge Cities in maintaining open

space, reducing traffic and congestion and developing affordable housing. Edward Glaeser of Harvard University, a specialist on urban economic systems, delivered the conference keynote address. Additionally, the conference featured presentations by representatives of San Rafael, California, Maple Grove, Minnesota and Raleigh, North Carolina focusing on new developments and their approaches to growth management. IMA's Jim Lewis continued to assist the Village of Schaumburg with planning of the Third Annual National Edge Cities Conference, convening a panel on suburban diversity in 2004.

### Research on Edge Cities

In conjunction with the Edge Cities Conference, the IMA prepared the report "Exploring Edge Cities: Report of a National Survey of Senior Planners," written by the IMA's James Lewis and Kathleen Kane-Willis. The Institute conducted surveys of senior planners of 65 edge cities across the country in order to assess key areas of policy concern. The study functions as a companion to the recent GAO studies of cities and counties across the nation that identified key problems facing them. The "Exploring Edge Cities" report found that three-quarters of surveyed planners agreed that people in their cities were "Very Satisfied" with their community in the following ways: 1) As a good place to raise children; 2) quality housing for higher-income people; 3) good access to hospitals and health

professionals; and 4) had good educational opportunities for adults. The study found three key problem areas for edge cities: dissatisfaction with the amount of traffic, dissatisfaction over housing for low-income people, and lack of access to public transportation. Other findings include:

- Planners indicated that intergovernmental cooperation was most effective in three key areas: Law enforcement, supply of gas, and water supply.
- Planners felt that the least effective form of intergovernmental cooperation took place in regard to tax policy, building sports facilities, planning roads, and creating commercial development.
- Planners felt that residents were most satisfied with the design of all parks and residential streets, but were least satisfied with the appearance of their local facilities like public buildings, commercial areas, industrial areas and highways.
- Analysis suggests that satisfaction with traffic patterns contributes to satisfaction with other areas of life such as child-rearing, middle-income communities, and air quality.

A related paper, "Edge Cities or Edge Suburbs?" co-authored by James Lewis, Kathleen Kane-Willis, Woody Carter, Robert Frolick and Tim Frye was presented at the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research.

## **Northwest Philanthropic Trust/Giving Trust**

James Lewis and Bob Paddock Vice  
Chairman of the *Daily Herald* newspaper  
co-chair the Research Consortium of the  
Giving Trust, a new organization devoted  
to strengthening human services and  
philanthropy in the Northwest Region.  
The consortium began with focus groups  
of local officials, business leaders and  
social service providers in order to identify  
areas of interest. Presentations to the  
consortium have included: 1) Workforce  
issues, 2) Latinos, and 3) regional  
planning.

## CONFERENCES

### Immigration and African Americans

In 1999, the IMA hosted a discussion forum of new research conducted by Gary Rubin and Milton Morris on the relationship between African Americans and immigrants. Morris is President of Creative Futures International and former vice president for research at the Joint Center on Political and Economic Studies and Rubin was the assistant executive vice president for policy at New York Association for New Americans. Their work, funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation, focuses on the significance, or lack thereof, of economic competition between immigrants and African Americans who may be competing for the same jobs. They conclude that in the long run these communities have more to gain as partners on numerous domestic policies than they lose in the economic sectors in which studies show that they do compete.

### Aging and the Chicago Region

In cooperation with MCIC, the IMA hosted a conference in 2001 to release a study forecasting future patterns on aging in the Chicago area, conducted by MCIC. Speakers included Arlene Mulder, Mayor of Arlington Heights, and directors of the Buehler Center at Northwestern and the Retirement Research Foundation, among others. The report and conference received wide coverage in the *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Sun Times* and *Daily Herald*.

### Immigration and the Face of Change

In 2000, Roosevelt University and the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago co-sponsored “Immigration and the Face of Change: Past, Present, Future.” The program consisted of a wide-ranging overview of the history of immigration to Chicago and current challenges that history continues to present. The conference featured the reprise of William Adelman’s multi-media presentation on immigration history, originally screened before more than 4,000 people in the Auditorium Theatre at a conference at Roosevelt Mead. Other featured speakers included Congresswoman Jan Schakowsky and District Director for Congressman Danny Davis, Dan Cantrel, Zvi Gittleman of the University of Michigan, Pat Mendoza of MALDEF, Karen Popowski of the Polish American Association, Tuyet Le of the Asian American Institute and Joel Carp of the Jewish Federation.

### Affordable Housing

In 2003 The IMA co-sponsored a forum with Loyola University, “Affordable Housing in the Chicago Region.” Jim Lewis moderated one session and Kane-Willis and Policy Studies faculty member David Hamilton presented papers.

### The State of US Drug Policy

In 2005, the IMA, The AIDS Foundation of Chicago, The Midwest Harm Reduction Institute, and Students For Sensible Drug Policy hosted a lecture at Roosevelt University on the state of current US drug policy presented by Ethan Nadelmann, followed by a panel discussion. The panel included Karen Reiten, Director of Affairs for the AIDS Foundation of Chicago; Julie Falco, a Medical Cannabis proponent; Matthew Atwood, director of Illinois Drug Education and Legislative Reform; Representative Karen Yarbrough (D-IL) of the Illinois 7th District; and Lise McKean, Deputy Director of the Center for Impact Research.

### Metropolis 2020

In Spring of 2004, the IMA co-sponsored a series on the real estate implications of the Metropolis 2020 plan with the Chicago School of Real Estate.

## SELECTED PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

### James Lewis

Chaired annual Roosevelt memorial luncheon panel on housing policy, 2000.

Presented to Arts and Sciences research seminar on race and education, 2000.

Chaired panel in University of Chicago/ Voices for Illinois Children Illinois Welfare Reform Symposium, 2000.

Co-authored “*Measuring the Performance of Job Trainers Under WIA: Results of a Survey of Chicago Providers*” with Nik Theodore, published by University of Illinois and the Chicago Urban League, 2000.

Co-authored “*Living With Welfare Reform*” published by the Chicago Urban League, 2000.

Keynote speaker for the University of Illinois Extension annual planning retreat, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, 2000.

Presented papers on Asian immigration and African Americans in leadership positions at the UIC Great Cities Winterforum, 2000.

Presented on suburban survey research for suburban marketing professionals in Northbrook, 2000.

Presented survey findings to national Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation meetings in Tampa Bay Florida, 2001.

Presented at Chicago Public Library, “*Tower of Babel: Foreign Language Resources in the Chicagoland Area*,” 2001.

Published “*Race & Education: The Roles of History and Culture in Educating African American Students*,” Allyn & Bacon Press, 2000.

Redistricting Conference for Communities of Color, Harold Washington College, “*Demographics: How many of us are there and where are we going?*” 2001.

Presented to Loyola University School of Social Work. Findings from the Illinois Families Study, 2001.

Presented on welfare reform at the Illinois Welfare Reform Symposium, University of Chicago and Voices for Illinois Children, 2003.

Presented “*Ticking Clocks: Public Housing & Welfare Reform*,” Center on New Deal Studies, Roosevelt University, 2001.

Presented at Public Housing Policy and Practice: What Do We Know? What Do We Need to Know, MacArthur Foundation, 2001.

Presented to West Cook school districts on demographic change.

Presentation, Second Annual Edge Cities conference, Schaumburg, Illinois, 2003.

Published “*Policy Implications of Immigrant Workers and Entrepreneurs: Directions for State Policy makers*” and, with Rob Paral, “*A Profile of Immigrants in the Illinois Workforce*” in *Volume 2, Immigrant Workers and Entrepreneurs, Illinois Immigrant Policy Project, Illinois Department of Human Services*, 2003, pp. 1-51.

Published with Mike Maly “*Race and Residence in the Chicago Metropolitan Area*” in *The Common Good, A Journal of Faith and Public Issues*, 2003.

Prepared “*History and Self Interest: Attaining Fiscal Neutrality in Local Government in Northeastern Illinois*,” a commissioned paper for the 2002 Chicago Assembly, University of Chicago.

Published “*Committing to Case Management*” in *Poverty Research*, New Joint Center for Poverty Studies, 2002.

Presented at Housing Chicago’s Poor Co-sponsored with David Hamilton and Policy Studies a forum with CHA Director Terry Peterson, 2002.

With Rob Paral presented data on immigration trends to staff and advisors of the Chicago Community Trust, 2003.

Presented to meeting of the Chicago CRA Coalition “*Changing demographics of suburban communities*,” 2004.

**James Lewis** (continued)

IMA fellow Rob Paral presented on immigration policy to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. 2004

Speaker to German delegation to the World Parliament of Religions to Chicago. 2004

Presented the first annual Pierre deVise Memorial Lecture at the University of Illinois at Chicago on the impact of population change on regional politics. 2004

Published “*Chicago’s Legacy as the Most Segregated City in the Nation – Has Anything Changed?*” in *One City, Chicago Council on Urban Affairs*, Fall 2004.

Presented “*The Evolving Region: What’s Changing and What’s Not in the Chicago Metropolitan Area*” at Federal Reserve Bank, Conference on Chicago Research and Public Policy: The Changing Face of Metropolitan Chicago. 2003

Presented a lecture on Hispanics in the Chicago suburbs to the Illinois Department of Employment Security (2004)

Presented analysis of local demography to the Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee of Hoffman Estates. (2005)

Chaired a panel at the Chicago Urban League’s conference, Lessons and Legacy of the Brown v. Board Decision at the Chicago Historical Society (2004)

Chaired a panel on Illinois state fiscal distress at Illinois Welfare Reform Symposium at the University of Chicago. 2005

Presentation on the working poor Northwest Human Care Council, 2005 with Sam Rosenberg.

**Kathleen Kane-Willis**

Conference on Chicago Research and Public Policy. Panel Organizer and presenter.

“*Trending Heroin and Opiate Dependence in the Chicago Metropolitan Area.*” with Stephanie Schmitz-Bechteler; Richard Weisskopf, office of alcoholism and substance abuse, Illinois Department of Human Services; Dan Bigg, Executive Director, Chicago Recovery Alliance. 2004

Illinois Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Association “*Demographic Changes in Heroin and Opiate Use: implications for treatment and prevention.*” With Stephanie Schmitz-Bechteler. 2005

Presented “*The State of Methadone Maintenance in the Midwest: community, provider and patient attitudes’ towards treatment*” International Conference on Drug Policy Reform 2005

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

### James Lewis

Faculty Affiliate in the Northwestern University/University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research.

Co-chaired steering committee of the Consortium on Chicago School Research at the University of Chicago

United Way of Chicago, member Chicago Council, chairperson Youth Programming allocations committee, member Needs Assessment committee, member agency Reporting Committee, Executive Committee of Chicago Council.

Governing Committee Illinois Auto Insurance Plan

Board of Directors National Institute for Social Science Information.

Member of advisory committee to study on religion and immigration at Loyola University.

Voices for Illinois Children Kids Count Advisory Committee.

Illinois Campaign for Political Reform Steering Committee

Regional Partnership

Planning committee for Urban Universities Collaborative bi-annual conference

Planning committee for Voice for Illinois Children/University of Chicago bi-annual Illinois Welfare Policy Symposium

Planning committee for Chicago Assembly

Co-chair Giving Trust Research Consortium

Advisory Council on Immigrant and Refugee Affairs of the City of Chicago  
Commission on Human Relations

Facilitated annual planning retreat for immigrant mutual assistance associations.

### Kathleen Kane-Willis

Co-chairs the research and policy subcommittee and is on the Leadership council for the Midwest Harm Reduction Institute, and has helped draft the organization's strategic plan.

Staff advisor to students for Sensible Drug Policy Roosevelt.

### Rob Paral

State of Illinois task force on immigration reform (2004)

## STUDENTS, FACULTY AND STAFF; 2000 THROUGH 2005

### Professional Staff

James Lewis, Director  
 Kathleen Kane-Willis, Assistant Director  
 Rodney Harris, Project Director, Fry Project  
 April Payton Bernard, Project Director,  
 Lakefront SRO Evaluation  
 Sharon Hermanns, Project Director, Drug  
 Use Prevention Strategy Project

### IMA Fellow

Rob Paral

### Student Research Assistants

Keiana Barrett  
 Erica Bell  
 Amanda Bodine  
 Angela Braggs  
 Tara Brownlee  
 Tony Clark  
 Ashley Crafton  
 Jessica Danko  
 Christian Delgado  
 Catharine Devlin  
 John Donnelly  
 Reda Elkhairi  
 Dashelle Frazier  
 Antonia Gustaitis  
 Faith Hayes

Zoe Heller  
 Jenny Janichek  
 Jean Kenron  
 Kimberly Lyles  
 David Mazzolini  
 Sarah Michalson  
 Ron Monette  
 Maria Montreal  
 Pattie Panagiotopoulos  
 Serena Pesch  
 Richard Piiparinen  
 Brad Ray  
 David Rubin  
 Jarmese Sherrod  
 Stephanie Schmitz-Bechteler  
 Julie Schilf  
 Marlene Schmitt  
 Alix Sieradzki  
 Carolyn Smith  
 Chiquita Smith  
 Myrnie Standifer  
 Tracey Thompson  
 Noah Viernes  
 Vanessa Wilkinson  
 Greg Willis  
 Jami Woy  
 Scott Young  
 David Rubin

### Faculty Participants in IMA

Adrienne Allen, Business  
 Steve Antler, Economics  
 Barbara Arbuckle, Business  
 Steve Balkin, Economics  
 Albert Bennett, Sociology  
 Carol Cole, Business  
 Natalie Davila, Economics  
 Jon DeVries, Real Estate  
 LaVonne Downey, Public Administration  
 David Hamilton, Public Administration  
 Mike Helford, Psychology  
 Kennise Herring, Psychology  
 George Lowery, Education  
 Mike Maly, Sociology  
 Jack Metzgar, Humanities  
 Sam Rosenberg, Economics  
 Steve Tippins, Risk Management  
 and Insurance



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