

*Adler University
Chicago*

Argosy University

*The Chicago
School of
Professional
Psychology*

*Chicago State
University*

*City Colleges of
Chicago*

*Columbia College
Chicago*

DePaul University

*East-West Univer-
sity*

*Illinois Institute of
Technology*

*The John Marshall
Law School*

*Loyola University
Chicago*

*National Louis Uni-
versity*

*North Park
University*

*Northeastern Illi-
nois University*

*Northwestern
University*

*Robert Morris
University*

*Roosevelt
University*

Rush University

*Saint Xavier
University*

*School of the Art
Institute of Chicago*

*The University of
Chicago*

*University of
Illinois at Chicago*

America's Urban Campus[®]

The Economic, Social, and Cultural Contributions of
Chicago's Colleges and Universities

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I. Executive Summary

America's Urban Campus is a consortium of 22 of Chicago's largest not-for-profit higher education institutions.¹ The consortium is focused on fostering better collaboration among member schools, and positioning Chicago as a global destination for higher education.

America's Urban Campus colleges and universities account for 96% of total higher education enrollment in the city of Chicago. They enhance the quality of life for students, alumni, and residents of the city of Chicago in many ways. While the total historical, cultural, social, and economic benefits that these universities provide to the city of Chicago are in some ways immeasurable, in this report we present a broad array of data and research that demonstrate the importance of these institutions to the economic, social, and cultural fabric of Chicago.

REPORT PURPOSE

America's Urban Campus (AUC) commissioned Anderson Economic Group (AEG) to perform an analysis on a range of topics related to the activities of colleges and universities in Chicago. The purposes of this report are to:

- Estimate the total economic footprint of the 22 colleges and universities in America's Urban Campus, including the total spending, earnings, and employment that they support in the city of Chicago.
- Present aggregate information about the universities' students and alumni.
- Provide a summary of important cultural and social programs, innovation and entrepreneurship initiatives, global programs, and partnerships carried out by these colleges and universities.

OVERVIEW OF APPROACH

Economic Footprint. We define *economic footprint* as the employment, earnings, and spending in the region that are related to all economic activity by America's Urban Campus colleges and universities. We estimate the economic footprint based on three sources of economic activity and only include the portion of spending which occurs in the city:

- College and university operational and construction spending;
- Student spending; and
- Visitor spending.

We then estimate the total direct and indirect spending, employment, and earnings supported by America's Urban Campus colleges and universities in the city of Chicago using industry-specific and regional multipliers. The direct effects

1. Throughout this report, we count the City Colleges of Chicago as one entity, though it consists of a network of seven community colleges and other academic programs.

include spending, employment, and earnings at the colleges and universities, as well as spending by their students and visitors. The indirect effects occur as spending re-circulates through the city's economy, further supporting additional spending, employment, and earnings. The economic footprint presented in this report is based on activity during the 2017 fiscal year for each institution.

We rely on data provided by colleges and universities on the amount of payroll and non-payroll spending that went to Chicago businesses and households. We also rely on data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

See "Appendix A. Methodology" on page A-1 for more details on our methods and important assumptions.

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

We found that America's Urban Campus colleges and universities make enormous economic, social, and cultural contributions to Chicago's economy. Our main findings are as follows:

PART I: ECONOMIC FOOTPRINT OF AMERICA'S URBAN CAMPUS

1. America's Urban Campus colleges and universities collectively paid Chicago residents \$4.2 billion in salaries, wages, and benefits in 2017. These institutions and their students spent \$3.4 billion at Chicago businesses.

In 2017, the 22 AUC colleges and universities paid Chicago residents \$4.2 billion in salaries, wages, and benefits and spent nearly \$1.4 billion for goods and services at Chicago businesses. Students that attended these institutions spent over \$2 billion at Chicago businesses. In addition, visitors spent nearly \$45 million at Chicago businesses while they were visiting an America's Urban Campus college or university.

See "Sources of Economic Footprint" on page 18 for more information.

2. America's Urban Campus colleges and universities collectively supported \$7.6 billion in spending at Chicago businesses in 2017.

In 2017, the 22 AUC colleges and universities directly and indirectly supported \$7.6 billion in spending at Chicago businesses. These institutions supported \$3.0 billion in spending due to payroll expenses and \$1.9 billion in spending due to non-payroll expenses. Their students supported \$2.7 billion and visitors supported \$61 million in spending. Table 1 on page 3 shows the combined output supported by AUC members, their students, and visitors in Chicago.

This economic footprint estimate is conservative because it only includes the citywide spending supported by the universities, students, and visitors. It does not include other potential links to the city economy that the schools may have through alumni or partner institutions. For example, it excludes activity associated with the 701 startups cultivated at AUC institutions. Collectively, these companies raised \$702 million, of which \$348 million was from startups commercializing university technologies.

See “Total Economic Footprint in Chicago” on page 19 for more information.

TABLE 1. Economic Footprint of the AUC Colleges and Universities, Output in Chicago, FY 2017 (millions)

	Direct	Indirect	Total
Payroll Spending	\$1,184	\$1,837	\$3,021
Non-payroll Spending	\$1,352	\$511	\$1,862
Student Spending	\$2,064	\$630	\$2,694
Visitor Spending	\$45	\$16	\$61
Total	\$4,644	\$2,994	\$7,638

Note: Estimates may not sum to total due to rounding

Source: Anderson Economic Group analysis using base data from America’s Urban Campus institutions, College InSight, BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey 2017, and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

3. America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities collectively supported almost 87,000 jobs and over \$4.9 billion in earnings in the city in 2017. One in every 15 jobs in the city is supported by these colleges and universities.

Spending by the colleges and universities, their students, and their visitors supports jobs and earnings at the universities themselves and at local businesses. We estimate that, in addition to the 38,146 Chicago residents that work for the 22 AUC colleges and universities, there are 48,721 Chicago residents whose jobs are supported by college, university, student, and visitor spending. This represents a total of 86,867 jobs for city residents that are related to AUC college and university activities, accounting for 6.7% of total employment in Chicago.² See Table 2 on page 4 for details.

In addition to the \$3.1 billion in salaries, wages, and benefits paid directly to Chicago residents by the schools each year, we estimate that an additional \$1.9 billion in earnings for Chicago residents are supported by economic activity of the member schools, and their students and visitors. This represents a total of

2. According to the 2016 American Community Survey, the total headcount of employed civilians was 1.3 million in the city of Chicago.

\$4.9 billion in earnings in the city associated with the operations at America’s Urban Campus institutions, as well as spending by students and visitors.

See “Total Economic Footprint in Chicago” on page 19 for more information.

TABLE 2. Economic Footprint of AUC Colleges and Universities, Employment and Earnings in Chicago, FY 2017

	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs (head count)	38,146	48,721	86,867
Earnings (billions)	\$3.1	\$1.9	\$4.9

Note: Estimates may not sum to total due to rounding

Source: Anderson Economic Group analysis using base data from America’s Urban Campus institutions, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

PART II: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT OF AMERICA’S URBAN CAMPUS

4. America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities participate in over 1,150 distinct partnerships and programs with Chicago Public Schools. The programs spanned the city with almost 321,000 student attendees and more than 7,300 students and faculty from America’s Urban Campus institutions providing support.

All America’s Urban Campus institutions have a stake in improving education for students in the city’s K-12 schools. As such, they all participate in partnerships and programs across the city with Chicago Public Schools (CPS). According to data provided by the colleges and universities, there were over 1,150 distinct America’s Urban Campus partnerships and programs involving CPS schools. Over 6,000 students and almost 1,300 faculty and staff at AUC institutions participated. Student attendance in these programs totaled nearly 321,000. These are conservative estimates of the total scope of the partnership between CPS and America’s Urban Campus schools, as it reflects only the portion of AUC schools that provided attendance estimates.

See “America’s Urban Campus and Chicago Public Schools” on page 28 for more information.

5. America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities provide important links between Chicago and the rest of the world. These institutions have established 19 campus locations worldwide and nearly 550 international partnerships. Their nearly 500 study abroad and exchange programs served over 3,200 students in 2017.

As of 2017, America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities had established 19 international campus locations, as well as 543 strategic alliances and memoranda of understanding (MOU), spanning over 80 countries. In addition, Amer-

ica's Urban Campus institutions have strengthened their international presence through involvement in study abroad and student and faculty exchange programs. Over 3,200 students at AUC institutions participated in study abroad and student exchange programs in 2017.

See “Global Partnerships” on page 31 for more information.

6. America's Urban Campus colleges and universities provide support to local communities through programs in health care, legal services, violence prevention, economic development, and programs for veterans.

These programs help to spur economic development and support communities. This support is exemplified by AUC members' widespread commitment to violence prevention. Over the past few years AUC has supported several workshops to open a dialogue about violence prevention and released a “Snapshot Report of Programs in Higher Education Addressing Racism, Poverty, and Violence” that acts as a database for the various programs at member institutions. The accompanying heat map (shown on page 45) provides insight on the geographic location of these programs across the city and where there might be gaps in services.

See “Social Services and Economic Development in America's Urban Campus” on page 40 for more information.

PART III: STUDENTS AND ALUMNI OF AMERICA'S URBAN CAMPUS

7. The 180,000 known alumni of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities residing in Chicago account for one in every four college-educated residents in the city.

One of the most important impacts of higher education on a region is the attraction and retention of a talented and well-trained workforce. Of the 1.2 million alumni worldwide that graduated from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, 14% of them continue to live in the city of Chicago. This does not include the alumni that live in the suburbs of Chicago and commute into the city on a daily basis. One in four Chicago residents with a bachelor's degree or higher attained that degree at one of AUC's 22 colleges and universities.³

See “America's Urban Campus Alumni” on page 58 for more information.

3. According the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 773,942 of Chicago residents 25 years or older have a post-secondary degree (including associate's degree, bachelor's degree, and graduate or professional degree).

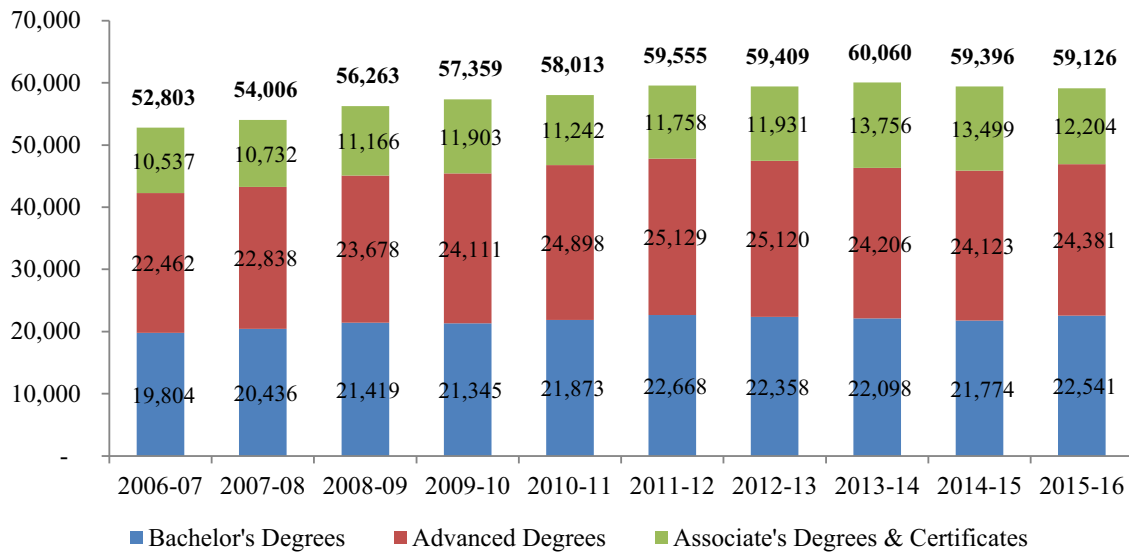
8. All of the 22 America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities enrolled nearly 213,000 students in the fall of 2016. These institutions awarded more than 59,000 degrees and certificates in the 2015-16 academic year, a 12% increase since 2007.

America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities enrolled nearly 213,000 students in 2016. Students come from across the state, country, and the world to attend AUC institutions. Students from Chicago made up about 20% of enrollment, while 36% were from elsewhere in Illinois, and the remaining came from other U.S. states and nearly 180 foreign countries.

As shown in Figure 1 below, degree and certificate completions grew by 12% for America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities over the past decade, from nearly 53,000 in 2007 to over 59,000 in 2016. The largest share of this increase was from growth in bachelor’s degrees. Degrees completed at AUC institutions are primarily concentrated in the liberal arts fields.

See “America’s Urban Campus Students and Degrees” on page 50 for more information.

FIGURE 1. Completions by Level of Degree at America’s Urban Campus Institutions, 2006-07 to 2015-16



Source: Anderson Economic Group analysis using base data from America’s Urban Campus institutions; IPEDS

ABOUT ANDERSON ECONOMIC GROUP

Anderson Economic Group, LLC is a boutique consulting firm, with offices in East Lansing, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; and New York, New York. The experts at AEG specialize in strategy, business valuation, public policy, and market analyses. They have conducted nationally-recognized economic and fis-

Executive Summary

cal impact studies for private, public, and non-profit clients across the United States.

The consultants at Anderson Economic Group have extensive experience in evaluating the economic benefits of higher education institutions in Illinois and across the country. For more information, please see “Appendix B. About Anderson Economic Group” on page B-1 or visit www.AndersonEconomicGroup.com.

II. America's Urban Campus: An Overview

America's Urban Campus is a consortium of 22 of Chicago's largest not-for-profit higher education institutions. The consortium is focused on fostering better collaboration among member schools, and positioning "Chicago as a global destination for higher education." AUC members have worked collectively on projects centered on higher education policy issues, research partnerships, and community efforts.

In addition to improving collaboration and relationships among themselves, members of America's Urban Campus hope to use the organization to improve collaboration and communication with the city's business and cultural communities.

As of June 2018, America's Urban Campus consists of the following colleges and universities:

- Adler University
- Argosy University
- The Chicago School of Professional Psychology at Chicago
- Chicago State University
- City Colleges of Chicago
- Columbia College Chicago
- DePaul University
- East-West University
- Illinois Institute of Technology
- The John Marshall Law School
- Loyola University of Chicago
- National Louis University
- North Park University
- Northeastern Illinois University
- Northwestern University
- Robert Morris University Illinois
- Roosevelt University
- Rush University
- Saint Xavier University
- School of the Art Institute of Chicago (SAIC)
- University of Chicago
- University of Illinois at Chicago.

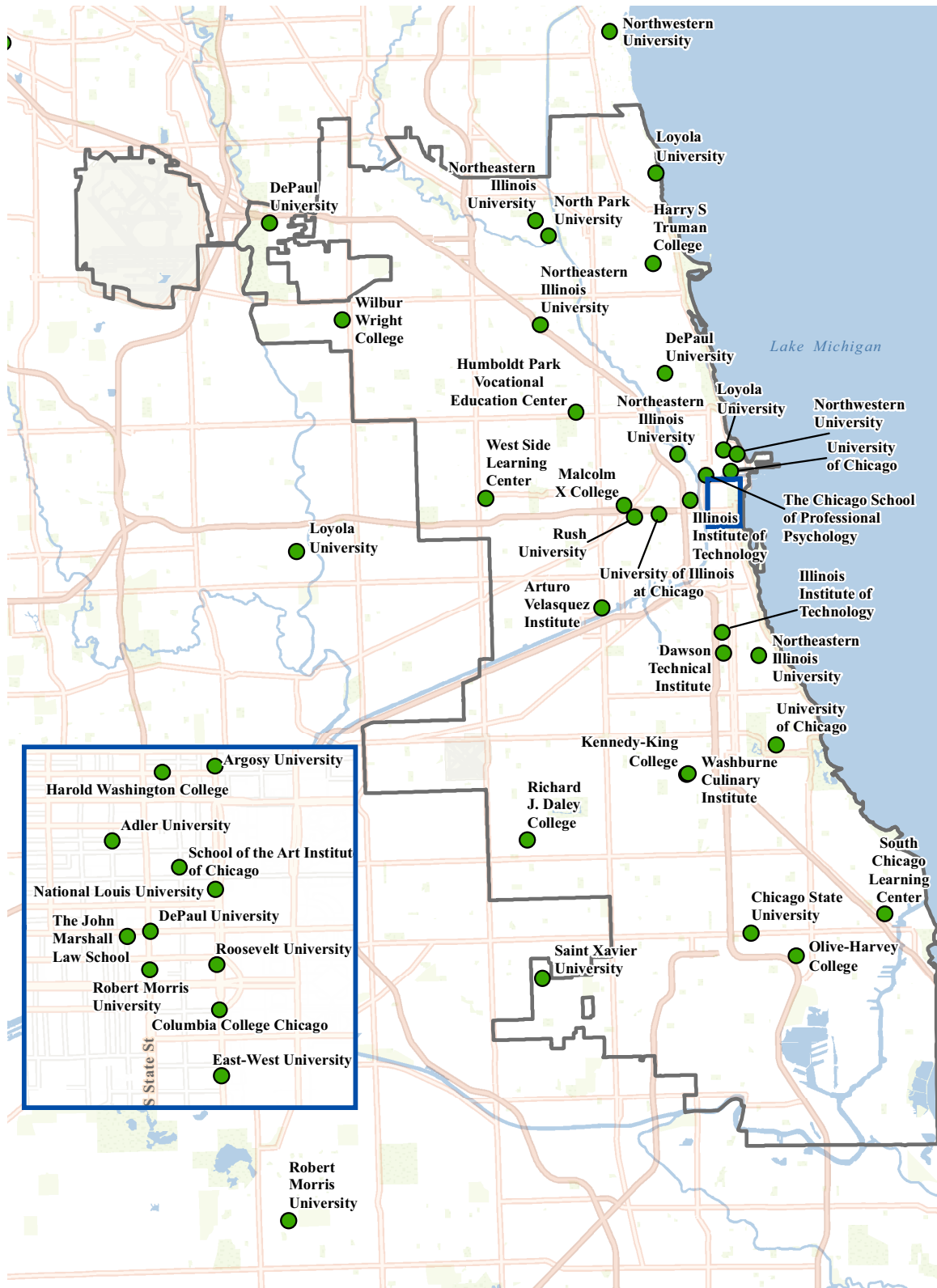
In 2016, these schools enrolled nearly 213,000 students from across the state, the country, and the world, and awarded over 59,000 degrees and certificates.

These colleges and universities account for approximately 96% of the total enrollment in higher education institutions in the city of Chicago.⁴

These colleges and universities are located throughout the city, and several of them have satellite campuses which further extend their reach.⁵ Map 1 on page 10 shows the campus locations of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities.⁶

-
4. The total student count of 212,500 includes over 10,900 students at Northwestern's campus, which lies outside city limits in Evanston. Those students are not included in our estimate for the share of city enrollment at America's Urban Campus institutions.
 5. All of the America's Urban Campus members have their main campuses in Chicago, except Northwestern University, which lies outside city limits in Evanston.
 6. This map includes all main campuses and satellite campuses. It excludes extension centers. We define a satellite campus as an additional campus that offers full degree programs and has full time students on-site. We consider an additional campus to be an extension center if it is affiliated with a high school, community center or a partnership between multiple universities, and if it does not offer full degree programs on-site.

MAP 1. Campus Locations for America's Urban Campus Institutions



Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities
Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

PART I
ECONOMIC FOOTPRINT
OF AMERICA'S URBAN CAMPUS

III. America's Urban Campus Operations and Expenditures

In this section, we present estimates for total spending by the America's Urban Campus member institutions, their students, and visitors in Chicago. We start with a summary of operations and spending by all of the AUC 22 member schools in FY 2017. We then provide a summary of student and visitor spending. In all of the estimates shown in this chapter, we include total spending, whether it was spent at a Chicago business or not. We present the portion that goes to Chicago businesses, in particular, in the next chapter, "Economic Footprint of America's Urban Campus" on page 17.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY OPERATIONS

America's Urban Campus colleges and universities make significant contributions to Chicago's economy through direct spending on goods and services. These institutions collectively spent over \$13.8 billion on operations in FY 2017, and employed 68,538 faculty and staff members.⁷ Over 31% of operational spending was for student instruction, while 10% of expenditures were for university research, as shown in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3. Total Spending by America's Urban Campus Institutions, FY 2017

Spending Category	Spending (millions)	% of Total
Instruction	\$4,347	31%
Research	\$1,437	10%
Public Services, Academic Support, Student Services, Institutional Support	\$3,293	24%
Athletics ^a	\$177	1%
Auxiliary Enterprises, Independent Operations, and Other Expenses	\$2,022	15%
Hospital Services	<u>\$2,573</u>	<u>19%</u>
Total Operational Spending	\$13,851	100%
Construction Spending ^b	\$743	

Note: Estimates may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: AEG analysis using base data from IPEDS, AUC institutions, and NCAA

- a. Athletics spending includes spending on salaries and wages, operating (game-day) expenses, recruiting expenses, and unallocated expense.
- b. Construction spending is not included in operational spending.

7. We use the most recently available data on university expenditures from IPEDS for FY 2016 to estimate spending by institutions that did not provide data for FY 2017.

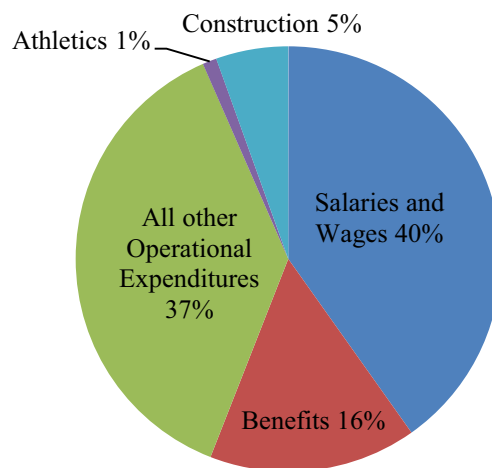
We show America's Urban Campus institution spending by types of payroll and non-payroll expenditure in Figure 2 on page 13.

Employee Payroll and Benefits. In 2017, faculty and staff members at America's Urban Campus earned over \$5.4 billion in salaries and wages, and received an additional \$2.1 billion in employee benefits. The portion of employment and earnings that go to Chicago residents contribute to the economic footprint of America's Urban Campus in the city, which is discussed in "University Payroll Spending" on page 19.

Non-payroll Spending. In total, America's Urban Campus institutions spent nearly \$7.2 billion on non-payroll goods and services in FY 2017. Over \$6.1 billion was spent on supplies, maintenance of plant, and any other operational expenditures. The portion of vendor payments that go to Chicago businesses contribute to the economic footprint of America's Urban Campus in the city, which is discussed in "University Non-Payroll Spending" on page 19.

Figure 2 below provides a breakdown of payroll and non-payroll spending.

FIGURE 2. Spending by America's Urban Campus Institutions, FY 2017



Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus, IPEDS, and NCAA

STUDENT SPENDING

As we discuss in "Student Enrollment" on page 50, America's Urban Campus colleges and universities educate students from across the state, the country, and the world. These students spend money on and off campus, contributing significantly to the Chicago economy. Students spend money not only on tuition, but also on the following categories which we include in our economic footprint estimates:

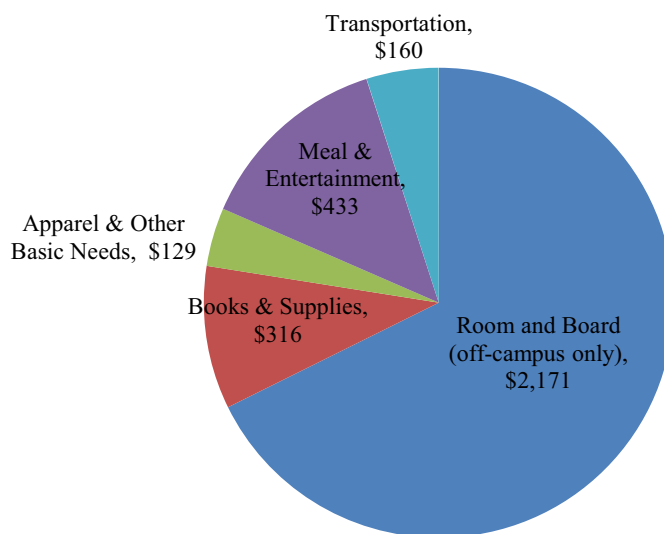
- Off-campus room and board;

- Books and supplies;
- Apparel and other basic needs;
- Meals and entertainment away from campus; and
- Transportation.

We do not include tuition or on-campus room and board in our estimates to avoid double-counting expenditures. These funds go directly to America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, whose spending we have already captured in the above section.

We estimate that in 2017, students spent over \$3.2 billion on these categories of expenditures while attending America's Urban Campus institutions. The majority of student spending (68%) was on off-campus rent and food, followed by spending on off-campus meals and entertainment, which accounted for 13% of student spending. Figure 3 below shows student spending on non-tuition goods and services. See "Student Spending" on page A-6 for how we estimated spending in each category.

FIGURE 3. Spending by Students at America's Urban Campus Institutions, FY 2017 (millions)



Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus, College InSight, and BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey 2017

Much of this spending remained in Chicago, contributing to economic activity in the city. The economic footprint of student spending is discussed in "Economic Footprint of America's Urban Campus" on page 17.

VISITOR SPENDING

America's Urban Campus schools attract visitors to the city for a variety of reasons. Table 4 on page 15 shows estimated number of visits to America's Urban Campus institutions in Chicago. Note that only a portion of these events are likely to include out-of-town visitors.

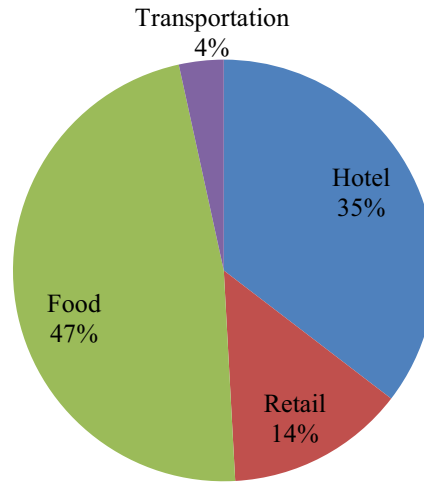
TABLE 4. Visitors to AUC Institutions by Event, 2017

Event	Number of Visitors ^a
Campus Tours	238,209
Commencement	146,675
Alumni Events	16,557
Family and Parents Events	1,571
Art and Sports Events	438,107
Total:	841,119

Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities

- a. This includes visitor data from Adler University, Columbia College Chicago, DePaul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University Chicago, National Louis University, Northwestern University, Robert Morris University, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

FIGURE 4. Spending by Visitors to America's Urban Campus, FY 2017



Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus, Choose Chicago, and U.S. General Services Administration

While many of these visitors are current residents of Chicago, others come from outside the city or state. These visitors spend money on off-campus goods and services such as accommodation, food, transportation, and retail. We estimate

that, in 2017, 36% of visitors at America's Urban Campus institutions came from outside of Chicago. They collectively spent over \$44 million during their visits in Chicago. As shown in Figure 4 below, the greatest proportion of expenditures was for meals, which account for 47% of the total spending.

IV. Economic Footprint of America's Urban Campus

In the previous section, we discussed the total operations and spending of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, their students, and visitors. In this section, we will discuss how college and university operations translate into a large economic footprint in the city of Chicago. While educating students, performing research, and engaging in countless other activities, America's Urban Campus institutions support a significant amount of output, jobs, and earnings in Chicago. We aggregate the output, jobs, and earnings associated with the following sources of economic activity to estimate the economic footprint of America's Urban Campus:

- University and college operations (payroll and non-payroll);
- Student spending; and
- Visitor spending.

DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC FOOTPRINT

The economic footprint described in this section includes all output, employment, and earnings associated with America's Urban Campus college and university operations, student, and visitor spending. They contribute to Chicago's economy in two ways:

1. The *direct* effect of the colleges' and universities' economic activity includes spending, employment, and earnings that are directly attributable to their operations in the city, including hiring Chicago residents and paying Chicago companies for goods and services.
2. The *indirect* effect of the colleges' and universities' economic activity occurs as dollars recirculate throughout the Chicago economy. Suppliers to the universities are part of a supply chain and have vendors of their own who benefit indirectly from college and university spending. In addition, university employees use their wages to buy groceries from the local grocery store, and university contractors may use their revenues from the colleges and universities to buy new equipment or expand their office space. Even then, dollars continue to circulate as grocery store owners and equipment providers now have more money to purchase goods and services in the city.

We estimate the total spending, earnings, and jobs supported by America's Urban Campus in Chicago by adding together the direct and indirect effects. See "Appendix A. Methodology" on page A-1 for details of our estimation methods.

Difference Between Economic Footprint and Net Economic Impact

In this report, we present the *economic footprint* of American Urban Campus colleges and universities in Chicago. In other studies, we estimate the *net economic impact* of institutions in a defined region.⁸ A university's *economic footprint* is defined as the employment, earnings, and spending in a region that are

related to *all* economic activity by that university. A university's *net economic impact* is defined as the employment, earnings, and spending in a region *caused* by the university, and excludes all employment, earnings, and spending that would have occurred in a region even without the university's presence.

For example, in the absence of a given university, operations at other nearby universities in the city would expand to receive more students; the land that university occupies would instead contain houses, a park, or an office building; and many of the employees that work at that university would have a job elsewhere in the city. That university's net economic impact captures the extent to which the economic activity related to a university *exceeds* the economic activity that would have occurred in its absence.

In this report, we present economic footprint instead of net economic impact because the characteristics of a hypothetical Chicago economy in the absence of any universities and colleges are too unpredictable to properly analyze. We generally do not apply net economic impact analysis to an entire sector of a major city.

Since we estimate economic footprint instead of net economic impact, we cannot say with confidence whether the spending we attribute to the universities would have happened even in the universities' absence, as we can with a net economic impact estimate. We can, however, say that the economic footprint describes the scope of economic activity by the universities, their students, and visitors in Chicago, as well as the extent of employment and industry in the city tied to that economic activity.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC FOOTPRINT

To estimate the economic footprint of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities in Chicago, we include only spending and employment that occurs *in the city* (i.e. spending at Chicago businesses and employment for Chicago residents). We included all 22 member institutions in our economic footprint estimates for university and student spending. Due to a paucity of data, we did not include 10 of the 22 member institutions in visitor spending estimates.⁹

8. See Alex Rosaen and Traci Taylor, "Empowering Michigan: Tenth Annual Economic Impact Report of Michigan's University Research Corridor," Anderson Economic Group, January 2017; and

Traci Taylor and Jonathan Waldron, "The Economic Impact of Central Michigan University," Anderson Economic Group, September 2017.

9. Visitors to Argosy University, Chicago State University, Columbia College Chicago, East-West University, National Louis University, Northeastern University, Roosevelt University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and the John Marshall Law School have not been included in our estimates on economic footprint for visitor spending.

Our estimates for spending in the city are presented below. Further details on specific categories of expenditures can be found in “Estimating Economic Footprint” on page A-3.

University Payroll Spending

In FY 2017, America's Urban Campus institutions employed over 68,000 faculty and staff, and spent nearly \$7.6 billion on payroll. We estimate that approximately 56% of the employees reside in Chicago, and they received \$4.2 billion in salary, wage, and fringe benefits.

University Non-Payroll Spending

In FY 2017, America's Urban Campus institutions spent nearly \$6 billion on non-payroll goods and services. We estimate that 23%, or \$1.4 billion, of that spending went to Chicago businesses. The proportion of spending that stays in Chicago is lower for non-payroll spending than for payroll spending because many colleges and universities source goods and services from outside of Chicago. Spending that occurs outside the city is not included in our economic footprint estimates.

Student Spending

As described in “Student Spending” on page 13, the students at America's Urban Campus colleges and universities spent over \$3.2 billion annually. We estimate that over \$2 billion of that was spent in Chicago.

Visitor Spending

As discussed in “Visitor Spending” on page 15, the 12 America's Urban Campus colleges and universities that reported visitor data hosted 841,119 visits in 2017. We estimate that these visitors spent nearly \$45 million in the city.

**TOTAL ECONOMIC
FOOTPRINT IN
CHICAGO**

We estimate that America's Urban Campus colleges and universities collectively supported \$7.6 billion in output for Chicago businesses in FY 2017. Table 5 on page 20 shows the sources of this economic footprint.

TABLE 5. Total Output Supported by America's Urban Campus Institutions in Chicago, FY 2017 (millions)

	Direct	Indirect	Total
Payroll Spending	\$1,184	\$1,837	\$3,021
Non-payroll Spending	\$1,352	\$511	\$1,862
Student Spending	\$2,064	\$630	\$2,694
Visitor Spending	\$45	\$16	\$61
Total	\$4,644	\$2,994	\$7,638

Note: Estimates may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, College InSight, BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey 2017, and BEA RIMS II Multipliers

In addition to supporting output, America's Urban Campus also supported jobs and earnings for Chicago residents as its member schools, employees, students, and visitors spend money on goods and services in the city. In FY 2017, we estimate the combined footprint to be 86,867 jobs and \$4.9 billion in earnings for Chicago residents. Table 6 below shows the direct and indirect effects America's Urban Campus institutions have on jobs and earnings in Chicago.

TABLE 6. Total Earnings and Employment Supported by America's Urban Campus Institutions in Chicago, FY 2017

	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs (head count)	38,146	48,721	86,867
Earnings (billions)	\$3.1	\$1.9	\$4.9

Note: Estimates may not sum to total due to rounding

Source: AEG estimates and analysis, using base data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, Bureau of Economic Analysis

For comparison, the AUC employment footprint of 86,867 exceeds employment in the entire construction and wholesale trade industries in the city combined.¹⁰

10. According to the 2016 American Community Survey, total employment in the construction industry in Chicago was 50,197 and total employment in the wholesale trade industry in Chicago was 33,502 in 2016.

V. Innovation and Entrepreneurship Programs at America's Urban Campus

AUC institutions have promoted innovation, technology commercialization, and entrepreneurship by developing relevant courses and programs, and providing incubator and research facilities. Their initiatives have contributed to Chicago's continued prominence in the high-technology industries.

START-UP ACTIVITY

AUC institutions reported \$1.6 billion in sponsored research in 2016. The Illinois Science and Technology Coalition found evidence of 701 startups originating from the AUC institutions in 2012 through 2017. Of these, 103 licensed their technology from an AUC institution. Collectively, the startups raised \$702 million, including \$348 million raised by the companies commercializing university ideas.

These start-ups are not captured in our economic footprint estimates since we do not have sufficient data at the company level. Nonetheless, they represent an important economic boon to the city that is supported by AUC institutions.

PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Chicago State University. The College of Business promotes student leadership through internships in Chicago and abroad. Additional Chicago State University initiatives promote entrepreneurial development on the South Side:

- **The Illinois Small Business Development Center**, in partnership with the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, provides training, counseling, and resources to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs to help them start and grow their businesses.
- **The Innovation Lab** guides CSU students, high school students, and community members toward the application of their ideas into entrepreneurship. A student-led platform, the Innovation Lab facilitates a support network for student entrepreneurs.

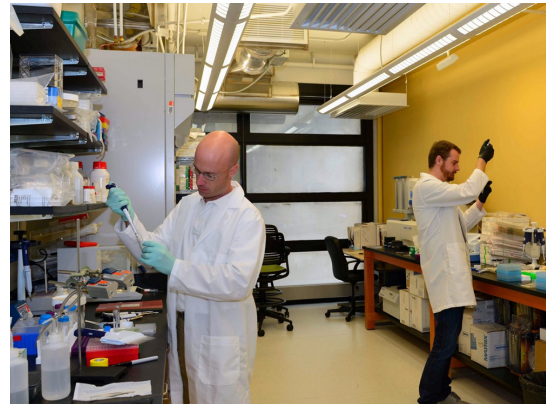
Columbia College Chicago's Business and Entrepreneurship Department. The Department uses a learning-by-doing approach: for college credit, students work in student-managed ventures such as record labels, a talent agency, an online distribution company, a gallery, a nightclub, and a marketing agency. The faculty of working professionals, a global alumni network, and internship and study abroad opportunities prepare students for careers in creative industries, graduate studies, or launching their own businesses.

DePaul University's Coleman Center for Entrepreneurship. The Center serves as a hub to connect, advise and inspire entrepreneurship and innovation through experiential programs and an academic curriculum. Supported by a \$5 million-plus grant from the Coleman Foundation, the center launched in 2003 and opened a 5,000-square-foot facility in 2016.

Illinois Institute of Technology. Since 2000, Illinois Tech has developed a full set of offerings to support innovation and entrepreneurship:

- **The Entrepreneurship Academy** is a university-wide academic organization that represents all eight Illinois Tech colleges and harnesses the strengths of students, alumni, businesses, and community members interested in becoming entrepreneurs.
- **The Institute for Food Safety and Health** has more than 65 food industry members who test new applications in food technologies, processing, nutrition and safety.
- **The Robert W. Galvin Center for Electricity Innovation**, headed by an Illinois Tech faculty member, has more than 20 companies and provides opportunities to test new technologies in renewable energy.
- **Stuart School of Business** works with more than 100 Chicago-based organizations through its unique **Advancing Career and Education (ACE) Program** to accomplish their organizational goals. With the ACE Program, partner organizations benefit from having bright, motivated students who help with various projects.
- **The Interprofessional Projects Program (IPRO)** is a general education requirement for undergraduates and enables them to work directly on real-world problems presented by businesses, government entities, and nonprofits.

- **The Ed Kaplan Family Institute for Innovation and Tech Entrepreneurship (Kaplan Institute)**, opening October 25, 2018, will be a hub for technology-focused, interdisciplinary curriculum that will create pathways to the commercialization of ideas. The Kaplan Institute will house workshops, media labs, classrooms, collaborative hubs, emerging technologies, and maker spaces and will incorporate design-thinking across projects.



Illinois Institute of Technology, University Technology Park lab
Photo credit *Illinois Institute of Technology, University Technology park:*

- **University Technology Park** is Chicago's premier tech park, launching companies in the life sciences, engineering, computer science, and energy that employ Illinois Tech students.

Illinois Tech has state-of-the-art facilities across four Chicago-area campuses, including:

- **The Idea Shop**, a 13,000-square-foot rapid-prototyping lab.
- **The Robert B. Kyts Design Studio and Machine Shop**, a nationally-known prototyping and machining provider for small-quantity custom projects and unique prototypes.

- **The Architecture Materials Lab**, which has more than 10,000 square feet of space equipped with tools and machinery.
- **The Financial Markets Research Lab**, equipped with dual-monitor Bloomberg work stations that allow screen sharing from Bloomberg terminals.
- **The School of Applied Technology**, featuring sophisticated labs for embedded systems and real-time communications.



Illinois Institute of Technology, The Idea Shop
Photo credit: Illinois Institute of Technology, The Idea Shop

Loyola University Chicago. Loyola University offers a Bachelor's Degree of Business Administration in Entrepreneurship. Through case studies, simulations, team projects, and partnerships with local businesses, the program helps students explore and experience real-world business challenges.

Northwestern University. Northwestern University offers an extensive and comprehensive set of academic, experiential, and research programs and events focused on innovation and entrepreneurship:

- **The Donald Pritzker Entrepreneurial Law Center** offers advice on incorporation, contract drafting, and trademark and copyright protection. The Center serves clients ranging from startups to mature companies, and from traditional small businesses to high-tech e-commerce firms.
- **The Bay Area Immersion Experience** is a program that sends 12 journalism and 12 engineering students to San Francisco for one quarter to learn about design innovation, digital communications, and the intersection of technology and culture.
- **The Segal Design Institute** houses research and programs in design thinking, including a Bachelor of Science in Manufacturing and Design Engineering, Segal Design Certificate, Master of Science in Engineering Design and Innovation, Master of Product Design and Development Management, and a massive open online course, "Leadership through Design Innovation."
- **The Chemistry of Life Processes Institute (CLP)** fosters collaborative and interdisciplinary research spanning life science, chemistry, physics, medicine and engineering. Faculty and students involved in CLP bring together their unique knowledge and skills to transform the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, cardiovascular and kidney disease, infectious and neurodegenerative diseases, and trauma.
- **The Knight Media Lab** is a joint initiative of Northwestern's Medill School of Journalism, Media, Integrated Marketing Communications and McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science. At the Lab, journalists and com-

puter scientists together collaborate and create new digital tools, build partnerships with media organizations, and expand the media innovation community.

- **The Weinberg College Media and Design Studio** provides Weinberg College professors and students with the tools, resources and training needed to undertake multimedia projects. Resources include video cameras, editing software, microphones, headsets, and breakout rooms.
- **The James Farley Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation** offers students across the university courses designed to develop entrepreneurial thinking, including one that challenges students to create an effective business model in 10 weeks.
- **The Innovation and New Ventures Office** works with researchers to move Northwestern technologies to the marketplace, providing guidance in protection of intellectual property and business planning.
- **The N.XT Fund** offers funding for product validation, prototyping or market identification, making Northwestern's assets less risky for investors and propelling them to the next stage of commercial development.
- **The Garage** is an 11,000 square-foot space that provides students with an opportunity to test ideas. The facility incorporates offices, conference rooms, makerspace with prototyping tools, such as 3D printers, woodworking equipment, electronics workbench, and an augmented reality and virtual reality lab.
- **The Kellogg Innovation & Entrepreneurship Initiative** was formed to bridge the resource gaps young entrepreneurs face as they start a company.
- **Lakeside Discovery** is a partnership between Northwestern University and Deerfield Management with a mission to accelerate the commercialization of biomedical technologies. Deerfield will provide up to \$65 million of targeted funding and deep development expertise to advance promising research at Northwestern.
- **The Zell Fellows Program of Kellogg School of Management** supports students looking to launch a startup or acquire an existing venture. The program offers the tools, resources, and community students need to chart their entrepreneurial careers. Kellogg Zell Fellows are also a part of the larger Zell Global Entrepreneur Network.



Northwestern University, The Garage
Photo credit: Northwestern University, The Garage

The University of Chicago. The university's innovation and entrepreneurship initiatives, as detailed below, are managed under the umbrella of the Polsky Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation:

- **The Polsky Exchange** is a 34,000 square foot startup hub featuring co-working space and a Fab Lab with state-of-the-art equipment for prototyping. Through its programming, the Polsky Center offers hands-on learning opportunities aimed at helping students, researchers, faculty, and community members pursue entrepreneurial endeavors.
- **New Venture Challenge** is one of multiple funding programs that awards cash prizes to promising startups through competitive process.
- **Tech Commercialization** assistance is provided to faculty and affiliated researchers to help them transform their ideas and discoveries into products, services, and ventures.
- **Research** conducted by the Polsky Center includes investigation of key sectors of the regional economy as well as functional areas to support growth.
- **The Entrepreneurship Curriculum** includes a range of entrepreneurship course offerings at University of Chicago, including the fundamentals of finance, economics, and strategy with innovative hands-on learning.
- **The Small Business Growth Program**, a collaboration between the Polsky Center and the Office of Civic Engagement, provides local businesses with free consulting engagements led by Booth and College students, supervised by faculty.



University of Chicago, Polsky Exchange co-working space
Photo credit: Polsky Exchange, University of Chicago

University of Illinois at Chicago. UIC has developed multiple innovation, technology commercialization, and entrepreneurship education strategies, as detailed below:

- **Undergraduate Business Programs** immerse UIC students in the city's entrepreneurial community. The program partners with startup hubs, connects students with internships, and runs the Illinois Small Business Development Center on campus.
- **The Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies (IES)** is UIC's resource for inspiring and empowering entrepreneurs. IES offers a portfolio of diverse programs that include classes, workshops, challenges, and certificates that introduce new venture development skills and experiences. These interdisciplinary programs extend and complement traditional university courses. IES can connect students with experts, mentors, other entrepreneurs and resources of the entrepreneurial community beyond UIC. Its signature Startup Challenge provides students with real-world experience through a juried business plan competition
- **Enterprise Works Chicago (EWC)** is a university-based operation charged with creating a robust entrepreneurial community to nurture commercialization

and accelerate viable high-technology startups throughout the Chicagoland area. EWC engages the University of Illinois at Chicago campus, leverages University-wide assets, and provide entrepreneurs in the community access to resources within and beyond the University to create viable startups that contribute to the state of Illinois's economy.

- **Health, Technology, Innovation (HTI)** is Enterprise Works Chicago's flagship initiative that particularly focuses on the unique commercialization path of the life sciences and complex research technologies. Anchored in the Chicago Technology Park, HTI includes shared wet and dry laboratory facilities. HTI features collaboration space that contains a fully-equipped meeting and classroom with HD video conferencing systems and smart board technology.



University of Illinois at Chicago, Health, Technology, Innovation (HTI)
Photo credit: Enterprise Works Chicago

- **The Office of Technology Management** is UIC's technology transfer office. Its mission is to encourage innovation, enhance research, and facilitate economic development through the transfer of intellectual property.
- **The UIC Innovation Center** is a collaboration, education, and incubation center that initiates programs and participates in activities that bridge research and education with industry. During each engagement, companies, educators, experts and students collaborate on real-world problems in an effort to deliver real-world results.

PART II
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT OF
AMERICA'S URBAN CAMPUS

VI. America's Urban Campus and Chicago Public Schools

Thus far, we have focused on the economic benefits of the activity in Chicago supported by America's Urban Campus' spending. In this and subsequent chapters, we consider other aspects of AUC operations that positively impact Chicago, contributing to the city's social and cultural fabric and helping to sustain the world-class status of the city.

We begin by looking at the partnerships that America's Urban Campus universities and colleges have cultivated with Chicago Public Schools. We estimate the number of individuals impacted, the diversity of programs in existence, and the scope of these partnerships.

OVERVIEW OF JOINT PROGRAMS

America's Urban Campus institutions partner with Chicago Public Schools using a variety of approaches to address diverse priorities. Joint programs and events can be grouped in the following categories:

- **College readiness programs.** These programs include scholarship funds like SAIC's Walter and Shirley Massey Chicago Fund. This effort provides financial resources and academic coaching to students to ensure that they successfully transition into higher education. College readiness outreach also includes college visits and fairs, which introduce high school students to the college environment and highlight available opportunities. In 2017 alone, Illinois Tech presented at or held more than 50 of these events.
- **Collaborative interactions to address community challenges.** DePaul's Community Peacemakers Initiative, which brings together students committed to stemming violence, and Loyola University Chicago's Solutions to Environmental Problems project at Gale Elementary, which empowers students to address concerns related to food accessibility, characterize these initiatives. The general goal of these programs is to develop students' communication and problem-solving skills while responding to a specific community concern like poverty, environmental destruction, or mass incarceration.
- **Programs to develop academic and career skills.** This category involves attempts to boost student performance or cultivate particular academic interests. Northwestern's Science Explorers Program allows college students to tutor high school biology classes, and the University of Chicago's "Hour of Code" aims to expand students' horizons by introducing computer science basics.
- **Improving the CPS curriculum.** Some AUC colleges and universities provide college-level courses to CPS students and otherwise participate in studies to improve CPS curriculum and teacher training. Robert Morris' Dual Enrollment Programs at Steinmetz College Prep and Wells Community Academy allow students to experience college classes and begin working towards degrees. Similarly, UIC has cultivated a partnership with the UIC College Prep High School. National Louis University has focused on training and curriculum development.

SCOPE OF AUC-CPS PROGRAMS

Joint initiatives of AUC institutions with CPS reach thousands of CPS and AUC students and faculty every year. In 2017 alone, nine AUC colleges and universities reported co-hosting more than 1,150 events and programs.¹¹ Over 6,000 students and nearly 1,300 faculty and staff at AUC institutions participated. Combined attendance by CPS students at these joint programs reached almost 321,000.¹²

TABLE 7. America's Urban Campus CPS Programs, FY 2017

Number of AUC-CPS Events and Programs	1,153
Number of Participating AUC Staff and Faculty	1,282
Number of Participating AUC Students	6,058
Attendance of CPS Students at Events and Programs	320,825

*Source: America's Urban Campus colleges and universities
Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC*

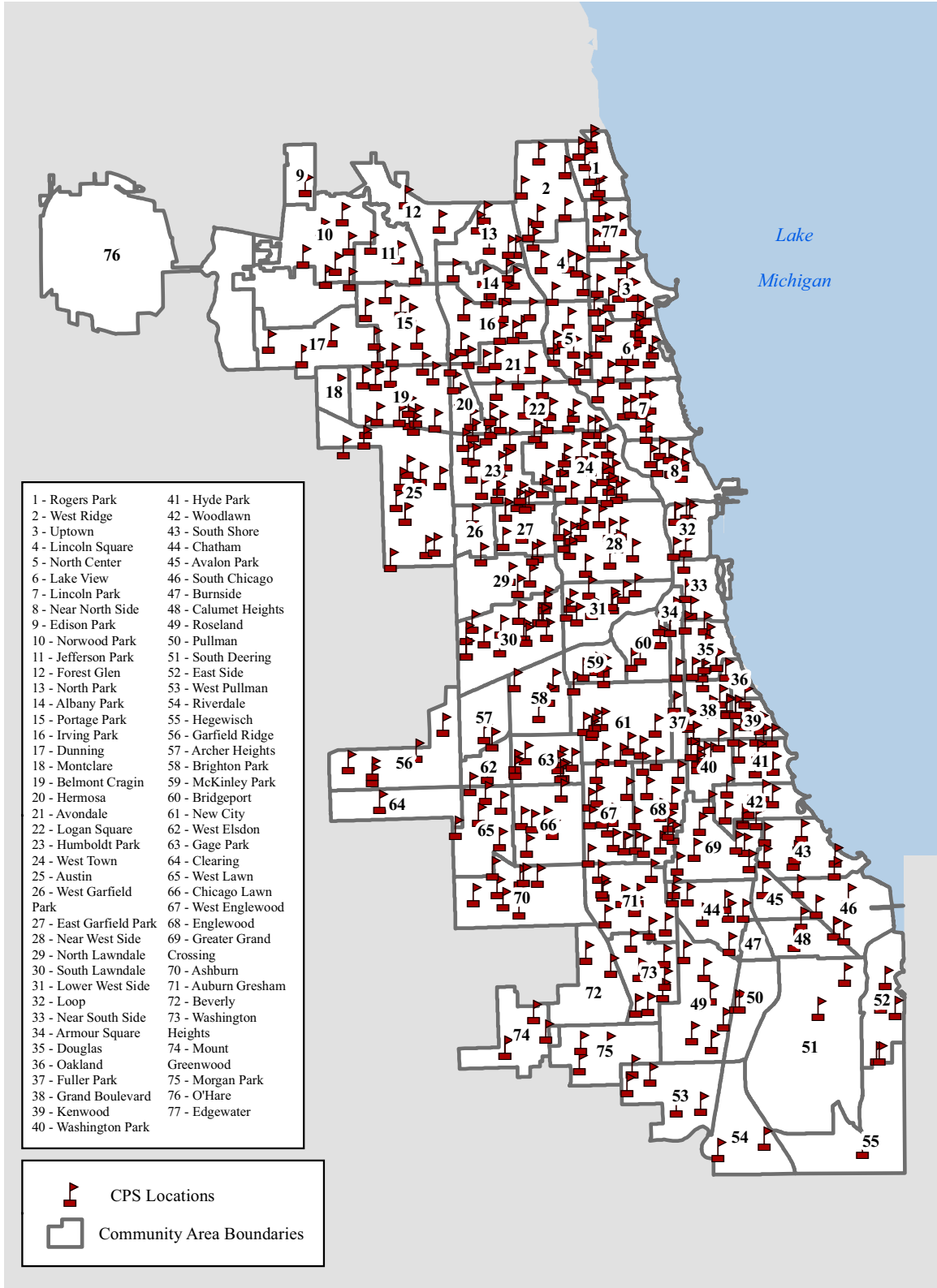
These figures likely underestimate the scale of the AUC-CPS joint programs. Several AUC institutions did not provide attendance estimates, and Table 7 only included student counts from partnerships where reliable data was collected or where conservative estimates were possible. For additional information, see “Economic Footprint of America’s Urban Campus in Chicago” on page A-9.

Geographically, AUC colleges and universities partner with schools in every corner of the city with some joint programs taking place on-site at Chicago Public Schools. Map 2 on page 30 shows the CPS schools that participate in or host such programs. Many of the schools have multiple partnerships with AUC institutions. The map only represents programs or events with a listed address from the nine AUC colleges and universities that provided partnership data.

11. This analysis does not include data from the following schools: Adler University, Argosy University - Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, Columbia College Chicago, East-West University, North Park University, Northeastern Illinois University, Roosevelt University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology at Chicago, and The John Marshall Law School.

12. This is an estimate of total attendance reported in the AUC-CPS joint programs and events at the nine institutions that provided data. This does not reflect the number of unique CPS students who participated in these programs, since some students may have participated in multiple programs or events.

Map 2. America's Urban Campus 2017 Partnerships with Chicago Public Schools



Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities
 Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

VII. Global Partnerships

Additional benefits of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities in Chicago come from these institutions' international initiatives. AUC schools have prioritized study abroad and student exchange programs while developing international campuses, faculty exchange programs, and connections with organizations across the globe. This chapter identifies several types of global partnerships and quantifies their scope.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

In all, AUC schools reported about 500 study abroad and student exchange programs.¹³ In 2017 alone, these initiatives served around 3,200 AUC students, providing them with the opportunity to travel, learn in alternative settings, and exposure to other cultures. Furthermore, these institutions documented nearly 90 faculty exchange programs. For further details, see "Global Partnerships" on page A-10.

The infrastructure underpinning these programs includes about 20 international campus locations and 543 strategic alliances and memoranda of understanding. These facilities and agreements ensure that AUC has a durable foothold in a wide variety of nations. Table 8 summarizes these statistics about America's Urban Campus' global partnerships.

While it is difficult to quantify the gains resulting from such partnerships, the benefits are significant. Most centrally, these initiatives help entrench Chicago's status as a global city. Plentiful exchange programs ensure that faculty and students with international perspectives consistently visit the city, bringing new ideas and experiences. Secondly, programs provide unique learning opportunities to AUC students. They also signal the ability of the student body to work in international environments, be flexible, learn quickly, and adapt to new audiences.

13. Reporting schools for this question included Adler University, DePaul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University Chicago, Northwestern University, Robert Morris University, Roosevelt University, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

TABLE 8. America's Urban Campus Global Partnerships, FY 2017

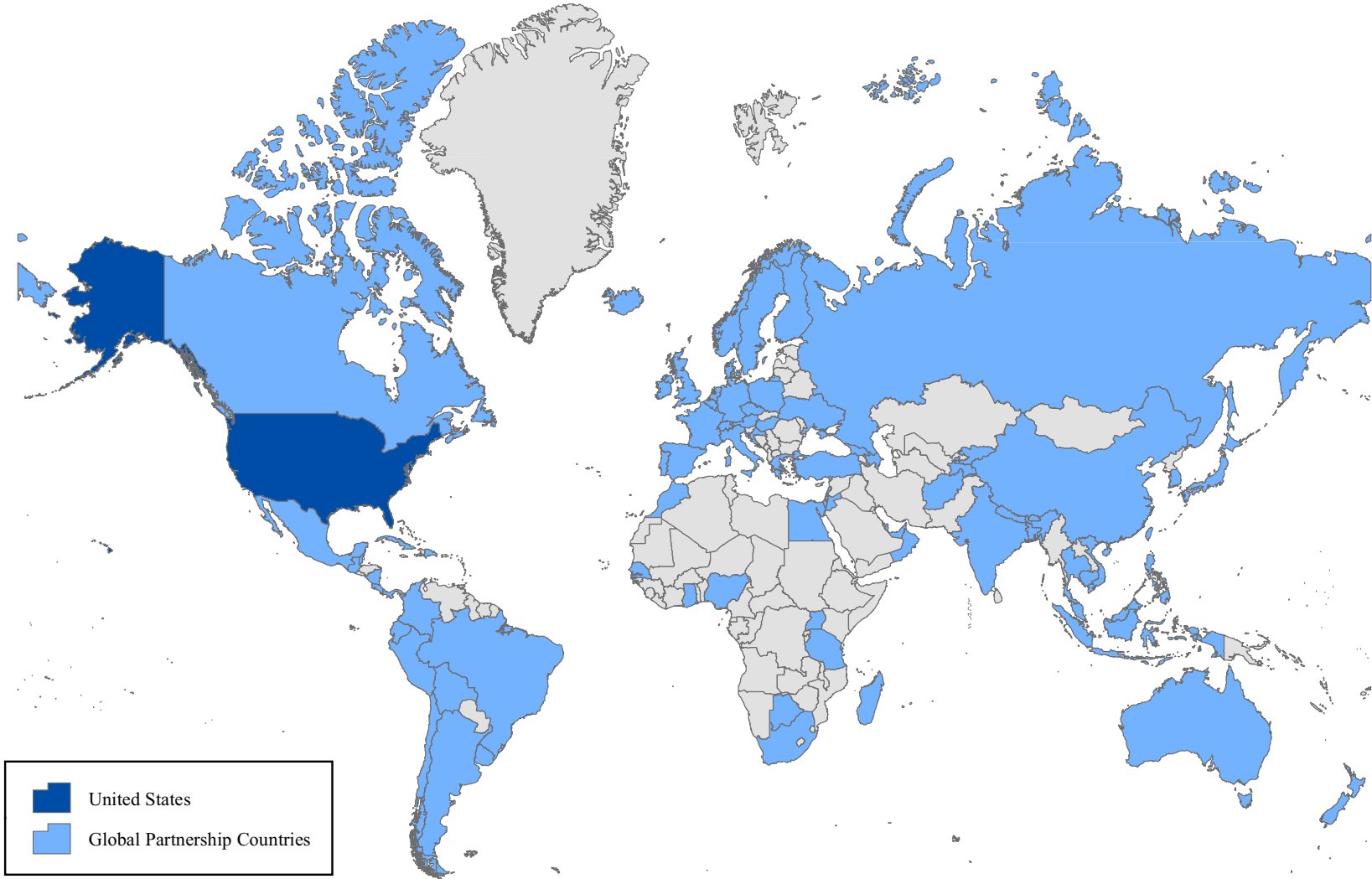
Number of Study Abroad and Student Exchange Programs	488
AUC Students in Study Abroad and Student Exchange Programs	3,198
Number of International Campus Facilities or Extensions	19
Number of Faculty Exchange Programs	88
Number of Strategic Alliances or MOU	543

Source: America's Urban Campus colleges and universities

Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

AUC's network of programs, facilities and strategic alliances cuts across the globe. Collectively, America's Urban Campus colleges and universities have developed connections with 82 unique countries. On average, the reporting colleges and universities each engaged with 29 countries. This broad reach suggests that students at AUC institutions have a variety of opportunities for international exposure. Map 3, "America's Urban Campus 2017 Global Partnerships," provides a visualization of this network.

Map 3. America's Urban Campus 2017 Global Partnerships



Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities
Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

VIII. Music, Theater, and Art in America's Urban Campus

America's Urban Campus institutions bring a wide range of social and cultural programs to the City of Chicago. They are an indispensable part of the city's music, theater, and visual arts communities. In this section, we first briefly discuss the universities' role in these communities. Then we discuss some specific programs run by America's Urban Campus colleges and universities that contribute to the arts in Chicago.

ATTRACTING TALENT AND VISITORS THROUGH THE ARTS

The students, faculty, and alumni of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities have been a major driving force behind the music, theater, and arts scenes in the City of Chicago for decades. The School of the Art Institute of Chicago is ranked fourth among fine arts schools by the U.S. News and World Report.¹⁴ Columbia College Chicago is ranked in the top 20 film schools in the country.¹⁵ DePaul and Northwestern are also among the top 25 drama schools.¹⁶ Alumni of these schools have gone on to win Oscars, Tonys, and Emmys on Broadway and in Hollywood, and have made a big impact in Chicago. America's Urban Campus alumni have founded or led some of the most prominent theater companies in the city, including Lookingglass Theatre, Chicago Shakespeare Theater, TimeLine Theatre, and Steppenwolf. Alumni, students, and faculty of these schools also participate in the city's world-renowned improv community.

In addition to theater and film, musicians from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities go on to play in the city's orchestra, jazz clubs, and local bands while artists from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities present their work at galleries and museums throughout the city.



The Art Institute of Chicago

Photo credit: *School of the Art Institute of Chicago*

14. US News and World Report, "Best Graduate Fine Arts Programs," 2016, www.usnews.com, accessed on March 26, 2018.

15. The Hollywood Reporter Staff, "The Top 25 American Film Schools 2017," August 16, 2017, www.hollywoodreporter.com, accessed on March 26, 2018.

16. The Hollywood Reporter Staff, "The Top 25 Undergraduate Drama Schools Ranked," May 20, 2016, www.hollywoodreporter.com, accessed on March 26, 2018.

MUSEUMS AND ARCHITECTURE TOURS

Many AUC schools operate museums that are open to the public. These museums include a several art museums, such as:

- The Art Institute of Chicago (The School of the Art Institute of Chicago)
- The Block Museum of Art (Northwestern University)
- The DePaul Art Museum
- Gallery 400 (University of Illinois Chicago)
- The Gage Gallery (Roosevelt University)
- The Museum of Contemporary Photography (Columbia College Chicago)
- The Loyola University Museum of Art
- The Oriental Institute Museum (University of Chicago)
- President's Gallery (Chicago State University)
- State Street Art Gallery (Robert Morris University) and
- University Gallery (Chicago State University).

The Jane Addams Hull-House Museum is operated by the University of Illinois at Chicago. The Hull-House, which was opened by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in 1889, was a place where immigrants of diverse communities gathered to learn, eat, debate, and acquire the skills necessary to create a home in a new country. The museum is comprised of two of the settlement complex's original thirteen buildings, the Hull-Home and the Residents' Dining Hall.



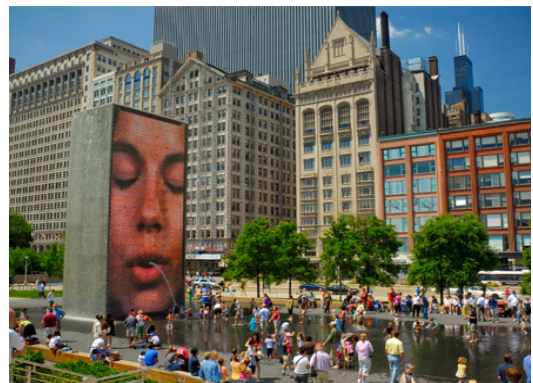
Exhibit at the Jane Addams Hull-House Museum
Photo credit: Jane Addams Hull-House Museum

Additionally, several schools participate in programs that highlight the history of architecture in Chicago. The **Mies van der Rohe Architecture Tour** at the Illinois Institute of Technology, provided by the Chicago Architecture Foundation and Grayline Tours, is one example. The tour provides a glimpse into one of the United States' most influential architects, as well as the "Second Chicago School" style of architecture that has shaped the city's skyline.

ART IN THE COMMUNITY

In addition to traditional museums, America's Urban Campus contributes to the vibrance of the Chicago art scene by bringing art to the community. Some universities partner with community organizations to expand Chicago's current community-based art scene. Others organize art festivals that draw thousands of Chicago residents. AUC's contributions to art in the community include:

- **The Manifest Urban Arts Festival.** This festival, hosted by Columbia College Chicago, features over 100 student showcases in the visual arts, music, dance, film, theater, writing, television, multimedia, performance art, comedy, video gaming, and sound collages. The event includes main-stage musical acts, street performers, an art walk, and parties. Thousands of people attend the festival each year, which is held in May in Chicago's South Loop.
- **Wabash Arts Corridor.** Columbia College Chicago partners with local businesses and organizations to create a living urban canvas in the South Loop. The project has brought muralists from around the world to create a corridor of street art.
- **Pivot Arts Incubator.** Loyola's Department of Fine and Performing Arts partners with Pivot Arts, a community-based fine arts organization, to connect innovative arts activity in Chicago's far north side neighborhoods. Loyola students work with professionals in the performing art industry to form new and original works and perform their projects at the Pivot Arts Festival. In 2018, Incubator Projects included The Rossini Project, a music and movement based adaptation of the opera, *The Barber of Seville*; *Note Every Mountain*, a piece partnered with nationally-known theater company Rude Mechs; and more.
- **Art on Campus.** The Art on Campus program promotes art both within and outside the community of Chicago State University. The Art and Design Department assists the CSU campus community in selecting and installing art from students, faculty, and the permanent collection.
- **The Historic Preservation Program.** Students and faculty at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago are working together to serve and connect with their community through restoration projects across the city of Chicago. Projects have ranged from a paint analysis project for the Frances Willard House to a restoration of The Forum.
- **The Millennium Park Crown Fountain.** Almost any recent visitor to Chicago can recall the large faces spouting water in Millennium Park. While serving as the William and Stephanie Sick Distinguished Professor at The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Jaume Plensa, a Spanish sculptor, created Millennium Park's Crown Fountain with assistance from the SAIC's Department of Art and Technology Studies. Students, faculty, and staff of SAIC put out a call to more than 180 community groups for volunteers whose faces would go on the fountain. In two shoots in 2003 and 2004, SAIC recorded 80 second clips of 1,000 Chicagoans.
- **Citizen Artists Forum.** This public discussion program led by SAIC broadens the discussion around topics like artificial intelligence, the design of the criminal justice system, and others. Within these topics, SAIC and program



Millennium Park Crown Fountain
Photo credit: Millennium Park Foundation

partners such as the Illinois Humanities Council invite guest panelists to share their expertise on a given topic. Panelists are generally drawn from outside the world of art and design, including presenters like the Illinois State's Attorney, the Executive Director of criminal justice nonprofit The Marshall Project, the publisher of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, theological ethicists, and others.

- **Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs & Special Events (DCASE).** In 2017, Chicago's Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events (DCASE) invested \$4 million in artist-led community projects throughout Chicago.¹⁷ AUC works with DCASE to showcase programs and engage students, faculty, and staff in order to continue Chicago's tradition of commitment to the arts. One example can be observed in AUC colleges and universities participation in "Arts in the Dark," an annual Halloween Parade held every October on Columbus Drive.

- **2018 Venice Biennale.** The Biennale Architettura 2018 exhibition *Dimensions of Citizenship* is co-curated by the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Chicago. University of Chicago architectural history professor, Niall Atkinson, and SAIC professor, Ann Lui—along with independent architecture critic, Mimi Zeiger—have been selected to co-curate the US Pavilion at the 2018 Venice Architecture Biennale. The exhibition is entitled "Dimensions of Citizenship" and examines the legal, social, and emotional dimensions of citizenship.¹⁸



Exploring Belonging Exhibit at the US Pavilion 2018

Photo credit: *Dimensions of Citizenship*

- **DePaul Art Museum.** This museum is a participant of 2018 Art Design Chicago, a city-wide celebration of Chicago's art and design legacy. The Winter 2018 exhibitions featured *Barbara Jones-Hogu: Resist, Relate, Unite* and *Jose Guerrero: Presente*. The museum will feature *Yasuhiro Ishimoto: Someday, Chicago* in the upcoming Fall 2018 exhibition.

MUSIC, THEATER, AND FILM

America's Urban Campus also contributes to Chicago's music, theater, and film scene. AUC schools host performances at Chicago theaters, including operas, musicals, ballets, and plays. Other schools sponsor outdoor concerts that are free and open to the public. Many of these performances feature local artists. AUC's contributions in music, theater, and film include:

17. DCASE, "Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events 2017-2018 Impact Report," www.cityofchicago.org, accessed on April 9, 2018.

18. SAIC and University of Chicago, *Dimensions of Citizenship*, www.dimensionsofcitizenship.org, accessed on June 20, 2018.

- **The North Park Gospel Choir.** The North Park University Gospel Choir performs contemporary sacred music from the spiritual and gospel genres. The choir performs in concerts in the city, which are open to the public.
- **North Park's Creative Guild Program.** Creative Guild is a class at North Park University that exposes students to guest speakers, field trips, studio visits, and community service on and off campus aiming to foster creative collaboration, team building, and leadership efforts within the art world. At the same time, the program allows student artists to discover creative opportunities in Chicago.
- **North Park's Theatre Program.** The program specializes in training students for urban theatre productions. Students work directly with theatre professionals to acquire acting, production, and theater management skills.

- **Hyde Park Jazz Festival.** The University of Chicago is the lead and founding sponsor of the Hyde Park Jazz Festival, an annual festival that celebrates jazz's legacy and future in Hyde Park and Chicago's South Side. Now in its 12th year, the Jazz Fest spans 18 hours over 2 days to crowds exceeding 10,000. Performances are held throughout the Hyde Park neighborhood, home to the University of Chicago main campus.



Photograph: Peter Gannushkin

Musicians perform at the Hyde Park Jazz Festival

Photo credit: Hyde Park Jazz Festival

- **Annual Jazzpalooza.** Music students and faculty from Chicago State University perform in this annual family-friendly event in the parking lot of Chicago's Trinity United Church of Christ.
- **The Chicago State University Community Jazz Band.** The Community Jazz Band was founded in 1992 by Professor Roxanne Stevenson in response to the need for music-reading sessions for local musicians. The Community Concert and Jazz Bands began with just five musicians, playing their major instruments for one ensemble and their secondary instruments for the other. Since then, the two ensembles have housed over 400 musicians—of all ages—and performed hundreds of selections from standard and contemporary repertoire.
- **The Gene Siskel Film Center.** The Center, a public program of SAIC, offers annual film festivals that celebrate diverse voices and cultures, premieres by contemporary independent filmmakers, restorations and revivals of significant films from cinema history, and discussions with filmmakers and media artists. The Center hosts over 1,600 screenings and 200 filmmaker appearances every year. It sets the historical and cultural context for the films it screens through courses, lectures, panel discussions, and publications.
- **Outdoor Summer Concert.** Saint Xavier University hosts an annual outdoor summer concert on the front lawn of its Chicago campus. Past performances have included the Bradley Young Orchestra, the Roy Vombrock Orchestra, and the Voyager Orchestra, among others. The concert concludes with a fireworks finale at dusk. The event is free and open to the public.

- **The Dance Center at Columbia College Chicago.** The Center brings international, national, and local artists to Chicago audiences. The 2018-19 season will include performances by renowned companies including Red Clay Dance, Ananya Dance Theatre, and Urban Bush Women. Columbia students and community members interact with the dancers through workshops and other events.
- **Opera.** Both the DePaul School of Music and Northwestern Bienen School of Music are nationally recognized for their top opera and vocal performances programs. Graduates of these programs have gone on to top opera companies like The Metropolitan Opera, Chicago Opera Theater, Lyric Opera of Chicago, Juilliard Opera Center, Music of the Baroque, and more. Student performances for the 2017-18 season include *Handel's Theodora* at Northwestern and *The Judgment of Paris* at DePaul. Both events featured opera students and were open to the public.
- **UIC High School Jazz Festival.** Held annually, the UIC High School Jazz Festival is a day of competition and workshops for high school bands, culminating in an evening concert by a prominent jazz performer.

IX. Social Services and Economic Development in America's Urban Campus

In addition to the world-renowned art, music, and theater programs mentioned in the previous chapter, the colleges and universities of America's Urban Campus provide programming to foster a sense of community and to help those in need throughout the city. Students and teachers volunteer for tens of thousands of hours at clinics and non-profits, while colleges and universities throughout the city invest in their local neighborhoods through community-based organizations, parks, residential and commercial development, infrastructure, public safety, and more.

HEALTH CARE

Chicago is home to several premier health care facilities and academic medical centers, many of which are affiliated with AUC institutions. The city also boasts a significant number of health-care related jobs and provides a rich environment for healthcare innovation, with a confluence of research institutions, top health care companies, and technology spaces, like MATTER, that support and nurture healthcare start-ups.

AUC institutions received more than \$660 million in biomedical and life sciences research funding from the National Institutes of Health to AUC institutions in 2017.¹⁹ AUC institutions not only lead the state in healthcare research funding, they also cover all corners of the city, providing critical health care services to Chicago citizens.

Examples of health care initiatives at AUC institutions include:

- **The LGBTQ Mental Health and Inclusion Center.** Adler University produced and maintains this website that acts as an online directory for over 350 support services. Resources accessible on the site include basic needs, mental health, legal support, substance abuse, social groups, health centers, and networks. Additionally, there is a list of resources for times of crisis like counseling centers or violence hotlines.
- **Adler Community Health Services (ACHS).** ACHS is the clinical training arm of Adler University for a number of its graduate-level behavioral health programs including Doctor of Psychology in Clinical Psychology, Couple and Family Therapy, and Master of Arts in Counseling. ACHS embeds its training programs within underserved communities across Chicago who demonstrate high need for behavioral health services.

19. National Institutes of Health Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools, "NIH Awards By Location and Organization," report.nih.gov/award/index.cfm, accessed August 2018.

- **Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine.** Northwestern University's medical faculty, residents, and students serve the Chicago community through outreach and engagement activities, including free medical services through Chicago clinics, and collaborative research projects and studies. The Institute for Public Health and Medicine is an innovative force at the interface of medicine and public health.



Feinberg School of Medicine

Photo credit: *Northwestern University*

- The Center for Community Health engages directly with Chicago communities and provides seed money to community groups interested in improving health outcomes.
- **Urban Health Initiative (UHI).** The University of Chicago's Urban Health Initiative is an effort to improve health and access to quality care for residents of Chicago's South Side. Through the South Side Healthcare Collaborative, the University has established a network of local primary care providers, community health centers, and local hospitals to treat patients before they get to the emergency room. Also, the University is working with community groups and residents to better understand the impacts of the environment on long-term health and wellness.
 - **Rush Community Service Initiatives Program (RCSIP).** Started in 1991, RCSIP is an interprofessional program with student volunteers from all four of Rush University's colleges who are supported by faculty and staff. RCSIP provides services to more than 10,000 community members annually through programs that focus on providing health care to people in underserved communities, educating the community about healthy living and disease prevention and management, and training and educating young people about the wide range of career opportunities in health sciences.
 - **Rush College of Nursing Office of Faculty Practice.** The practice encompasses multiple professional nursing roles that include consultation, educational services, administrative services, program development, research nurses, and the provision of direct nursing care services to individuals, groups, and communities. Nursing services are provided at an affordable price to community partners. The Office enables faculty to maintain a presence in the healthcare community while also contributing to the overall mission and vision of the College, a practitioner-teacher model. Over 5,000 annual Rush University student hours are supported across its faculty practice sites. These sites provide Rush interdisciplinary students with the opportunity to work in diverse, real-world community clinical rotations.
 - **Center for Community Health Equity.** The goal of the Center is to improve community health outcomes and contribute to the elimination of health inequities in Chicago. The Center was co-founded by DePaul University and Rush University in 2015 as a resource to support collaborative health equity scholarship and collective action in the region. The Center connects sociologists, geog-

raphers, and other social scientists with health care professionals to foster research that could help achieve social justice in local communities.

- **Chicago Cancer Health Equity Collaborative (CHEC).** This center is a National Cancer Institute partnering Northwestern University, Northeastern University, and the University of Illinois at Chicago. The mission of Chicago CHEC is to advance cancer health equity through meaningful scientific discovery, education, training and community engagement. This center combats the health disparities in communities as their findings have indicated low-income and predominantly minority communities face cancer deaths at twice the national average. Their Research Fellows programs works directly with AUC students to encourage their involvement with cancer research.
- **Trauma Center.** In May 2018, the University of Chicago officially began treating patients at the newest adult emergency department in the city. The \$39 million facility is a Level 1 trauma center located in the South Side of Chicago. The last time the South Side had an adult trauma center was in 1991. The center's focus is on violence recovery and wraparound services designed to help trauma patients successfully transition back into the community. This includes outpatient services like psychiatric, behavioral health, and recovery care.²⁰



University of Chicago Trauma Center

Photo credit: UC Hospitals

- **Chicago Biomedical Consortium (CBC).** Comprised of researchers from the University of Chicago, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Northwestern University, projects launched by the CBC have attracted \$616 million of funding since 2006, primarily from the National Institute of Health (NIH).²¹
- **Loyola Community and Family Services (Loyola CFS).** Loyola University Chicago established this community mental health agency in collaboration with Loyola's Schools of Education and Social Work. The agency serves the mental health needs of children and families residing and connected to the Rogers Park and Edgewater communities. Loyola CFS provides individual, family and group counseling, psychological assessments of children and adolescents, outreach and case management services, psychoeducational services to families and communities, and school based services at local elementary and high schools.
- **The University of Illinois Hospital & Health Sciences System (UI Health).** Part of the University of Illinois at Chicago, UI Health provides comprehensive health care, education, and research. UI Health comprises a clinical enterprise

20. UC Hospitals, "Ceremony for New Adult ED Marks Milestone for UChicago Medicine," December 5, 2017, www.trauma.uchospitals.edu, accessed on April 15, 2018.

21. Chicago Biomedical Consortium, "Accomplishments," March 20, 2018, <https://www.chicagobiomedicalconsortium.org/about/accomplishments/>, accessed on August 22, 2018.

that features a 465-bed tertiary care hospital, 21 outpatient clinics, and six Mile Square Health Center locations, which are Federally Qualified Health Centers. UI Health also includes the seven UIC health science colleges: the College of Applied Health Sciences; the College of Dentistry; the School of Public Health; the Jane Addams College of Social Work; and the Colleges of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Nursing, including regional campuses in Peoria, Quad Cities, Rockford, Springfield, and Urbana.

- **Mile Square Health Center.** In the mid-1960s, the medical needs of Chicago's public housing residents often went unaddressed. Mile Square Health Center was established to provide services to those who lived in the Henry Horner Houses, and subsequently, residents of ABLA and Rockwell Gardens. Today Mile Square's main location stands at the former location of the Henry Horner Houses. In 1990, Mile Square became part of UI Health and today it offers medical education programs for physicians, nurses, certified nurse midwives, and pharmacy students.
- **Urban Health Program (UHP).** In 1978, the Illinois State Legislature called for the formation of the Urban Health Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago in response to community protests and outcries that significant health care disparities plagued the state's poor, urban, mostly minority communities. The purpose of the UHP was to attract and support more students from traditionally underserved populations into the degree programs at UIC that lead to health care careers. When UHP students graduate, they often work within underserved communities, particularly in the city of Chicago. UHP estimates that nearly 70% of all Black and Latino doctors practicing in Chicago are graduates of UIC and the UHP or its predecessor programs.

LEGAL SERVICES

Among the 22 member institutions of America's Urban Campus, there are seven law schools:

- DePaul University College of Law
- Chicago-Kent College of Law (Illinois Institute of Technology)
- John Marshall Law School
- Loyola University School of Law
- Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law
- University of Chicago Law School
- Western State College of Law at Argosy University.

Each of these schools offer clinical projects and programs that provide JD candidates opportunities to develop legal experience and serve the surrounding community. Some clinical programs offer pro bono services, and others may charge fees on a sliding scale. The following list outlines just some of the topics that are covered by clinics of multiple America's Urban Campus law schools.

- **Business and Entrepreneurial Law.** This work involves the transactional practice of law and small-business counseling. The clinics provide services such as contract review and negotiation, employment issues, non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements, and more.

- **Child and Family Law.** The clinics handle matters of legal separation, divorce, child support, child custody, visitation, and similar matters. Some represent children in cases relating to abuse or neglect, delinquency, special education, and mental health. Others offer students the opportunity to work on policy and legislative research and advocacy projects that have an impact on systems affecting children and families, including juvenile justice, health, and immigration.
- **Community Law.** Students represent Chicago-area residents who cannot afford legal services in civil legal cases under the supervision of clinical faculty, acquiring first-hand knowledge about the essential skills involved in the practice of law: client interviewing and counseling, case planning and negotiation, fact investigation, and oral and written advocacy. Founded in the 1980s, the Loyola Community Law Center is Loyola's first law clinic.
- **Criminal and Juvenile Justice.** Students in these clinics provide legal representation in criminal cases. Half of the law schools in America's Urban Campus offer a clinic specifically for clients who have been wrongfully convicted.
- **Tax Law.** These clinics handle disputes with the Internal Revenue Service and often represent low- and middle-income taxpayers and small business taxpayers, handling issues surrounding audits, asset seizures, and other debt enforcement actions.
- **Health Law.** Examples of health-related cases include disability denials, discrimination issues, and vaccine-related injuries.
- **Environmental Law.** Half of the America's Urban Campus law schools provide representation for environmental issues such as permitting, illegal pollution, site remediation, and regulation enforcement.
- **Immigration Law.** These clinics assist with immigration law for families, children, and adults. Students provide a wide range of services, representing clients seeking immigration benefits (e.g., asylum, work authorization, and lawful status). One clinic specifically focuses on representing unaccompanied immigrant children, a particularly vulnerable population.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

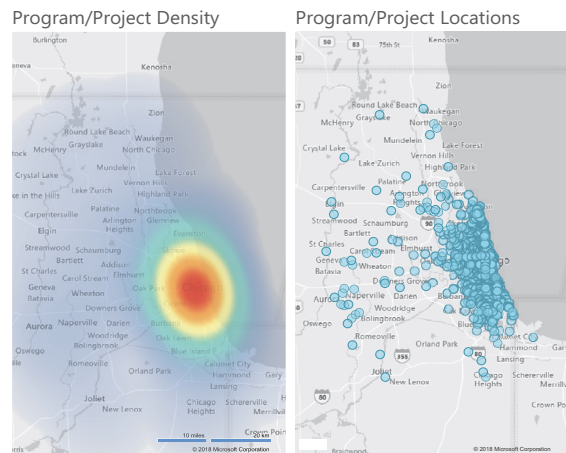
In response to the rise in gun violence in 2016-2017 and concerns from AUC institutions in the growing inequities in Chicago's neighborhoods, AUC initiated a concerted effort to raise awareness of the role institutions play in preventing violence. These institutional partnerships across the city, with co-funding from the Chicago Community Trust, addressed issues surrounding poverty, racism, and violence.



Invitees engage in discussion during the "Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violence in Chicago" Workshop

Photo credit: *America's Urban Campus*

- **“Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violence in Chicago.”** In May 2017, AUC held a working session at Roosevelt University where invitees from all AUC institutions met to discuss the best ways to address the complex issues of poverty, racism, and violence. The result of this session was a report released outlining the ideas, best practices, challenges, and recommendations of the participants. Some examples of practices included in the report are: working to actively engage AUC students with issues at hand; develop a “Partnerships Conference” to align institutions with the city; focus more research resources on root causes of racism, poverty, and violence; work towards providing policy recommendations to lawmakers; and much more.²²
- **Snapshot Report.** To implement the recommendations of the “Forging Partnerships” workshop, AUC published “A Snapshot of Programs in Higher Education Addressing Racism, Poverty, and Violence” in 2018.²³ This document acts as a searchable database of the many violence prevention programs implemented by 16 of the 22 AUC member institutions. The programs and initiatives are grouped into sub-categories: place-based, education, research, innovation, and civic engagement. This document not only provides a description of programs, but also links to websites and contact information.
- **Heat Map.** To accompany the “Snapshot” document, AUC created an interactive heat map (shown at the right) to give geographical context to the various programs and initiatives undertaken by member institutions. The heat map shows the location of programs by each AUC institution and provides addresses for all locations, illustrating where opportunities for partnerships could arise or where there are gaps in program coverage.



Heat Map of AUC Programming
Photo credit: America's Urban Campus

- **Campus Meets Community: Sustaining Reciprocal Partnerships.** This one-day workshop was another initiative implemented as a result of the “Forging Partnerships” workshop. AUC co-sponsored this event with the Illinois Campus Compact to explore the elements and issues of university and community partnerships and made plans for a 2019 follow-up conference.²⁴

22. America's Urban Campus, “Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violence in Chicago,” May 23, 2017, www.americasurbancampus.org, accessed on April 18, 2018.

23. America's Urban Campus, “A Snapshot of Programs in Higher Education Addressing Racism, Poverty, and Violence,” January 2017, www.americasurbancampus.org, accessed on April 18, 2018.

- **Chicago Gun Violence Research Collaborative (CGVRC).** Currently hosted by DePaul University and started by Sinai Urban Health Institute in 2016, this collaborative brings together nearly 20 major universities, hospitals, and public policy organizations to address the crisis of gun violence in Chicago. Through engagement and collaboration with community members and other stakeholders, CGVRC aims to catalogue and share existing research on gun violence, host forums to bring people together to address gun violence, and conduct new research on community-identified issues.
- **Take Back the Halls: Ending Violence in Relationships and Schools (TBTH).** This dating violence prevention and community activism program gives teenagers the opportunity to examine issues such as domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual abuse, as well as social structures that support violence in the culture. TBTH aims to empower young people to become community leaders and active participants in the movement to end violence. Heather Flett, AM, LCSW, and Dr. Beth Catlett, Director of the Beck Research Initiative for Women, Gender, and Community at DePaul University, partnered to create TBTH.
- **Sexual Misconduct Task Force.** National Louis University has partnered with community agencies to provide local resources and support students who have experienced gender-based violence, including sexual assault and domestic violence.
- **“Take Back, Give Back” Conference.** In February 2017, East-West University Student Ambassadors held a conference with a focus for students to become more aware of issues of violence and how they can become more active in their communities. Speakers at the conference included congressmen, families directly affected by violence, social workers, and students. Following the conference, students identified initiatives that could be started and how to best disseminate information to fellow students.
- **Cure Violence.** Part of the University of Chicago School of Public Health, Cure Violence is a teaching, training, research and assessment non-governmental organization focused on a health approach to violence prevention. This approach diverges from the prevailing paradigm that understands violence as moral corruption or human failing and applies punitive strategies to address the problem. When Cure Violence launched in West Garfield Park, one of the most violent communities in Chicago, shootings fell by 67% in its first year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

America's Urban Campus members also contribute to the economic development of the Chicago area. Colleges and universities are anchor institutions that invest in student housing, offices, public parks, entertainment venues, and infrastructure in neighborhoods throughout Chicago. Some of the most notable developments have occurred in the South Loop, Bronzeville, Hyde Park, Lincoln Park, and Rogers Park. Specific contributions range from leadership and

24. Illinois Campus Compact, “Campus Meets Community Workshop,” www.illinoiscampuscompact.org, accessed on June 19, 2018.

partnering on development projects to research and evaluation of policies and programs.

- **53rd Street Redevelopment.** The University of Chicago has partnered with the City of Chicago to revitalize the commercial corridor on 53rd Street in Hyde Park. One of the most notable projects is the development of Harper Court, which opened in November 2013. The 1.1 million square-foot mixed-use development is now a commercial hub that includes a 131-room Hyatt Place hotel, a 12-story office tower to house over 550 University of Chicago employees, the renovated Harper Theater, and several restaurants and retailers.
- **Center for Urban Economic Development (CUED).** Established in 1978, the CUED is a unit of the College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois at Chicago and is affiliated with the school's Great Cities Institute. CUED conducts research, policy analysis, and evaluation on urban and regional economic and workforce development issues, programs, and strategies. Its work is based on the view that urban and regional economies can develop in ways that create broadly-shared prosperity—that they can become simultaneously more productive, more innovative, and more equitable. CUED collaborates with other researchers and with stakeholders at government agencies, foundations, economic and workforce development organizations, businesses, labor organizations, and civic organizations. CUED helps public and private sector leaders understand the economic impacts of existing and proposed policies and strategies and assists in formulating new policies and strategies.
- **Fredrick Blum Neighborhood Assistance Center.** The Neighborhood Assistance Center is part of the Department of Geography, Sociology, History, African American Studies, and Anthropology at Chicago State University. The center assists in developing neighborhood planning projects, performing land use and housing quality surveys, and conducting feasibility studies, among other services.
- **Rush's Anchor Mission Strategy.** Rush University not only provides medical education and health care services to the surrounding community, but also aims to address the root causes of poor health.²⁵ The anchor mission strategy is intended to address the social, economic, and environmental factors based on four commitments to the West-side: hire and develop local talent, buy and source locally, invest locally, and volunteer. Their commitment has made an impact in the area, as Rush is the largest employer on the West-side and spends millions of dollars on goods and services each year. Rush's commitment to their community is actively making the overall lives of residents better.
- **Amazon HQ2 Bid.** Recently, AUC retained AEG to put together a series of detailed talent statistics to provide the City of Chicago with more information for their Amazon bid. Data included information on regional graduation and degree statistics. With this information and input from other sources, Chicago advanced to the list of the Top 20 cities to be chosen for further evaluation.

25. Rush, "Rush's Anchor Mission Strategy," www.rush.edu, accessed on June 19, 2018.

PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS

Several AUC schools offer programs to help members of the armed services transition into civilian life. These programs offer a variety of services, including preparation for college, treatment for trauma, and assistance in filing for Veteran Benefits Administration claims.

- **Veterans Upward Bound.** Veterans Upward Bound at Roosevelt University is the only veterans Federal TRIO Program funded by the U.S. Department of Education in Illinois. This pre-college program is designed to assist eligible veterans to prepare for entry into college by refreshing their academic skills. This program has helped dozens of Chicago-area veterans.
- **Veterans Integration to Academic Leadership.** DePaul University has partnered with Jesse Brown VA Medical Center to bring VA expertise and services to student veterans on campus. This is part of a national VA initiative known as Veterans Integration to Academic Leadership (V.I.T.A.L.), which aims to support veterans on campus through creating easier access to VA services and benefits.
- **The Veterans Legal Support Center and Clinic.** The John Marshall School of Law provides legal support services to Chicago veterans. They assist veterans with filing Veteran Benefits Administration claims, represent veterans on a range of legal issues, and help other schools develop veteran legal support centers.
- **The Veteran Affairs Office at Chicago State University.** The office assists veterans and eligible dependents with the processing of benefit information to secure the use of education benefits.
- **CreatiVets.** This program is partnered with the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and designed to teach art to combat veterans. The creators have shown that creative outlets help returning veterans cope and heal from the trauma of serving. Veterans have the option to learn ceramics, painting, photography, and song writing.



Creativets Logo

Photo credit: *Creativets*

PART III
STUDENTS AND ALUMNI OF
AMERICA'S URBAN CAMPUS

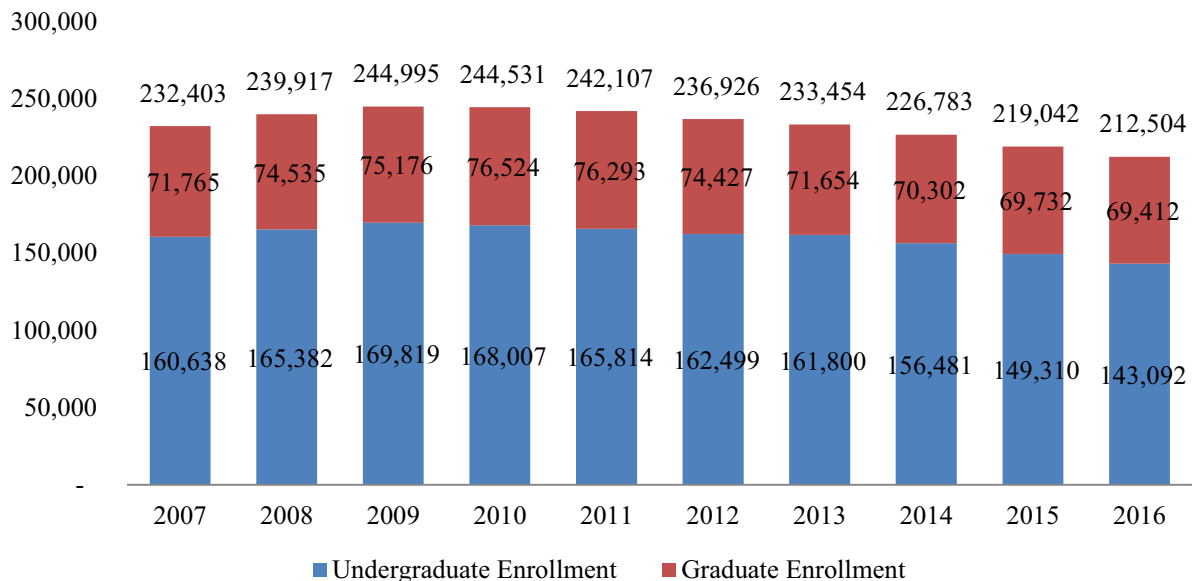
X. America's Urban Campus Students and Degrees

In this section, we present information on student enrollment and completions at America's Urban Campus colleges and universities. We show the trends of enrollment and completions by level of study between 2007 and 2016, and break out degrees and certificates awarded in 2016 by major field of study.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

In fall 2016, there were 212,504 students enrolled at America's Urban Campus institutions. Of those students, 67% were undergraduate students. Figure 5 below shows enrollment trends at AUC institutions from 2007 through 2016.

FIGURE 5. Enrollment at America's Urban Campus Institutions, Fall 2007 through Fall 2016



Source: AEG analysis using base data from IPEDS

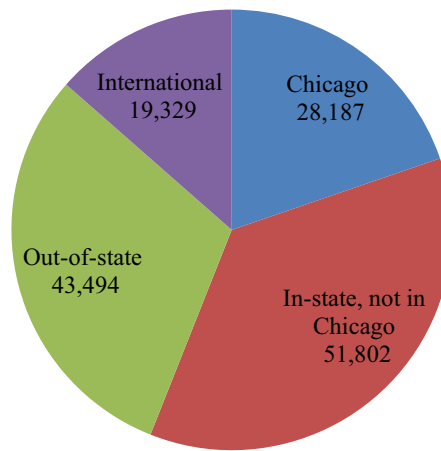
There are three major drivers for declining enrollment at AUC institution. First, the overall economy has improved over the last several years. Higher education enrollment tends to rise (and fall) counter to economic conditions. In a poor economy, many adults turn to the classroom to acquire new skills. As the economy bounces back, these students then enter the workforce.

Second, there has been a demographic shift in traditional-age college students throughout the Midwest. The number of high school graduates in the Midwest has been declining since 2010, reducing the potential pool of students for most colleges and universities in Chicago.²⁶

Third, the state budget crisis in Illinois left public institutions to operate without state appropriations for two years. The resulting uncertainty surrounding state funding led many prospective students to enroll in institutions out-of-state.

As shown in Map 4 on page 54 and Map 5 on page 55, the students at America's Urban Campus colleges and universities represent every state in the U.S. and nearly 180 countries across the world. As shown in Figure 6, 20% of students enrolled in fall 2016 were from Chicago, 36% were from elsewhere in Illinois, 30% were from other states in the U.S., and 14% were international.²⁷

FIGURE 6. Student Origins at America's Urban Campus Institutions, Fall 2016



Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities
Note: This figure only includes students from schools that reported student origin data.

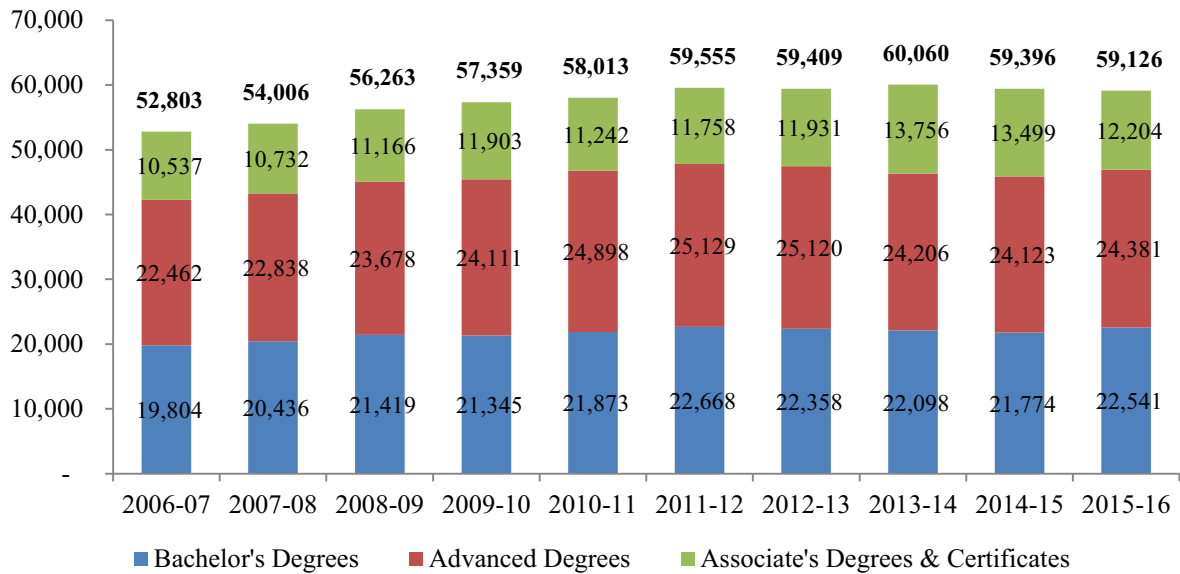
DEGREES

In 2016, America's Urban Campus institutions awarded over 59,000 degrees and certificates, a 12% increase since 2007. The largest share of this growth was from the increase in bachelor's degrees. Figure 7 on page 52 shows trends in completions by level of degree.

26. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, "Nation & Region Profile," Knocking on College Door, knocking.wiche.edu, accessed July 2018.

27. We have prior residence data for students that attend Adler University, Columbia College Chicago, DePaul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University, National Louis University, North Park University, Northwestern University, Robert Morris University, Roosevelt University, the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology at Chicago, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

FIGURE 7. Completions by Level of Degree at America's Urban Campus Institutions, 2006-07 to 2015-16



Source: AEG analysis using base data from IPEDS

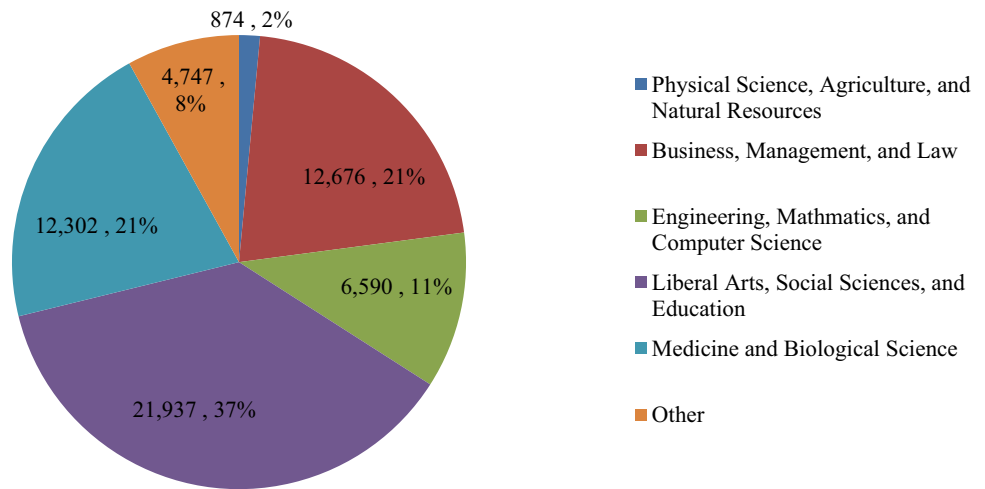
America's Urban Campus colleges and universities offer degrees and certificates in nearly every subject. We categorize degrees and certificates in the following categories:

- Physical Science, Agriculture, and Natural Resources;
- Business, Management, and Law;
- Engineering, Mathematics, and Computer Science;
- Liberal Arts, Social Sciences, and Education;
- Medicine and Biological Science; and,
- Other.²⁸

As shown in Figure 8 on page 53, in the 2015-16 academic year, liberal arts was the largest concentration, followed by business, management and law; and medicine and biological sciences.

28. See "Academic Program Definitions" on page A-2 for a list of the degrees included in each field of study.

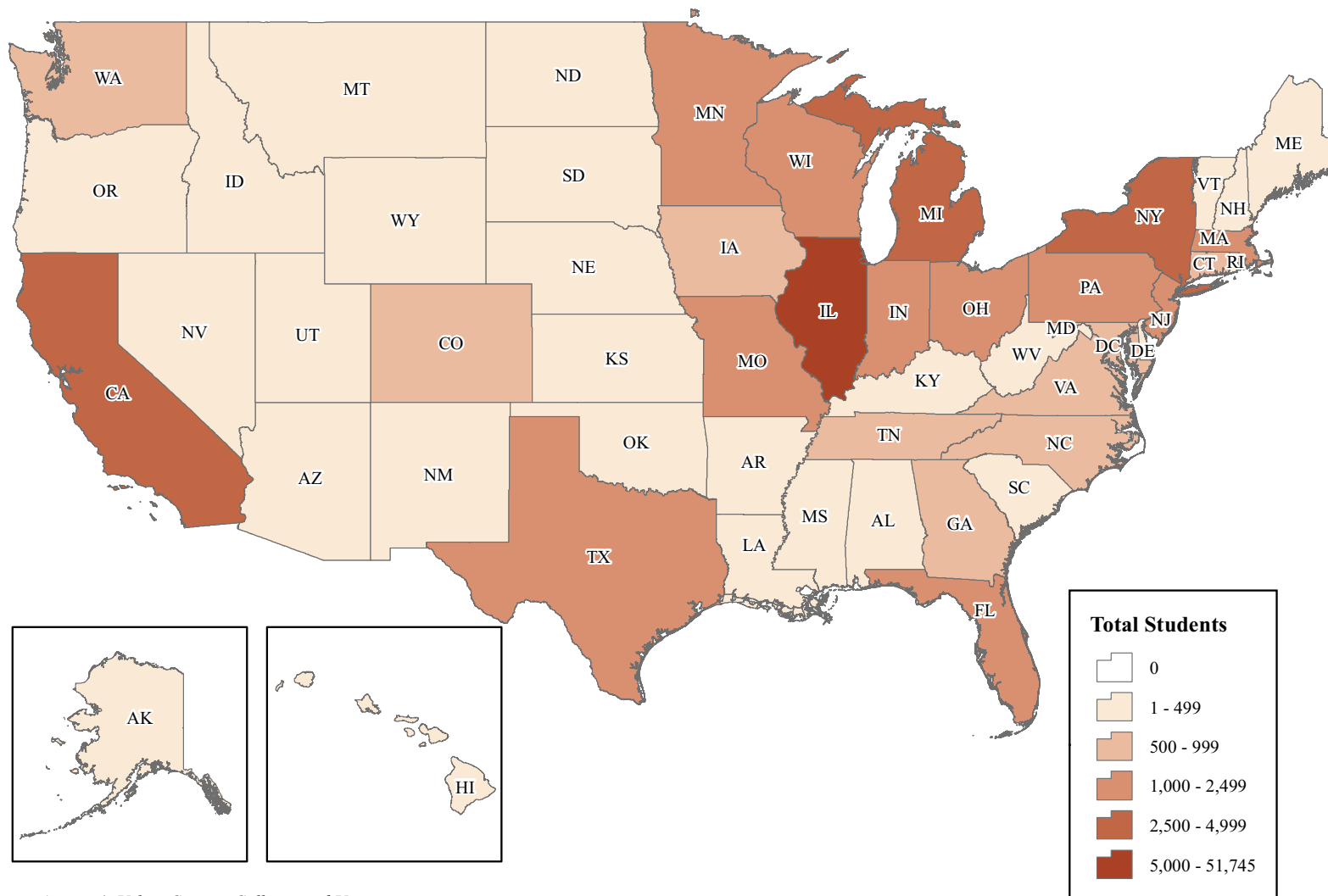
FIGURE 8. Degrees and Certificates by Field of Study at America's Urban Campus Institutions, 2015-16



Source: AEG analysis using base data from IPEDS

The proportion of degrees awarded by field of study differs between bachelor's and advanced degrees. Liberal arts makes up the largest portion of bachelor's degrees, while business, management, law degrees make up the largest portion of advanced degrees.

MAP 4. Students by U.S. State, Fall 2016



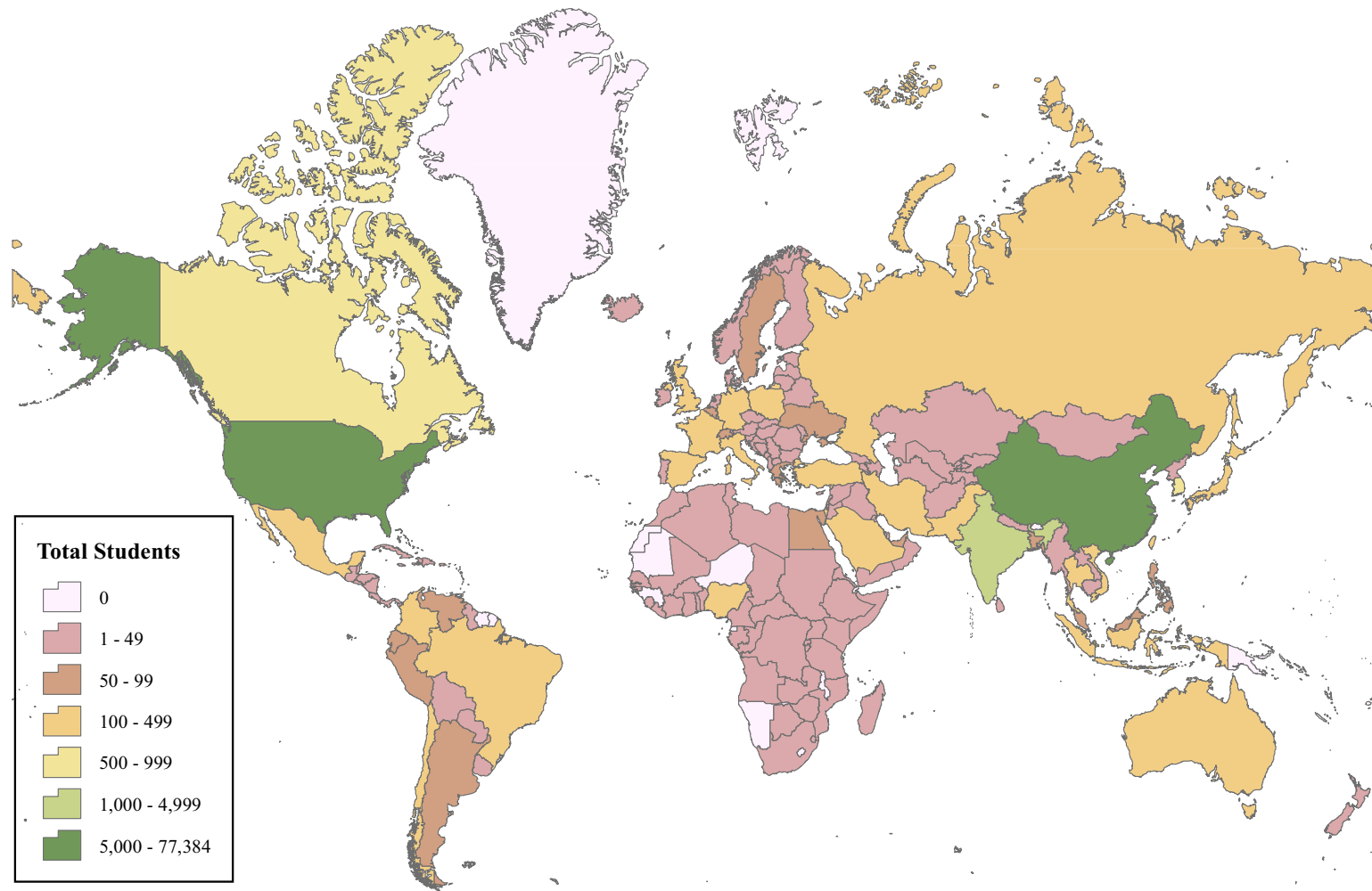
Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities

Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

Note: 6,820 students did not report a state of origin.

The following schools are not included in the Students by State totals: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, East-West University, Northeastern Illinois University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School

MAP 5. Students by Country, Fall 2016



Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities

Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

Note: 679 students did not report a country of origin.

The following schools are not included in the Students by Country totals: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, East-West University, National Louis University, Northeastern Illinois University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School

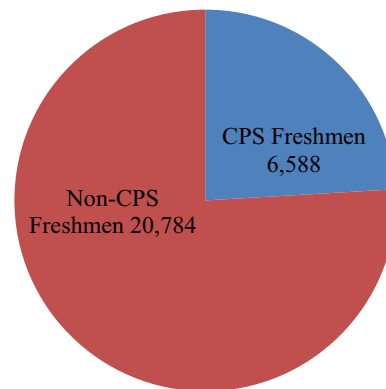
VI. Chicago's Talent Pipeline

While America's Urban Campus colleges and universities bring together people from across the globe, many of their students come from Chicago. Specifically, a significant number attended a Chicago Public School before going to college. Also, AUC institutions frequently welcome transfer students from City Colleges. Together, these streams of individuals form the Chicago talent pipeline for America's Urban Campus colleges and universities.

ENTERING STUDENTS FROM CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AUC institutions' undergraduate classes draw heavily from Chicago Public Schools. About a quarter of freshmen (24%) who started school in the 2017 fall semester came from CPS, according to data provided by nine AUC institutions.²⁹

FIGURE 9. Breakdown of AUC Undergraduates Entering in Fall 2017 by Connection to CPS



*Source: AEG analysis using data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities
Note: This figure only includes nine AUC colleges and universities.*

For the schools that shared data on this metric, the average six-year graduation rate for freshmen from CPS that enrolled in the 2011 fall semester was 55%.³⁰ As a comparison, the average six-year graduation rate for all freshmen that enrolled in the 2011 fall semester was 64%.

29. These institutions were Columbia College Chicago, DePaul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Robert Morris University, Roosevelt University, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

30. The schools submitting data on this question included all of those in footnote 29 plus North Park University.

TRANSFERS FROM CITY COLLEGES

In the 2017 fall semester, the seven AUC institutions that provided relevant data reported enrolling a combined 2,700 students who transferred from City Colleges.³¹ These transfers represented about half of the total transfer students in FY 2016 for those institutions.³² These students tend to perform similarly to transfer students from other institutions. The average six-year graduation rate for 2011 transfer students from City Colleges was 65%. This is comparable to the average six-year graduation rate for the cohort of all 2011 transfer students, which was 66%.

For more information on our methodology, see “Chicago’s Talent Pipeline” on page A-11.20

31. These seven schools included Columbia College Chicago, DePaul University, Loyola University Chicago, National Louis University, North Park University, Roosevelt University, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

32. According to IPEDS, these institutions enrolled 5,440 total transfer students in FY 2016, which is the most recent year available.

VII. America's Urban Campus Alumni

One of the most important impacts of higher education on a region is the attraction and retention of a talented and well-trained workforce. Attending and graduating from an America's Urban Campus institution increases the earning potential for alumni, and many of these alumni continue to live and work in Chicago, contributing to the city's economy.

In "America's Urban Campus Students and Degrees" on page 50, we discussed the student body of America's Urban Campus institutions. In this section, we discuss the size and scope of the alumni base for America's Urban Campus institutions in Chicago.

ALUMNI IN CHICAGO

As of summer 2017, the America's Urban Campus institutions had more than 1.2 million alumni with a known address worldwide. These alumni live in every state in the U.S. and in 241 countries. Of the 1.1 million alumni living in the United States, nearly 180,000 reside in Chicago, representing nearly 10% of Chicago's population aged 25 and older.³³

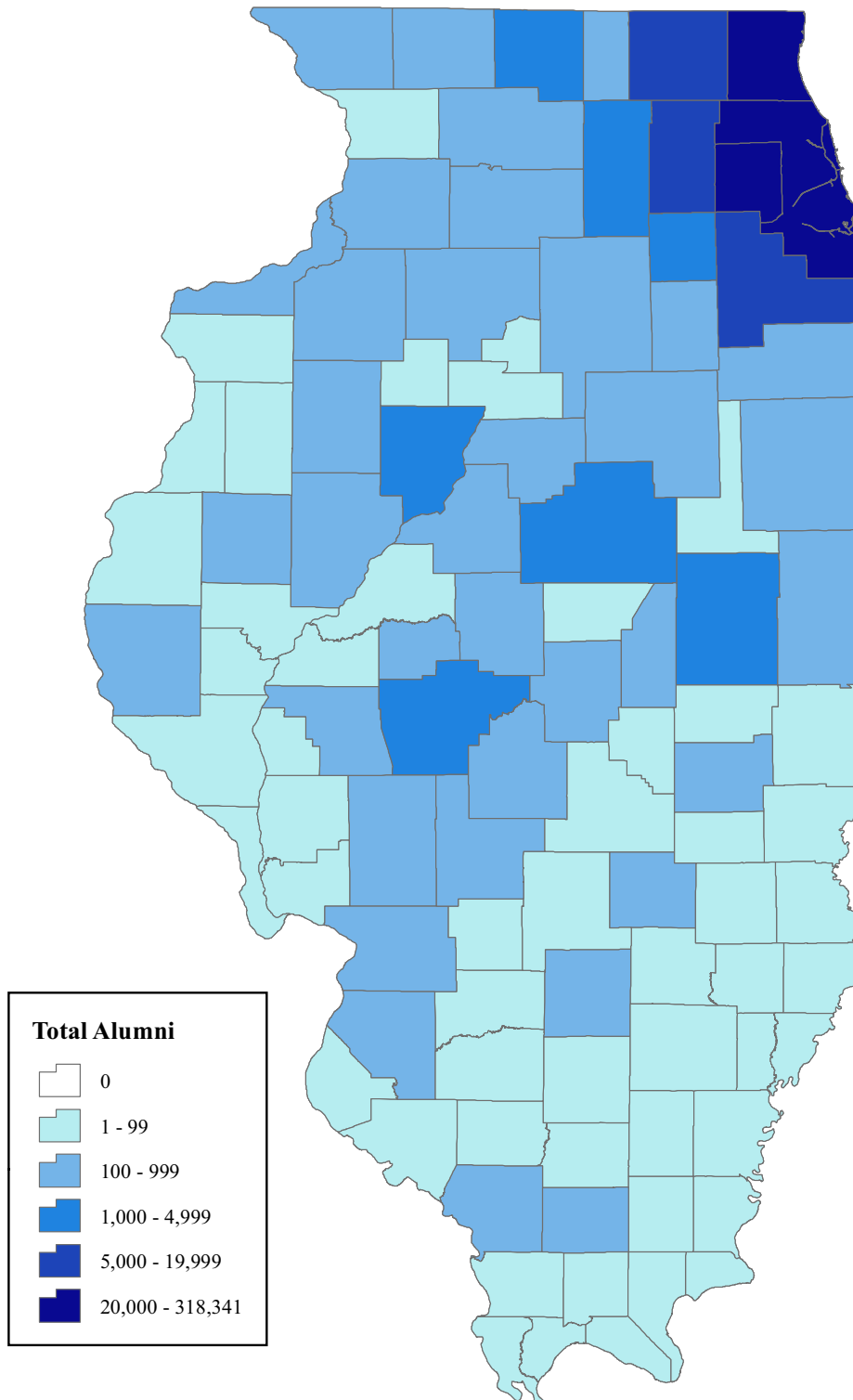
According to our 2014 report, half of the America's Urban Campus alumni living in Chicago graduated with a bachelor degree as their highest degree from an America's Urban Campus institution.³⁴ An additional 49% of alumni graduated from an America's Urban Campus institution with an advanced degree as their highest degree.

See "Map 6. Alumni by Illinois County" on page 59, "Map 7. Alumni by U.S. State" on page 60, and "Map 8. Alumni by Country" on page 61 for where America's Urban Campus alumni currently reside.

33. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2002-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Chicago had 1,834,675 residents aged 25 and older.

34. Jason Horwitz and David Westlake, "America's Urban Campus: The Economic, Social, and Cultural Contribution of Chicago's Colleges and Universities," Anderson Economic Group, November 2014.

Map 6. Alumni by Illinois County



Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities

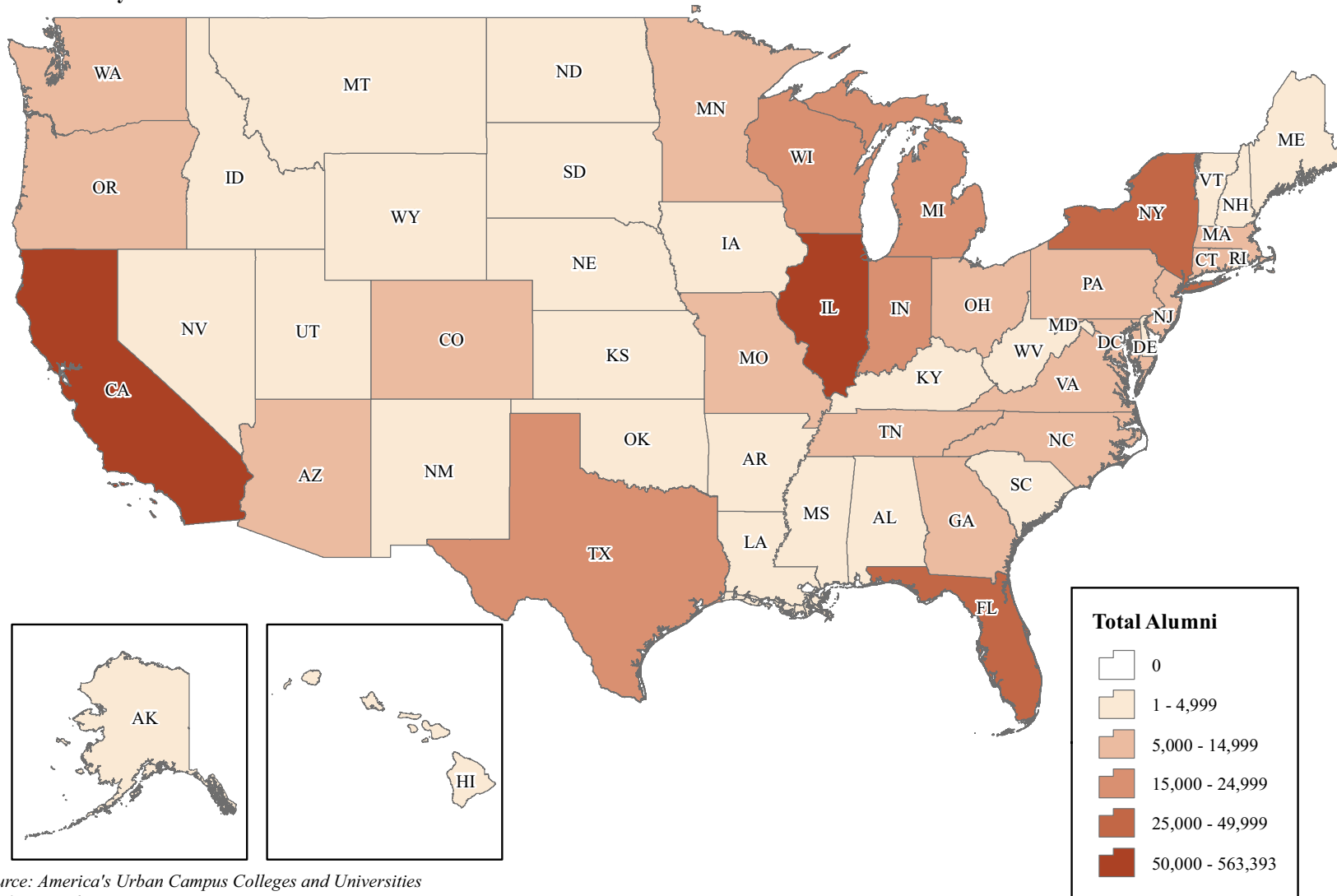
Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

Note: 104 alumni did not report a county of origin.

The following schools are not included in the Alumni by Illinois County totals: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, Columbia College Chicago, East-West University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University Chicago, National Louis University, North Park University, Northeastern Illinois University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School.

America's Urban Campus Alumni

Map 7. Alumni by U.S. State



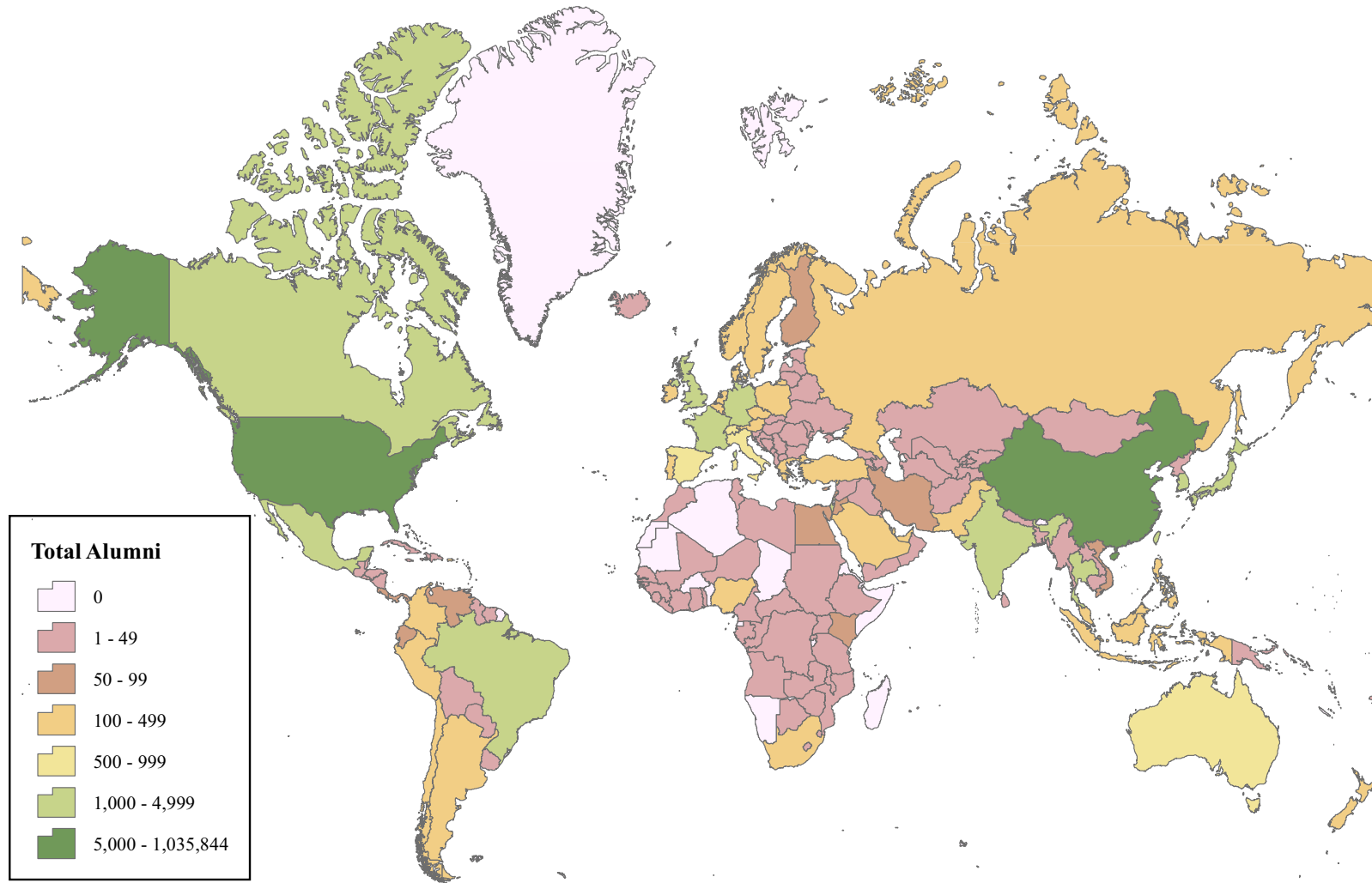
Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities

Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

Note: 35,523 alumni did not report a state of origin.

The following schools are not included in the Alumni by State totals: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, Columbia College Chicago, East-West University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University Chicago, National Louis University, North Park University, Northeastern Illinois University, Robert Morris University Illinois, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School.

Map 8. Alumni by Country



Source: America's Urban Campus Colleges and Universities

Analysis: Anderson Economic Group, LLC

Note: 91,944 alumni did not report a country of origin.

The following schools are not included in the Students by Country totals: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, East-West University, National Louis University, Northeastern Illinois University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School.

Appendix A. Methodology

This appendix describes the following:

- Data sources used to create the maps included in this report;
- Data and methods we used to complete the economic footprint analysis; and
- Methods used to benchmark all Chicago colleges and universities to those of other cities.

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

All of the maps in this report were created using Geographic Information Software (GIS), using data provided by the universities and colleges in America's Urban Campus. When data were incomplete or imperfect in terms of geographies, we used professional judgement and GIS to make estimations.

Map 1, "Campus Locations for America's Urban Campus Institutions," on page 10 was created using the addresses of America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, including both of their main and satellite campuses in and around Chicago.

Map 2, "America's Urban Campus 2017 Partnerships with Chicago Public Schools," on page 30 is based on address information from AUC institutions on the location of Chicago Public Schools that they currently have partnerships with.

Map 3, "America's Urban Campus 2017 Global Partnerships," on page 33 is based on information from AUC institutions on the list of foreign countries that they currently pursue partnerships with.

Map 4, "Students by U.S. State, Fall 2016," on page 54 and Map 5, "Students by Country, Fall 2016," on page 55 were created using data on residence of student enrolled provided by AUC institutions. These maps do not include students from schools that were unable to provide student origin data.³⁵

Map 6, "Alumni by Illinois County," on page 59, Map 7, "Alumni by U.S. State," on page 60, and Map 8, "Alumni by Country," on page 61 are based on data from AUC schools on their alumni with known location by Illinois zip code, U.S. state, and country. These maps do not include alumni from schools that were unable to provide alumni data by location.³⁶

35. The following schools are not included in the student by origin maps: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, East-West University, National Louis University, Northeastern Illinois University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM DEFINITIONS

The academic program areas used in “Degrees” on page 51 are based on the National Center for Education Statistics’ Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes that they use in their Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. The composition of each program area is as follows:

The *Physical Science, Agriculture, and Natural Resources* academic program area includes the following fields of study: agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences; natural resources and conservation; and physical sciences.

The *Business, Management, and Law* academic program area includes the following fields of study: legal professions and studies; and business, management, marketing, and related support services.

The *Engineering, Mathematics, and Computer Science* academic program area includes the following fields of study: architecture and related services; computer and information sciences and support services; engineering; and mathematics and statistics.

The *Liberal Arts, Social Science, and Education* academic program area includes the following fields of study: area, ethnic, cultural, and gender studies; communication, journalism, and related programs; education; foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics; family and consumer sciences/human sciences; English language and literature/letters; liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities; library science; multi/interdisciplinary studies; philosophy and religious studies; public administration and social service professions, social sciences, theology and religious vocations; visual and performing arts; and history.

The *Medicine and Biological Science* academic program area includes the following fields of study: biological and biomedical sciences; health professions and related clinical sciences; and psychology.

The *Other* academic program area includes the following fields of study: personal and culinary services; parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies; Homeland security, law enforcement, fire fighting, and related protective services; construction trades; mechanic and repair technologies/technicians; military technologies; precision production; transportation and materials moving; communications technologies/technicians and support services; engineering technologies and engineering-related fields; and science technologies/technicians.

36. The following schools are not included in the alumni data maps: Argosy University Chicago, Chicago State University, City Colleges of Chicago, Columbia College Chicago, East-West University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University Chicago, National Louis University, North Park University, Northeastern Illinois University, Rush University, Saint Xavier University, and John Marshall Law School.

ESTIMATING TOTAL EXPENDITURES

In “America’s Urban Campus Operations and Expenditures” on page 12, we presented total expenditures by America’s Urban Campus members on operations and construction, as well as spending by their students and visitors. These estimates included all expenditures related to these activities, and are different from the direct spending estimates shown in “Economic Footprint of America’s Urban Campus” on page 17, which accounted for only spending that went to businesses and households in Chicago.

The total spending estimates included all 22 America’s Urban Campus member schools. To calculate this total, we relied on data provided by AUC colleges and universities, who provided us with the data they submit to IPEDS for FY 2017. For schools that did not provide us with this information, we used their expenditures data for FY 2016 that are publicly available on IPEDS, and assumed that their expenditures remained the same in FY 2017.

ESTIMATING ECONOMIC FOOTPRINT

We define *economic footprint* as the aggregate spending, jobs, and earnings in Chicago that are associated with the activity of America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities in Chicago. Economic footprint includes both direct effects and indirect effects, as described below:

1. The *direct* effect of the universities’ economic activity includes spending, employment, and earnings that are directly attributable to the colleges’ and universities’ operations in the city, including hiring Chicago residents and paying Chicago companies for goods and services.
2. The *indirect* effect of the colleges’ and universities’ economic activity occurs as dollars re-circulate throughout the city’s economy. Suppliers for the colleges and universities are part of a supply chain and have vendors of their own who benefit indirectly from university spending. In addition, employees use their wages to buy groceries from the local grocery store, and contractors may use their revenues from the universities to buy new equipment or expand their office space. Even then, dollars continue to circulate as grocery store owners and equipment providers now have more money to purchase goods and services in Chicago.

RIMS II Multipliers

To estimate indirect spending, we multiplied direct spending by final demand output multipliers released by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II). We estimated the indirect jobs and earnings using RIMS II direct-effect multipliers. These multipliers are only available for Cook County, so we made adjustments to estimate what they should be for the City of Chicago based on share of sales, employment, and earnings that occurred in Chicago relatively to the entire Cook County.

Table A-1 below shows how the multipliers we used for different categories of AUC spending.

TABLE A-1. Industrial Classification of AUC, Student, and Visitor Spending

Spending Category	Industry Classification	Final-demand Multipliers for Chicago		
		Output	Earnings	Employment
<i>College and University Spending</i>				
Salaries and Wages	Households	0.46	0.12	3.19
Employee Benefits	Insurance carriers*	1.36	0.26	4.01
Instruction & Academic Support	Educational services*	1.40	0.50	13.78
Research	Scientific research and development services*	1.43	0.37	5.27
Public Service, Student Services, Institutional Support, Auxiliary Enterprises, & Other Expenses	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools*	1.39	0.43	10.67
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	Facilities support services*	1.35	0.29	7.12
Hospital Services	Hospitals*	1.40	0.42	7.78
Athletics	Spectator sports*	1.38	0.56	10.52
Construction	Construction	1.32	0.34	5.93
<i>Student Spending</i>				
Room and Board	Real Estate/Food**	1.28	0.27	8.23
Books and Supplies	Retail trade***	1.35	0.34	11.11
Apparel & Other Basic Needs	Retail trade***	1.35	0.34	11.11
Meal & Entertainment	Food services and drinking place	1.38	0.39	15.80
Student Transportation	Student transportation****	1.38	0.39	12.28
<i>Visitor Spending</i>				
Hotel	Accommodation	1.32	0.34	8.95
Retail	General merchandise stores	1.35	0.33	11.48
Food	Food services and drinking place	1.38	0.39	15.80
Visitor Transportation	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1.39	0.36	16.72

* Industries using the multipliers for “detail” industries; the rest use multipliers for “aggregate” industries.

**AEG estimated an average of the real estate and food and beverage stores multipliers for student off-campus room and board spending.

***AEG estimated an average of the food and beverage stores and general merchandise stores multipliers for student spending on books and supplies and apparel.

**** AEG estimated an average of the automotive repair and maintenance and transit and ground passenger transportation multipliers for student spending on transportation.

Source: AEG estimates using base data from BEA RIMS II 2016 Multipliers

AUC Operations, Student, and Visitor Spending

We estimate the direct and indirect spending for the following sources of economic activity:

- University payroll spending;
- University non-payroll spending; and
- Student spending.
- Visitor spending

To estimate university payroll and non-payroll spending in Chicago, we relied on the detailed data for 12 AUC institutions that provided such data. For the institutions that did not provide such data, we produced estimates either based on the percentages of spending in Chicago those institutions had reported in our 2014 America's Urban Campus report³⁷ or based on averages across all reporting institutions. For visitor spending, we only included the 12 AUC institutions that provided detailed visitor data in the analysis. Our complete economic footprint analysis is shown in detail in Table A-3 on page A-9.

Payroll Spending. In order to estimate the amount of payroll spending (wages, salaries, and employee fringe benefits) in the city of Chicago, we relied on data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, who provided us with the data they submit to IPEDS for FY 2017. We then used the data they provided on salaries and wages by zip code to estimate the proportion of payroll going to Chicago residents. For institutions that did not report salaries and wages by zip code, we used the data they provided for the 2014 report to estimate the proportion of payroll going to Chicago residents, where available, or averages across all reporting universities. We multiplied this proportion by total payroll reported to IPEDS to estimate the wages and benefits going to Chicago residents.

Non-payroll Spending. In order to estimate the non-payroll spending in Chicago, we used data provided by the America's Urban Campus colleges and universities. Schools provided non-payroll expenditure payments by zip code. We applied the proportion of payments to vendors in the city, according to spending by zip code data, to the amount of non-payroll spending reported in IPEDS for FY 2017. For institutions that did not provide non-payroll expenditure payments by zip code, we used the data they provided for our 2014 report to estimate the proportion of non-payroll spending going to Chicago residents, where available, or averages across all reporting universities. Then we used our estimates from the 2014 report to determine the share of spending in Chicago by spending categories.

37. Jason Horwitz and David Westlake, "America's Urban Campus: The Economic, Social, and Cultural Contribution of Chicago's Colleges and Universities," Anderson Economic Group, November 2014.

Student Spending. To calculate student spending, we used data provided by the AUC colleges and universities on the number of students that lived on- and off-campus at AUC schools. We estimated student spending for several categories of living expenses:

- Off-campus rent and food;
- Books and supplies;
- Apparel, and other basic needs;
- Meals and entertainment off-campus; and
- Transportation.³⁸

For books and supplies, we estimated total spending for the total number of full-time student equivalents (FTE). For each of the remaining categories, we estimated total spending for the total number of students. To estimate the share of student expenditures that went to businesses and households in Chicago, we multiplied the total estimated student spending by the share of student employee salaries that went to students living in Chicago.

Off-Campus Rent and Food

We obtained room and board costs for on-campus undergraduate and graduate students from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities. We used these costs as a baseline to estimate the costs of rent and food for students living off-campus. In order to avoid double counting, we do not include on-campus room and board in our economic footprint analysis. Based on our research on the cost of living off-campus in Chicago, we assumed that students living off-campus spend 10% less on housing and food than students living on-campus.³⁹

Several AUC institutions do not offer on-campus housing. For these schools, we estimated the cost of off-campus rent and food by using the average of all AUC schools' on-campus housing costs as a baseline. We then applied the same assumption outlined above.

Books and Supplies

We obtained data for books and supplies from College InSight.⁴⁰ We assumed that graduate students paid, on average, the same as the undergraduate students on books and supplies.

38. In order to avoid double counting in our economic footprint, we do not include on-campus room and board in our analysis.

39. According to the University of Chicago, students living off-campus can save up to \$4,000 compared to their on-campus budget. We conservatively assumed that, living off-campus would represent a 10% cost saving than living on-campus across all AUC schools.

University of Chicago, Financial Aid, "Housing and Dining", <https://financialaid.uchicago.edu/>, accessed on June 20th, 2018.

Data on the cost of books and supplies was unavailable for several schools. For these schools, we estimated the cost on books and supplies to be the same as the average of all other AUC schools. We also allowed for 35% of books and supplies to be purchased online, resulting in spending outside the city.

Apparel, Meals, Entertainment, and Transportation

Students at America’s Urban Campus schools also spend money on clothes, food at restaurants, entertainment, and transportation, all of which contributes to AUC’s economic footprint in Chicago. We obtained data on spending on apparel and other needs, food away from home and entertainment, as well as transportation from the 2015-2016 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES).⁴¹ This survey provides data on the average annual expenditures per household on different categories of spending.

We used the CES age category “under 25” for undergraduate students, and the CES age category “25-34 years” for graduate students. We then multiplied each of the spending category values by 75% to account for time that the students spend on campus during the year.

Visitor Spending. Using data on average daily rate for hotels in Chicago from Choose Chicago, and per diem rates in Chicago from the U.S. General Service Administration, we estimated an average daily spending for visitors to America’s Urban Campus institutions in Chicago. Our visitor spending estimate included only spending by visitors from outside of Chicago, as shown in Table A-3 on page A-9.

We then estimated the share of visitors coming from outside of Chicago. To do so, we relied on data provided by AUC schools on the geography of current student and alumni. For visitors to campus tours, commencement, and parents events, we assumed the share of non-Chicago visitor to approximate the share of current enrollment students from outside of Chicago. We also assumed the share of non-Chicago visitors to alumni events to be the same as the share of alumni that live outside of the city.

40. College InSight is an initiative of the Institute for College Access & Success, and provides data sourcing from IPEDS, Pell Grant files, Fiscal Operations Report and Application to Participate files, and Common Data Set files. Data can be found at college-insight.org.

41. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2015-2016.

TABLE A-2. Average Daily Spending by Visitors at AUC institutions in Chicago

Spending Category	Visitor from Chicago^a	Visitor from Elsewhere in Illinois^b	Visitor from Out-of-state
Accommodation	\$0	\$0	\$102
Retail ^c	\$0	\$20	\$20
Meals ^d	\$0	\$69	\$69
Transportation ^e	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$5</u>	<u>\$5</u>
Total:	\$0	\$94	\$196

Source: AEG analysis using base data from Choose Chicago, General Service Administration, and AEG estimates

- a. We conservatively assumed that there wouldn't be any additional spending associated with visits by Chicago residents to an AUC institutions.
- b. We conservatively assumed that all visitors from outside of Chicago, but in Illinois would not stay overnight for their visits to AUC institutions in Chicago.
- c. We estimated the average retail spending based on our professional judgement derived from previous survey studies on visitor consumption.
- d. We estimated the average spending on meals based on the 2017 per diem rates for Chicago. We expected that non-Chicago visitors would consume all three meals in Chicago.
- e. We estimated the average spending on meals based on the 2017 per diem rates for incidental expenses in Chicago.

TABLE A-3. Economic Footprint of America's Urban Campus in Chicago

	2017 Spending	% in Chicago	2017 Spending in Chicago	Final Demand Multipliers			Footprint		
				Output	Earnings	Employment	Output	Earnings	Employment
<i>Payroll Expenditures</i>									
Salaries and Wages	\$ 5,436,607,349	56%	\$ 3,050,591,180	0.46	0.12	3.19	\$ 1,411,476,502	\$ 380,132,464	9,721
Employee Benefits	\$ 2,134,260,397	55%	\$ 1,184,046,787	1.36	0.26	4.01	\$ 1,609,659,919	\$ 305,542,208	4,751
Total Payroll Spending	\$ 7,570,867,746	56%	\$ 4,234,637,966				\$ 3,021,136,421	\$ 685,674,672	14,472
<i>Non-payroll Expenditures</i>									
Instruction & Academic Support	\$ 807,902,122	36%	\$ 289,784,566	1.40	0.50	13.78	\$ 406,967,086	\$ 143,876,623	3,994
Research	\$ 487,913,522	8%	\$ 38,608,484	1.43	0.37	5.27	\$ 55,286,733	\$ 14,377,347	203
Institutional Support, Auxiliary Enterprises, & Other Expenses	\$ 2,769,051,503	20%	\$ 562,046,445	1.39	0.43	10.67	\$ 782,705,911	\$ 241,252,357	5,995
Operation and Maintenance of	\$ 668,780,336	30%	\$ 200,914,810	1.35	0.29	7.12	\$ 270,469,629	\$ 59,184,504	1,430
Hospital Services	\$ 334,530,963	4%	\$ 13,689,953	1.40	0.42	7.78	\$ 19,209,463	\$ 5,733,013	107
Athletics	\$ 145,215,548	32%	\$ 47,023,822	1.38	0.56	10.52	\$ 64,781,895	\$ 26,560,501	495
Construction	\$ 743,436,057	27%	\$ 199,449,706	1.32	0.34	5.93	\$ 262,702,825	\$ 66,863,627	1,183
Total Non-Payroll Spending	\$ 5,956,830,051	23%	\$ 1,351,517,786				\$ 1,862,123,541	\$ 557,847,973	13,407
<i>Student Spending</i>									
Room and Board	\$ 2,171,488,344	65%	\$ 1,405,766,327	1.28	0.27	8.23	\$ 1,794,713,366	\$ 374,012,876	11,564
Books & Supplies	\$ 315,905,782	65%	\$ 205,338,758	1.35	0.34	11.11	\$ 276,607,552	\$ 68,842,524	2,281
Apparel & Other Basic Needs	\$ 129,301,147	62%	\$ 80,364,415	1.35	0.34	11.11	\$ 108,257,224	\$ 26,943,229	893
Meal & Entertainment-away from	\$ 433,209,613	63%	\$ 271,588,062	1.38	0.39	15.80	\$ 375,508,630	\$ 105,136,876	4,292
Transportation	\$ 159,633,344	63%	\$ 100,975,858	1.38	0.39	12.28	\$ 138,872,601	\$ 39,819,439	1,240
Total Student Spending	\$ 3,209,538,231	64%	\$ 2,064,033,419				\$ 2,693,959,374	\$ 614,754,944	20,270
<i>Visitor Spending</i>									
Hotel	\$ 15,797,741	100%	\$ 15,797,741.43	1.32	0.34	8.95	\$ 20,870,483	\$ 5,305,869	141
Retail	\$ 6,133,423	100%	\$ 6,133,422.61	1.35	0.33	11.48	\$ 8,249,659	\$ 2,030,803	70
Food	\$ 21,160,308	100%	\$ 21,160,308.00	1.38	0.39	15.80	\$ 29,257,097	\$ 8,191,555	334
Transportation (visitor)	\$ 1,533,356	100%	\$ 1,533,355.65	1.39	0.36	16.72	\$ 2,129,204	\$ 555,609	26
Total Visitor Spending	\$ 44,624,828	100%	\$ 44,624,828				\$ 60,506,444	\$ 16,083,836	572

Jobs

Faculty	\$ 25,154	57%	\$ 14,457
Staff	\$ 43,384	55%	\$ 23,689
Total	\$ 68,538	56%	\$ 38,146

Total Economic Footprint			
	Spending	Earnings	Jobs
Direct	\$ 4,644,222,819	\$ 3,050,591,180	38,146
Indirect	\$ 2,993,502,959	\$ 1,874,361,425	48,721
Total Economic Footprint	\$ 7,637,725,778	\$ 4,924,952,605	86,867

Source: AEG analysis using base data from America's Urban Campus colleges and universities, IPEDS, College Insight, Consumer Expenditure Survey, and BEA RIMS II Multipliers

Note: The economic footprint includes all institutions - members of AUC in Chicago.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

We asked America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities to submit information about their partnerships with Chicago Public Schools, including any programs aimed at improving college readiness (scholarships, enrichment programs, and fairs/visits), collaborative interactions designed to address community priorities, programs to develop academic and career skills, and structural approaches to transforming educational experiences within CPS.

Nine AUC institutions provided data, including the names of initiatives, the addresses of CPS sites, the number of CPS students participating, and the number of AUC faculty, staff, and students engaged.⁴² Whenever data were incomplete, we made conservative assumptions to estimate the scale of AUC-CPS partnerships to the greatest extent possible. We relied on information from AUC colleges and universities and our thorough research of other sources.

We required some of these assumptions when determining the number of AUC staff, faculty, and students involved in certain programs. Where AUC institutions could only provide a range for the number of participants, we used the middle value. When these colleges and universities could only provide a lump sum of involved AUC staff, faculty, and students, we utilized a 4:1 ratio of students to faculty members to estimate the number of people in each classification. Finally, for program that lacked AUC participation numbers altogether, we approximated a figure. We assumed that scholarships required one staff member and programs required two to five individuals. In some cases for this task, we used information from the relevant websites of AUC institutions.

Additionally, we needed to determine attendance at certain events. When AUC institutions could only provide an estimate, but not an exact count of attendees, we used that estimate. When an event lacked any attendance figure, we used our own estimate based on information on the websites of relevant AUC institutions, cross-referencing it with other online resources.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

In this report, we assess the global reach of America’s Urban Campus colleges and universities by considering the number of study abroad and student exchange programs, international campus facilities, extension locations, faculty exchange programs, strategic alliances, and memoranda of understanding that they have established collectively. This information came directly from AUC entities except for the number of study abroad and student exchange programs offered by some AUC colleges and universities. Where data were incomplete, we consulted the websites of relevant AUC institutions.

42. DePaul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University Chicago, National Louis University, Northwestern University, Robert Morris University, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago reported on their partnerships and programs with Chicago Public Schools.

CHICAGO'S TALENT PIPELINE

We looked at the talent pipeline using data from America's Urban Campus. We presented information on the total number of undergraduates and the number of CPS alumni who started college as freshmen in the 2017 fall semester as reported. We did the same for the number of transfer students from City Colleges in AUC institutions' undergraduate populations in the 2017 fall semester.

In order to find the share of undergraduates entering school as freshmen in fall 2017 who were CPS alumni, we divided the number of relevant CPS alumni by the total number of undergraduates that entered as freshmen in fall 2017.

Likewise, we used the average six-year graduation rate for all fall 2011 freshmen and those who were CPS alumni as well as the average six-year graduation rate for all fall 2011 transfer students and those transferring from City Colleges as reported by AUC colleges and universities. The averages we presented were not weighted as information on the relevant 2011 cohorts was unavailable. Instead, a simple average of the reporting schools' metrics was calculated.

Appendix B. About Anderson Economic Group

ANDERSON ECONOMIC GROUP

Anderson Economic Group, LLC is a boutique consulting firm founded in 1996, with offices in East Lansing, Chicago, and New York. Our team has a deep understanding of advanced economic modeling techniques and extensive experience in several industries in multiple states and countries. We are experts across a variety of fields in tax policy, strategy and business valuation, public policy and economic analysis, and market and industry analysis.

Relevant publications from our team include:

- *University Research Corridor Economic Impact Reports*, published since 2007. This series of reports benchmarks Michigan’s research universities (Wayne State University, Michigan State University, and the University of Michigan) against peer clusters across the country, as well as evaluates the collective economic impact on the state of Michigan.
- “Higher Education Performance Tracker”, *Business Leaders for Michigan*, published in 2016.
- “2014 Study on Higher Education in the Loop and South Loop,” published in 2014.
- “The Economic Footprint of Michigan’s Fifteen Public Universities,” published in 2013.

Past clients of Anderson Economic Group include:

- *Governments*: The government of Canada; the states of Michigan, North Carolina, and Wisconsin; the cities of Detroit, Cincinnati, and Sandusky; counties such as Oakland County, and Collier County; and authorities such as the Detroit-Wayne County Port Authority.
- *Corporations*: Ford Motor Company, First Merit Bank, Lithia Motors, Spartan Stores, Nestle, and InBev USA; automobile dealers and dealership groups representing Toyota, Honda, Chrysler, Mercedes-Benz, General Motors, Kia, and other brands.
- *Nonprofit organizations*: Convention and visitor bureaus of Lansing, Ann Arbor, Traverse City, and Detroit, and Experience Grand Rapids; higher education institutions including Michigan State University, Wayne State University, and University of Michigan; trade associations such as the Michigan Manufacturers Association, Service Employees International Union, Automation Alley, the Michigan Chamber of Commerce, and Business Leaders for Michigan.

Please visit www.AndersonEconomicGroup.com for more information.

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Mr. Horwitz is a Senior Consultant at Anderson Economic Group, serving as the Director of the Public Policy and Economic Analysis practice area. Mr. Horwitz has extensive expertise on state and local economic conditions and on the economic and fiscal impacts of public policy. He has provided research, analysis, and expert testimony on policy in a range of fields, including state and local taxes, retirement benefits, business incentives, energy policy, and economic development.

Prior to joining AEG, Mr. Horwitz was the Coordinator of Distribution for the Community Center of St. Bernard near New Orleans, where he oversaw the distribution of donated food, clothes, and household supplies to low-income residents of St. Bernard Parish and New Orleans' Lower Ninth Ward.

Mr. Horwitz holds a Master of Public Policy from the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago and a Bachelor of Arts in Physics and Philosophy from Swarthmore College. He is a board member at the Civic Federation, and the co-chair of their committee on regional economic competitiveness.

Traci Giroux.

Ms. Giroux is a Consultant with Anderson Economic Group, working in the Public Policy and Economic Analysis practice area. Her background is in applied economics.

While at AEG, Ms. Giroux has performed research and analysis for a wide range of clients, including universities, trade associations, and businesses. Her recent work includes multi-scenario analysis of pending energy regulation; economic and fiscal impact analyses of major investments; analyses of new tourism activity due to policy changes as well as special events; benchmarking studies; and analyses of tax reform proposals.

Ms. Giroux holds a Master of Science in Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics and a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, both from Michigan State University.

CONTRIBUTORS

The authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals to the preparation of this report.

Judy Zhang

Judy Zhang was a Senior Analyst with Anderson Economic Group, working in the Public Policy and Economic Analysis practice area. Ms. Zhang assisted with the economic footprint analysis, as well as the enrollment, completions, and alumni analyses. Her work at AEG included an impact study of state business

tax incentives, a survey analysis related to real estate closing costs, and an assessment of pension reforms and alternative investments. Ms. Zhang holds a Master of Public Policy from the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago and a Bachelor of Arts in Business Economics and Accounting from the University of California Los Angeles.

Additional Contributors

Eleanor Delamater assisted with research on music, theater, and art, as well as social services and economic development. Ms. Delamater was an Analyst with Anderson Economic Group and recently graduated from Michigan State University's James Madison College with bachelor's degrees in economics and comparative cultures and politics.

Evelina Ibraimova assisted with the economic footprint analysis. Ms. Ibraimova was an Analyst at Anderson Economic Group. She holds a bachelor's degree and master's degree in international relations from Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.

Tyler Thur assisted with the analysis of CPS partnerships, talent pipelines, and global partnerships. Mr. Thur was an Analyst at Anderson Economic Group and is working towards a master's degree in public policy at Michigan State University. He graduated from Michigan State University's James Madison College with a degree in international relations and minors in Jewish Studies and Science, Technology, Environment, and Public Policy.