

Institute for Latino Studies Focus Group, Trends, Issues and Policy Directions

**Issues and Suggested Policy Recommendations for Latino Population Growth
 Provided to CMAP by the Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame
 June 24, 2008**

I. Introduction

On April 29, 2008 the Institute for Latino Studies convened 18 experts on a variety of issues related to CMAP’s Go To 2040 planning process. The purpose of the meeting was to facilitate an interactive conversation focused on seven key planning areas: land use, transportation, housing, employment and income, health care, education and quality of life. This document presents a summary of the salient issues and trends identified at that meeting and by ILS staff. In addition, policy directions have been identified.

The issues identified by these experts coincided with most of the issues of CMAP’s planning process. However, there were several new issues that emerged. These issues could be categorized under the “Quality of Life” category and are presented below.

| CMAP Issue Areas | Issues Identified by Participants |
|-------------------------|--|
| Education | Education |
| Employment and Income | Employment Development |
| Health | Health |
| Housing | Housing |
| Land Use | Development and Transportation Planning |
| Transportation | Development and Transportation Planning |
| Quality of Life | Quality of Life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Understanding • Civic Participation and Empowerment • Global Economics • Crime/Safety |

This summary consolidates the discussion of that meeting and the insights of the ILS staff to present the issues, trends and policy recommendations. In addition, see Attachment 1 for a more detailed summary of the April 29 meeting. See Attachment 2 for meeting participants, Attachment 3 for meeting agenda and internal agenda, Attachment 4 for letter of invitation.

Attachment 5 provides the responses to the brainstorming exercise in which participants responded to the following question: *How might Latino population growth impact the region in 2040?*

In addition, to these documents, the ILS has prepared several other documents as part of this project. They include the 1) Latino Snapshot, 2) Latino Trends and 3) an updated bibliography.

II. Trends Issues and Policy Directions

The section presents an overall summary of the meeting and the ILS staff meeting by issue area. In addition, policy directions have been identified. Such policy directions have also been part of the work that the ILS has discussed in **Forging the Tools for Unity** and **The State of Latino Chicago: This is Home Now**. They have also been a theme addressed in **A Shared Future: The Economic Engagement of Mexicans in the Chicago Metro Area** of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, **For the Benefit of All** by the ICIRR and **An American Agenda From A Latino Perspective** by the Latino Policy Forum. For each of these latter publications, ILS staff has served as research staff and/or taskforce or advisory committee member

Education, Economic Instability and Restructuring

Issues and Trends

- Current projections indicate that the region is at risk of not thriving in the future. There has been a downward trend in wages and quality of life. A recent conference on the “Hourglass Economy” provided compelling evidence that there are fewer jobs that pay a “middle class” wage today than there were in the past. Also, many of the middle class jobs that have been recently created are in the construction and housing industry, two areas that have seen recent declines. Given this context, how does the general public obtain a greater awareness that there is a shrinking middle class in the US economy? This affects not just Latinos but all residents of the region.
- There will be a potential crisis if current baby boomers have not saved for retirement. Also, Latinos will be the dominant group paying the Social Security of baby boomers.
- The wage gap between Latinos and whites/Asians will continue to grow, leaving behind both Latinos and African Americans.
- Improved educational status was seen as critical to the economic mobility of Latinos. Improving educational attainment is essential to avoid the creation of a Latino underclass. The creation on a Latino underclass is not out of the realm of possibility given that about half of Latino youth do not finish high school and two-thirds of Latino immigrant adults have not finished high school. Improved educational outcomes are important given that the middle class is shrinking and it is no longer as easy to sustain a middle class lifestyle with a high school education as it was a generation ago.
- There will be a continued demand for immigrant labor in areas of current concentration like construction and the service industry. However, these job sectors are vulnerable given the current downturn in the economy. There is the possibility of increased unemployment (which is historically low among the Latino population), especially as the manufacturing sector continues to restructure

(this is an area where there is a high concentration of Latinos.) There will be an increased need to prepare Latinos for jobs in areas where Latinos have not historically worked, like technology, the high wage service sector area, and high skilled jobs. This will require job training. Moving Latinos into the top half of the hourglass economy will be a challenge.

- The labor market is also restructuring demographically, the baby boom generation is coming of retirement age and new entrants in the labor force are increasingly Latino. By 2040, the Latino who is now 20 will be 52, and we will be on the cusp of a significant generation of Latinos coming to retirement age. While many who are immigrants may retire to their home country, those who are US born are likely to stay in the U.S.

Policy Directions

- Target public policies to address the wage gap between Latinos and whites/Asians and foster a middle class for all sectors of society.
- Develop economic policies that effectively address the economic restructuring of retiring baby boomers and a growing Latino labor force. These should include appropriate training opportunities.
- Enhance the economic potential of Latinos by ensuring that they are prepared to participate fully in Chicago's future as a global, knowledge-based economy (CCGA, 2006).
- Promote policies that promote adult education and skills acquisition. (Ready, Brown-Gort, 2005).
- Promote policies that improve young people's access to opportunities and resources and improve achievement in schools (Ready, Brown-Gort, 2005).

Civic Participation and Empowerment

Issues and Trends

- As the Latino population continues to grow, they will exercise greater political influence and activism at all levels of government. In addition, knowledge and discussion of Latino issues will also expand. There is a need to create new models and paradigms to promote Latino inclusiveness and to reform/transform structures of education, health care, employment etc. to create a Latino middle class and to ensure Latino economic mobility. These new models and paradigms will require a redistribution of resources to areas of need, which will be largely Latino due to their rapid population growth and limited access to public and private sector resources.
- Planning processes and institutional change need to empower the Latino population and Latinos need to be included at all levels of decision-making. Several of the expert responses indicated a need to have inclusive planning processes and institutional change to ensure that the Latino population's needs are met. A "bottom up" process must include Latinos in planning processes and a "top down" process must also include Latino planners. This process will also require systemic change at governmental levels to ensure inclusiveness of Latinos

and respond to negative trends that impact the Latino population. Such planning processes must also include planning at the federal level.

- There is need for comprehensive planning versus isolated planning. Too often public policy discussions occur in silos versus planning and caring about other issues. While all of these issues are inter-connected, a challenge remains in how initiatives are to be funded so that a zero-sum game does not occur between education and other public programs for example.

Policy Directions

- Create new models and paradigms to promote Latino inclusiveness and to reform/transform structures of education, health care, employment etc. to create a Latino middle class and to ensure Latino economic mobility.
- Develop new models and paradigms to redistribute resources to areas of need, which will be largely Latino due to their rapid population growth, to provide greater access to public and private sector resources.
- Build the capacity to get more Latinos involved in public and civic life on municipal boards and in leadership positions (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Foster participation of Latinos in civic leadership through collaborations among businesses and philanthropic communities, state and local governments and Latino leaders (CCGA, 2006).
- Increase political participation of the Mexican community (CCGA, 2006).

Quality of Life

Issues and Trends

- The outcome of immigration reform will have a large impact on the region. Potentially, it will create a cohort of the Latino population that is permanent and who will integrate as “ethnic Americans” over time (e.g. citizens and permanent residents) and transient, less stable or more vulnerable e.g. the undocumented. The latter scenario will place a larger burden on youth, as they serve as intermediaries between their parents (who may be limited English proficient and undocumented) and society. Such youth often serve as linguistic and cultural translators.
- In addition, there is a need to consider why immigrants come to the US and how the US economy impacts what happens in Central and Latin America e.g. how it fosters migration.
- There is a grave concern that immigrants and US born Latinos are devalued and are in danger of become members of the underclass. A new model is necessary to respond to this trend. This was echoed by the comment “I’m afraid we are creating a vicious circle for Latinos and the dynamics don’t look good.” At present, we know that most of Latino population growth is now occurring from births (versus migration). By 2040, current children will be mature adults. The economic mobility and integration into the mainstream of society of this second generation is an unknown. While some will undoubtedly achieve middle class status, what will become of those who do not finish high school (nearly half)? Will they be upwardly mobile or do we face a growing underclass.

- On the other hand not all Latinos are immigrants, not all are members of the underclass, and economic mobility of some does improve over time. There will be a greater number of Latinos who have moved into the middle class and affluence, especially as inter-marriage continues to occur.
- There will be a continued movement of Latinos to the suburbs, due to gentrification and displacement, but also due to direct migration from Mexico and other Latin American countries.
- This suburbanization may result in several scenarios: 1) an integration of Latinos into the mainstream with resulting upward mobility and an increased quality of life, 2) This may result in the emergence of new ethnic enclaves, and 3) existing enclaves may become more isolated from the mainstream.

Policy Directions

- Understand the impact of migration on the region and disseminate information on immigration reform to municipal officials, community and faith leaders (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Support federal immigration reform initiatives (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Develop public policies that promote economic mobility for the Latino population.
- Develop a media campaign in both English and Spanish in the Chicago metro region that highlights the diversity of the region. (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Develop immigrant integration plans with attainable goals and objectives at the municipal level for communities with large immigrant populations. (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Create opportunities to promote dialogue and understanding such as community events and festivals, cultural competency training, conflict resolution and education. (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Continue to monitor the geographic concentration and dispersion of the Latino population and foster public policies that facilitate their integration.

Promoting Understanding

Issues and Trends

- While the conversation focused on the potential impact that Latino population growth will have in the region, one of the many salient points made during the discussion was not to cast Latinos as “victims” but to promote an understanding that the Latino income and poverty gap is bad for the entire region, not just the Latino population. This gap will limit the regions competitiveness. In contrast, an integrated region leads to a successful region and it is in the best interest of higher and middle-income folks to understand this.
- There is the potential for a greater division between foreign born and US born Latinos, as well as between African Americans and Latinos.
- How do regional institutions and Latino organizations promote cultural sensitivity and cultural competency?

Policy Directions

- Create opportunities to promote dialogue and understanding on the cultural and economic contributions of Latinos to the regions such as community events and festivals, cultural competency training, conflict resolution, education, and economic impact (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Promote knowledge and understanding of the Mexican community through cultural institutions, media, community initiatives and adoption of policies that protect human and civil rights (CCGA, 2006).
- Provide training on cultural competency to employees who serve the public and ensure that bilingual staffs are available in municipal institutions (Alejo and Puente, 2007).

Development and Transportation Planning

Issues and Trends

- Planning processes also must consider that there are many areas of the region, especially lower income areas that do not have planners. Plans need to be developed to ensure that people in all areas of the region positively benefit from planning efforts and public investments.
- Land use, transportation, employment and housing are all linked. It is important to look at the emerging patterns of where Latinos live and work.
 - Transportation to work impacts land use.
 - Transportation to work impacts where people decide to live.
 - People move to where jobs are so that they can be close to work.
- Education is also linked since quality education impacts land use.
- Latinos will begin to live in less dense developments and use public transit at lower than current or historic rates.
- In contrast, as the Latino population increases in the suburbs, increased access to public transportation and restructured transportation systems are essential.
 - Transit should be planned to low-wage employment centers, with bus lines as a critical part of the transportation network.
 - Suburb-to-suburb transportation is critical, organized like a spider web rather than a star, and overall more bus service is needed.
 - In the absence of public transportation there is a high incidence of bicycling and carpooling to get to work.

Policy Directions

- Develop regional plans to ensure that people in all areas of the region positively benefit from planning efforts and public investments.
- Identify the emerging patterns of where Latinos live and work and develop transportation, employment, land use and housing policies that address these needs.

Education

Issues and Trends

- The Latino student K- 12 population will continue to grow and is vulnerable to being undereducated and poor. In addition, the majority of Latino students in the region now attend school in the suburbs, and it clear that some suburban schools are struggling with this transition. Illinois also has the third most segregated school system in the U.S. In order to allow Latino students to realize their potential and compete in the global economy there must be a paradigm shift and the region must plan and provide for:
 - Improving the overall quality of education.
 - Culturally relevant educational policies to engage youth and their families
 - Adopting more dual language programs and meeting the demand for ESL and bilingual programs.
 - More bilingual teachers, and sufficient special education services,
 - Improving access to Pre-K education.
 - Reducing overcrowded and under resourced schools.
 - Connecting parents to student academic success.
- More college access for Latinos.
 - Improve high school completion rates and reduce dropout rates. It is clear that the dropout rate (Still at about 45%) has not significantly improved for second generation Latinos.
 - Improve college access, attendance and completion.
 - More Latino professionals in all areas including, education, healthcare, administrative, and political roles.
 - There is a need to ensure that high school and community colleges prepare students for work opportunities, especially in technical and specialized areas.
 - The lack of investment in community colleges causes: higher education costs for higher and lower middle income families, and less capacity of institutions to provide continuing education programs. Improving community colleges is important given the concentration of Latinos in community colleges and the increased cost of four-year higher education institutions.
 - Education should also be inclusive of adult education opportunities.

Policy Directions

- Understand the needs of the growing Latino population in suburban and city schools, and develop plans that increase the educational assets available to support their academic achievement and educational attainment (CCGA, 2006).
- Acknowledge that the achievement gap is not only harmful to poor and minority students but also directly affects the existing and future economy and welfare of the entire state (Ready, 2005).
- Conduct research into curricula and teaching methods to identify the approaches that work best to convince students that their schooling is relevant to their life chances (Ready, 2005).

- Expand the pool of trained and qualified bilingual and bicultural teachers and administrators for early childhood education, and elementary high schools (CCGA, 2006).
- Provide planning dollars for school districts to develop dual-language programs (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Strengthen parent and community participation and leadership in city and suburban schools to improve educational outcomes for Mexican students (CCGA, 2006).
- See *An American Agenda from a Latino Perspective*, (Latino Policy Forum, 2008).

Health

Issues and Trends

- Latinos will continue to be the majority population underserved in healthcare and access to affordable health care will become increasingly scarce. There will continue to be a large number of Latino uninsured, even among those who work. Closure of safety net hospitals will also limit Latino access to health care.
- There will be a higher use of health services and nursing homes for Latino elderly and increased demand on their children to take care of them, especially since so many do not have access to pension plans and have limited savings for retirement.
- There will be a need for health care education for illness that affects a large portion of the population such as diabetes, heart disease, obesity, and high cholesterol. Education is an important start for the prevention of problems.
- Quality of life is critical, in terms of exercise, walking, and good food. Issue education is necessary in these areas for the Latino population. Access to these areas is also strongly linked to neighborhood design.

Policy Directions

- Increase access to affordable, accessible, culturally competent care for the Latino population in the Chicago region (CCGA, 2006).
- Expand programs and resources that encourage disease prevention and wellness in Mexican communities in the city and suburbs (CCGA, 2006).
- Identify policy initiatives and plan for programs that provide services to the Latino elderly.
- See *An American Agenda from a Latino Perspective*, (Latino Policy Forum, 2008).

Housing

Issues and Trends

- Latinos will drive housing demand, leading to new housing products and financing. This will necessitate a change in housing patterns to reflect Latino housing preferences; there is a strong demand for mixed-used development among Latino families. This trend should be encouraged. Suburban municipalities will be creative and accommodating to cultural differences in housing districts, and there will be

many more diverse communities. Ideally, there will be more affordable housing, but if there is not, there will be more over crowded housing.

- As the baby boomers age, they may move out of their homes. Latinos are the group with the most population growth, but the housing stock occupied by the baby boomers is often not appropriate for Latino families. This will be an issue in the future. It may result in the sub-division of large homes into smaller living units.
- Should the current decline in housing prices continue, there might be a loss in home equity and assets by Latinos.

Policy Directions

- Partner or consult with developers who are experienced in working with the Latino community in order to properly build for their lifestyle and cultural norms (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Develop diverse housing that includes smaller homes and affordable rental housing to accommodate increased Latino housing demand (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- Focus on the “big picture” which shows how the community plans to develop housing over a multi-year period and how it will look when projected development is complete as opposed to a focus on one specific development proposal (Metropolitan Mayors Caucus and Metropolis 2020, 2005).
- Reinforce affordable housing initiatives such as employer-assisted housing, community housing programs, housing trust funds, and workforce development (Alejo and Puente, 2007).
- See *An American Agenda from a Latino Perspective*, (Latino Policy Forum, 2008).

Appendix A3 – Institute for Latino Studies Focus Group, Trends, Invitation



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April 28, 2008

The University of Notre Dame in cooperation with the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) would like to invite you to participate in a discussion on **Planning Impacts of Latino Population Growth** on *April 29, 2008, from 9- 11:30 a.m. at 233 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 800 (the Sears Tower)*. Your input will contribute to the development of the Regional Comprehensive Plan for 2040 -scheduled to be released in 2010.

The interactive conversation will focus on seven key planning areas: land use, transportation, housing, employment and income, health care, education and quality of life. You are being invited due to your expertise in at least one of these areas and or knowledge of the growth of the Latino population. The conversation will be designed to identify the synergies between these areas with respect to the future impact of Latinos in the region. Hence, what are the interconnections between these areas that will shape the region into 2040? Prior to the conversation, you will receive some background materials that provide the current status of the Latino population in the region and highlight key changes that have occurred over the past 20 years.

As you may know, CMAP, formed in 2005, combines the region's two previously separate transportation and land-use planning organizations – Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS) and the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) – into a single agency. Through its newest initiative, the GO TO 2040 planning process, CMAP will involve many planning partner agencies to create a relevant, long-range plan that guides investments and development to 2040 and beyond.

In addition, the University of Notre Dame, Institute for Latino Studies promotes understanding and appreciation of the Latino community through education, outreach and policy relevant research.

Please RSVP to Maria Elena Estrada at (708) 788-6109 or mestrad1@nd.edu

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sylvia Puente".

Sylvia Puente, Director
Center for Metropolitan Chicago Initiatives

Appendix A4 – Institute for Latino Studies Focus Group, Attendance



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**Planning Impacts of
Latino Population Growth Roundtable
Attendance List – April 29, 2008**

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP):

Randy Blankenhorn, Executive Director
Bob Dean, Principal Planner
Jon Hallas, AICP, Associate Planner
Diana Torres, External Relations

Institute of Latino Studies:

Roger Knight, Institutional Research Specialist, ILS, University of Notre Dame
John P. Koval, Director, Research, ILS, University of Notre Dame
Sylvia Puente, Director, CMCI, Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame
Juan Carlos Guzman, Senior Research Scholar, ILS, University of Notre Dame
Maria Elena Estrada, Office Coordinator, CMCI, ILS, ND

Attendees:

Jose Luis Alvarez, Grant Director, Town of Cicero
Maria Choca Urban, General Manager, Chicago Transit Authority
Jay Ciavarella, Program Manager, Regional Transportation Authority
Beth Dever, Housing, Housing Director, Metropolitan Mayors Caucus
Jaime Garcia, Executive Director, Centro de Informacion of Elgin
Maricela Garcia, Executive Director, Latino Policy Forum
Elsa Gutierrez, General Manager, Service Planning, Chicago Transit Authority
Martha Martinez, Professor, Dept. of Sociology, DePaul University
Ralph M. Martire, Director, Center for Tax & Budget Accountability
Israel Vargas, NPC Organizer, Resurrection Project
Roberto Requejo, Program Officer, The Chicago Community Trust
Joanna Trotter, Manager, Metropolitan Planning Council
Jesse Ruiz, State Board of Education, State of Illinois Board of Education
Emily Tapia, Transportation Associate, Metropolitan Planning Council
Richard Tapia, Assistant Director, Academic Affairs, Illinois Board of Higher Education
Mireya Vera, Director of Committee Relations, Westlake Hospital Resurrection Health Care
Josie Yanguas, Director, Illinois Resource Center
Vanessa Cruz, Undergraduate Student, De Paul University

Appendix A5 – Institute for Latino Studies Focus Group, Agenda



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Planning Impacts of Latino Growth April 29, 2008

Agenda

9:00

- I. Welcome and Introductions
 - Welcome, Sylvia Puente,
 - Director Center for Metropolitan Chicago Initiatives, Institute for Latino Studies (ILS)
 - John Koval, Research Director, Institute for Latino Studies
 - Purpose and Format of the Meeting,
 - Sylvia Puente, ILS
 - Randy Blankenhorn, Executive Director, CMAP
 - Introductions

9:15

- II. What do we know - Historical Timeline and Latino Snapshot?
 - John Koval , Research Director, Institute for Latino Studies
 - Roger Knight, Institutional Research Specialist (ILS)

9:30

- III. 2040 Visioning – Group Exercise

10:30

- IV. 2040 Visioning – Small Group Discussion

11:25

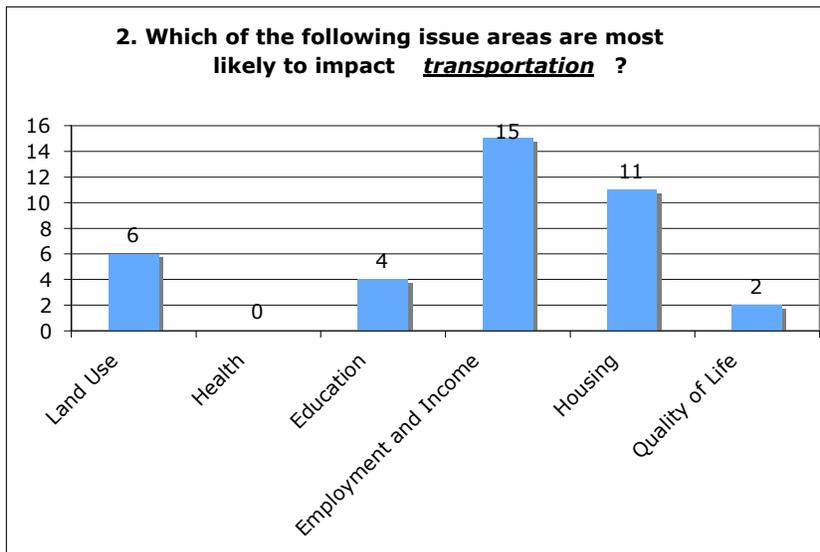
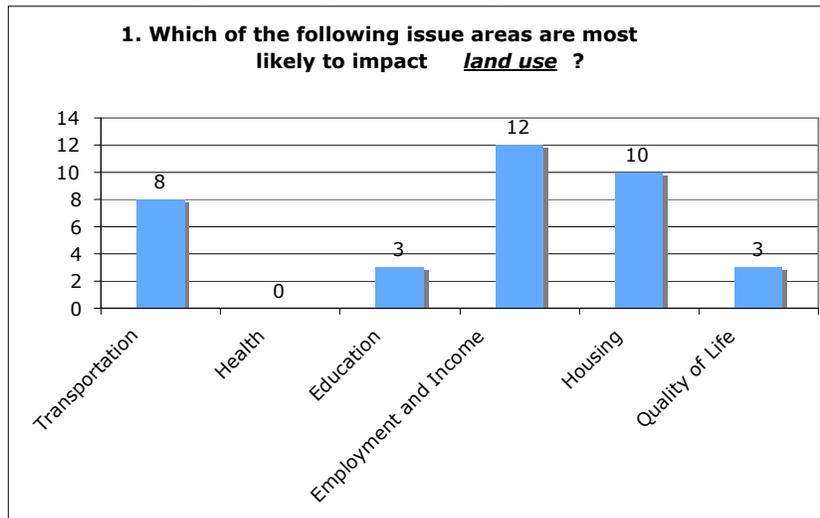
- V. Conclusion

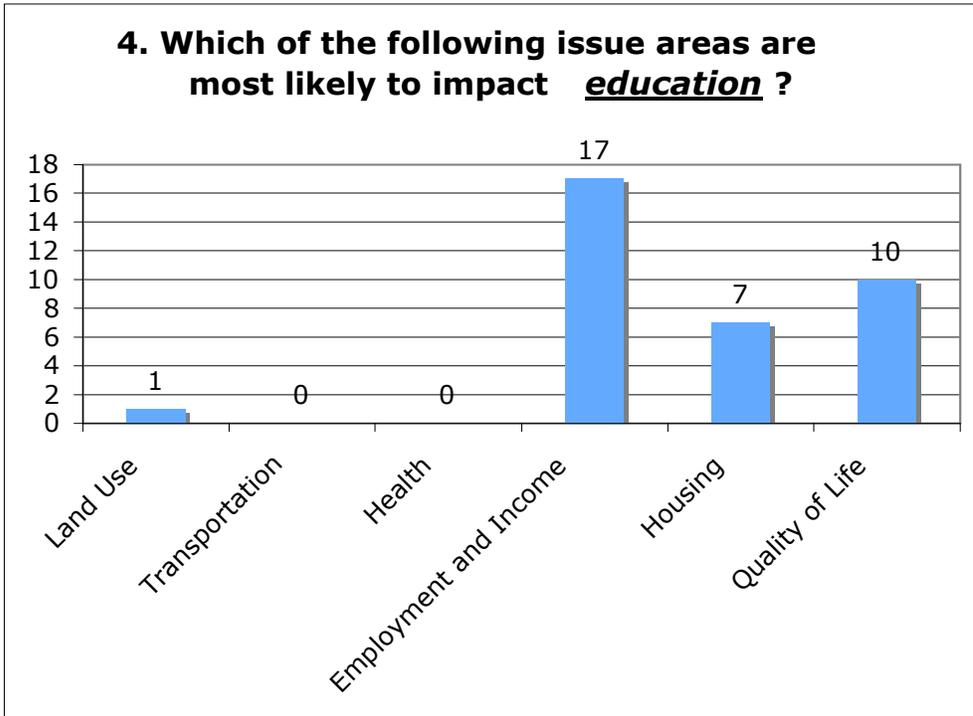
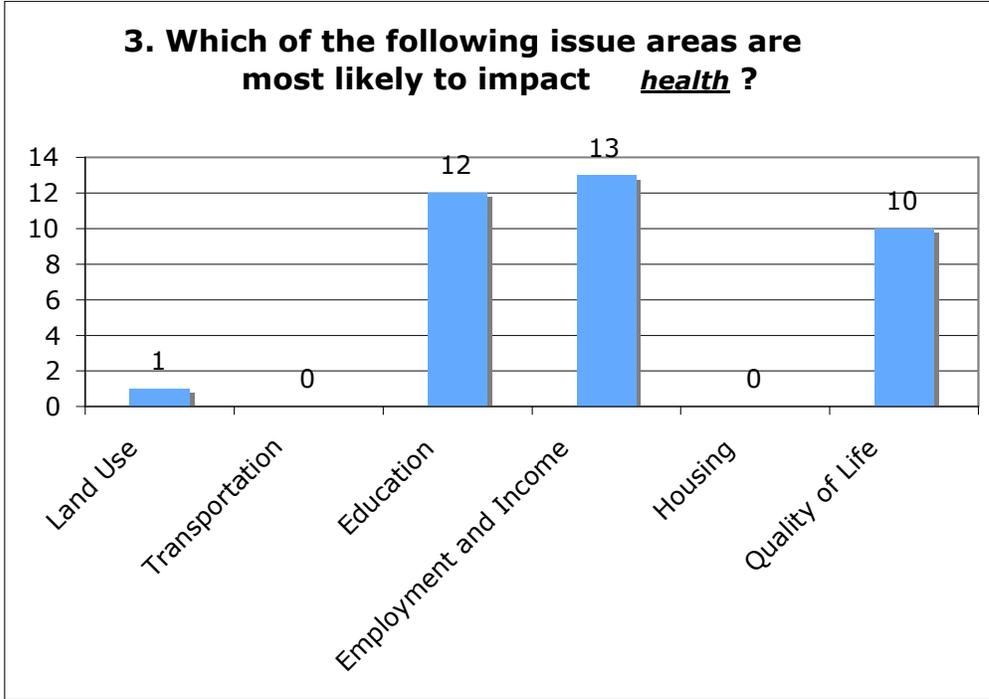
Appendix A6 – Institute for Latino Studies Focus Group, Impacts

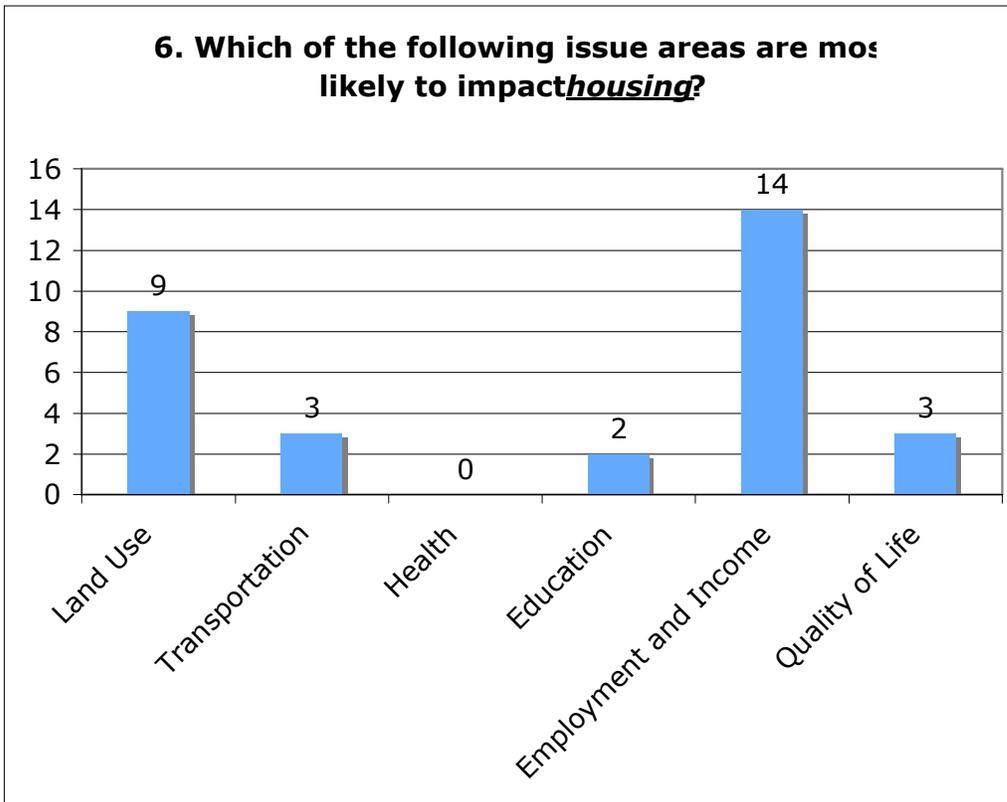
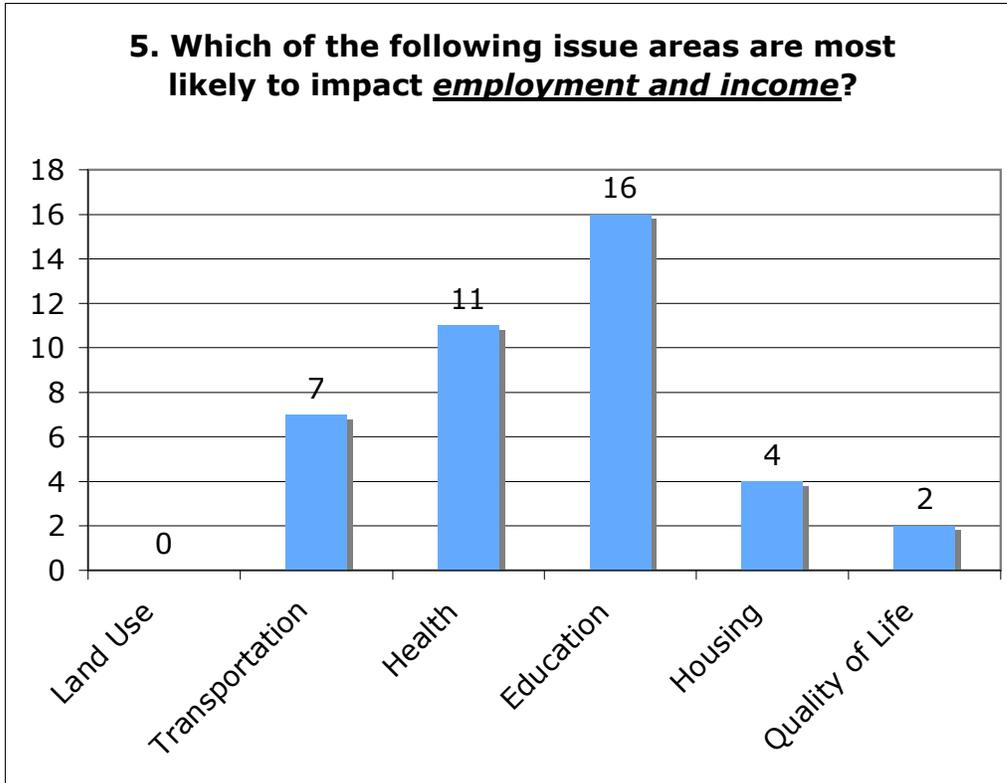
Attachment 6
Planning Impacts of Latino Population Growth
CMAP- Go To 2040 Plan
April 29, 2008

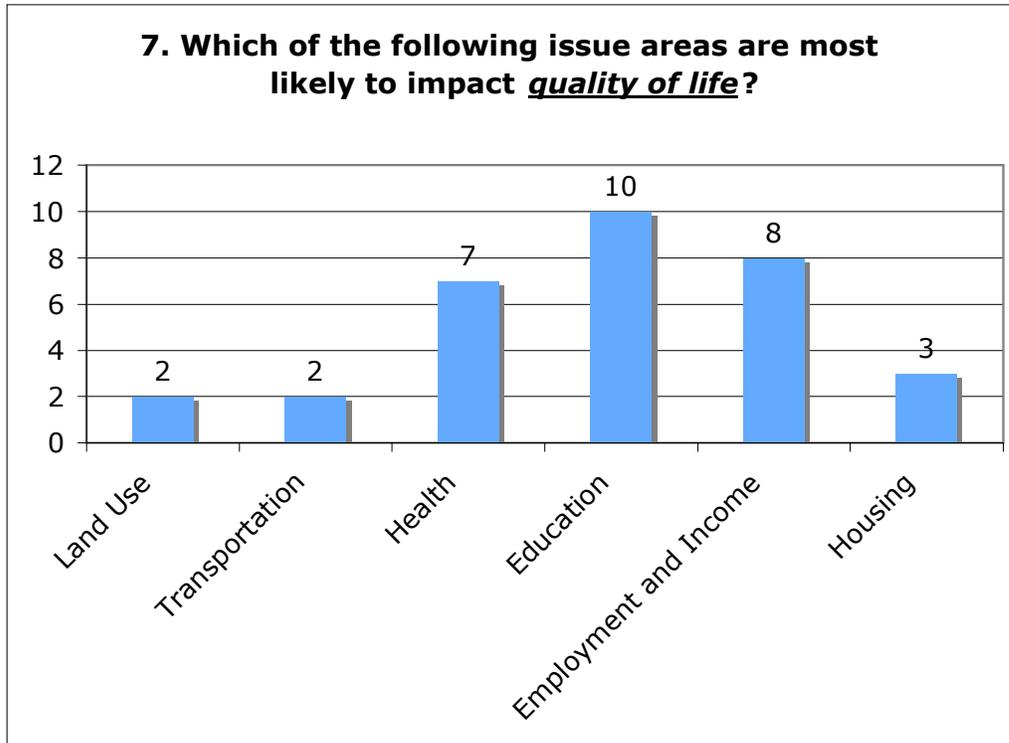
Small Group Discussion Questions
Results compiled by Francisca Favela (Kiki) on May 1, 2008

Given continued Latino Population growth through 2040:









Discussion Question:

Given continued Latino population growth, how might the interaction among these issues impact the region in 2040?

- Vicious cycle between all of these issues; zero sum game—we fund one at the expense of another
- If we don't plan for the growth → Education will continue to be unequal (funding and quality), and it will be hard to deal with the rapid growth with a lack of infrastructure if we don't begin to transition now
- Education is the Trump card: with higher education there will be better employment and income which can lead to better healthcare and housing.
- How we choose to fund healthcare and education will in turn impact our transportation, housing, employment/economic development and in turn, land use. A great deal of coordination and planning will be required.

*Note: 18 people completed the questionnaire and IF they followed the directions, they were each supposed to select 2 issue areas for each question. However, some people skipped certain questions while other more passionate individuals circled up to 3 responses. If discrepancies exist in the numbers, it is merely a reflection of the behavior of the participants accordingly. All the responses have been recorded though.

Appendix A7 – Institute for Latino Studies Focus Group, Annotated Bibliography (presented as resources for literature review)

Education

- Allensworth, Elaine, Easton, John Q. 2007. **What Matters for Staying On-Track and Graduating in Chicago Public Schools.** Consortium on Chicago School Research.
 Almost half of all Chicago Public School students fail to graduate, and in some CPS high schools more students drop out than graduate. It is a problem that can sometimes feel overwhelming to address because the causes of dropout are myriad and complex. What is often lost in discussions about dropping out is the one factor that is most directly related to graduation—students’ performance in their courses. In this research report, CCSR authors Elaine Allensworth and John Q. Easton look into the elements of course performance that predict whether students will graduate and suggest what schools and families can do to keep more teens in school.
- García, Phillip. 2001/2002. **Understanding Obstacles and Barriers to Hispanic Baccalaureates.**
 A report for the RAND Corporation by the Inter-University Program for Latino Research with support from the Hispanic Scholarship Fund. Provides recommendations to improve Latino college access.
- Greene, Jay P., Winters, Marcus A. 2006. **Leaving Boys Behind: Public High School Graduation Rates.** Civic Report No. 48. Center for Civic Innovation at the Manhattan Institute
 This study uses a widely respected method to calculate public high school graduation rates for the nation, for each state, and for the 100 largest school districts in the United States. We calculate graduation rates overall, by race, and by gender, using the most recent available data (the class of 2003).
- Institute for Latino Studies. 2005. **Measuring the Minority Education Gap in Metropolitan Chicago.**
 The examination of the Illinois educational data system, with a special focus on the gaps that exist in ten suburban Cook County districts, provides a useful case study of the role that state education data systems can play not only in highlighting disparities in educational achievement but also in informing policies that can help achieve the twin goals of educational excellence and equity.
- Orfield, Gary, Losen, Dan, Wald, Johanna. 2004. **Losing Our Future: How Minority Youth are being Left Behind by the Graduation Rate Crisis.** The Civil Rights Project.
 Every year, across the country, a dangerously high percentage of students—disproportionately poor and minority—disappear from the educational pipeline before graduating from high school. Nationally, only about 68 percent of all students who enter 9th grade will graduate “on time” with regular diplomas in 12th grade. While the graduation rate for white students is 75 percent, only approximately half of Black, Hispanic, and Native American students earn regular diplomas alongside their classmates. Graduation rates are even lower for minority males. Yet, because of misleading and inaccurate reporting of dropout and graduation rates, the public remains largely unaware of this educational and civil rights crisis.
- Puente, Sylvia, Zurita, Martha, Serrano, Eva, Castro, Verónica. 2004. **Strategies for Success: Cicero Education Forum Summary.**
 Education is undeniably a path to upward mobility, yet Latino access to this path remains limited. The United States is increasingly dependent upon the success of Latinos, both for its labor supply and for the contribution Latinos make to the social security of retirees. Despite this fact, Latinos are the least formally educated group in the nation today, and many Latino youth lack the basic skills and knowledge required for economic and social mobility in today’s economy. This publication provides one local communities’ response to address these issues.

Roderick, Melissa, Nagaoka, Jenny, Allensworth, Elaine; with Coca, Vanessa, Correa, Macarena, and Stoker, Ginger. 2006. **From High School to the Future: A First Look at Chicago Public School Graduates' College Enrollment, College Preparation, and Graduation from Four-Year Colleges.** Consortium on Chicago School Research.

The study paints a discouraging picture of college success for CPS graduates. Despite the fact that nearly 80 percent of seniors state that they expect to graduate from a four-year college, only about 30 percent enroll in a four-year college within a year of graduating high school, and only 35 percent of those who enroll received a bachelor's degree within six years. According to this report, CPS students' low grades and test scores are keeping them from entering four-year colleges and more selective four-year colleges.

Sum, Andrew, Khatiwada, Ishwar, Palma, Sheila, Tobar, Paulo 2005. **Lost in the Wilderness: The Deteriorating Labor Market for Teens and Young Adults in Illinois, 2000-2004.**

The report focuses on the impact the overall job market in the state of Illinois has had on teens and young adults over the 2000-2004 period. The research paper addresses the ability of teens and young adults to obtain employment during that period and how job losses have varied across key demographic, educational, and geographic subgroups.

Zurita, Martha and Timothy Ready. 2003. **School Segregation by Race and Poverty in Metropolitan Chicago.**

The continued segregation of low-income and minority students from more affluent White students is a serious obstacle to the elimination of race - and class - related gaps in student achievement.

Zurita, Martha. 2003. **Latino Population in Illinois and Metropolitan Chicago: Young and Growing Fast!**

This edition of Latino Research @ ND highlights major demographic changes taking place in Metropolitan Chicago and Illinois, which have profound implications for the delivery of quality educational, health, and social services to the young people of the region and of the state.

Employment/Income

Capps, Randy, Henderson, Everett, Passel, Jeffrey, Fix, Michael. 2006. **Civic Contributions: Taxes Paid by Immigrants in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area**. The Community Foundation.

Center for Tax and Budget Accountability, Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, Office for Social Policy Research, Northern Illinois University. 2007. **The State of Working Illinois**.

A number of factors are working simultaneously to produce the complex patterns that are changing the Illinois economy. One primary factor has been the continued economic restructuring that has yielded many new jobs, but predominantly replaces higher-paying jobs with lower-paying ones. Another factor is the significant portion of population growth fueled by the arrival of immigrants. Accelerating economic globalization creates an additional set of factors, the full impact of which are not yet clearly understood. These changing dynamics touch virtually every community across the state, regardless of whether it is a center-city urban neighborhood, a well-established wealthy suburban enclave, a fast-growing community on the edge of urban sprawl, or a small town struggling to cope with rural decline.

Center for Tax and Budget Accountability and Northern Illinois University. 2006. **The State of Working Illinois**.

By 2005 ethnic and racial minorities comprised 28.1% of the Illinois workforce, considerably above their 15.7% share in 1980. Hispanic workers, whose share of the workforce more than tripled since 1980, accounted for the largest part of this growth. Despite greater representation in the state's workforce, the employment of African Americans and Hispanics is still heavier in lower-wage industries. These disparities, however, are slightly less pronounced in Illinois than they are at the regional and national levels.

Clark, William A.V., Ledwith, Valerie. 2007. **How much does income matter in neighborhood choice?** *Popul Res Policy Rev* 26:145–161.

There is a substantial literature on the residential mobility process itself and a smaller contribution on how households make neighborhood choices, especially with respect to racial composition. We extend that literature by evaluating the role of income and socioeconomic status in the neighborhood choice process for minorities. We use individual household data from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Study to investigate the comparative choices of white and Hispanic households in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. We show that income and education are important explanations for the likelihood of choosing neighborhoods. But at the same time, own race preferences clearly play a role. While whites with more income choose more white neighborhoods, Hispanics with more income choose less Hispanic neighborhoods. One interpretation is that both groups are translating resources, such as income and education, into residence in whiter and ostensibly, higher status neighborhoods.

Fishkind & Associates, Inc. 2005. **Hispanic Communities of Central Florida: Economic Contributions to the Region** The Orlando Regional Chamber of Commerce.

Gans, Judith. 2007. **The Economic Impacts of Immigrants in Arizona**. Immigration Policy Program Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy. The University of Arizona
A report commissioned by the Thomas R. Brown Foundations

Ginsburg, Robert. 2007. **The Demographic and Economic Facts about Hispanic Immigrants in Nevada**. Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada.

Kasarda, John, Johnson Jr. 2006. **The Economic Impact of the Hispanic Population on the State of North Carolina**. UNC Keenan Institute.

- Kasarda, John, Johnson Jr., James, Appold, Stephen, Croney, Derrek. 2007. **A Profile of Immigrants in Arkansas Volume 2: Impacts on the Arkansas Economy**. Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation.
- Kielkopf, James J.. 2000. **Estimating the Economic Impact of the Latino Workforce in South Central Minnesota**. Center For Rural Policy And Development. Minnesota State University, Mankato.
- Kielkopf, James J.. 2000. **The Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers in Minnesota**. Hispanic Advocacy and Community Empowerment through Research (HACER).
- Koval, John. 2004. **In Search of Economic Parity: The Mexican Labor Force in Chicago**
This paper focuses on Mexicans and the Mexican labor force in Chicago. Its intent is fundamentally exploratory. Its specific goal is to lay a foundation and to identify some parameters for gauging the relative economic well-being of Mexicans in the Chicago metropolitan area and to identify areas of strengths and weaknesses on the path to economic parity—given a restructuring and evolving labor force and economy. In this sense it is a working paper in anticipation of a larger work on the Mexican labor force in the Chicago metropolitan area.
- Lacy, Elaine, Woodward, Douglas P. 2007. **The Economic and Social Implications of the Growing Latino Population in South Carolina**. The Consortium for Latino Immigration Studies. University of South Carolina
- Mehta, Chirag, Theodore, Nik, Mora, Iliana, Wade, Jennifer. 2002. **Chicago's Undocumented Immigrants: An Analysis of Wages, Working conditions, and Economic Contributions**. UIC-CUED.
- Menino, Thomas M. 2007. **Imagine All the People: Brazilian Immigrants in Boston**. City of Boston. New Bostonian Series.
- Paral, Rob, Ready, Timothy. 2006. **The Economic Progress of US- and Foreign-Born Mexicans in Metro Chicago: Indications from the United States Census**
Metropolitan Chicago is home to a large population of 1.1 million Mexican-origin persons, including more than 504,000 persons born in and almost 563,500 persons born outside of the United States. The socioeconomic progress of these communities is of key interest to policymakers and others interested in the overall social and economic status of the region. This report examines two key questions involving the Mexican-origin population in the Chicago area: 1) How are Mexican immigrants progressing and 2) how are the US-born Mexican Americans fairing in comparison to the immigrants.
- Smith, James P., Edmonston, Barry. 1997. **The New Americans: Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration**. Panel on the Demographic and Economic Impacts of Immigration. National Research Council.
- Strayhorn, Carole Keeton. 2006. **Special Report Undocumented Immigrants in Texas: A Financial Analysis of the Impact to the State Budget and Economy**. Texas State Comptroller.
- Torras, Mariano, Skinner, Curtis. 2006. **The Economic Impact of the Hispanic Population on Long Island, NY**. Horace Hagedorn Foundation.
- Zinn, Thomas, Kosheleva, Tatiana, Jain, Nibha. 2006. **Contributions of Hispanics to the Greater Cincinnati Economy**. Applied Economics Research Institute. University of Cincinnati.

Health

- Acevedo-Garcia, Dolores, Osypuk, Theresa L., McArdle, Nancy, Williams, David R. 2008. **Toward A Policy-Relevant Analysis of Geographic and Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Child Health.** *Health Affairs* 27(2):321-333.
 Extreme racial/ethnic disparities exist in children's access to "opportunity neighborhoods." These disparities arise from high levels of residential segregation and have implications for health and well-being in childhood and throughout the life course. The fact that health disparities are rooted in social factors, such as residential segregation and an unequal geography of opportunity, should not have a paralyzing effect on the public health community. However, we need to move beyond conventional public health and health care approaches to consider policies to improve access to opportunity-rich neighborhoods through enhanced housing mobility, and to increase the opportunities for healthy living in disadvantaged neighborhoods.
- Berk, Marc L., Schur, Claudia L., Chavez, Leo R., Frankel, Martin. 2000. **Health Care Use among Undocumented Latino Immigrants.** *Health Affairs* 19(4):51-64.
 Using data from a 1996/1997 survey of undocumented Latino immigrants in four sites, we examine reasons for coming to the United States, use of health care services, and participation in government programs. We find that undocumented Latinos come to this country primarily for jobs. Their ambulatory health care use is low compared with that of all Latinos and all persons nationally, and their rates of hospitalization are comparable except for hospitalization for childbirth. Almost half of married undocumented Latinos have a child who is a U.S. citizen. Excluding undocumented immigrants from receiving government-funded health care services is unlikely to reduce the level of immigration and likely to affect the well-being of children who are U.S. citizens living in immigrant households.
- Born, Wendi, Greiner, K. Allen, Sylvia, Eldonna, Butler, James, Ahluwalia, Jasjit S. 2004. **Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs about End-of-life Care among Inner-City African Americans and Latinos.** *Journal of Palliative Medicine* 7(2):247-256.
 Objective: This project explored end-of-life care preferences and barriers among low-income, urban African Americans and Latino/Hispanic Americans (Latinos) to uncover factors that may influence hospice utilization. Methods: Focus groups were conducted separately for African Americans (4 groups, n= 26) and Latinos (4 groups=27). Transcripts were coded and analyzed using consensus and triangulation to identify primary themes. Results: Four preference themes and four barriers were identified. Results were largely similar across the two groups. Both preferred having families provide care for loved ones but expressed desire to reduce caretaker burden. Groups emphasized spirituality as the primary means of coping and valued the holistic well-being of the patient and family. Barriers reported were closely tied to access to care. Participants reported low hospice utilization because of lack of awareness of hospice and the prohibitive cost of health care. Latinos were more likely to report language barriers, while African Americans were more likely to report mistrust of the system. Conclusions: African Americans and Latinos in this study were highly receptive to end-of life care that would provide relief for patients and caregivers and emphasize spirituality and family consensus. Improving awareness of hospice services would likely increase utilization.
- Flores, Glenn, Abreu, Milagros, Olivar, Mary Anne, Kastner, Beth. 1998. **Access Barriers to Health Care for Latino Children.** *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 152:1119-1125
 Background: Latinos will soon be the largest minority group in the United States, but too little is known about major access barriers to health care for this group and whether these barriers result in adverse consequences. Objective: To identify important access barriers to healthcare for Latino children, as cited by parents. Design: Cross-sectional survey of parents of all 203 children coming to the pediatric Latino clinic at an inner-city hospital. Questions focused on barriers to health care experienced prior to receiving care at the Latino clinic. Results: Parental ethnicity included Dominican (36%), Puerto Rican (34%), Central American (13%), and South American (11%). Only 42% of parents were American citizens, whereas 36% had green cards, and 13% had no documentation. Eight percent of parents and 65% of the children were born in the United States.

Parents rated their ability to speak English as follows: very well/well, 27%; not very well, 46%; and not at all, 26%. The median annual household income was \$11 000; 40% of parents never graduated from high school, and 49% headed single parent households. Forty-three percent of the children were uninsured. A sick child was routinely brought to hospital clinics by 56% of parents, to the emergency department by 21%, and to neighborhood health centers by 21%. When asked to name the single greatest barrier to health care for their children, parents cited language problems (26%), long waiting time at the physician's office (15%), no medical insurance (13%), and difficulty paying medical bills (7%). When parents were asked if a particular barrier had ever caused them not to bring their children in, transportation was cited by 21%; not being able to afford health care, 18%; excessive waiting time in the clinic, 17%; no health insurance, 16%; and lack of cultural understanding by staff, 11%. Some parents who spoke little or no English reported that medical staff not speaking Spanish had led to adverse health consequences for their children, including poor medical care (8%), misdiagnosis (6%), and prescription of inappropriate medications (5%). Multivariate analyses of selected health outcomes using 7 independent variables showed that low family income was significantly associated with greater odds of a child's having suboptimal health status (odds ratio, 1.5; 95% confidence interval, 1.04-2.2) and an increased number of physician visits in the past year (P,.04), but reduced odds (odds ratio, 0.6; 95% confidence interval, 0.4-0.9) of the child's being brought to the emergency department for a routine sick visit. Children whose parents had resided in the United States for fewer than 8 years were at reduced odds (odds ratio, 0.5; 95% confidence interval, 0.2-0.9) for having spent a day or more in bed for illness in the past year. Conclusions: Parents identified language problems, cultural differences, poverty, lack of health insurance, transportation difficulties, and long waiting times as the major access barriers to health care for Latino children. Language problems can result in adverse health consequences for some children, including poor medical care, misdiagnosis, and inappropriate medication and hospitalization. Low family income is an important independent risk factor among Latino children for suboptimal health and high utilization of health services.

García, DavisLorena, Nuñez de Ybarra, Jessica, Cortez, Marisol. 2006. **Hispanic Access to Health Services: Identifying Best Practices for Eligibility and Access to Medicaid and SCHIP Programs.**

Research for this report was funded by the US Department of Health and Human Services via the Office of Minority Health.

Gilead Outreach and Referral Center. 2008. **In Their Own Words The Voice of the Uninsured: A Detailed Description of Illinois' Uninsured.**

Granados, Gilberto, Puvvula, Jyoti, Berman, Nancy, Dowling, Patrick T. 2001. **Health Care for Latino Children: Impact of Child and Parental Birthplace on Insurance Status and Access to Health Services.** Am J Public Health. 91:1806–1807.

Objectives: This study sought to assess the impact of child and parental birthplace on insurance status and access to health care among Latino children in the United States. Methods: A cross-sectional, in-person survey of 376 random households with children aged 1 to 12 years was conducted in a predominantly Latino community. Children's insurance status and access to routine health care were compared among 3 child–parent groups: US born–US born (UU), US born–immigrant (UI), and immigrant–immigrant (II). Results: Uninsured rates for the 3 groups of children were 10% (UU), 23% (UI), and 64% (II). Rates for lack of access to routine health care were 5% (UU), 12% (UI), and 32% (II). Conclusion: Latino children of immigrant parents are more likely to lack insurance and access to routine health care than are Latino children of US-born parents.

Hoffman, Saul. 2006. **By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing.** National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

Ku, Leighton, Matani, Sheetal. 2001. **Left Out: Immigrants' Access To Health Care And Insurance.** Health Affairs 20(1):247-256.

Recent policy changes have limited immigrants' access to insurance and to health care. Fewer noncitizen immigrants and their children (even U.S.-born) have Medicaid or job-based insurance, and many more are uninsured than is the case with native citizens or children of citizens. Noncitizens and their children also have worse access to both regular ambulatory and emergency care, even when insured. Immigration status is an important component of racial and ethnic disparities in insurance coverage and access to care.

Leclere, Felicia B., Jensen, Leif, Biddlecom, Ann E. 1994. **Health Care Utilization, Family Context, and Adaptation among Immigrants to the United States.** *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 35(4):370-384.

We use the 1990 National Health Interview Survey supplement on Family Resources to examine the health care utilization patterns of immigrant and native-born adults in the United States. We modify a standard health care utilization framework by including duration of residence in the United States and measures of immigrant adaptation and family health context to model both the probability and number of physician contacts in the previous year. We find that duration of residence has a strong effect. Recently-arrived immigrants are much less likely to have had a contact in the previous year and had fewer contacts than either native-born or longer-term immigrant adults. Once the measures of adaptation-age at immigration and language of survey interview-are included, immigrants who have been in the United States for 10 years or more are not statistically different from the native-born. Family characteristics, including measures of exposure to the formal health care system, slightly reduce the size of the effects but do not alter the basic relationship between duration of residence and health care utilization. These results suggest that, net of socioeconomic characteristics, access to health insurance, and differences in morbidity, recent immigrants are much less likely than both the native-born and those immigrants of longer duration, to receive timely health care.

Pransky, Glenn, Moshenberg, Daniel, Benjamin, Katy, Portillo, Silvia, Thackrey, Jeffrey Lee, Hill-Fotouhi, Carolyn. 2002. **Occupational Risks and Injuries in Non-Agricultural Immigrant Latino Workers.** *American Journal of Industrial Medicine* 42:117-123.

Background: To investigate occupational health in urban immigrant Latino workers, using a community-based method. Methods: A survey was administered through consecutively selected door-to-door interviews. Results: Response rate was 80% (n=427). Average time in the US was 7.6 years, and average job tenure was 2.8 years. Twenty-five reported exposures to over 10 different hazards, and 18% thought these hazards had harmed their health. Only 31% received any job safety training; 55% had no workers' compensation coverage. Of the 47 (11%) with a work injury in the past 3 years, 27% reported difficulty obtaining treatment, 91% lost time from work (median=13 days) and 29% had to change jobs because of the injury. The annual occupational injury rate was 12.2/100 full-time workers, compared to an expected rate of 7.1. Conclusions: Urban immigrant workers have increased risk of occupational injuries, with adverse outcomes.

Timmins, Caraway L.. 2002. **The Impact of Language Barriers on the Health Care Of Latinos in the United States: A Review of the Literature and Guidelines for Practice.** *J Midwifery Women's Health* 47:80-96.

Although Spanish was the primary language of an estimated 11% of adults in the year 2000, the U.S. health care system is largely geared toward serving English speakers. A systematic review was conducted of studies published in biomedical journals from 1990 to 2000 examining language barriers in health care for Latino populations. Aspects of the problem examined were access to health care, quality of care, and health status/health outcomes. Five (55%) of the nine studies examining access to care found a significant adverse effect of language; three (33%) found mixed or weak evidence that language affected access. Six (86%) of the seven studies evaluating quality of care found a significant detrimental effect of language barriers. Two of the three studies examining health status or outcomes found language to be a risk factor for adverse outcomes. Evidence was mixed as to the level of importance attributable to language when access to care is considered; however, non-English-speaking status was a marker of a population at risk for decreased access. Solid evidence showed that language barriers can adversely affect quality of care. Health care practitioners are recommended to devise an effective strategy to bridge language

barriers in their setting. National laws and policies are discussed; practical guidelines and resources for providing language access in health care are provided. This article is intended to supply basic knowledge for providers and institutions in devising effective strategies for bridging the language barrier.

Vega, William A., Kolody, Bohdan, Aguilar-Gaxiola, Sergio, Catalano, Ralph. 1999. **Gaps in Service Utilization by Mexican Americans With Mental Health Problems.** *Am J Psychiatry* 156:928–934.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to ascertain the degree of underutilization of services for mental health problems among urban and rural Mexican American adults. Method: A probability sample (N=3,012) was used to represent the Mexican American population of Fresno County, California, and face-to-face interviews were conducted with the use of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were used to analyze the data on diagnosis and service utilization. Results: Among the respondents with DSM-III-R-defined disorders, only about one-fourth had used a single service or a combination of services in the past 12 months, and Mexican immigrants had a utilization rate which was only two-fifths of that of Mexican Americans born in the United States. Overall use of mental health care providers by persons with diagnosed mental disorders was 8.8%, use of providers in the general medical sector was 18.4%, use of other professionals was 12.7%, and use of informal providers was only 3.1%. According to logistic regression analyses, factors associated with utilization of mental health services included female sex, higher educational attainment, unemployment, and comorbidity. Conclusions: Immigrants are unlikely to use mental health services, even when they have a recent disorder, but may use general practitioners, which raises questions about the appropriateness, accessibility, and cost-effectiveness of mental health care for this population. Several competing hypotheses about the reasons for low utilization of services need to be examined in future research.

Housing/Land Use

- Been, Vicki. 1993-1994. **Locally Undesirable Land Uses in Minority Neighborhoods: Disproportionate Stigmatization or Market Dynamics?** *The Yale Law Journal* 103:1383- 1422.
- Betancur, John. 2005. **Gentrification before Gentrification? The Plight of Pilsen in Chicago.** Voorhees Center White Paper. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement, College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs, University of Illinois at Chicago.
- Chicago Metropolis 2020. 2007. **Homes for a Changing Region, Phase 2: Implementing Balanced Housing Plans at the Local Level.** Chicago Metropolis 2020.
This Phase Two interim report describes in detail new or updated housing policy plans for Aurora, Libertyville and Oak Forest, Illinois. Collectively they show that local communities, with the aid of modern planning tools, can create innovative and comprehensive housing action plans that meet the needs of their future residents.
- Chicago Metropolis 2020. 2005. **Homes for a Changing Region.** Chicago Metropolis 2020.
In this forward-looking report, Chicago Metropolis 2020 and the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus analyze demographic projections for the Chicago metropolitan region from 2000 to 2030 and compare these projections with current trends in residential construction and community planning. A mismatch is forecast between the kind of housing likely to be needed by the region's growing population and the kind of housing being planned.
- Diaz McConnell, Eileen, Ready, Timothy. 2005. **A Roof Over Our Heads.** Institute for Latino Studies/Esperanza USA.
In recent years Hispanics have become a potent force in the US housing market and they will become even more so in the coming years. As a result of rapid population growth and the youthfulness of the Hispanic population, 30 percent of the growth in US households between 1990 and 2003 is attributable to Hispanics. During the same period Hispanics accounted for one-fifth of the country's growth in owner-occupied
- Diaz McConnell, Eileen. 2005. **No Place Like Home: The State of Hispanic Housing in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City, 2003.**
More detailed, companion paper that provides supplementary information for the published monograph *A Roof Over Our Heads*.
- Gobster, Paul H.. 2002. **Managing Urban Parks for a Racially and Ethnically Diverse Clientele.** *Leisure Sciences* 24:143-159.
Lincoln Park Study: A major planning effort for Chicago's largest park provided an opportunity to examine outdoor recreation use patterns and preferences among a racially and ethnically diverse clientele. Results from on-site surveys of 898 park users (217 Black, 210 Latino, 182 Asian, and 289 White) showed that park users shared a core set of interests, preferences, and concerns about the park and its management. But there were also some important differences among and within racial and ethnic groups with respect to park use patterns, participation, and reports of racial discrimination. Implications for management and future research are discussed.
- Levine, Ned. 1999. **The Effects of Local Growth Controls on Regional Housing Production and Population Redistribution in California.** *Urban Studies* 36:12:2047 – 2068.
Based on two surveys of 490 Californian cities and counties, the study examines the effects of local growth control enactment between 1979 and 1988 on net housing construction between 1980 and 1990. It is shown that local growth-management measures significantly displaced new construction, particularly rental housing, possibly exacerbating the expansion of the metropolitan areas into the interiors of the state. Further, the measures impacted low-income households and minorities particularly. Not all growth-control measures were associated with this change. Measures which limited available land or which downsized existing zoning had stronger effects.

- Martinez, Martha Argelia. 2007. **Promoting and Maintaining Household Ownership among Latino Immigrants**. Institute for Latino Studies/Esperanza USA.
In 2005 there were approximately 11.7 million Hispanic households in the United States, of which 53 percent, or 6.2 million, were formed of individuals not born here. For this reason the 2007 study of trends in Hispanic housing, the third in the series, focuses on immigrants, who are particularly underrepresented among homeowners.
- Mendez, Michael. 2005. **Latino New Urbanism: Building on Cultural Preferences**. *Opolis: An International Journal of Suburban and Metropolitan Studies*: 1(1).
The central argument of this article is that Latinos' cultural inclination to a lifestyle supportive of compact cities provides policymakers with a sustainable alternative that possesses a built-in consumer base. The Land Use development and advancement of compact cities in California may be dependent on the ability of policy makers to sustain and support the Latino lifestyle.
- Pendall, Rolf. 2000. **Local Land Use Regulation and the Chain of Exclusion**. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 66:2, 125-142.
The study reported in this article tested connections between five land use controls and the racial composition of the communities that use them. A survey of localities in the 25 largest U.S. metropolitan areas showed that low density- only zoning, which restricts residential densities to fewer than eight dwelling units per acre, consistently reduced rental housing; this, in turn, limited the number of Black and Hispanic residents. Building permit caps were also associated with lowered proportions of Hispanic residents. Other controls tested—urban growth boundaries, adequate public facilities ordinances, and moratoria—had limited effects on either housing types or racial distribution.
- Ready, Timothy. 2006. **Hispanic Housing in the United States 2006**. Institute for Latino Studies.
In recent years Hispanics have become a major force in housing markets across the nation. As the fastest growing segment of the US population, Hispanics are forming new households at an unprecedented rate—fueling demand in both the renter- and owner-occupied housing markets. Hispanic immigrant householders and their children, along with the many long-established Hispanic residents of the United States, are creating homes for themselves and their families and have become stakeholders in their communities.
- Smith, Geoff. 2008. **2007 Foreclosure Report**. Woodstock Institute.
Foreclosures spiked in the last quarter of 2007 in nearly every community in the Chicago region, based on foreclosure filings analyzed by Woodstock Institute. This report also found that foreclosure filings have increased in suburban areas that have not traditionally been associated with high foreclosure levels.
- Voorhees Center. 2006. **Affordable Housing Conditions and Outlook in Chicago: An Early Warning for Intervention**. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement, College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs, University of Illinois at Chicago.
This study produces a more precise understanding of the housing situation in Chicago by quantifying the supply and demand of affordable housing and then providing an outlook on the potential mismatch between the two in the next five years. Specifically, the report determines what number of households were low income based on their size: small (1-3 person) or large (4-8 person) and determines the number of units affordable to them based on affordability and units size: small (0-2 bedroom) or large (3+ bedroom).
- Woodstock Institute. 2008. **Paying More for the American Dream - The Subprime Shakeout and Its Impact on Lower-Income and Minority Communities**.
A joint report by: California Reinvestment Coalition, Community Reinvestment Association of North Carolina, Empire Justice Center, Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance, Neighborhood Economic Development Advocacy Project, Ohio Fair Lending Coalition, and Woodstock Institute

Quality of Life

- Barboza, Gia Elise, Knight, Roger, Ready, Timothy. 2007. **What Do Black And White Residents of Metropolitan Chicago Think about Latin American and Mexican Immigrants?** Findings from the Chicago-Area Survey In a recent research brief we reported that white and black residents of Chicago have generally positive views of immigrants, regardless of their national origin. In this issue we turn our attention to perceptions of Latin American immigrants, the largest immigrant group in Chicago.
- Bates, Lisa M., Acevedo-Garcia, Dolores, Alegría, Margarita, Krieger, Nancy. 2008. **Immigration and Generational Trends in Body Mass Index and Obesity in the United States: Results of the National Latino and Asian American Survey, 2002–2003.** *Am J Public Health* 98:70-77. Generational status is associated with increased BMI and obesity among Latinos and Asian Americans. Aggregate estimates not accounting for nativity and country of origin may mask significant heterogeneity in the prevalence of obesity and patterns of distributional change, with implications for prevention strategies.
- Chicago Metropolis 2020. 2006. **2006 Crime and Justice Index.** Chicago Metropolis 2020. This Index presents data on crime trends and justice patterns in the region over time. It also explores specific policy issues and some promising practices intended to address seemingly intractable problems in the criminal justice systems.
- Cicero Youth Task Force. 2005. **Cicero Youth Task Force.** The Cicero Youth Task Force is a volunteer coalition of over 40 individuals and organizations who are dedicated to the well-being of youth and families in Cicero, IL. Its mission is to enhance the quality of life for Cicero children and families by working together to prevent youth risk factors. The report is a needs assessment of services for youth in Cicero.
- Garcia, John A., Hero, Rodney E. 2007. **Preliminary Explorations of Latinos and Politics: Findings from the Chicago-Area Survey** The 2004 elections underscored the current and future significance of Latinos in US politics at local, state, and national levels. Although this phenomenon has been the focus of considerable research among scholars of the American political system, how partisan and electoral patterns vary among Latinos by national origin, region, and socioeconomic status remains undefined, and a number of claims regarding the extent of participation and voting and the partisan leanings among Latinos remain under dispute.
- Hunter, Lori M. 2000. **The Spatial Association between U.S. Immigrant Residential Concentration and Environmental Hazards.** *International Migration Review* 34(2):460-488. Several studies undertaken over the past decade suggest that minority and lower-income communities are disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards relative to the rest of the U.S. population, resulting in an issue of "environmental equity." This research examines the equity issue in relation to the foreign born in the United States, making use of a county-level, nationwide, dataset reflecting sociodemographic characteristics and the presence of several environmental risk factors (toxic releases, hazardous waste generators, and Superfund sites). The results suggest that counties with higher proportions of immigrants and non-English speaking households are characterized by greater numbers of large quantity hazardous waste generators and proposed Superfund sites, two of the three incorporated measures of environmental risk. The later measure demonstrates the strongest relationship with immigrant presence.
- Iceland, John, Scopilliti, Melissa. 2008. **Immigrant Residential Segregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1990–2000.** *Demography* 45(1):79–94. This paper examines the extent of spatial assimilation among immigrants of different racial and ethnic origins. We use restricted data from the 1990 and 2000 censuses to calculate the levels of dissimilarity by race and Hispanic origin, nativity, and year of entry, and then run multivariate

models to examine these relationships. The findings provide broad support for spatial assimilation theory. Foreign-born Hispanics, Asians, and blacks are more segregated from native-born non-Hispanic whites than are the U.S.-born of these groups. The patterns for Hispanics and Asians can be explained by the average characteristics of the foreign-born that are generally associated with higher levels of segregation, such as lower levels of income, English language ability, and homeownership. We also find that immigrants who have been in the United States for longer periods are generally less segregated than new arrivals, and once again, much of this difference can be attributed to the characteristics of immigrants. However, patterns also vary across groups. Levels of segregation are much higher for black immigrants than for Asian, Hispanic, and white immigrants. In addition, because black immigrants are, on average, of higher socioeconomic status than native-born blacks, such characteristics do not help explain their very high levels of segregation.

Institute for Latino Studies. 2003. **Latino Leadership and Social Change: An Evaluation of Grant Making of the Chicago Community Trust**

This report presents a summary of findings of a study undertaken by the Institute for Latino Studies (ILS) at the University of Notre Dame of grant making for Latino leadership development of The Chicago Community Trust.

Institute for Latino Studies. 2002. **Bordering the Mainstream: A Needs Assessment of Latinos in Berwyn and Cicero, Illinois**

The Latino populations of Berwyn and Cicero, Illinois—two of Chicago’s oldest suburbs—have increased dramatically in the last decade. What issues matter most to Latinos in the two communities? This 2002 study provided a timely and valuable snapshot.

Knight, Roger, Ready, Timothy, Barboza, Gia Elise. 2007. **Attitudes toward Immigration: Findings from the Chicago-Area Survey**

Throughout its history Chicago has been a prime destination for new immigrants to the United States. Nearly one in five residents of metropolitan Chicago (18 percent) is an immigrant, compared to only 11 percent nationwide. Just under half (47 percent) of all immigrants in the Chicago area are from Latin America—principally Mexico. This paper examines the attitudes of Latino and non-Latino white and black Chicagoans towards immigration, in general, and the perceived impact on the country of immigrants from Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, and various countries in Asia and Europe.

Morello-Frosch, Rachel, Jesdale, Bill M. 2006. **Separate and Unequal: Residential Segregation and Estimated Cancer Risks Associated with Ambient Air Toxics in U.S. Metropolitan Areas.** *Environmental Health Perspectives* 114(3):386-393.

This study examines links between racial residential segregation and estimated ambient air toxics exposures and their associated cancer risks using modeled concentration estimates from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s National Air Toxics Assessment. We combined pollutant concentration estimates with potencies to calculate cancer risks by census tract for 309 metropolitan areas in the United States. This information was combined with socioeconomic status (SES) measures from the 1990 Census. Estimated cancer risks associated with ambient air toxics were highest in tracts located in metropolitan areas that were highly segregated. Disparities between racial/ethnic groups were also wider in more segregated metropolitan areas. Multivariate modeling showed that, after controlling for tract-level SES measures, increasing segregation amplified the cancer risks associated with ambient air toxics for all racial groups combined [highly segregated areas: relative cancer risk (RCR) = 1.04; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.01–1.07; extremely segregated areas: RCR = 1.32; 95% CI, 1.28–1.36]. This segregation effect was strongest for Hispanics (highly segregated areas: RCR = 1.09; 95% CI, 1.01–1.17; extremely segregated areas: RCR = 1.74; 95% CI, 1.61–1.88) and weaker among whites (highly segregated areas: RCR = 1.04; 95% CI, 1.01–1.08; extremely segregated areas: RCR = 1.28; 95% CI, 1.24–1.33), African Americans (highly segregated areas: RCR = 1.09; 95% CI, 0.98–1.21; extremely segregated areas: RCR = 1.38; 95% CI, 1.24–1.53), and Asians (highly segregated areas: RCR =

1.10; 95% CI, 0.97–1.24; extremely segregated areas: RCR = 1.32; 95% CI, 1.16–1.51). Results suggest that disparities associated with ambient air toxics are affected by segregation and that these exposures may have health significance for populations across racial lines.

Morello-Frosch, Rachel, Pastor Jr., Manuel, Porras, Carlos, Sadd, James. 2002. **Environmental Justice and Regional Inequality in Southern California: Implications for Future Research.** *Environ Health Perspect* 110(suppl 2):149–154.

Environmental justice offers researchers new insights into the juncture of social inequality and public health and provides a framework for policy discussions on the impact of discrimination on the environmental health of diverse communities in the United States. Yet, causally linking the presence of potentially hazardous facilities or environmental pollution with adverse health effects is difficult, particularly in situations in which diverse populations are exposed to complex chemical mixtures. A community–academic research collaborative in southern California sought to address some of these methodological challenges by conducting environmental justice research that makes use of recent advances in air emissions inventories and air exposure modeling data. Results from several of our studies indicate that communities of color bear a disproportionate burden in the location of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities and Toxic Release Inventory facilities. Longitudinal analysis further suggests that facility siting in communities of color, not market-based “minority move-in,” accounts for these disparities. The collaborative also investigated the health risk implications of outdoor air toxics exposures from mobile and stationary sources and found that race plays an explanatory role in predicting cancer risk distributions among populations in the region, even after controlling for other socioeconomic and demographic indicators. Although it is unclear whether study results from southern California can be meaningfully generalized to other regions in the United States, they do have implications for approaching future research in the realm of environmental justice. The authors propose a political economy and social inequality framework to guide future research that could better elucidate the origins of environmental inequality and reasons for its persistence.

Pinderhughes, Raquel. 1996. **The Impact of Race on Environmental Quality: An Empirical and Theoretical Discussion.** *Sociological Perspectives* 39(2):231-248.

The toxic pollution problem is composed of several interrelated parts which are involved in the process of production, use, and disposal of chemicals and products considered necessary for society. Each day, millions of pounds of toxic chemicals are used, stored, disposed of, and transported in and out of communities throughout the United States. Most Americans assume that pollution and other environmental hazards are problems faced equally by everyone in our society. But a growing body of research shows that the most common victims of environmental hazards and pollution are minorities and the poor. Disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards is part of the complex cycle of discrimination and deprivation faced by minorities in the United States. This article examines social science empirical research on the relationship between race, class, and the distribution of environmental hazards and the theoretical perspectives which have emerged to explain environmental inequities. The article also discusses the link between the environmental justice movement, which seeks to confront the causes and consequences of environmental inequities, and social science research on environmental inequity.

Ready, Timothy, Knight, Roger. 2007. **Variations in Political Involvement and Attitudes among Latinos by Place of Birth and Citizenship: Findings from the Chicago-Area Survey**

This paper elaborates on “Preliminary Explorations of Latinos and Politics” (*Latino Research @ ND*, Vol. 4, No. 1, March 2007) by John Garcia and Rodney Hero, based on the Chicago-Area Survey (CAS).¹ Here we further examine the findings discussed in that paper by differentiating the behavior and attitudes of US-born Latinos from those of the foreign born and those of citizens from those of noncitizens.

Ready, Timothy, Knight, Roger, Chun, Sung. 2006. **Latino Civic and Community Involvement: Findings from the Chicago-Area Survey**

Nearly half of Chicago-area Latinos are involved in one or more community organizations. Church membership is by far the most commonly cited type of involvement. The foreign born are

twice as likely as the US born to be church members. More than 60 percent of survey respondents believe they could have a positive impact on their community. Only 14 percent of Chicago Latinos reported working with neighbors to improve their community in the past two years, compared with 26 percent of Latinos nationally. Well over half said that they would be likely to cooperate with neighbors under certain circumstances. Overall, survey respondents reported a slight decline in level of community involvement in recent years, more pronounced among the US born than the foreign born.

Sampson, Robert. 2008. **Rethinking Crime and Immigration**. Contexts 7(1): 28-33.

Taylor, D. Garth, Torres, María de los Angeles, Paral, Rob. 2006. **The Naturalization Trail: Mexican Nationality and US Citizenship**

The average span of time between obtaining legal permanent residence and becoming a citizen is 8 years, but for Mexicans and other North American immigrants it is 11 years. Many Mexicans are undocumented and therefore not eligible to apply. But what about those who are eligible? How do they view the road to citizenship? The purpose of this report is to examine the reasons why Mexican immigrants to the Chicago region choose to seek, or not seek, naturalization as US citizens.

Transportation

Chicago Metropolis 2020. 2007. **Time is Money: The Economic Benefit of Transit Investment**. Chicago Metropolis 2020.

Using quantitative models, we calculated the long-term transportation and economic benefits that would result from implementing the RTA Strategic Plan, *Moving Beyond Congestion*. We wanted to know if the benefits of proposed new transit spending would outweigh the costs – would the public receive a positive return on its investment?

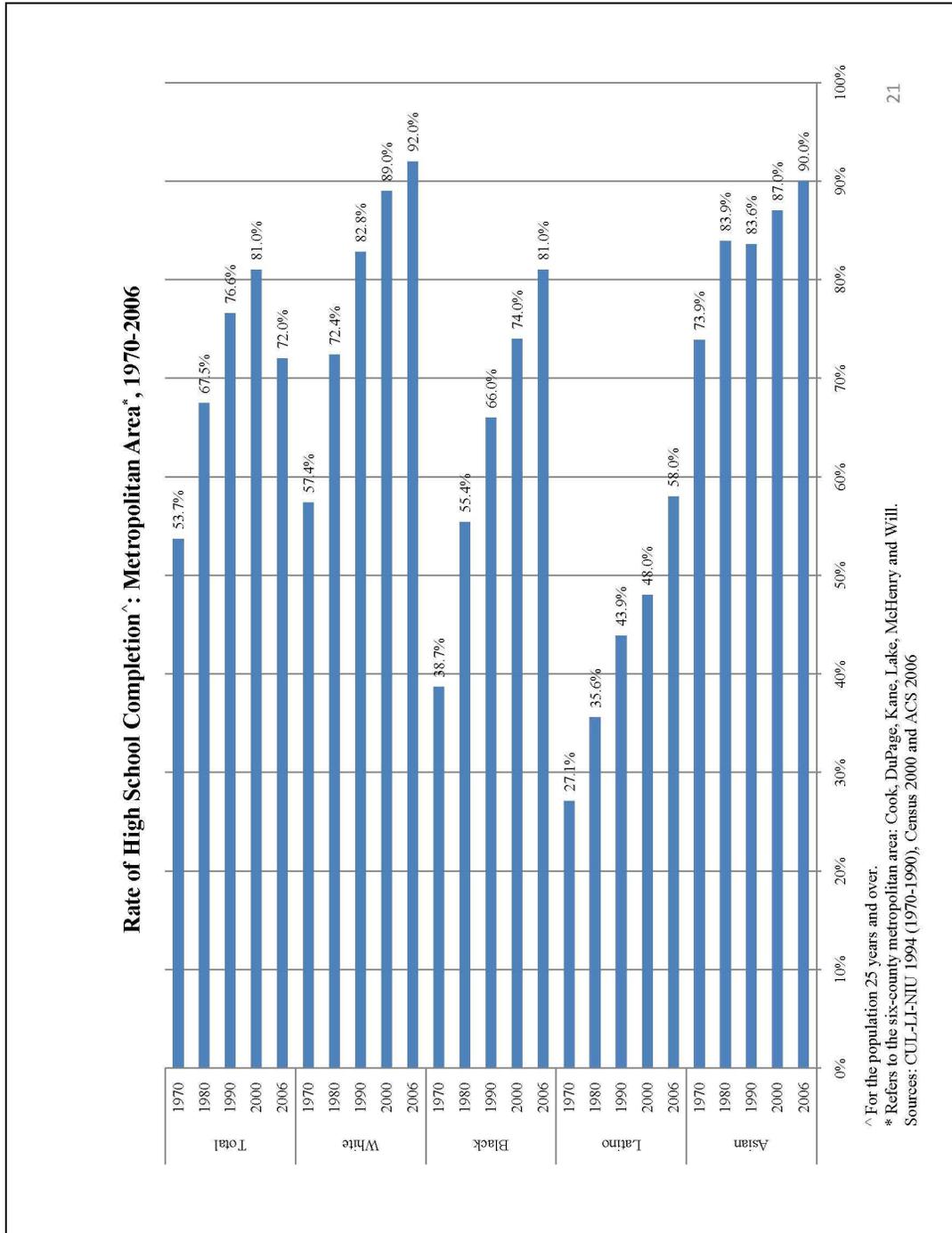
Modarres, Ali. 2003. **Polycentricity and Transit Service**. *Transportation Research Part A* 37:841–864.

This paper focuses on the two related issues of employment distribution and access to transit services. Using the 2001 census tract level economic activities and transit routes within the county, a number of analyses were performed to determine the location of major employment centers in Los Angeles County and how these localities may be understood within the context of a transit service operation in a polycentric metropolitan area. The identified economic subcenters contain one-third of the county employment and its firms, collectively. While these economic nodes are networked by the existing bus routes, the connection between employees and their place of work appears to be inadequate. This has created a less than optimal condition in many sections of the metropolitan area. This paper suggests methodologies for encountering this shortcoming.

General Reports

- Alejo, Berenice, Puente, Sylvia. 2007. **Forging the Tools for Unity: A Report on Metro Chicago's Mayors Roundtables on Latino Integration.** Institute for Latino Studies.
In spring 2007 the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus partnered with the Center for Metropolitan Chicago Initiatives of the Institute for Latinos Studies at the University of Notre Dame to host four Suburban Latino Roundtables that focused on the issue of the incorporation of the Latino community in the Chicago metropolitan area. This report provides background and suggested strategies in the area of education, housing, social services, and overall economic impact of the Latino population.
- Chicago Council on Global Affairs. 2006. **A Shared Future: The Economic Engagement of Greater Chicago and Its Mexican Community.**
The Chicago Council on Global Affairs' Task Force on the economic engagement of the Mexican community in greater Chicago was formed in October 2005 to examine critical issues related to the integration of the Mexican community into Chicago's economic, social, and political life. The Task Force pursued three main objectives: to make concrete recommendations for action targeted to public and private institutions and leaders; to stimulate public and leadership discussion of key challenges and opportunities associated with economic engagement; and to encourage other institutions to pursue economic engagement in their own spheres. The Task Force collaborated with the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame, the Midwest's most prominent institution devoted to policy-relevant research on Latinos. For more information on the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, please visit: www.thechicagocouncil.org.
- Johnson, Kenneth. 2007. **Demographic Trends in Metropolitan Chicago at Mid-Decade.** Working Papers on Recreation, Amenities, Forests and Demographic Change No. 6. Loyola University-Chicago.
- Paral, Rob, Ready, Timothy, Chun, Sung, Sun, Wei. 2005. **Latino Demographic Growth in Metropolitan Chicago.** Institute for Latino Studies.
With 1.4 million members, the Latino community is a large and growing part of the Metropolitan Chicago region. Latinos, who comprise one in six of the region's residents, are found throughout the area, from older Chicago neighborhoods to new suburban developments. The population includes nearly as many foreign-born residents as native-born. While the Latino presence has become an especially prominent part of the social fabric of the region in recent years, Latinos have lived in Chicago since the early decades of the twentieth century. During the 1990s two-thirds of all new residents in the region were Latino.
- Ready, Timothy, Brown-Gort, Allert. 2005. **The State of Latino Chicago: This Is Home Now.** Institute for Latino Studies.
Metropolitan Chicago is undergoing a profound transformation from a region dominated politically and demographically by European Americans to one in which no single racial or ethnic group will be the majority. Long a preeminent center of manufacturing and trade, Chicago is known as a city that works. In *The State of Latino Chicago*, we examine the status of the region's fastest growing and, arguably, hardest working population.

Appendix B1 – High School Completion Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Appendix B2 – College Completion Rates by Race/Ethnicity

