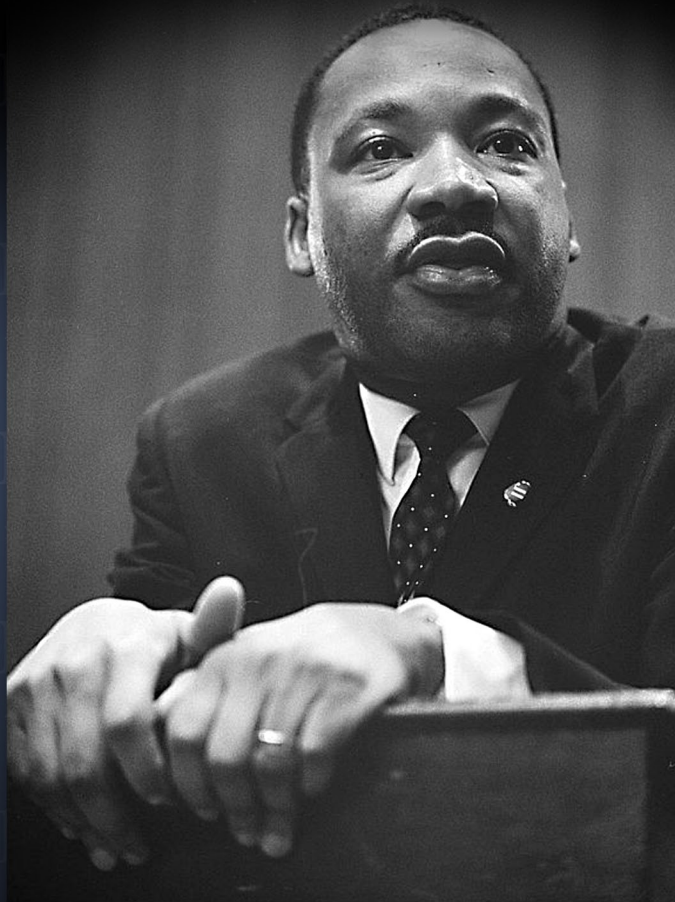


# LINC Commission Meeting

January 26, 2009

## We Have A Dream



# LINC

Local Investment Commission

3100 Broadway, Suite 1100 - Kansas City, MO 64111 - (816) 889-5050 - [www.kclinc.org](http://www.kclinc.org)

# Local Investment Commission (LINC) Vision

## Our Shared Vision

A caring community that builds on its strengths to provide meaningful opportunities for children, families and individuals to achieve self-sufficiency, attain their highest potential, and contribute to the public good.

## Our Mission

To provide leadership and influence to engage the Kansas City Community in creating the best service delivery system to support and strengthen children, families and individuals, holding that system accountable, and changing public attitudes towards the system.

## Our Guiding Principles

1. **COMPREHENSIVENESS:** Provide ready access to a full array of effective services.
2. **PREVENTION:** Emphasize “front-end” services that enhance development and prevent problems, rather than “back-end” crisis intervention.
3. **OUTCOMES:** Measure system performance by improved outcomes for children and families, not simply by the number and kind of services delivered.
4. **INTENSITY:** Offering services to the needed degree and in the appropriate time.
5. **PARTICIPANT INVOLVEMENT:** Use the needs, concerns, and opinions of individuals who use the service delivery system to drive improvements in the operation of the system.
6. **NEIGHBORHOODS:** Decentralize services to the places where people live, wherever appropriate, and utilize services to strengthen neighborhood capacity.
7. **FLEXIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS:** Create a delivery system, including programs and reimbursement mechanisms, that are sufficiently flexible and adaptable to respond to the full spectrum of child, family and individual needs.
8. **COLLABORATION:** Connect public, private and community resources to create an integrated service delivery system.
9. **STRONG FAMILIES:** Work to strengthen families, especially the capacity of parents to support and nurture the development of their children.
10. **RESPECT AND DIGNITY:** Treat families, and the staff who work with them, in a respectful and dignified manner.
11. **INTERDEPENDENCE/MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY:** Balance the need for individuals to be accountable and responsible with the obligation of community to enhance the welfare of all citizens.
12. **CULTURAL COMPETENCY:** Demonstrate the belief that diversity in the historical, cultural, religious and spiritual values of different groups is a source of great strength.
13. **CREATIVITY:** Encourage and allow participants and staff to think and act innovatively, to take risks, and to learn from their experiences and mistakes.
14. **COMPASSION:** Display an unconditional regard and a caring, non-judgmental attitude toward participants that recognizes their strengths and empowers them to meet their own needs.
15. **HONESTY:** Encourage and allow honesty among all people in the system.



Monday, Jan. 26, 2008 | 4 – 6 p.m.  
Kauffman Foundation  
4801 Rockhill Road  
Kansas City, Mo. 64110

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## **Agenda**

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- I. Welcome and Announcements**
- II. Approvals**
  - a. November minutes (Motion)**
- III. President's Report**
- IV. LINC Aging Efforts**
  - a. Aging in Place**
  - b. HomeSharing Agreement**
- V. Board Governance Manual**
- VI. Adjournment**



## THE LOCAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION – NOV. 21, 2008

The Local Investment Commission met at the Kansas City Central Library, 14 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. Chairman **Landon Rowland** presided. Commissioners attending were:

Bert Berkley  
Sharon Cheers  
Jack Craft  
Steve Dunn  
Randall Ferguson  
Herb Freeman  
Rob Givens  
Anita Gorman

Bart Hakan  
Adele Hall  
Judy Hunt  
Rosemary Smith Lowe  
Margie Peltier  
David Rock  
Frank Salizzoni  
Gene Standifer

Rowland introduced assistant **Vickie Hamilton** and thanked her for her service to LINC.

Rowland introduced Kansas City Public Library executive director **R. Crosby Kemper III** and thanked him for allowing LINC to use the library for today's meeting.

Kemper reported on initiatives that the library has sponsored to help build community: chess programs (in partnership with LINC), basic literacy, bridging the digital divide, and summer reading programs. Kemper reported the library values its partnership with LINC and seeks opportunities to expand that partnership. Kemper introduced **Crystal Ferris**, teen services coordinator.

**Frank Salizzoni** reported that **Margie Peltier** and **Robert Glaser** stepped down from the LINC Finance & Audit Committee, and that **Rob Givens** has joined the committee. Salizzoni introduced **Bill Nicks** of BKD.

Nicks delivered the required communications pertaining to the 2007-08 audit. The audit will be posted on the LINC website.

LINC staff **Robin Gierer** reported on the first quarter LINC financials: with the national financial crisis, LINC's investment portfolio has declined in value, but performed favorably compared to industry benchmarks.

Salizzoni reported that LINC is producing a governance manual that is expected to be completed and distributed to commissioners in the new year.

*A motion to approve receipt of the BKD audit was passed unanimously.*

*A motion to approve the minutes of the Oct. 17, 2008, LINC Commission meetings was passed unanimously.*

**Gayle Hobbs** delivered the LINC President's Report:

- Thirteen LINC staff attended the Missouri School Age Care Coalition (MOSAC2) conference Nov. 14-16 in Springfield, Mo. They gave presentations on marketing afterschool programs and on LINC's child welfare initiatives.
- LINC staff attended a dinner celebrating the Missouri Division of Youth Services, which received the Innovations in American Government award.



- All four Independence Caring Communities Before & After School sites are now licensed child care facilities. This distinction comes less than two months after LINC began operating the programs at the sites.
- Because of state budgetary pressures, it is more important than ever for LINC to be able to show that it is aiding government in its statutory responsibilities by getting better results for less money.

**Terry Ward** of the North Kansas City School Board and **Dred Scott** of the Independence School District reported that each of their school districts will have to make difficult decisions in the face of shrinking budgets.

Discussion followed.

The meeting was adjourned.

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Thursday, Jan 15, 2009

## **KC school district settles lawsuit**

By JOE ROBERTSON  
The Kansas City Star

The Kansas City School District has resolved its dispute with its former after-school program provider, the Local Investment Commission.

And it may be close to resolving differences with its teachers' union.

In other words, a lot of warmth circulated through a cold night at Wednesday's board meeting.

The Local Investment Commission — known as LINC — once provided extra-curricular programming and social services at 53 district sites but pulled out of the district in 2007 because of a contract dispute.

The new board leadership has said it wanted LINC back in the district and took a major step when it announced the two agencies had settled their lawsuit. The district will pay \$1.4 million to LINC, which equals the cost of the services LINC said it had provided that had gone unpaid between the summer of 2006 and May 2007. Each side will cover its own court costs, spokespersons for both said.

The falling out occurred under former Superintendent Anthony Amato's administration, but board President Marilyn Simmons said too many families were hurt by the loss of LINC's services.

"I wanted LINC back because parents wanted LINC back," she said. "LINC was their safety net."

Restoring services will take time, because LINC, which diverted programs into other districts and schools, will have to build up its resources.

Also Wednesday night, teachers' union President Judy Morgan said the yearlong negotiations between the district and the union have made great strides in the past two weeks. The district has proposed adding meetings to speed the process.

Morgan said she now hopes that a contract can be reached by the end of January.

**To reach Joe Robertson, call 816-234-4789 or send email to [jrobertson@kcstar.com](mailto:jrobertson@kcstar.com).**

# LINC Health and Aging Overview

## Why is LINC involved?

The LINC Health and Aging Committee is working to ensure that older adults and the frail elderly can live safely and successfully in the community. This supports LINC's core result **Elders and people with disabilities are valued and living as they chose**.

This is being achieved by the following strategies:

### Respite:

This past year the committee studied respite program services. The committee has a belief that families searching for respite care providers should look for certain qualities, skills, and education when choosing someone to help care for their loved ones. Working with Lyn Polk from the American Red Cross, the committee developed a brochure titled "*Choosing a Respite Care Provider: Guidelines for Families*" which will be distributed throughout the community. The work has also served as a catalyst for continued discussion about community respite needs.

### Focus Groups:

The committee held three focus groups this year meeting with over 40 individuals who shared with us what it is like growing older in Kansas City. This information is beneficial in guiding our work as well the work of our partners. The questions focus on quality of life and how older adults contribute in the community.

#### Areas of concerns:

Safety/spread of crime  
Trash in neighborhoods  
Transportation  
Shopping

#### Areas of strengths:

Provide community service  
Volunteer with youth  
Life experience

## Grandparents as Parents

LINC continues working with grandparents through its partnership with Family Friends. Family Friends volunteers support a clothes closet at Swope Ridge Geriatric Center that provides clothing for grandchildren and their grandparents. Over 54 families have been served this past year and over 160 hours of volunteer time have gone into organizing the closet.

LINC will also host an Intergenerational Respite program this year. This program allows grandparents a much-needed break while providing safe, quality intergenerational activities that support character development and responsibility.

## Community Partnerships

Much of what we learn from talking to people in the community we share with our partners. These partners include Kansas City Partnership for Caregivers, a group that focuses on caregiver needs and advocacy and KC 4 Aging in Community, an initiative of the Center for Practical Bio-ethics.

# HomeSharing Program

MCC-Penn Valley  
Homesharing/ Housing Office  
Room # ST 201A  
3201 Southwest Trafficway  
Kansas City, Missouri, 64111

Phone: (816) 759-4170

E-mail: [Home.Sharing@mccckc.edu](mailto:Home.Sharing@mccckc.edu)



## The HomeSharing Mission

The mission of The HomeSharing Program is two-fold: one, to enable older homeowners to maintain their own homes, thereby avoiding relocation to retirement or nursing homes; two, to secure safe, affordable housing for students and workers in the community who are willing and able to assist the older homeowners.

The purposes: The primary purpose of HomeSharing is to pool the personal and financial resources by two or more unrelated individuals who share a home. Through sharing, mutual assistance is accomplished in areas of personal finance, household responsibilities, yard and home chores, transportation, companionship, and personal security.

HomeSharing involves mutual assistance between private individuals; therefore, public resources such as income and rent subsidies, public housing, in-home meal delivery, and publicly supported homemaker services are conserved.

Principal beneficiaries of HomeSharing include elderly and middle-aged home providers, the newly divorced or widowed, low wage-earners, young people just out on their own, and students of all ages who are continuing or desire to continue their education.

### General Information

HomeSharing means different things to different people. The common denominator is a matched arrangement between a *Homeprovider* and a *Homesharer* to the advantage of each.

The HomeSharing Program can bring together Homesharers in need of lower cost housing with Homeproviders who can provide a private bedroom in exchange for rent or for home chore work.

Homesharers are of a wide range of ages, most are younger, some are middle aged, few are older or retired. Many are students, others are going through career changes or loss of spouse that makes it necessary for them to seek a low-cost shared housing arrangement.

Homeproviders can live in apartments or houses, rented or owned, and are of all ages. Many are retired or elderly, with a variety of needs, both financial and home chore related. Others are middle-aged or younger, single, married, widowed or divorced, some with children, who may also be experiencing career changes or loss of spouse and need help with chores or want to rent a room to help with expenses.

## How HomeSharing Works

Each HomeSharing agreement is unique. When two people decide to share, a HomeSharing Agreement is negotiated by the two parties, with the assistance of HomeSharing staff. The responsibilities of each person are written into the agreement and signed by both parties.

Some agreements are simple rental agreements with rent determined by the Homeprovider. Rents vary greatly according to need and location.

Some are work-exchange agreements, with time devoted to home chores and companionship time given in fair exchange for room, utilities and sometimes food. Most of the Homeseekers who choose work exchange are women.

Many are combinations of rent and work exchange, depending on each individual's abilities and needs. The type of work exchange most often requested by Homeproviders include routine house chores, such as housecleaning, meal preparation, yard work, childcare, eldercare, grocery shopping, driving errands, or companionship time.

The program is open to people over the age of 18.

Eligibility is not restricted on the basis of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or income.

A \$20.00 registration fee and a match fee (\$45-\$75) based on income\* are requested from both the "Homeprovider" and the "Homesharer". If your income is very low, according to HUD guidelines, \$14,000 or less for one person, you may qualify for fee waiver. Proof of low-income is required (e.g., tax forms, pay check stubs, or award letters).

### \*MATCH FEE INFORMATION

Yearly Income	Match Fee
Under \$14,000	FEE WAIVED
\$14,000-\$20,000	\$45.00
\$20,000-\$30,000	\$55.00
\$30,000-\$40,000	\$65.00
\$40,000 and above	\$75.00

### You may want to consider being a Homesharer if you are:

- a student
- an adult in the midst of career change
- a single parent
- a recently divorced or widowed person
- a working adult or a retired person unable to afford rent on you own
- a person with disability

Potential Homeharers looking for a home to share can download and review our [intake and application form](#) (PDF).

### You may want to consider being a Homeprovider if you are:

- a homeowner or renter of an apartment with an extra private bedroom
- a retired or recently widowed in need of extra rental income
- an elderly person in need of assistance maintaining your home
- a person with disability in need of some assistance with daily living

- parents with small children in need of occasional childcare
- children or elderly parent in need of occasional eldercare

Potential Homeproviders willing to share their home may download, complete, sign and mail this hard copy of our [intake form \(PDF\)](#).

## HomeSharing Program

1. First step is to contact the HomeSharing office by phone, e-mail, or in person and ask for an application form as either a [Homesharer](#) or [Homeprovider](#).
2. Return a completed application and \$20 registration fee to office.
3. Schedule and complete interview with HomeSharing staff member.
4. References are checked. Reference names, address and phone number are requested from both the Homeprovider and Homesharer.
5. Staff member contacts Homeprovider and Homesharer providing information on potential match and requesting permission to provide the other party with name and phone number.
6. Homeprovider and Homesharer meet at their convenience to get acquainted and explore the possibility of entering an arrangement.
7. If a "match" is agreed upon, a HomeSharing Agreement is negotiated so that expectations and responsibilities are clearly understood. A match fee is due at this time.

Staff members remain available for consultation following the move to a shared relationship. Participants are encouraged to keep in touch with the HomeSharing office.

## HomeSharing Stories

**Mrs. T**, age 73, has a large home in a nice midtown neighborhood. She was matched with Mara, age 19, an international student from Eastern Europe attending Penn Valley Community College. Mara does house cleaning in order to reduce her \$200 a month rent. Mrs. T. also has an American female student, age 19, sharing her home.

**Susan** is 50 years old, disabled from a major stroke, and recently divorced. Her two adult daughters have moved away from home. She now shares her home with Kari who is 25 years old and recently moved to the area to complete a college internship at a local hospital. Kari pays \$250.00 a month, buys her own food, and provides needed companionship and occasional assistance for Susan.

**Mr. & Mrs. S.**, Both 37, and their 7 year old son have a home in a nice midtown neighborhood, and share with Yas, an international student from Asia studying English as a Second Language, (ESL), at Penn Valley Community College. Yas pays \$400.00 a month which includes rent, utilities and food. Yas is able to be "part of the family", learn American culture, and practice English speaking and listening while he is away from his own family.

**Mrs. H.**, age 93, in good health, but with some hearing impairment and frailty, matched with Marie, age 52, an unemployed social service worker with zero income. Marie pays no rent, but provides night time companionship and some evening cooking and routine house cleaning while looking for a job during the day.



## HomeSharing Facts, Stats & Updates

### The People Served:

HomeSharing serves clients in the five-county Kansas City Metropolitan Area in two ways: counseling and placements. In the 26 years that HomeSharing has been in operation, we received a total of 14,926 inquiries or "in-takes" to our log of clients served. These break out by state as follows:

<u>Missouri:</u>	<u>Kansas:</u>
Seekers - 7,455	Seekers - 2,815
Providers - 2,778	Providers - 1,878

Within the past year, just in the six months from May 2007 to October 2008, requests for service (in-takes) break out as follows:

<u>Missouri:</u>	<u>Kansas:</u>
Seekers - 180	Seekers - 134
Providers - 138	Providers - 109

While not all persons requesting help with their housing needs are matched, all receive varying degrees of counseling. Some are referred to other more appropriate agencies and many receive a list of low-cost rentals near colleges and universities. A few others—after references are checked, home visits made, and criminal background checks are done—are found unsuitable for home matches. In the past three years, there have only been five cases where either a homeowner or home sharer has not worked out and a change has been necessary and a client dropped from the program.

In the 26 years HomeSharing has been in existence, a total of 4,693 matches have been made. These break out as follows:

<u>Missouri:</u>	<u>Kansas:</u>
3,186	1,507

As of October 29, 2008, we have 90 current client matches, 67 in Missouri and 23 in Kansas. These current clients receive counseling or assistance as requested—e.g., renegotiating an agreement of what services will be provided, rent paid, or what home sharing use and regulations will be observed.

Clients reside in 73 zip codes in the Kansas City area with by far the greatest number coming from the midtown 64111 zip code.

### **Home seekers/sharers may include but are not limited to:**

- Students
- Adults in the midst of a career change
- Single parents
- Recently divorced or widowed persons
- Working adults or retired persons with a limited income
- Persons with a disability
- Persons in transition from domestic abuse shelters.

### **Homeowners/providers may include but are not limited to:**

- Elderly persons in need of assistance maintaining their home

- Children of elderly parents in need of occasional eldercare
- Retired, widowed or divorced persons in need of rental income
- Persons with a disability in need of some assistance with daily living
- Parents with small children in need of occasional childcare
- Persons who travel and need a house or pet sitter
- Homeowners or apartment renters with an extra private bedroom
- Persons with increased mortgage rates needing supplemental income.

Eligibility is not restricted on the basis of race, ethnic background, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or income.

**Economic Impact:**

The average HomeSharing seeker saves \$150 per month on rent. The average homeowner receives \$400 per month in rent and/or services. This means that, on the average, every match has a monthly impact of \$550 and a \$6,600 annual benefit on the local economy. Given an average of one match per week, HomeSharing creates an economic benefit of more than \$343,000 annually. Naturally, half our clients receive a lower economic benefit, and one half of our clients received a higher economic impact.

The number of inquiries to the program has swelled since the economy has sunk deeper into recession. Mornings, the office has 6 to 10 calls waiting when the Program Coordinator arrives for work. Clients now include those persons affected by raised mortgage costs and in need of either a home sharer whose rent will help pay the mortgage or a place to live because they have lost their home to foreclosure.

**2008 Updates and Activities:**

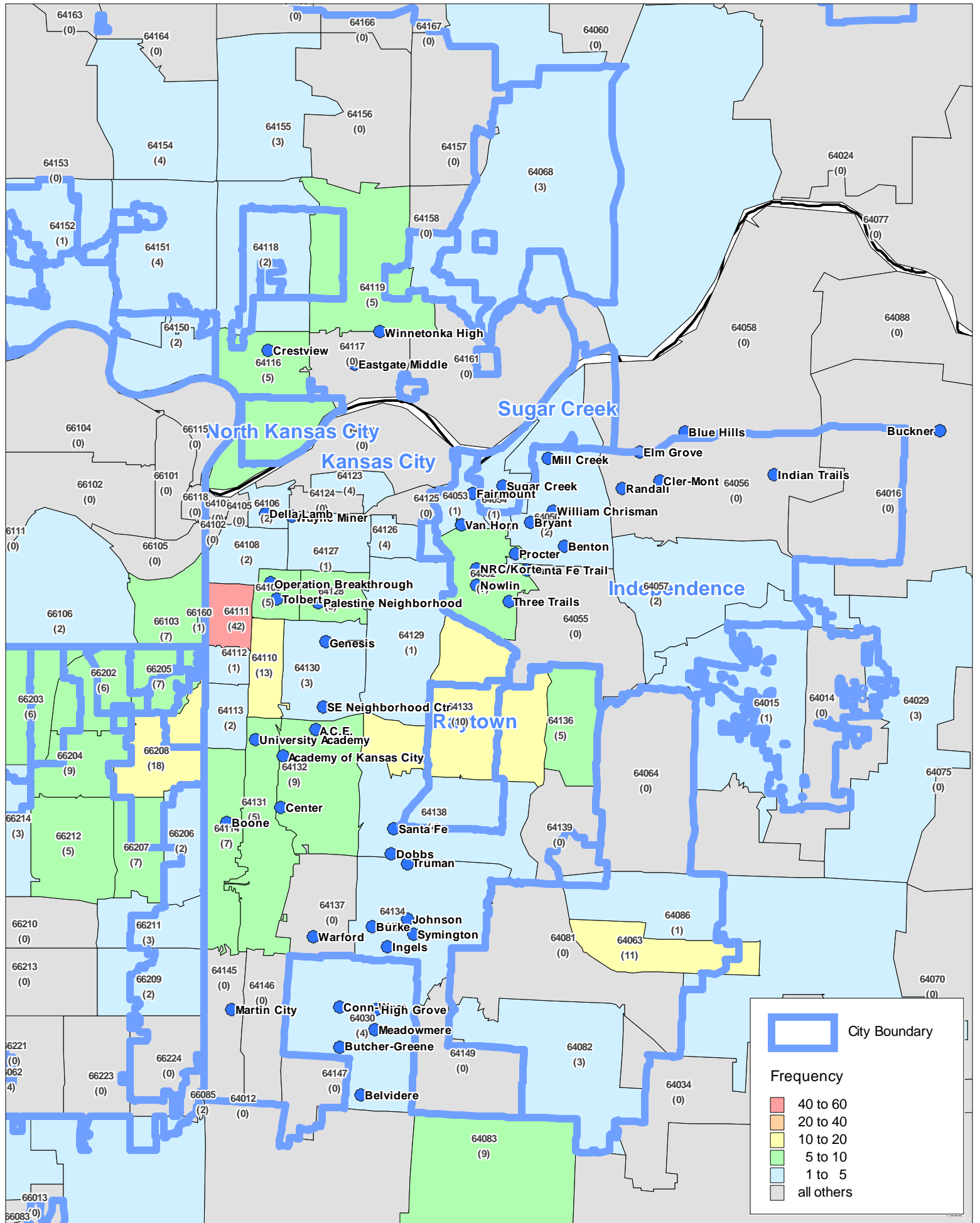
During this past year, HomeSharing has . . .

- acquired a new computer program that allows us to track and use client data more effectively;
- held a used book, media and jewelry sale that raised \$6,000 for the program;
- received grants, services and donations from foundations, organizations, agencies, businesses, firms and many individuals.
- revised our fee structure to better support the program in the future;
- wrote a full Prospectus of HomeSharing that was shared with selected nonprofit organizations that were candidates for adopting HomeSharing;
- kept the program running with a half-time Program Coordinator and a dedicated work-study student while seeking financial alternatives to ensure the program’s continuity;
- had a feature article in the *Northland Sun News* that produced new clients;
- purged and reorganized hard copy and computer files, providing back-up protection for the latter;
- made many community contacts in our search for a new affiliation that likely will lead to good future partners in meeting the needs of seniors and others with housing needs.

We are now ready to move into the next chapter of our long life in serving the KC community.

**We Are Grateful:**

To all our supporters over our 26-year history who have made it possible for us to do so much, we say **thank you**. The year 2008 has been another turning point in our history. We invite you into this new chapter with us and ask for your continued support and help in telling others of our work. Know you are much appreciated and valued.





## **Senior Unemployment Rate Hits 31-Year High**

**January 2009**

**Richard W. Johnson**

The overall unemployment rate, now 7.2 percent, reached a 15-year high in December 2008. More than 11.1 million Americans were out of work last month, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009) data, and 3.8 million private-sector nonfarm jobs have disappeared since the current recession began in December 2007. Some analysts, including those at Goldman Sachs, expect the unemployment rate to reach 9 percent by the end of 2009.

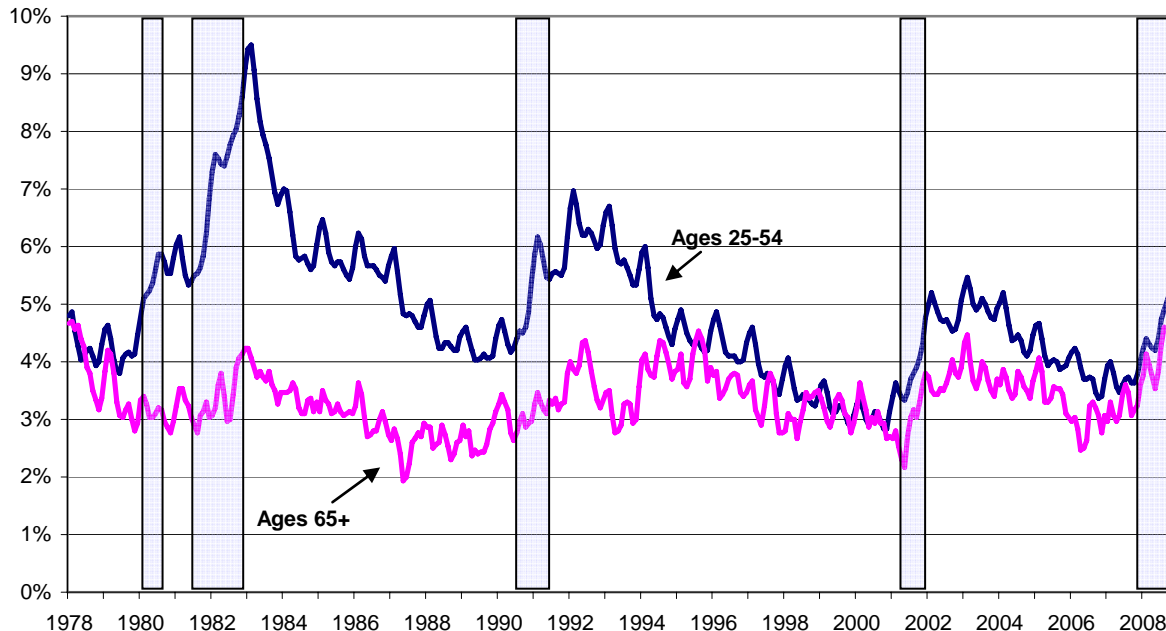
### **Unemployment Rates at Older Ages Are Growing**

- Last month 326,000 adults age 65 and older were unemployed, 60 percent more than in November 2007. The December 2008 unemployment rate for adults age 65 and older reached 5.1 percent, a 31-year high (figure 1).
- The age-65-and-older unemployment rate has increased by 1.7 percentage points since November 2007, the last month before the current recession began.
- By contrast, 13 months into the severe 1981–82 recession—the most recent downturn to have lasted as long as the current one—the number of unemployed older adults had not increased at all.
- Unemployment rates are lower at older ages than at prime working ages (25 to 54), partly because older workers often drop out of the labor force when they lose their jobs and thus are not considered unemployed. This gap has narrowed over time, however, averaging 0.6 percentage points between January 2005 and December 2008, compared with 3.4 percentage points 25 years ago (between January 1980 and December 1983).
- The recession has not yet discouraged many older job seekers. Since November 2007, the share of adults not in the labor force has not declined at ages 55 to 64 or at ages 65 and older.

### **Fewer Older Americans Can Afford to Retire Now than during Past Recessions**

- The share of adults age 65 to 69 participating in the labor force (working or looking for work) increased to 29.7 percent in 2007, from only 20.2 percent in 1982.
- Several factors have boosted labor force participation at older ages, including the decline in traditional employer-sponsored pension and retiree health plans, the increase in Social Security's normal retirement age, and changes in Social Security rules (including increasing the delayed retirement credit and restricting the retirement earnings test) that boost benefits for those who continue working past the normal retirement age (now 66).
- The stock market lost 41 percent of its value between September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2008, destroying nearly \$2.8 trillion in 401(k) and individual retirement accounts (Soto 2008) and intensifying pressures on seniors to work. During the 1981–82 recession, the S&P 500 index fell by only 6 percent. With the growth in 401(k) plans and IRAs, seniors' retirement income is now more dependent on stock market performance.

**Figure 1. Monthly Unemployment Rates by Age, 1978-2008**  
(shaded areas indicate recessions)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009); National Bureau of Economic Research (2008).  
Note: Estimates are three-month moving averages, and are not seasonally adjusted.

### The Recession Limits Job Opportunities for Older Workers

- Manufacturing, construction, retail, and business and personal services accounted for nearly all of the jobs lost during the current recession. The contraction of the retail sector will hit older workers hard because retail sales is the largest occupation for workers age 65 and older (Mermin, Johnson, and Toder 2008).
- Many workers become self-employed in their sixties. However, the credit crunch could make it difficult for people to start and sustain small businesses. Between July and December 2008, the number of nonfarm self-employed workers fell by nearly 600,000 (6 percent).

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## Obama: Duncan 'Doesn't Blink' on Tough Decisions

By [Alyson Klein](#), [David J. Hoff](#) and [Catherine Gewertz](#)

In choosing Arne Duncan as his nominee for U.S. secretary of education, President-elect Barack Obama signaled today that his administration intends to take what both men see as a pragmatic, nonideological approach to improving the nation's schools.

During a press conference announcing the Chicago school system's chief executive as his choice, the president-elect praised Mr. Duncan's willingness to support controversial policies, such as shutting down low-performing neighborhood schools and expanding charter schools.

"For years, we have talked our education problems to death in Washington, but failed to act, stuck in the same tired debates that have stymied our progress and left schools and parents to fend for themselves," Mr. Obama said at Dodge Renaissance Academy in Chicago. "Democrat versus Republican; vouchers versus the status quo; more money versus more reform—all along failing to acknowledge that both sides have good ideas and good intentions."

As a practitioner working "on the ground," Mr. Duncan has been able to emphasize taking practical steps to improve student achievement, Mr. Obama said.



"When faced with tough decisions, Arne doesn't blink," the president-elect said. "He's not beholden to any one ideology—and he doesn't hesitate for one minute to do what needs to be done."

Mr. Obama said his administration would consider often-debated policies, including performance pay for teachers, if they helped to advance student progress. But he emphasized that such policies would be crafted with considerable input from educators.

During his seven years as the leader of the 408,000-student Chicago system, Mr. Duncan has aggressively pushed for more charter schools and new ways to recruit and prepare teachers. He closed down and reopened some schools.

Speaking after being introduced today by Mr. Obama and Vice President-elect Joseph R. Biden Jr., Mr. Duncan emphasized his hands-on experience as both a district leader and a tutor of disadvantaged children.

"While there are no simple answers, I know from experience that when you focus on basics like reading and math, when you embrace innovative new approaches to learning, and when you create a professional climate that attracts great teachers, you can make a difference for children," he said.

Mr. Duncan, 44, grew up on the South Side of Chicago and has worked closely with disadvantaged students throughout his life. During his childhood, he was an active



participant in an after-school tutoring program founded by his mother. While playing professional basketball in Australia in the late 1980s and early 1990s, he also worked with underprivileged youths.

When Mr. Duncan returned home in 1992, he led the Ariel Education Initiative, running programs and starting a school aimed at helping poor children. In 1998, he joined the Chicago Public Schools, working for then-CEO Paul G. Vallas. Mayor Richard M. Daley tapped Mr. Duncan to lead the school system in 2001.

### **Questions on 'Renaissance' Plan**

Linda Darling-Hammond, a Stanford University education professor and the leader of the education policy team for the Obama transition, praised Mr. Duncan as a "very thoughtful and collaborative reformer" who "is deeply steeped in urban education."

Ms. Darling-Hammond, who herself was frequently mentioned as a serious candidate for secretary, said Mr. Duncan has been able to bring disparate groups together to support his policies.

Michael Johnston, the principal of the Mesa Expeditionary School for the Arts in Thornton, Colo., and an adviser to Mr. Obama's campaign, said Mr. Duncan's collegial style meshes with the president-elect's.

"Arne fits the Obama way of doing business," Mr. Johnston said. "That's a real vision for reform and the ability to build coalitions to get it done."

Chicago activists also praise Mr. Duncan's collegial approach, but some have expressed concerns about some of the policies he has endorsed.

Michael Klonsky, a longtime Chicago activist and the director of the Small Schools Workshop, which has helped get small schools off the ground in Chicago and elsewhere, said, "I don't think of Arne as an ideologue. He's a pragmatist at heart and a democrat."

Mr. Klonsky praised Mr. Duncan's support for small schools in the city. But he also said he has been concerned that as part of the work of growing the small schools concept there, Mr. Duncan has helped fuel a trend toward using private companies to manage schools.

Mr. Klonsky said he has also been troubled that Mr. Duncan and Mayor Daley have eliminated local school councils at some schools, making it harder for parents and others to influence and access the goings-on at their schools.

Julie Woestehoff, the executive director of Parents United for Responsible Education, a Chicago advocacy group, criticized Mr. Duncan's high-profile Renaissance 2010 initiative, which closed underperforming schools for a year before reopening them with new staff members. Ms. Woestehoff said that approach proved harmful to poor children because their schooling was disrupted as they changed schools.

"We are very concerned that there is radical experimentation going on with schools under his watch," Ms. Woestehoff said. "Renaissance 2010 has had a negative impact on many of the most vulnerable children in our system."

But the Rev. Michael Pflieger, the pastor at St. Sabina Roman Catholic Church on Chicago's South Side, which runs a small private school and hopes to start a charter school, praised the turnaround effort.

"Arne has been a tremendous educational leader and reform person who has a tremendous vision and thinks out of the box, which I think is necessary," Father Pflieger said. "He was supportive of the charter concept. He wasn't just saying, 'Oh, charter schools are the answer.' He's also held charters accountable."

Mr. Duncan has won the respect of the teachers' unions in Chicago and across Illinois.

"While we have not always agreed with the Board of Education policies that Mr. Duncan has been given to carry out, we have been fortunate in convincing him that ... collaborative initiatives by labor and management are positive means to solving the challenges of public education," said a statement by Marilyn Stewart, the president of the Chicago Teachers Union.

Jo Anderson, the executive director of the Illinois Education Association, said in a statement: "In our experience, Arne Duncan is committed to working with others, including the unions, to promote excellence and equity in public education." The IEA is an affiliate of the 3.2 million-member National Education Association.

### **Front-runner Gets the Job**

Mr. Duncan's profile and his relationship as a basketball partner with the president-elect led to speculation that the Harvard-educated school leader would be a natural pick to be Mr. Obama's secretary of education.

But sources said the president-elect did not decide on Mr. Duncan until yesterday.



*President-elect Barack Obama shakes hands with a student at the Dodge Renaissance Academy in Chicago on Dec. 16. Mr. Obama earlier announced that Arne Duncan, the Chicago schools chief, is his choice to become the next U.S. education secretary.*

*—Nicholas Kamm/AFP/Getty Images*

Mr. Obama and his transition team also seriously considered offering the post to Michael Bennet, the superintendent of the 74,000-student Denver Public Schools, and Jonathan H. Schnur, the founder of New Leaders for New Schools, a key adviser to Mr. Obama's campaign, and the

leader of the transition team's review of management at the Education Department. The principal and several other leaders at the Dodge Renaissance Academy were trained by Mr. Schnur's group.

All three of the final candidates would have been able to bridge the differences between Democrats over role of schools in improving student achievement, the source said.

Immediately after Mr. Obama claimed the Democratic presidential nomination in June, two groups released separate manifestos offering different approaches to improving schools.

The "Broader, Bolder Approach" called for increasing children's access to health care and other social services as a way to improve their ability to learn. Its leaders included Ms. Darling-Hammond of Stanford, who in addition to her transition role was a prominent campaign adviser to Mr. Obama on education, and several veterans of President Bill Clinton's administration.

The second statement, released by the Education Equality Project, calls for aggressive accountability, expansion of charter schools, and other school-based efforts to improve student learning. Although its leaders endorse health care and other social services, it believes that concentrating on improving schools could result in significant gains in student achievement.

The group is led by New York City schools Chancellor Joel I. Klein, who was also considered to be a possible Obama pick for education secretary, and the Rev. Al Sharpton, a civil rights activist.

Mr. Duncan was the only original co-signer of both statements. While Mr. Obama didn't sign either statement, a campaign aide said in a statement that he supported the content of both of them.

### **On No Child Left Behind**

Mr. Duncan's experience in expanding the number of charter schools in Chicago and creating additional ways of recruiting new teachers reflect two important ingredients of Mr. Obama's campaign platform.

His stance on the federal No Child Left Behind Act also reflects Mr. Obama's. At a congressional hearing in July, Mr. Duncan was one of several urban leaders who endorsed the NCLB law's emphasis on holding schools accountable for student performance.

Although the NEA is one of the biggest critics of the law's accountability rules, the union says it welcomes Mr. Duncan's support for doubling funding for the law over the next five years, NEA President Dennis Van Roekel said in the union's statement supporting Mr. Duncan's nomination.

The NCLB law is overdue for reauthorization. Mr. Obama has said he supports the law's goal of improving student achievement, especially among minorities. But he has proposed improving the quality of tests used to make accountability decisions and significantly increasing funding for the law.

Mr. Duncan would be the second urban school leader to serve as U.S. secretary of education. Rod Paige, who was Houston's superintendent of schools at the time, was selected by President George W. Bush to be his education secretary in 2000 and served through the president's first term.

Two key Democrats on education issues in Congress, Rep. George Miller of California and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who head up their respective chambers' education committees, released statements praising the pick.

In a statement, Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Duncan "has been a pragmatic and effective leader of Chicago's schools."

Craig Orfield, a spokesman for Sen. Michael B. Enzi, the top Republican on the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, said the senator "looks forward to reviewing Mr. Duncan's credentials and wants to discuss the unique challenges that rural and frontier schools face."

The Senate must confirm Mr. Duncan's nomination before he can take office. Noncontroversial nominations often are approved on Inauguration Day to provide a smooth transition for the new president and his team.

*Research Librarian Rachael Delgado contributed to this story.*

Vol. 28, Issue 16

**Coalition for Community Schools  
Transition Memo**

Contact: Martin J. Blank, [blankm@iel.org](mailto:blankm@iel.org),  
Sarah Pearson, [pearsons@iel.org](mailto:pearsons@iel.org)

*"So let us summon a new spirit of patriotism, of responsibility, where each of us resolves to pitch in and work harder and look after not only ourselves but each other... In this country, we rise or fall as one nation, as one people." – President Elect, Barack Obama*

President-elect Obama challenges us toward collective action. If we applied this thinking to our schools, as one people, we would act together, share responsibility and be accountable for producing good results for our nation's children and youth? This is what happens at community schools.

***What are Community Schools?***

Community schools are places and partnerships where children's health issues are addressed and enrichment opportunities after-school, weekends, holiday and summers enable students to explore their natural talents and abilities. Community schools are places where students discover knowledge through a curriculum that applies academic learning to solving problems in their community, where their parents or family members are deeply engaged. It's a place where families are embraced with the support they need when difficult economic and social challenges come their way.

In community schools educators do not work alone. Rather, educators partner—they share responsibility and accountability—with community-based organizations, higher education institutions, health organizations, faith-based and neighborhood groups and others committed to our young people, their families and their communities.

The community schools approach is working in one of the nation's largest public school systems, Chicago Public Schools (CPS). Through the leadership of Mayor Richard Daley, CPS CEO Arne Duncan and many public and private organizations, 150 schools have transformed themselves into community schools. Similar efforts are happening in Baltimore, Portland, Cincinnati, Tulsa, Evansville, IN and Lincoln, NE, and other locations nationwide. Community school coordinators are an integral component of the community schools design. These efforts are seeing positive results in academic performance, parental involvement, student attendance and behavior and other key indices.

# Coalition for Community Schools



*Because Every Child Deserves Every Chance*

## STEERING COMMITTEE

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Center for Community Partnerships, University of Pennsylvania

**Lisa Villarreal, Vice Chair**  
The San Francisco Foundation

**Howard Adelman and Linda Taylor**  
UCLA Center for Mental Health in Schools

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**Brent Schondelmeyer**  
Local Investment Commission

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American Association of School Administrators

**Rachel Tompkins**  
The Rural School and Community Trust

**Roger Weissberg**  
Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning

**Martin J. Blank, Staff Director**  
Coalition for Community Schools



c/o INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

4455 Connecticut Avenue, NW - Suite 310 - Washington, DC 20008

Telephone: 202-822-8405 - Fax: 202-8722-4050 - [www.communityschools.org](http://www.communityschools.org) - [cs@iel.org](mailto:cs@iel.org)

## *A Vision for the Nation*

We urge the Obama Administration to adopt community schools as a core part of its education strategy and urban and rural policy agenda, and to renew the historic connection between school and community, and respond to 21<sup>st</sup> challenges and opportunities. Community schools bring together significant streams of American innovation:

- **Service Nation** recognizes schools as one of the primary places where America's renewed civic activism should focus;
- **Higher education** institutions are increasingly engaged with their local schools and communities;
- **Community development** organizations recognize that strategies to improve America's low-income communities must be reinforced by simultaneous school improvements;
- High quality **after school programs** keep children safe and enrich their learning;
- **Health, mental health and human service agencies** all want to partner strategically with schools

All these approaches favor schools as unifying institutions, but national leaders have not set forth a shared vision for how our schools and communities should be working together. The community school offers such a vision. The Center for American Progress, the Forum for Education and Democracy, and The Community Agenda for America's Public Schools all endorse community schools as the primary vehicle for engaging family and community in improving student performance, and strengthening families and communities.

### *Community Schools Support the President-Elect's Priorities and Concerns*

Community schools are consistent with the emerging themes, concerns and priorities of the Obama Administration in several ways:

- **Leverage:** Community school leverage federal, state and local dollars as well private resources and the natural assets of our communities into more efficient and coherent strategies that get results.
- **Civic Activism:** Schools are natural foci for the Administration's efforts to sustain and further galvanize citizen action. Students need tutors, mentors and role models; our schools can be centers for community problem solving.
- **Responsibility and Accountability:** Community schools foster the conditions for parents to take responsibility by providing a space and place for them to become deeply involved in schooling.
- **Social Innovation:** The relationships that have emerged between non-profit agencies, institutions of higher education and schools in community schools across the country illustrate the kind of social innovation that President-Elect Obama seeks.

## *Recommendations for an Action Agenda*

### **Presidential Leadership**

We urge the President-elect to call America's schools and communities together. Community schools provide a vision and a vehicle that the President can use for this purpose. We urge the President to form a National Commission on Children and Youth that would bring greater visibility to the community school vision and should be designed to advance and implement community schools.

### **Federal Policy and Administration**

With few exceptions federal policy does not encourage the kind of partnerships that community schools represent. The existing federal system of categorical programs that focus on narrow issues and problems cannot achieve true student readiness for school and improved student performance. We propose that the new



c/o INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

4455 Connecticut Avenue, NW - Suite 310 - Washington, DC 20008

Telephone: 202-822-8405 - Fax: 202-8722-4050 - www.communityschools.org - ces@iel.org

Administration lead an initiative to restructure existing programs and provide supplemental funding to support a federal school and community partnership program that moves toward developing community schools. We propose two actions:

- **White House Office for Children and Youth:** We need this office to coordinate federal programs, and “bust the barriers” that make it hard for local leaders to develop strategies to get the results we all want for young people.
- **Flexible Funding Streams:** We believe that existing programs could be put together to create a pot of more flexible funds that would enable schools and communities to plan more effectively for the learning, support and developmental opportunities needed by children and youth. These flexible funds would focus on important national goals.

## **Federal Financing**

### ▪ **Full Service Community Schools Program**

The demand for support for community schools is evidenced by the more than 900 letters of intent and 412 applications for grants submitted for Full Service Community Schools last spring. With an appropriation of \$4.91M, only 10 grants were awarded, though many are qualified. These sites represent an opportunity for swift action by the Administration to boost students, families, and the economy—and move the vision for community schools forward.

We urge the Administration to seek funding for all qualified grantees for a three year period and move this innovative work forward. Such an investment should include an additional 5-6% investment to provide technical assistance, professional development, and evaluation. Assuming that 1/3 of all applicants were funded, the cost of the Full Service Community Schools Program over three years would be approximately \$225M.

### ▪ **School and Community Partnership State Formula Grant Program**

We propose creation of a new school and community partnership title in ESEA that builds on the approach articulated in the Full Service Community School bill proposed by Majority Leader Hoyer and reflected in similar legislation such as the Keeping PACE Act introduced by Senator Kennedy and the We Care Act introduced by Congressman Loeb sack of Iowa. This legislation would offer grants to states that a) provide incentives for sustained partnership and coalition building at the state and local level b) use federal resources to leverage and coordinate existing programs and services, c) are driven by a results-based accountability framework that identifies indicators crucial to student success in school, and d) require effective coordination of school and community resources at the school site. A \$150,000 investment in each of the 37,289 Title I schools with more than 40% of their children in poverty would cost \$5.67B and leverage that much and more in funding from other sources.

## **Related Reforms**

### ▪ **Healthy School Children Learn More**

High asthma rates, vision problems, lack of physical activity and violence all impact student learning. We urge the Obama Administration to incorporate strategies to improve these critical student health outcomes in its health reform proposals. A large majority of children and youth now have health insurance through Medicaid and SCHIP, but large numbers still lack access to health services. Proven strategies such as coordinated school health programs, school-based health clinics, and school-based mental health services should be encouraged.



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- **Capacity Building**

There is unanimous agreement on the need to build capacity among teachers and principals to improve student success. Most leadership development programs fail to give sufficient attention to how teachers and principals work with family and community to enhance student learning and development. We urge the new Administration to ensure that teachers and principals have the skills and expertise to a) engage parents and support their involvement in their children’s education; b) mobilize community resources to support student learning and development; and c) use the community – its issues and challenges – as the context for learning in the real world

**Departmental Reorganization**

Under the current structure, programs within the Department of Education that support students and families outside the core instruction program are managed in separate offices. We encourage the Administration to create an Office of School, Family, and Community Partnerships within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education. This signals a significant shift in how we view education--that programs once considered outside core instructional issues are indeed part of the core work of educating America’s children and youth—whether run by the school or community partner agencies. These include programs under 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers, Gear-UP, Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities, Elementary and Secondary School Counselors, Parent Information Centers and others, that are related to School, Family, and Community Partnerships.



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# U.S. Metro Economies

Metro Unemployment Forecast  
January 2009

The Engines of Economic Recovery

Prepared for:

**The United States  
Conference of Mayors  
and The Council for  
the New American City**

Prepared by:

 **GLOBALINSIGHT**



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

## INTRODUCTION

The U.S. economy enters 2009 in crisis. The financial system meltdown of last Fall is unresolved. The economy is now in a deep recession, with all industries and regions suffering. A new administration is taking office with the promise of shoring up our economy, and is poised to propose unprecedented initiatives to do so. In this report we examine the state and fate of metro economies as we begin 2009, and discuss factors policy makers should consider as recovery plans relate to metro economies. We conclude that the Recovery and Reinvestment plan can best achieve its goal of jump-starting the economy and setting the stage for strong future economic expansion by explicitly targeting metro areas.

## THE RECESSION IS DEEPENING

The U.S. economy is now in a deep recession. When the final data is tallied, real GDP growth is expected to have dropped nearly 5.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008, its worst performance since 1982. The results are grim across the board -- consumer spending is falling, exports are weakening, and both housing starts and prices continue to decline.

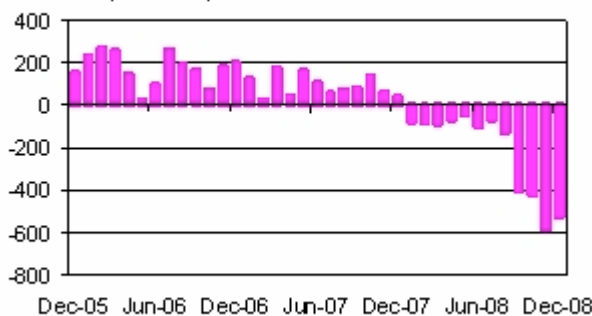
The near-term outlook is not good either, with another 5+% drop in real GDP slated for the first quarter of 2009; it is too soon to look for signs of recovery. The recession, which began in December 2007, is expected to last 18-24 months, longest in the post-war era, with the second largest peak-to-trough drop in real output. A return to solid growth is at least a year away.

The decline in the labor market is severe. Employment fell nearly 500,000 per month in the last four months of 2008, and we expect similar losses through the first quarter of 2009. December marked the 12th consecutive month of job cuts, and the cumulative payroll decline now stands at more than 2.5 million. We believe that is just halfway to the total job loss anticipated during this cycle.

On top of the bad employment news, the unemployment rate has jumped to 7.2%, reaching a 15-year high. We see the unemployment rate rising above 9% by early 2010, the highest level since the early 80s.

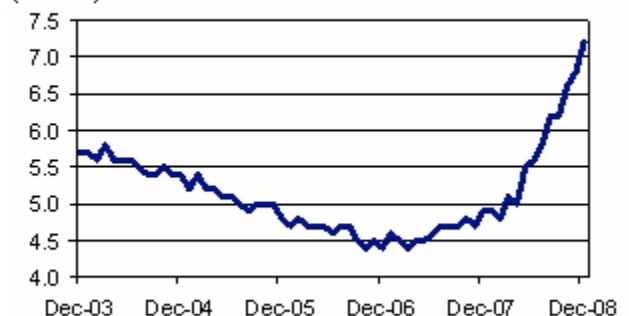
**Total Payroll Employment Changes**

(Thousands per month)



**Unemployment Rate**

(Percent)



## **METRO ECONOMIES IN RECESSION: JOBS IN 2009**

While employment declines were initially concentrated in certain areas (the housing bust states in the Sunbelt) and industries (construction, manufacturing, finance), the losses are now widespread. Through the six months ending in November 2008 (the most recent data point), 41 states suffered payroll cuts, led by Arizona and Georgia. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate has increased sharply; forty-nine states have experienced unemployment rate increases in the last 12 months, 36 of those by more than one percentage point. Rates were higher in November than a year earlier in 359 of the 363 metropolitan areas, and 128 metropolitan areas reported jobless rates of at least 7.0 percent.

Table 1 shows our forecast for employment and unemployment through 2009 for each of the 363 metropolitan areas. The declines are broadly based, as all sectors are stifled by the contraction of credit availability and the deep U.S. downturn. Only five metros will escape net losses this year, and just one will add more than 200 jobs on net.

The New York metro will suffer the largest job drop, totaling 181,000, including over 50,000 in financial services as Wall Street retrenches. Los Angeles will lose 164,000 as the Southern California economy continues to deflate after the bursting of the housing bubble. These metros are among the 171 which will see job declines in excess of 2% through 2009. An additional 141 will see losses in excess of 1% of employment.

Unemployment will rise to above 10% in 70 metros, including the recently booming Riverside-San Bernardino, and in long struggling Detroit and Cleveland. Los Angeles, Denver, and St. Louis will be among the 105 metros with joblessness above 9%. And 297 metros will see jobless rates rise by more than one percentage point in 2009.

## **THE PERFORMANCE OF METRO AREA ECONOMIES THIS DECADE**

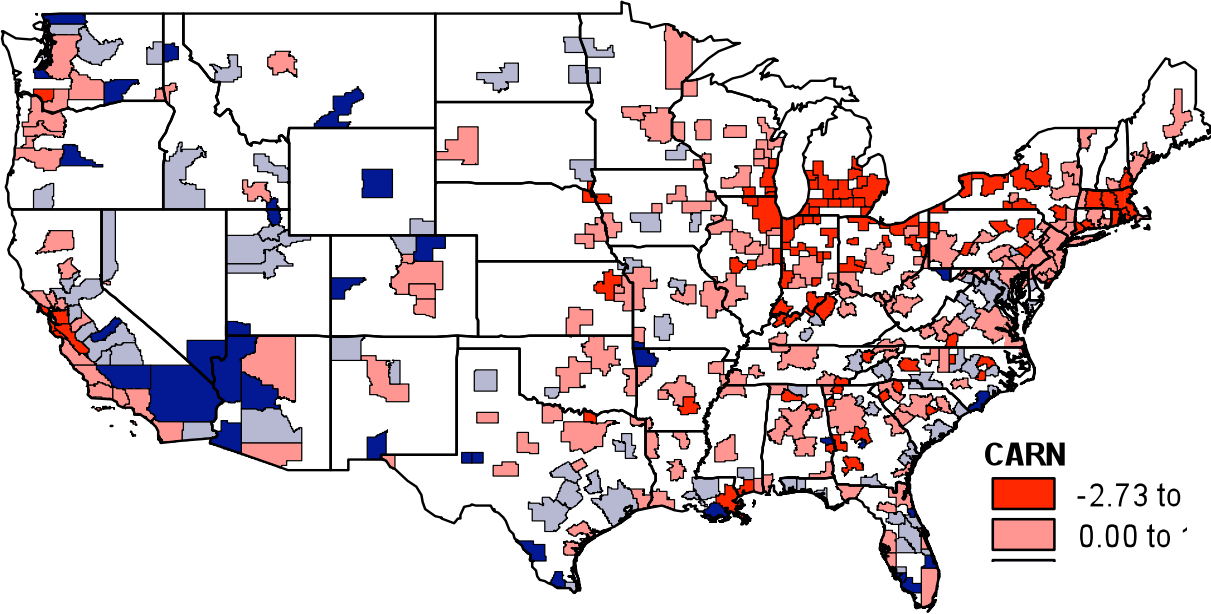
Although the national economy has experienced economic growth and job gains this decade, many MSAs have not been party to that positive experience. Nationally, total employment peaked at the beginning of 2001 before the recession, declined until 2003, but then reversed course and surpassed its previous employment peak by the start of 2005.

Many metropolitan areas have not been so fortunate. One year after the 2001 recession, more than 200 of the nation's 363 metros still showed total employment below the level they had reached in the year 2000. That figure decreased over time, but did not fall below 100 until the start of 2006. Even by January 2008, there were still 66 metros registering negative job growth for this decade. Then the economic downturn of 2008 threw many metropolitan areas back into negative territory. By November 2008, 93 metropolitan areas, about 25% of the total, were recording negative job growth for the decade, and that figure is rising quickly.

Forecasted declines will push more metropolitan areas below their year 2000 employment levels by the end of 2009. We expect that 36 metropolitan areas currently in positive territory for the decade will end up below their year 2000 level as a result of job losses over the course of the next four quarters. That will bring the total number with job losses this decade to 129, more than one-third of all metropolitan areas.

Some metro areas are registering positive employment gains, yet have experienced sub-par growth due to an imbalance between population and labor supply. Since the year 2000, growth in the US working-age population has averaged 1.08% per year, but growth in the labor supply has lagged, increase an average of only 1.03%. In large part this is due to slackened labor demand in poorly performing metropolitan areas. In addition to the 93 metros registering negative job growth for the decade, 131 more have experienced job gains that have not kept pace with the increase in the U.S. working-age population.

**Total Employment Growth by Metro  
2000 to November 2008 - Average Annual Rate (%)**



The Great Lakes and Northeastern states have experienced the weakest employment growth, with not a single metro in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, or the New England states generating job gains as fast as the US working-age population. Only one small metro in Pennsylvania (Lebanon) managed to beat the 1.08% mark. The Midwestern states that rely so heavily on the domestic auto industry have been battered by poor performance for most of the decade, and that is only expected to worsen in the near future. In the Northeast, the collapse of the U.S. financial system sent a shock through the New York economy and the surrounding metros that also rely on that industry.

The West Coast has not fared much better. Although there are several inland California MSAs that have experienced strong growth, the large population and job centers of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Jose fall into the weaker job growth category. In Southern California, metro economies have been stung by the sharp decline in their housing markets. The collapse of these local markets led to tens of thousands of construction job losses, while the subprime mortgage meltdown dramatically affected the Los Angeles MSA, where many of those lenders were headquartered. In the high-tech centers of the Bay Area

and Silicon Valley, most metro economies remain well below their 2000 peaks, as they have never regained the jobs lost in the 2001 dot-com bust.

In the Pacific Northwest, not even stalwart Seattle and Portland have managed to generate job growth commensurate with the growth of the U.S. working-age population, and they are now in decline. Seattle was once strengthened by its software and aerospace industry employers, but both are now hurting in the national recession. Portland's economy, meanwhile, has been badly damaged by the ailing trucking and semiconductor industries.

## **U.S. RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT**

As we welcome 2009 and the incoming Obama administration, the U.S. economy is in dire straits. The recession is steadily deepening, perhaps to a depth unseen since the Great Depression of the 1930s. All of the tools of monetary policy favored by the Federal Reserve have proven ineffective in the face of the unprecedented crisis of the U.S. financial system. Congress and the Obama administration are thus contemplating a huge fiscal stimulus plan to jump-start the economy -- a package of government spending and tax cuts will likely total nearly \$800 billion. Infrastructure spending and direct grants to state and local governments will surely constitute a significant proportion of the total.

The macroeconomics of the stimulus, or 'recovery', package is clear. Economic activity and income generation is driven by the demand for, and spending on, goods and services. Private sector spending is falling fast. Consumers are retrenching due to declining real estate and stock market wealth and diminishing employment opportunities. Businesses are unable to finance investment spending, and are paring payrolls as credit market conditions and lending remain frozen, despite interest rates near zero as a result of the financial meltdown. Moreover, the financial crisis has gone global, and foreign economies have also entered recession, reducing spending on U.S. exports of goods and services. State and local governments are contributing to the slide, as balanced budget requirements force spending cutbacks in response to reduced tax revenues. All of these cuts result in negative feedbacks, a downward and vicious spiral -- worker layoffs reduce spending, which further reduces demand for labor.

This leaves federal government spending as the last resort. All spending in the economy provides some degree of multiplier impacts on other spending, as income earned in one sector provides demand for goods and services in others. The recovery package of government spending would directly offset declining private spending, and also generate multiplier effects in the private sector, hopefully ending the vicious cycle and stabilizing conditions until the financial sector is normalized so that private spending and lending can resume a virtuous path.

Not all spending generates the same economic impact however. In order to stimulate the economy, the spending must be timely. Infrastructure spending is effective for immediate stimulus to the extent that the supported projects are 'shovel-ready' -- ready for spending and hiring and not requiring months of planning and approval. The money or financing from the government must be targeted as well to those people, businesses, or institutions, which are willing and able to actually spend it quickly. A third consideration is that the spending and the degree of associated multiplier, or spillover, effects vary across different projects



and uses of funds, some providing greater induced economic activity as a function of how and where the money is spent.

In addition to these considerations about the effectiveness for short term stimulus, the spending choices should reflect the longer term gains in economic growth or welfare that may be available from spending that represents productive investment in the economy. Projects that efficiently increase the long term public or private capital stock, or enhance the knowledge and productivity of the workforce, will have additional long term payoffs for the nation.

## **THE ROLE FOR METRO ECONOMIES IN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT**

In order to optimize the effectiveness of the recovery, spending consideration should be given to the crucial role that metro economies play in the economic growth and welfare of the nation.

- The nation's 363 metropolitan areas are home to 86% of U.S. employment and 90% of wage income. They are the key drivers of the nation's economic performance. Without the economic recovery of metro economies there can be no U.S. recovery.
- In order for recovery spending to generate employment, there must be an available labor force. The unemployment rate will rise above 8% in metro areas this year, and above 9% in 2010. We project that 85% of the job losses during this recession will occur in metro areas; and 83% of unemployed workers in the nation reside in metro areas.
- Infrastructure repair and reinvestment is most productive where economic activity is greatest. Metro areas contribute 90% of the production of goods and services that make up Gross Domestic Product. Investment in metro areas lowers the costs of doing business, stimulating further business activity and economic growth.
- The long term productivity of infrastructure spending is greater when it is invested where economic growth will occur. 94% of U.S. economic growth over the next 20 years will occur in metro areas.

## **CONCLUSION**

The recession of 2008-2009 will be among the deepest on record. Dramatic action by the federal government is required to halt the losses and re-invigorate the economy. Metro economies need to be at the center of the recovery. Job losses and unemployment are rising sharply across the nation's metro areas. Moreover, too many of them have failed to achieve healthy economic growth at all this decade.

The Recovery and Reinvestment plan can best achieve its goal of jump-starting the economy and setting the stage for strong future economic expansion by explicitly targeting metro areas. That is where there is pain now, where there are productive resources ready to be put to use, and where public investment can have the greatest bang for the buck.

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	8554.7	-180.8	-2.1	6.1	7.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	5531.7	-164.1	-3.0	8.0	9.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	2374.1	-84.8	-3.6	6.4	8.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	4530.2	-80.3	-1.8	7.4	8.8
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	2450.2	-58.5	-2.4	5.1	6.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1857.1	-51.0	-2.7	5.6	7.8
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	2421.9	-50.9	-2.1	6.9	8.2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	1890.0	-50.4	-2.7	9.5	11.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	2014.1	-49.2	-2.4	6.6	8.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2987.7	-45.2	-1.5	5.5	6.9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	2600.2	-43.8	-1.7	5.3	6.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1262.2	-42.9	-3.4	7.3	8.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	3009.4	-40.0	-1.3	4.2	5.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilm., PA-NJ-DE-MD	2802.1	-36.1	-1.3	6.1	7.4
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	912.7	-35.7	-3.9	7.2	8.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1760.9	-32.5	-1.8	5.4	7.4
St. Louis, MO-IL	1335.7	-31.1	-2.3	7.5	9.5
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	1243.4	-30.6	-2.5	6.2	9.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	1296.4	-28.7	-2.2	6.9	8.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	902.4	-28.0	-3.1	7.1	8.8
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	1086.1	-27.7	-2.6	6.7	8.3
Jacksonville, FL	618.9	-22.3	-3.6	6.7	8.3
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1057.9	-22.2	-2.1	8.0	10.3
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1037.0	-20.5	-2.0	7.0	8.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	1008.8	-20.1	-2.0	6.6	8.5
Baltimore-Towson, MD	1320.4	-18.7	-1.4	4.9	5.9
Pittsburgh, PA	1146.0	-18.3	-1.6	5.9	7.1
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	887.7	-17.9	-2.0	8.2	10.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	868.5	-15.8	-1.8	7.8	9.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1234.1	-15.2	-1.2	9.6	11.6
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	622.7	-15.1	-2.4	7.3	8.5
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	758.3	-15.1	-2.0	6.3	7.4
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	695.5	-15.0	-2.2	8.3	9.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	1032.3	-15.0	-1.5	6.6	8.5
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	785.3	-14.9	-1.9	4.9	6.3
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	630.0	-14.6	-2.3	7.7	9.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1788.8	-13.8	-0.8	6.3	7.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	845.2	-12.8	-1.5	5.7	7.7
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	529.4	-11.9	-2.3	4.9	5.9
Richmond, VA	632.7	-11.9	-1.9	5.0	6.3

2nd Annual

# High School Seniors Career & Job Fair

Feb. 27, 2009

8am - 2pm

Business & Technology Center (BTC)  
1775 Universal Ave., Kansas City, MO 64120

**FREE EVENT** for employers and graduating seniors from 12 high schools and vocational schools from 6 area school districts: Center, Grandview, Hickman Mills, Independence, Lee's Summit and Raytown.

**FREE LUNCH** for employers provided by the Herndon Culinary Arts Program. Students will arrive by bus for morning and afternoon sessions. Employers confirmed to participate will be named in publicity for the event, including listing on [www.kclinc.org](http://www.kclinc.org)

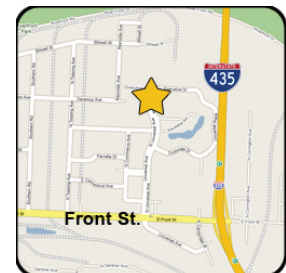
### Employers are encouraged to:

- Bring information about your company
- Distribute employment applications
- Conduct interviews
- Share career information

**Employer Setup Time: 7 - 7:30 am** (tables and chairs provided)



Event Location



### Interested employers contact:

Brenda Mitchelson

816-889-5050

[jobfair@kclinc.org](mailto:jobfair@kclinc.org)

### More information at:

[www.kclinc.org/jobfair](http://www.kclinc.org/jobfair)



Herndon  
Career  
Center



LINC  
Local Investment Commission



THE CHAMBER  
Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce

# Black History Month

The Local Investment Commission (LINC) produced this set of educational posters to celebrate and support Black History Month. For additional copies, email [blackhistory@kclinc.org](mailto:blackhistory@kclinc.org) or visit our website [www.kclinc.org](http://www.kclinc.org).

The five individuals portrayed in this poster set are just a few of the countless African Americans who have enriched our country through their gifts, skills, talent, genius and passion. More information about African American history is available in the encyclopedic *African American National Biography*, an eight-volume publication featuring the lives of 4,100 individuals, published in 2008 by Oxford University Press and edited by Henry Louis Gates Jr. and Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham available at the Kansas City Central Library, Missouri Valley Room, 14 West 10th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105.

**Sojourner Truth (1797 - 1883)** - Truth was an American slave, abolitionist and women's rights activist. Born Isabella Baumfree, she gave herself a new name in 1843. Truth gave a famous speech "Ain't I a Woman?" in 1851 to a women's rights convention in Ohio. During the Civil War she worked to gain support for black Union soldiers, and after the war she continued to advocate for the rights of blacks and women.

**Frederick Douglass (1818 - 1895)** - Douglass was an early abolitionist, writer and orator who promoted the equality of all peoples. He was born a slave and later escaped to Massachusetts where he began his abolitionist efforts prior to the American Civil War. His life story is dramatically recounted in his autobiography *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*.

**Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (1913 - 2005)** - Parks came to be known as the "Mother of the Modern-Day Civil Rights Movement" for refusing to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. This act of defiance sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, led by a relatively young new minister in town, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The boycott set the stage and example for later non-violent civil rights protests across the South. When she died in 2005, Congress permitted her body to lie in honor at the Capitol Rotunda - the first woman to be so honored.

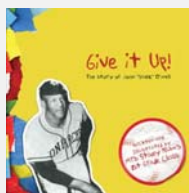
**Malcolm X (1925 - 1965)** - Malcolm X was an African American Muslim minister who helped develop a black nationalist movement in the U.S. by promoting the Nation of Islam. He was among the more controversial but highly influential African American leaders. He was born Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska and was assassinated in 1965 in New York City. His life story was detailed in *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, published the year after this death.

**Martin Luther King Jr. (1929 - 1968)** - King is the best-known of modern-day civil rights leaders for his dazzling speeches and leadership of the non-violent civil rights movement. A Baptist minister, King became a civil rights activist in the Deep South and helped lead the movement to national prominence. King's "I Have a Dream Speech" is known for its stirring passion and was delivered at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., before throngs of people who had marched to the nation's capital for jobs and freedom. King was assassinated in Memphis in 1968, leading to major urban riots. A national federal holiday honoring King was established in 1983.

**Barack Hussein Obama II (1961 - )** - Obama is the 44<sup>th</sup> president of the United States of America and the first African American to hold the nation's highest office. Obama was elected to the U.S. Senate in November 2004 before winning the presidency in November 2008. He is an attorney, and early in his career worked as a community organizer on the Chicago southside helping low-income families and neighborhoods address community issues. His mother grew up in Kansas, his father in Kenya.

LINC has produced other educational materials highlighting the achievements of African Americans. In 2006, LINC supported publication of a picture book by first-grade students at Primitivo Garcia Elementary School in the Kansas City, Mo. School District - *Give it Up! The story of John "Buck" O'Neil*. The full-color coffee table book tells the life story of one of Kansas City's favorite baseball players.

The book, which includes a DVD, is available from LINC or at:



Negro Leagues Baseball Museum  
1616 E. 18<sup>th</sup> St.  
Kansas City, Mo. 64108  
(816) 221-1920

