

THE
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COMMUNITY
TRUST

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**What Does the 2010 Census Tell Us
About Metropolitan Chicago?**

Prepared by Rob Paral and Associates for
The Chicago Community Trust, May 2011

Summary

This publication examines key trends in population shifts across the metro Chicago region (defined as Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties). Among the report highlights are the following:

Metropolitan Chicago is home to 8.4 million persons, and the area grew by 3.5 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The Metro Population Is Shifting Westward

Despite regional growth, the majority of townships in Cook and DuPage counties have lost population since 2000, as have areas in eastern Lake County. Exceptions to this pattern are Chicago community areas close to the Loop.

Congressional reapportionment and political redistricting will shift federal, state and local districts away from the lakefront of the region. In Chicago, the location of new wards will tend toward the downtown area, the near southwest side and the far northwest side of the city.

Some of the Major Racial Communities Are Falling in Number While Others Grow

African American and White populations both declined by more than 4 percent since 2000 in the metro region. Asians and Latinos increased by 37 and 29 percent, respectively.

The geographic center of metro population continues to move westward from Cook County, and is nearly located in DuPage as of 2010.

Poverty Becomes More Regionalized

The collar counties have seen increases in the number of poor. Persons in poverty rose in number by more than 2,500 in townships across the region and in almost every county.

Summary (cont.)

Immigration Has Slowed

Immigration has slowed dramatically. Annually about 54,000 immigrants came to metro Chicago during the 1990s. In the period 2000 to 2007, however, the annual average arrivals were 21,000.

Sharp Demographic Differences Mark the Generations

The major racial groups are marked by extremely different age profiles: Latinos are 28 percent of all children but only 8 percent of seniors. Conversely, Whites are only 45 percent of children but they are 71 percent of seniors.

Education Levels Improve but Disparities Exist

Residents of the region are more highly educated than in the near past. More than a third have a college degree, compared to only one quarter some 20 years ago. Nevertheless, there are stark disparities in education among the major populations of Asians, Blacks, Latinos and Whites.

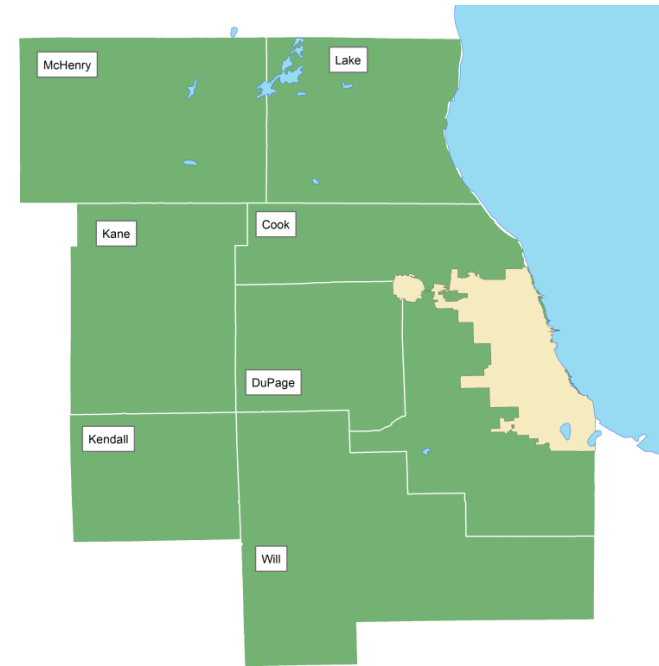
Overall Metro Trends

Metropolitan Chicago – defined here as a seven county region* – is home to 8.4 million persons, according to the findings of the 2010 census.

Cook County is home to more than 61 percent of the regional population, and nearly one in three residents of the area resides in Chicago.

The 2010 census reported substantial shifts in the 7-county population. The regional population rose by 3.5 percent and by 285,000 persons. Cook County and Chicago both lost residents since the last census; however, the county lost more than 3 percent of its population and Chicago declined by nearly 7 percent.

DuPage County experienced modest growth since 2000, and thus the remaining counties are driving the expansion of the area. Will County, for example, added more than 175,000 persons over the decade.



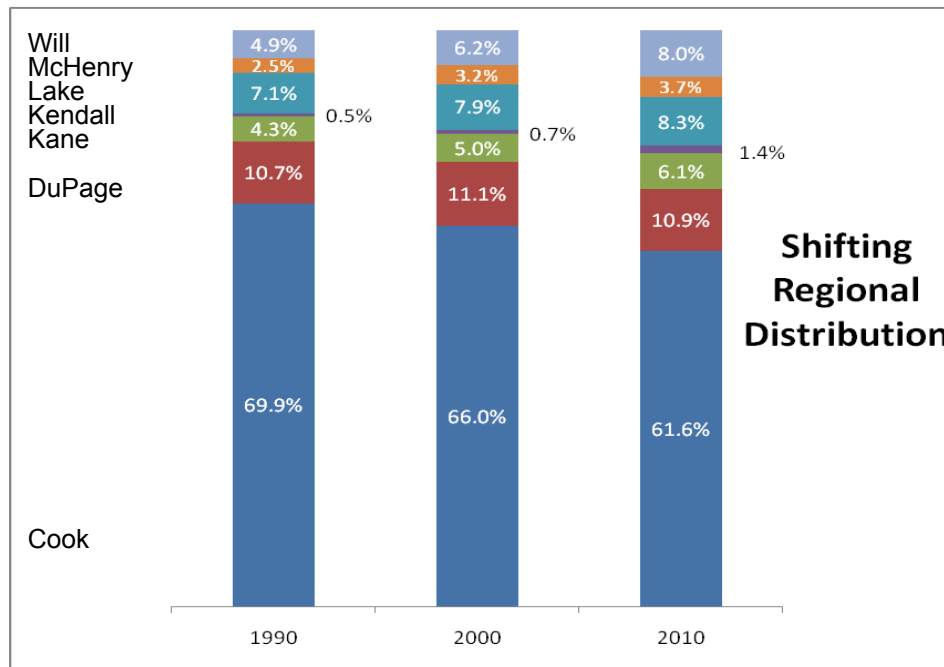
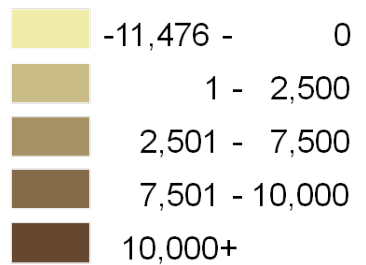
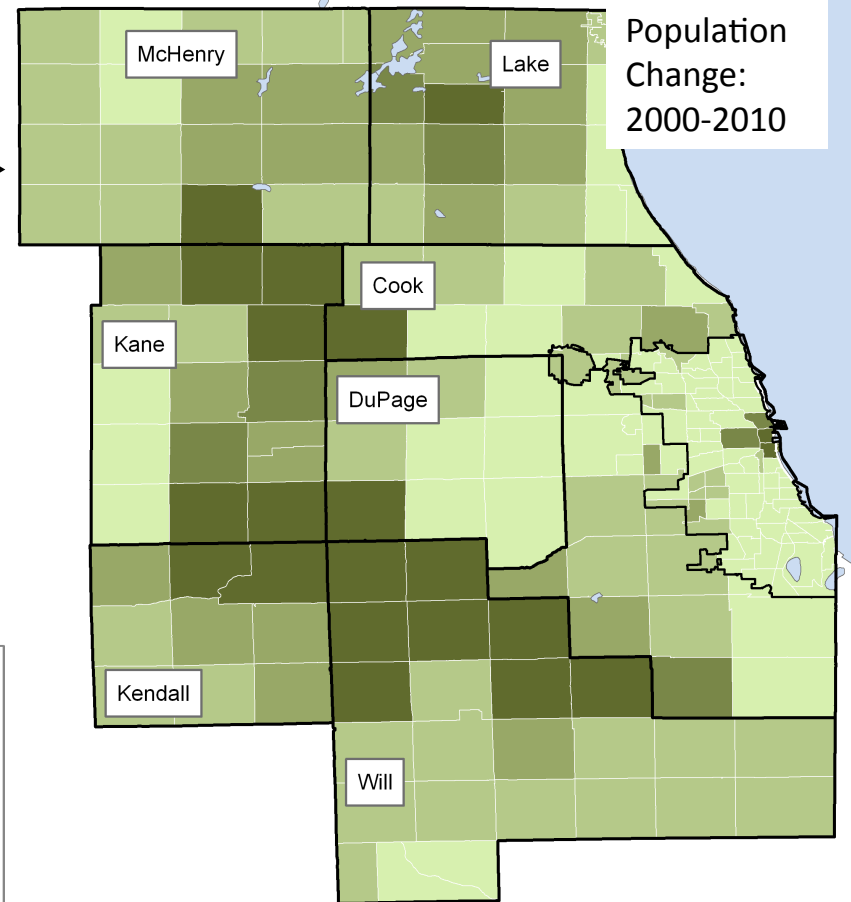
Population Change in Metro Chicago				
	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010
7 Counties	7,300,589	8,146,264	8,431,386	3.5%
Cook	5,105,067	5,376,741	5,194,675	-3.4%
Chicago	2,783,726	2,896,016	2,695,598	-6.9%
DuPage	781,666	904,161	916,924	1.4%
Kane	317,471	404,119	515,269	27.5%
Kendall	39,413	54,544	114,736	110.4%
Lake	516,418	644,356	703,462	9.2%
McHenry	183,241	260,077	308,760	18.7%
Will	357,313	502,266	677,560	34.9%

*The counties in this report coincide with the area served by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will.

Overall Metro Trends

Negative population change occurred in Chicago, Cook County and DuPage County. The areas of highest growth are in the southwestern portion of the region and in the core neighborhoods in and near the Loop.

Different growth rates across the counties mean that people increasingly live in outlying areas.



Overall Metro Trends

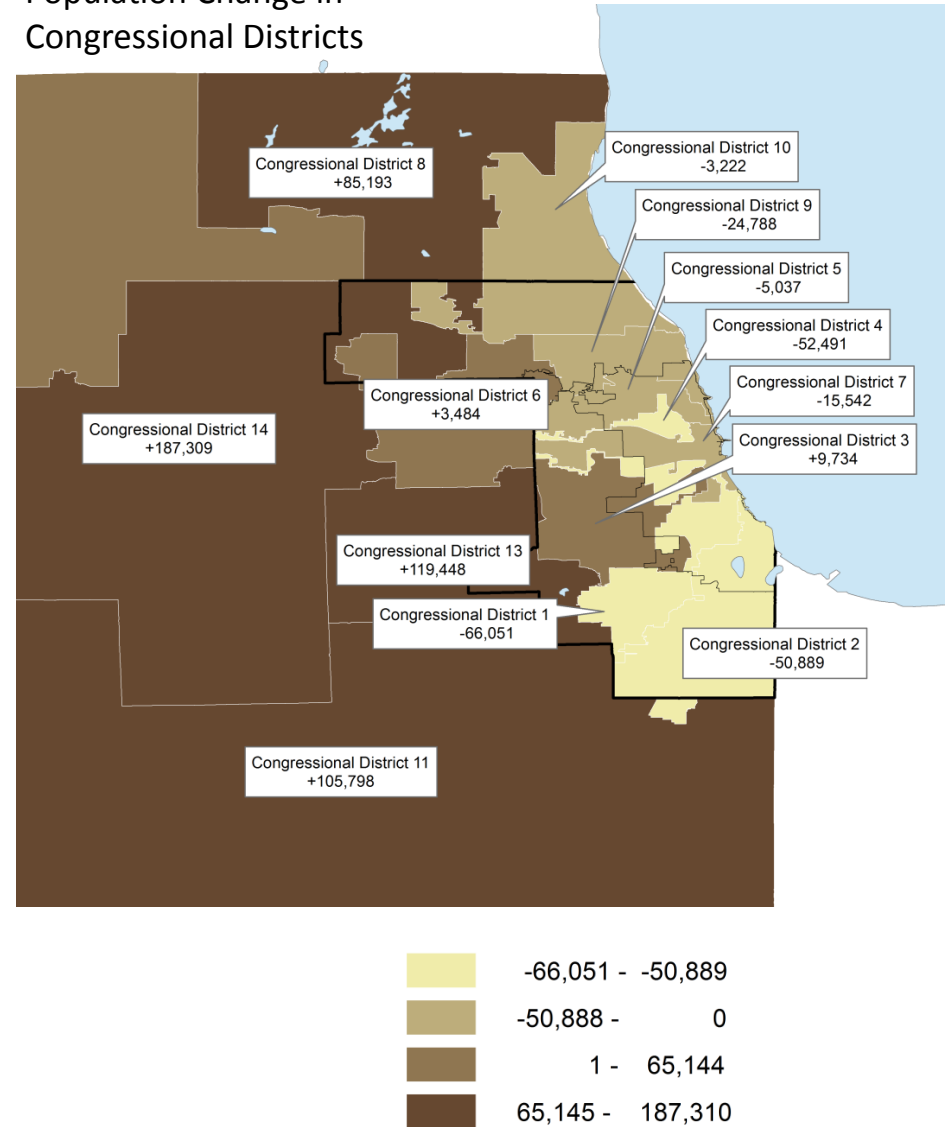
Congressional Redistricting

The Illinois Congressional delegation will fall from 19 to 18 members after redistricting. Due to shifts away from the lakefront, Chicago-area districts will see shifts in their boundaries.

Illinois Congressional Districts

	Total population 2000	Total population 2010	# Change	% Change
01	653,647	587,596	-66,051	-10.1%
02	653,647	602,758	-50,889	-7.8%
03	653,647	663,381	9,734	1.5%
04	653,647	601,156	-52,491	-8.0%
05	653,647	648,610	-5,037	-0.8%
06	653,647	657,131	3,484	0.5%
07	653,647	638,105	-15,542	-2.4%
08	653,647	738,840	85,193	13.0%
09	653,647	628,859	-24,788	-3.8%
10	653,647	650,425	-3,222	-0.5%
11	653,647	759,445	105,798	16.2%
12	653,647	666,459	12,812	2.0%
13	653,647	773,095	119,448	18.3%
14	653,647	840,956	187,309	28.7%
15	653,647	681,580	27,933	4.3%
16	653,647	718,791	65,144	10.0%
17	653,647	634,792	-18,855	-2.9%
18	653,647	665,723	12,076	1.8%
19	653,647	672,930	19,283	3.0%

**Population Change in
Congressional Districts**



Overall Metro Trends

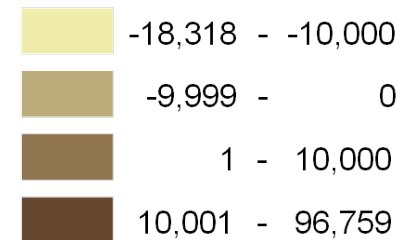
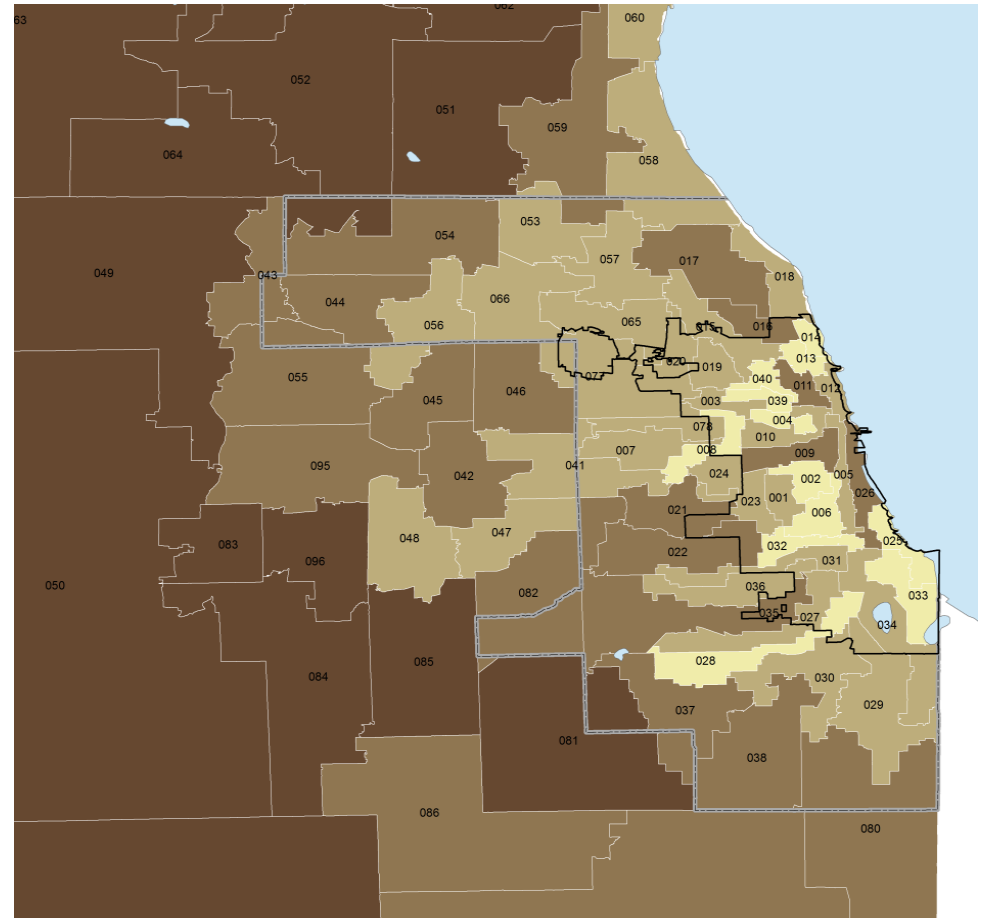
State Legislative Redistricting

Suburban growth and urban decline mean loss of population in many Cook County-located state house seats.

Metro Area State House Districts with 5% or Greater Population Loss

	2000 Population	2010 Population	# Change	% Change
006	105,249	86,931	-18,318	-17.4%
025	105,248	91,147	-14,101	-13.4%
002	105,248	91,849	-13,399	-12.7%
004	105,248	92,536	-12,712	-12.1%
040	105,248	92,752	-12,496	-11.9%
032	105,248	93,008	-12,240	-11.6%
014	105,249	93,160	-12,089	-11.5%
028	105,248	93,237	-12,011	-11.4%
033	105,249	93,407	-11,842	-11.3%
008	105,248	94,072	-11,176	-10.6%
013	105,248	94,987	-10,261	-9.7%
039	105,248	95,126	-10,122	-9.6%
010	105,249	95,447	-9,802	-9.3%
034	105,248	95,793	-9,455	-9.0%
029	105,248	96,394	-8,854	-8.4%
007	105,249	97,427	-7,822	-7.4%
027	105,248	97,634	-7,614	-7.2%
030	105,249	98,066	-7,183	-6.8%
031	105,249	98,298	-6,951	-6.6%
012	105,249	99,579	-5,670	-5.4%

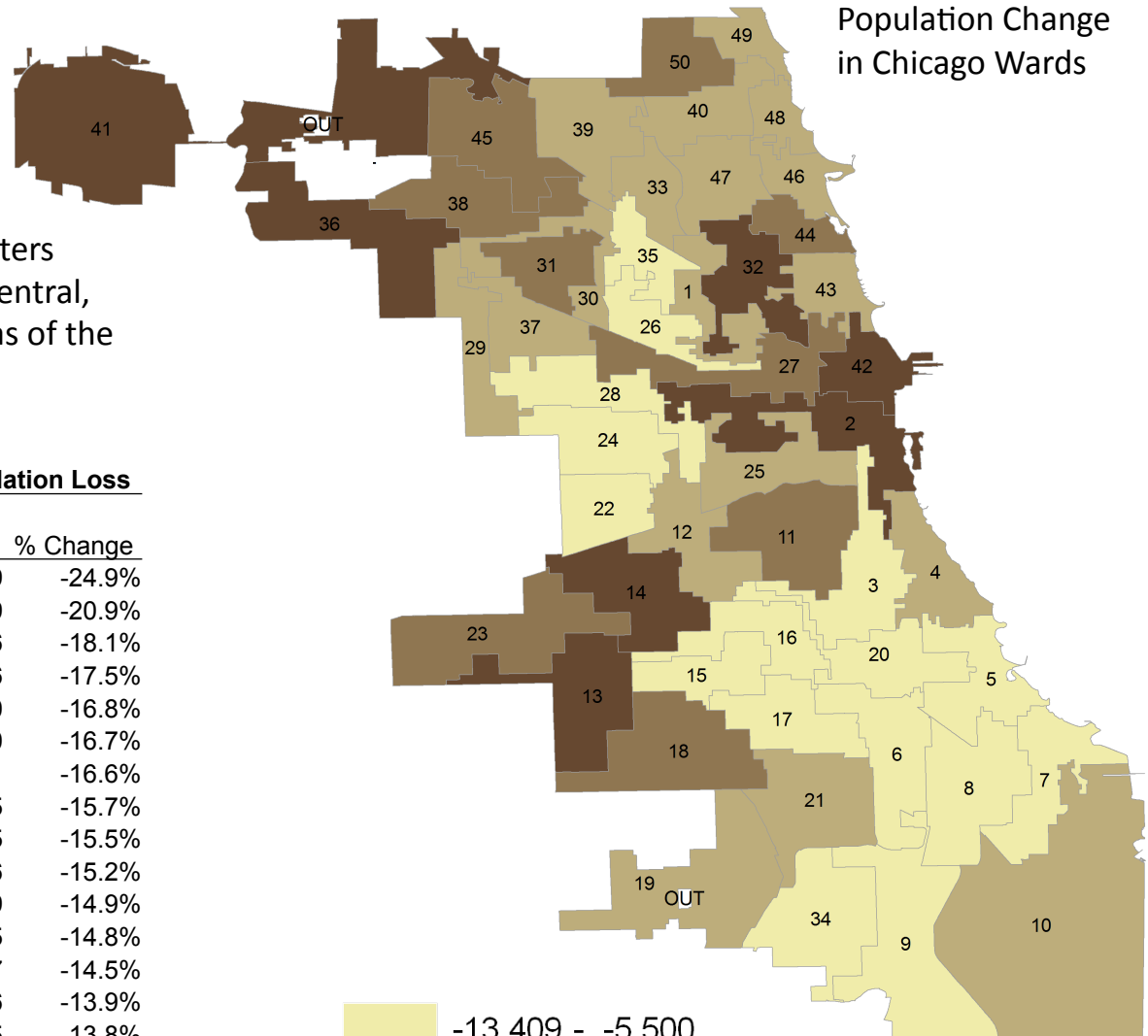
Population Change in State House Districts



Overall Metro Trends

Ward Redistricting

Chicago ward redistricting will reflect movement of the city's population centers from the west and south sides to the central, near southwest and far northwest areas of the city.



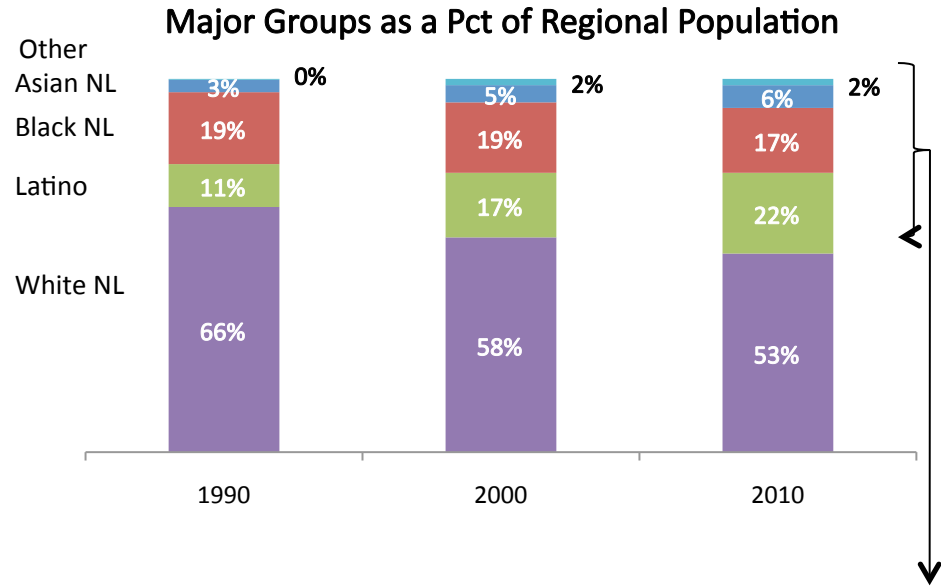
Chicago Wards with Greater than 10% Population Loss

	2000 Population	2010 Population	# Change	% Change
03	53,915	40,506	-13,409	-24.9%
09	55,039	43,530	-11,509	-20.9%
17	56,139	45,993	-10,146	-18.1%
16	55,731	45,955	-9,776	-17.5%
07	55,962	46,582	-9,380	-16.8%
34	57,955	48,295	-9,660	-16.7%
05	55,474	46,263	-9,211	-16.6%
08	56,500	47,655	-8,845	-15.7%
28	57,783	48,818	-8,965	-15.5%
15	56,211	47,675	-8,536	-15.2%
26	59,396	50,517	-8,879	-14.9%
35	59,522	50,687	-8,835	-14.8%
24	57,786	49,429	-8,357	-14.5%
20	57,174	49,238	-7,936	-13.9%
06	57,893	49,878	-8,015	-13.8%
22	59,119	51,099	-8,020	-13.6%
37	58,835	51,358	-7,477	-12.7%
21	57,869	50,754	-7,115	-12.3%
49	59,444	52,252	-7,192	-12.1%
29	58,158	51,206	-6,952	-12.0%
33	59,483	53,113	-6,370	-10.7%
40	59,536	53,439	-6,097	-10.2%

Trends Among Major Groups

Metro Chicago is highly diverse, and is becoming more so. Whites remain a majority by a slim margin (53 percent), but the region is increasingly Latino and Asian.

Between 2000 and 2010, White and African American populations fell in number. Asians surpassed half a million persons and Latinos exceeded 1.8 million.



Non-Whites are 47 percent of the region.

Regional Population by Race/Ethnicity

	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010
Total	7,300,589	8,146,264	8,431,386	3.5%
Asian NL	242,642	375,993	513,694	36.6%
Black NL	1,406,648	1,537,534	1,465,417	-4.7%
Latino	838,710	1,409,202	1,823,609	29.4%
White NL	4,795,120	4,687,259	4,486,557	-4.3%
Other NL	17,469	136,276	142,109	4.3%

Regional growth is derived from Asian and Latino increase

Note: "NL" means "Non-Latino"

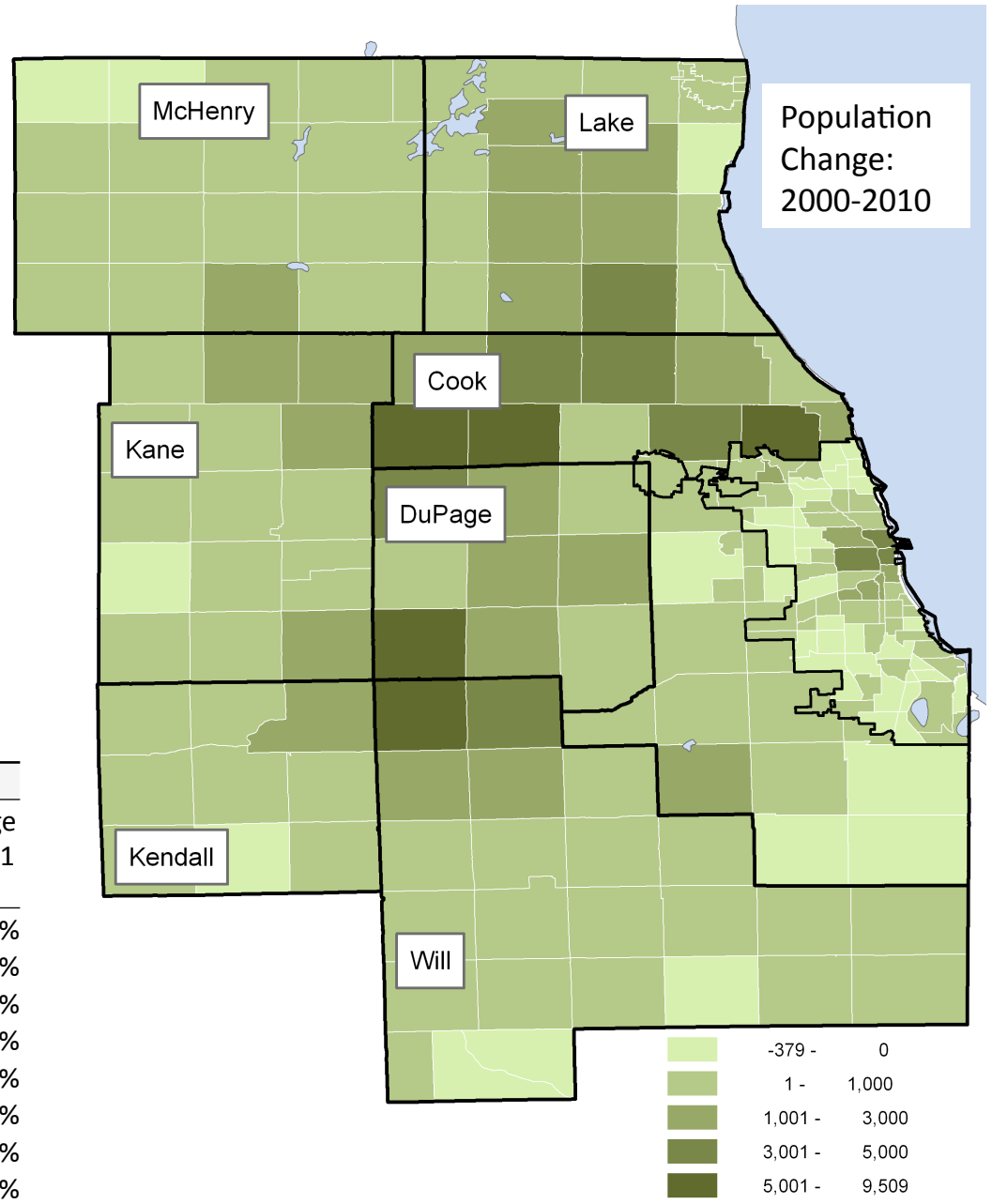
Trends Among Major Groups

Asians

Cook County is home to 62 percent of the region’s Asians, but DuPage and Will Counties include townships with fast-growing Asian communities.

The number of Asians in Will County rose by 176 percent since 2000 (and by 610 percent in Kendall County).

Of note is the decline in Asian population in north side Chicago neighborhoods such as Uptown – long a center of Asian population.



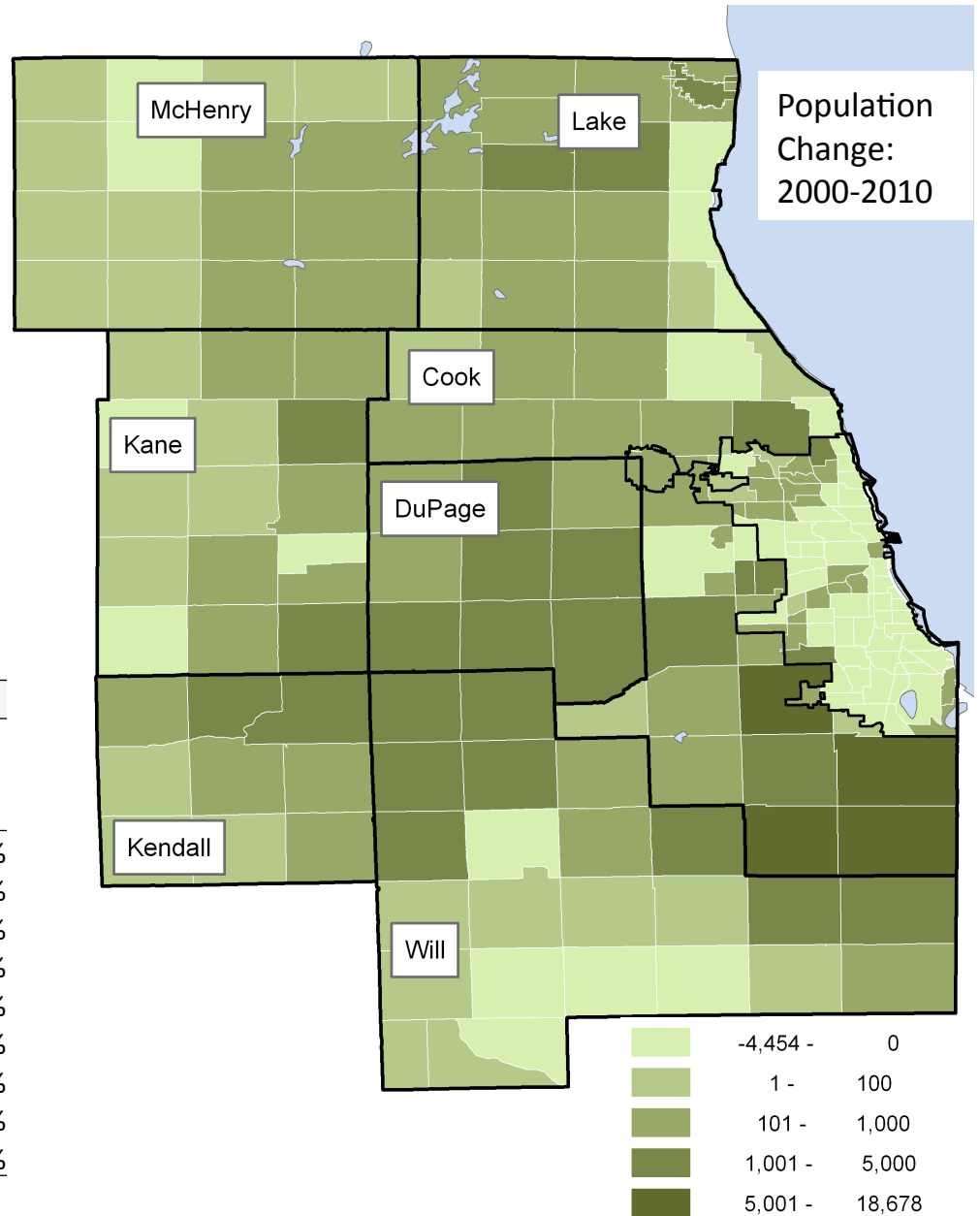
Asians in Metro Chicago

	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-201
7 County	242,642	375,993	513,694	36.6%
Cook	181,285	257,843	318,869	23.7%
Chicago	98,777	124,437	144,903	16.4%
DuPage	38,931	70,908	91,793	29.5%
Kane	4,227	7,142	17,505	145.1%
Kendall	210	479	3,403	610.4%
Lake	12,135	24,866	43,954	76.8%
McHenry	1,246	3,734	7,712	106.5%
Will	4,608	11,021	30,458	176.4%

Trends Among Major Groups

African Americans

Black population fell in the region by nearly 5 percent over the last decade. As seen in the map, the great majority of Chicago community areas had declines in Black population, while the areas of strongest growth were townships in the south of Cook County.



Blacks in Metro Chicago				
	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-201
7 County	1,406,648	1,537,534	1,465,417	-4.7%
Cook	1,301,196	1,390,448	1,265,778	-9.0%
Chicago	1,074,471	1,053,739	872,286	-17.2%
DuPage	15,119	26,977	41,024	52.1%
Kane	18,353	22,477	27,819	23.8%
Kendall	205	693	6,343	815.3%
Lake	33,736	43,580	46,989	7.8%
McHenry	287	1,379	3,045	120.8%
Will	37,752	51,980	74,419	43.2%

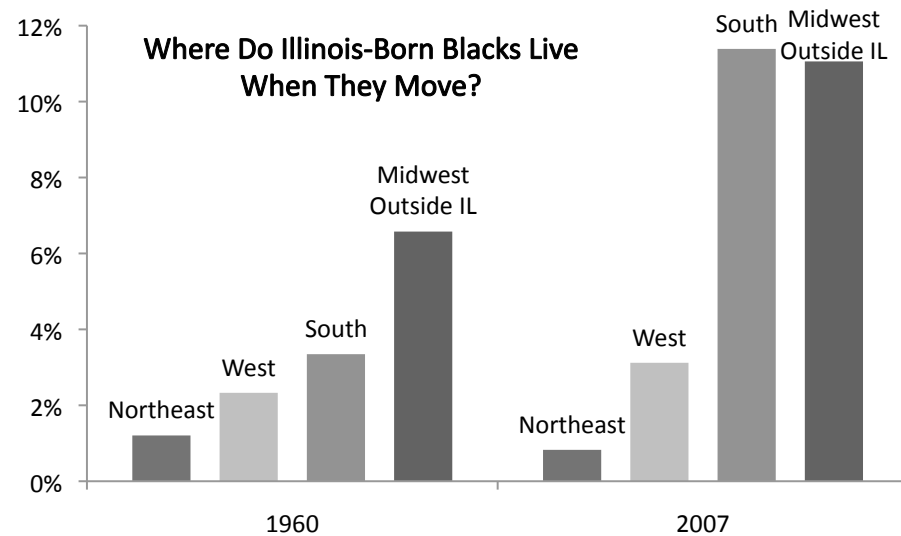
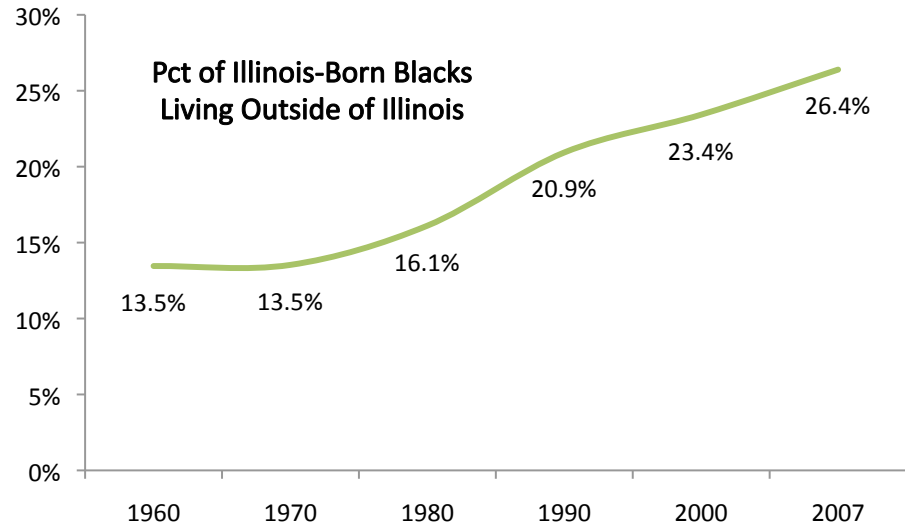
Trends Among Major Groups

Exploring the Decline in Black Population

The drop in Black population in Chicago, Cook County and the region merits attention given the region's historic importance as a focal point of the Great Migration. Many factors affect the departure of Blacks from Chicago, but what is clear is that Blacks have left not just the city but the region and the state.

The line graph on this page shows that since 1960 an increasing portion of Illinois-born Blacks have been found to be residing in other parts of the country.

While Black migrants from Illinois were most likely to live in other parts of the Midwest in 1960, by 2007 the greatest portion were living in the South.

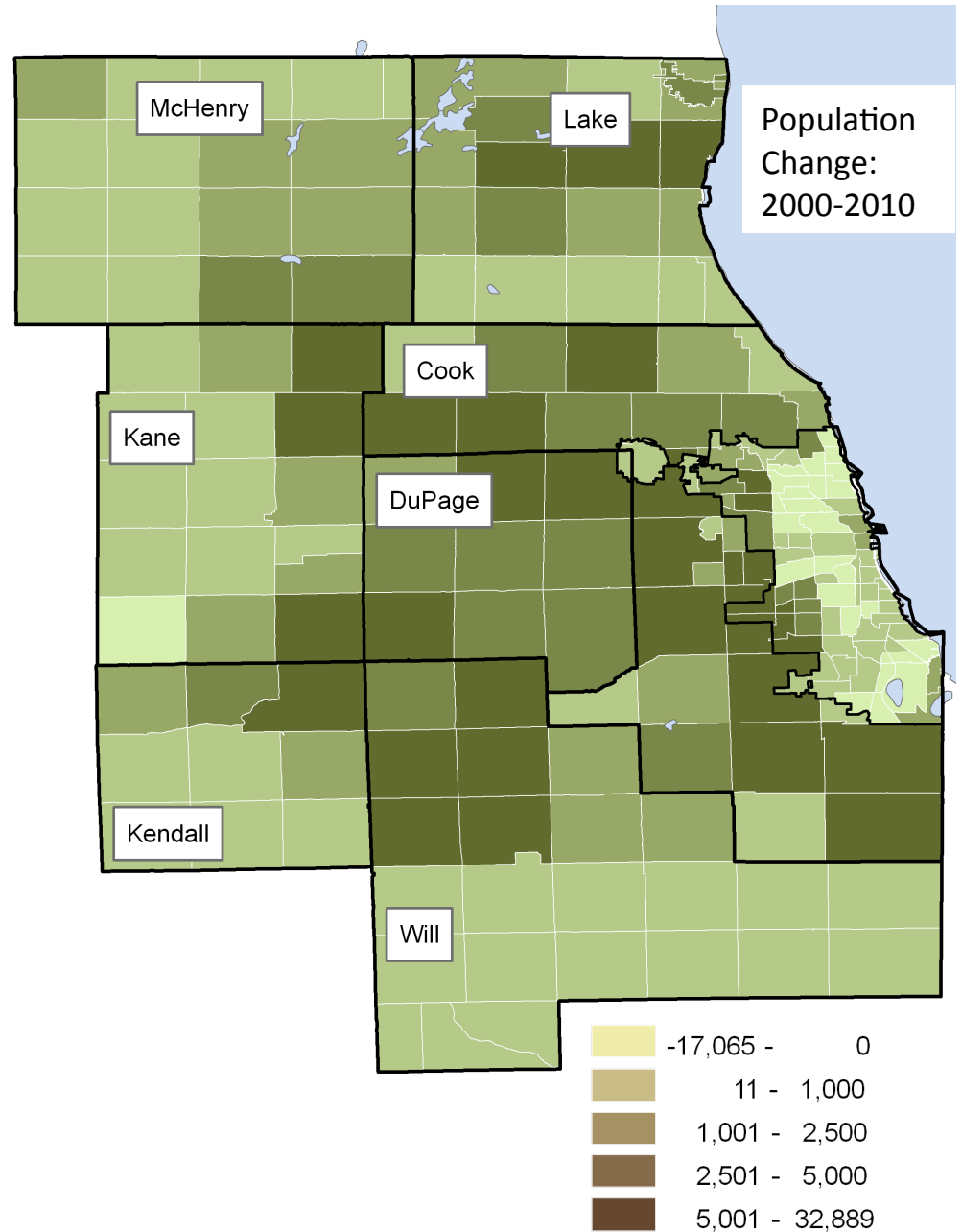


Trends Among Major Groups

Latinos

Latino populations rose in every county of the region and increased in Chicago by 3 percent, yet as the map shows, Latino communities declined in many parts of Chicago including historic centers of Latino population such as the Lower West Side (Pilsen), South Lawndale (Little Village), West Town and Humboldt Park.

Numeric Latino growth was strong in suburban Cook County since 2000, but percentage growth was highest in Kendall and Will Counties.



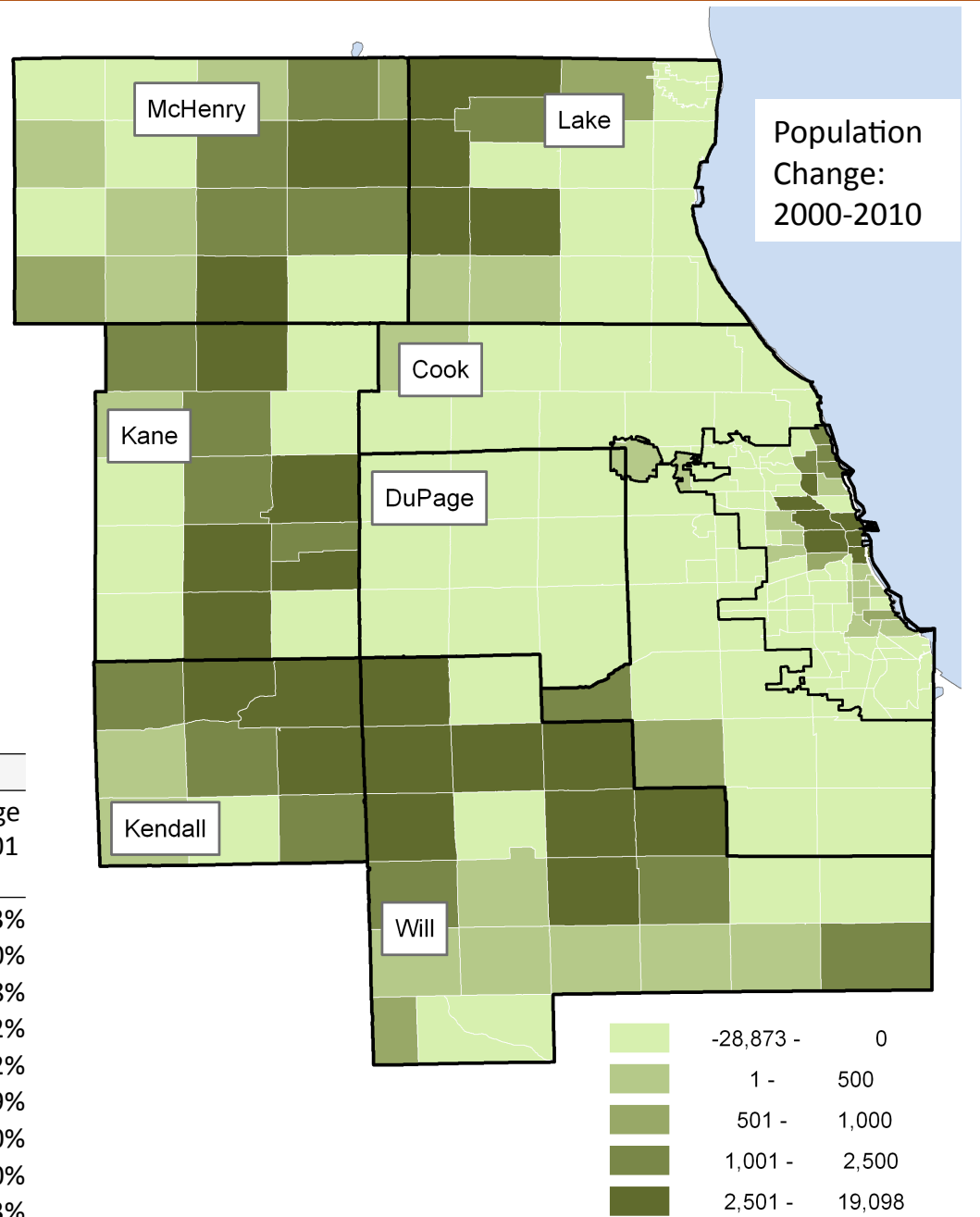
Latinos in Metro Chicago				% Change 2000-201
	1990	2000	2010	0
7 County	838,710	1,409,202	1,823,609	29.4%
Cook	694,194	1,071,740	1,244,762	16.1%
Chicago	545,852	753,644	778,862	3.3%
DuPage	34,567	81,366	121,506	49.3%
Kane	43,535	95,924	158,390	65.1%
Kendall	1,805	4,086	17,898	338.0%
Lake	38,570	92,716	139,987	51.0%
McHenry	6,066	19,602	35,249	79.8%
Will	19,973	43,768	105,817	141.8%

Trends Among Major Groups

Whites

The regional growth patterns of Whites are perhaps the most striking of any group, as seen in the map on this page. A wide arc of inner-ring community areas and townships have lost White population, whereas growth among Whites occurs close to the Chicago lakefront and on the periphery.

Whites, in fact, declined in the three most populous counties of Cook, DuPage and Lake.



Whites in Metro Chicago

	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-201
7 County	4,795,120	4,687,259	4,486,557	-4.3%
Cook	2,915,634	2,558,709	2,278,358	-11.0%
Chicago	1,056,048	907,166	854,717	-5.8%
DuPage	691,833	711,966	646,130	-9.2%
Kane	250,551	273,390	304,051	11.2%
Kendall	37,134	48,677	85,156	74.9%
Lake	430,566	472,968	458,701	-3.0%
McHenry	175,299	233,026	258,584	11.0%
Will	294,103	388,523	455,577	17.3%

Trends Among Major Groups

New Population Centers

The maps on this and the following page illustrate, for three time periods, the geographic center of major populations in metro Chicago. Several trends can be observed:

Total Population (this page)

The center of the **total regional population** is found in western Cook County but is approaching the border with DuPage County.

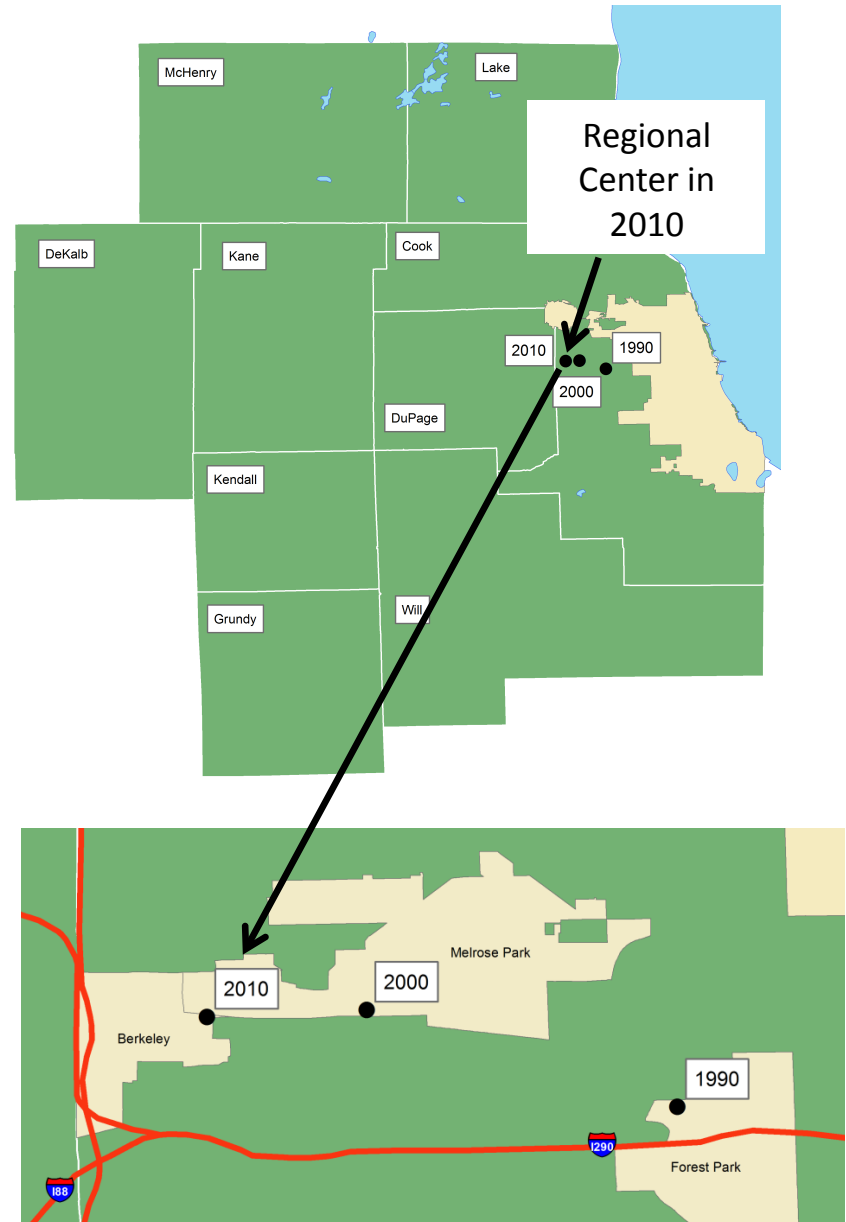
Major Groups (next page)

The center of **Asian population** is located in DuPage County and is the farthest north of all groups.

Blacks are the only group whose population center remains in Chicago, though the community's center has moved steadily to the southwest.

The **Latino population** center lies in Cook but moves steadily toward DuPage County.

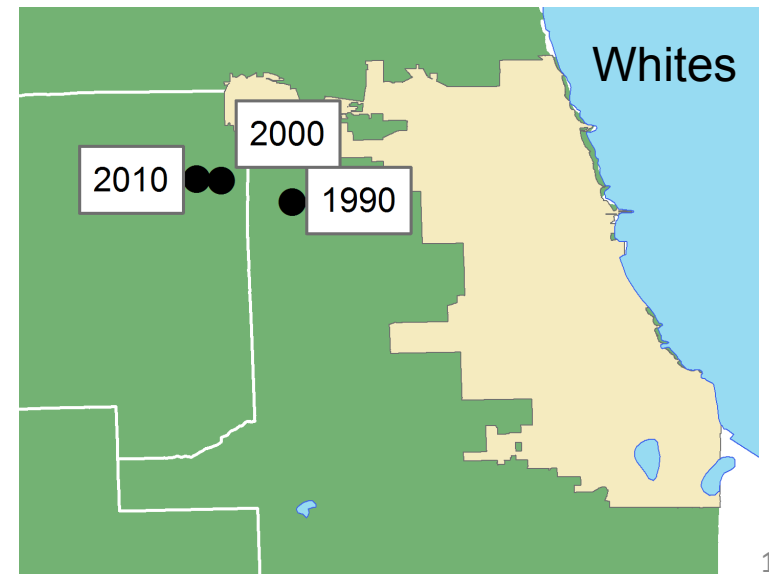
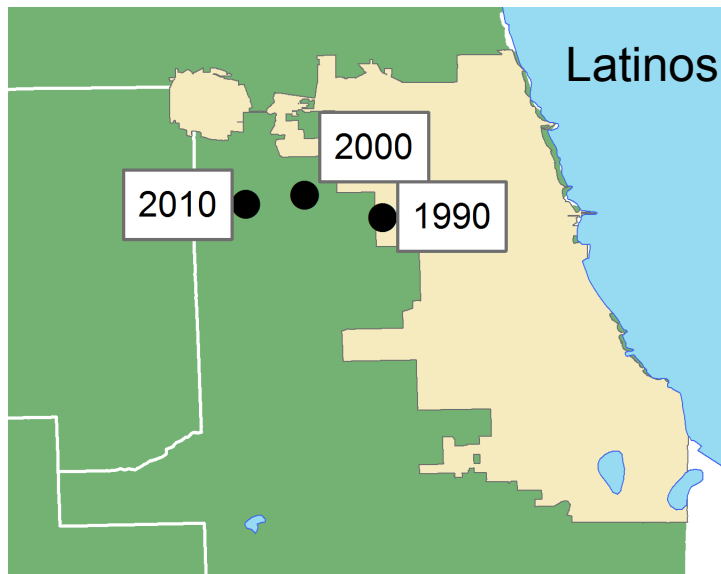
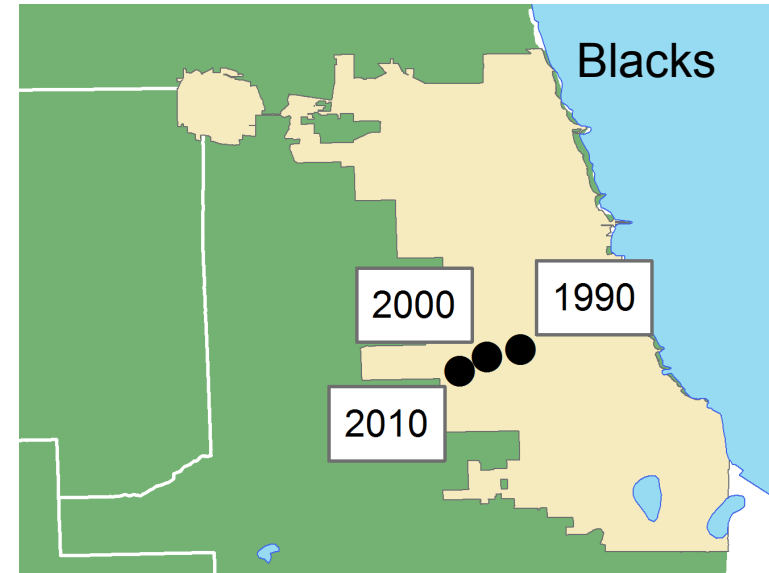
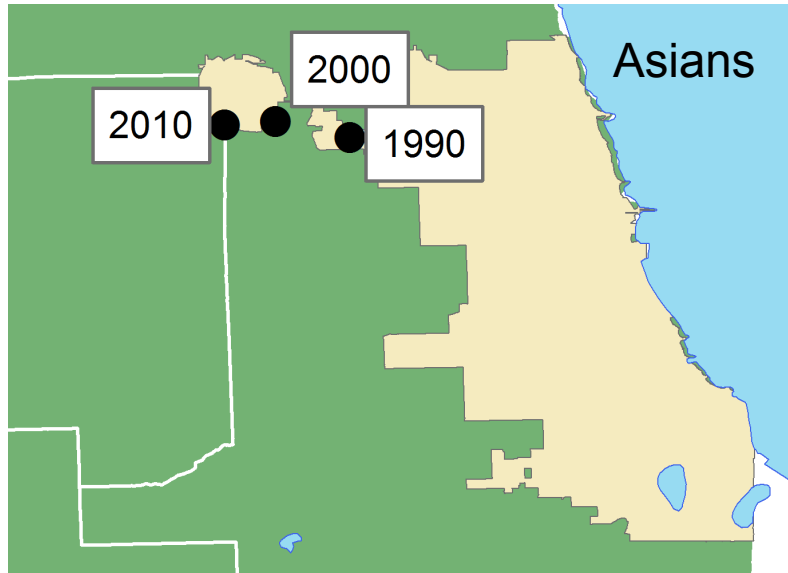
The center of **White population** has been in DuPage County for two decades.



Note: "Geographic Center" is the place where a flat, rigid map would balance perfectly if all residents were of identical weight

Trends Among Major Groups

Shifting Regional Population Centers



Other Trends

Poverty

Some 12.5 percent or 1.1 million persons in the metro region had incomes below the poverty level in 2009. This represents an increase in the poverty rate of 2 percent from 2000.

Most persons in poverty live in Chicago and Cook County, but, as with other populations, poverty is shifting toward the collar counties. Chicago is now home to 58 percent of poor persons, compared to 73 percent in 1990.

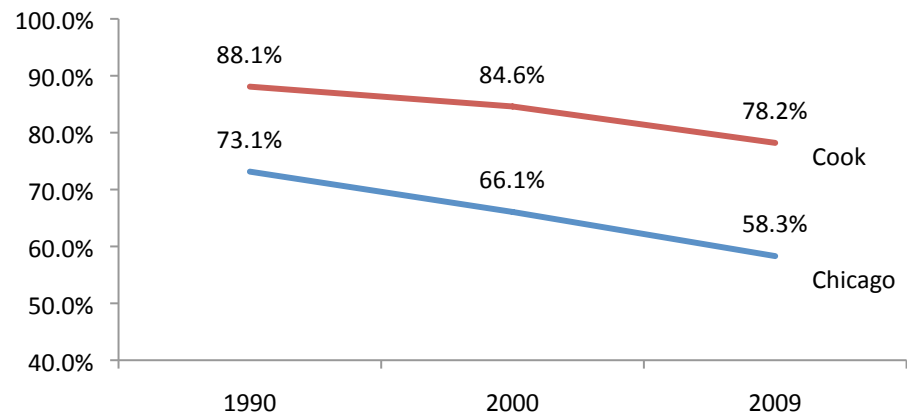
The percent of persons in extreme poverty (below 50 percent of the poverty level) rose slightly in the region since 2000, but the extreme poverty rate more than doubled in DuPage, Kendall and McHenry counties.

Pct of Persons in Extreme Poverty, i.e., Have Income Less than 50% of Poverty Level			
	1989	1999	2009
Total	6.1%	5.3%	5.8%
Cook	7.7%	6.8%	7.4%
DuPage	1.3%	1.8%	3.1%
Kane	3.5%	2.9%	3.8%
Kendall	1.4%	1.1%	2.4%
Lake	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%
McHenry	1.7%	1.7%	3.5%
Will	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%

Poverty Rates Are Rising Across the Region

	1990	2000	2009
7 County	11.3%	10.5%	12.5%
Cook	14.2%	13.5%	15.9%
Chicago	21.6%	19.6%	21.6%
DuPage	2.7%	3.6%	6.5%
Kane	6.8%	6.7%	9.3%
Kendall	3.4%	3.0%	4.0%
Lake	5.2%	5.7%	7.2%
McHenry	3.5%	3.7%	7.0%
Will	6.0%	4.9%	6.9%

Cook County, Chicago Are a Declining Portion of Regional Poverty Population



Note: A single parent with two children was below poverty if the family income was below \$17,568 in 2010

Other Trends

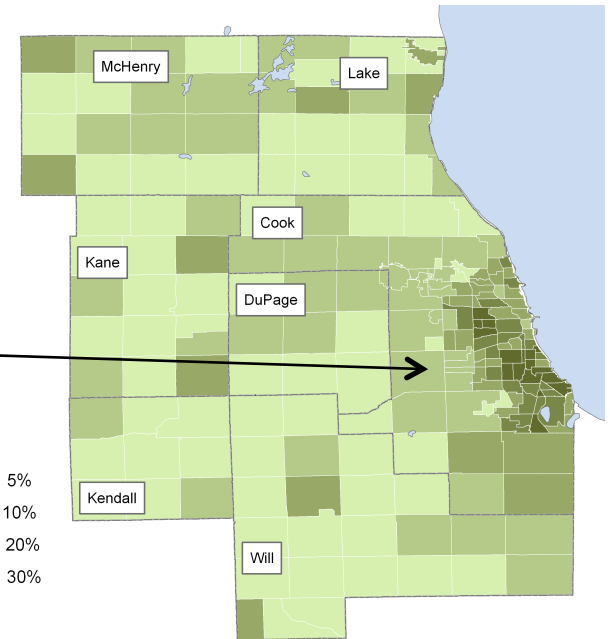
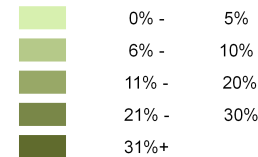
Poverty

The maps provide further perspective on location and change in poverty. Chicago is home to the highest local rates of poverty, with numerous community areas home to poverty rates of over 30 percent.

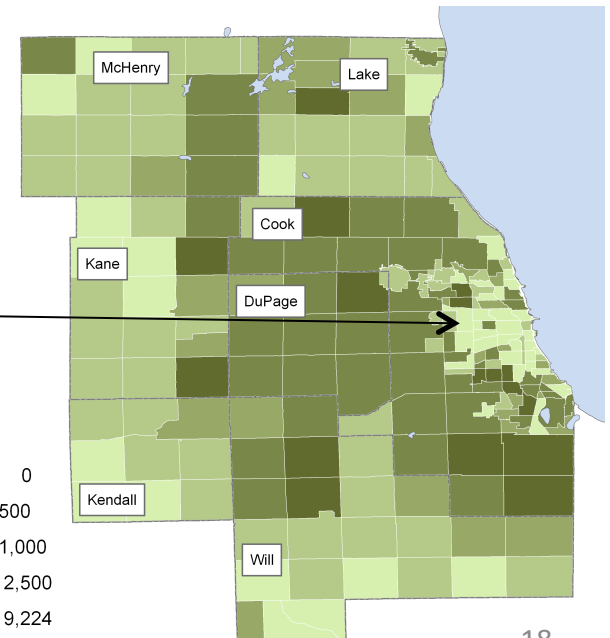
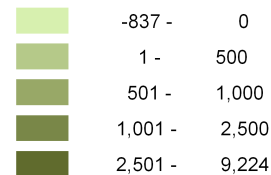
The growth of poverty populations, however, is largely a suburban phenomenon. Persons in poverty rose in number by more than 2,500 in townships across the region and in almost every county.

Within Chicago, notable changes include declining numbers of poor persons in many community areas in the center of the city, but growth in poverty populations on the northwest and southwest sides of the city.

Poverty Rates:
2005-2009



Growth in #
of Persons
in Poverty,
since year
2000



Other Trends

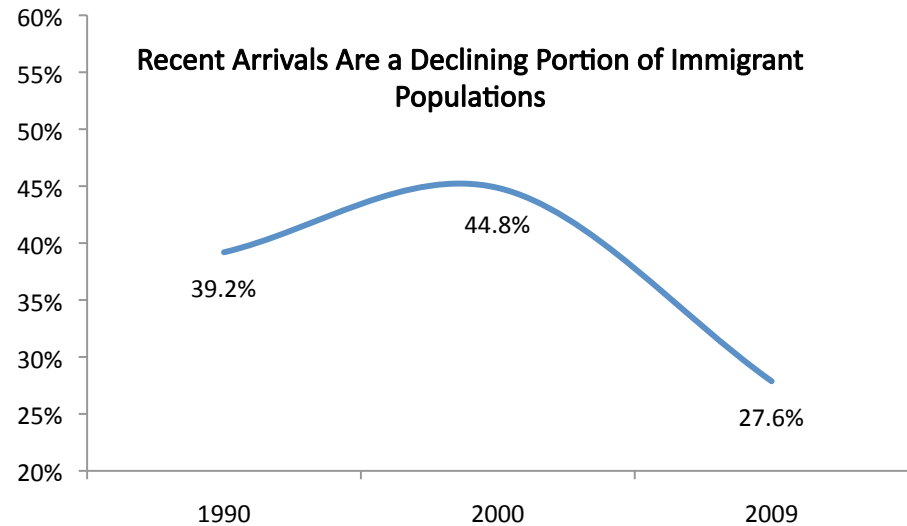
Immigration

Metro Chicago continues to be a center of North American immigration, with 1.6 million foreign-born persons who are 18.6 percent of the regional population.

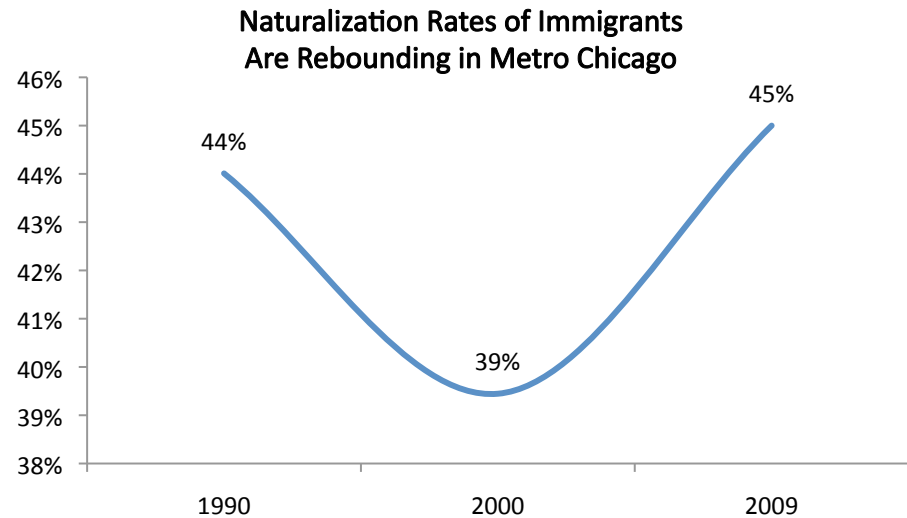
Immigration, however, has slowed. Annually about 54,000 immigrants came to metro Chicago during the 1990s. In the period 2000 to 2007, the annual average arrivals were only 21,000.

Statewide, the number of undocumented immigrants is declining. In 2006 the federal government estimates that there were 560,000 unauthorized immigrants in Illinois, but by 2010 the federal estimate was lowered to 490,000.

The immigration slowdown means there are fewer new arrivals to integrate. Partly as a result, the percentage of immigrants who are naturalized has increased.



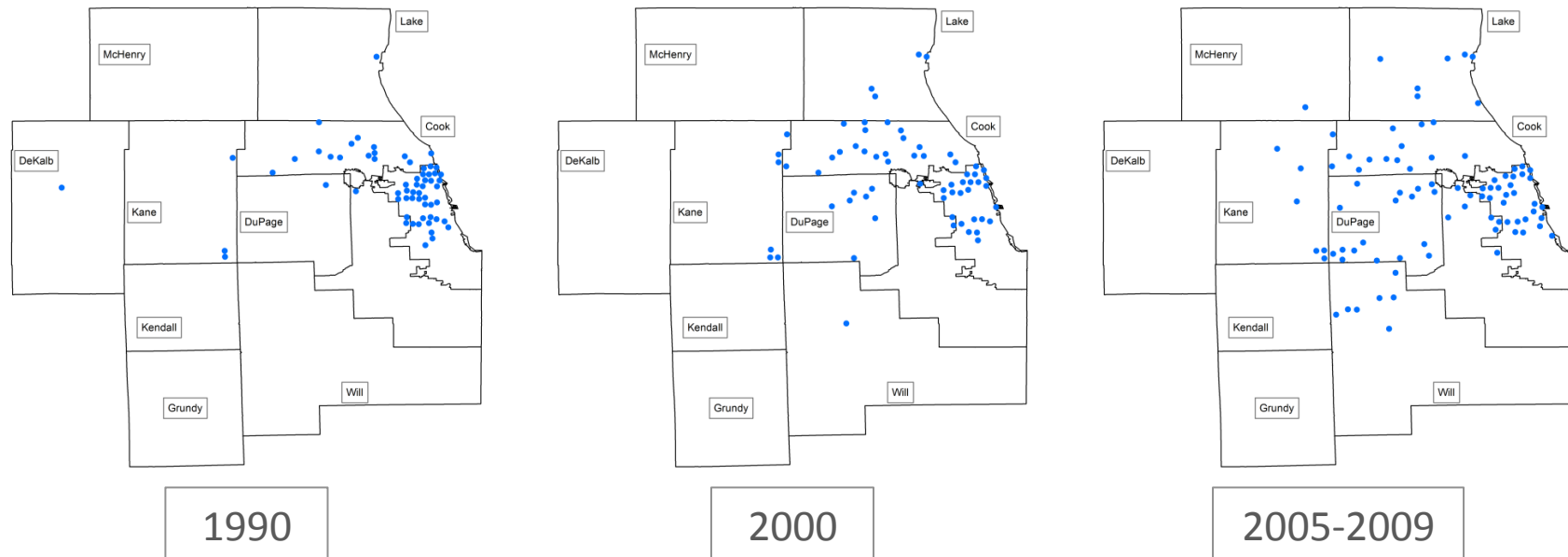
Note: "Recent" immigrants are defined as those who arrived since the previous census



Other Trends

Immigration

Immigration's Impact is Increasingly Suburban



These maps tell another story of metro Chicago immigration. Each dot represents a top 100 census tract in terms of recent immigrant arrivals. As may be seen, new immigrants to metro Chicago increasingly move to the suburbs and to an ever-more dispersed set of neighborhoods.

Map details are :

- 1990: top 100 tracts in number of immigrants who arrived in 1985-1990
- 2000: top 100 tracts in number of immigrants who arrived in 1995-2000
- 2005-2009: top 100 tracts in number of immigrants who arrived since 2000

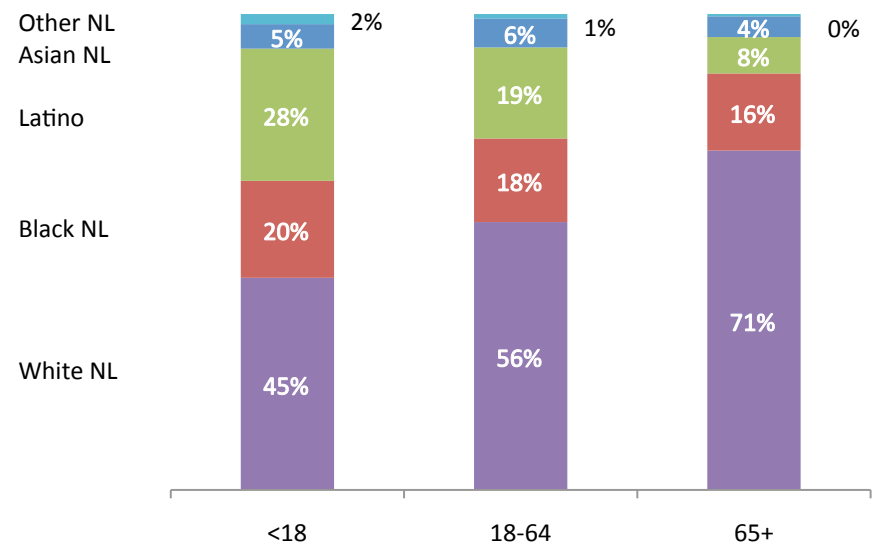
Other Trends

Age

The major groups in metro Chicago have distinctly different rates of fertility and of migration into and out of the region. The effect of this is to create notably different profiles of the population when viewed by age categories.

For example, Latinos are 28 percent of all minors in the metro area but only 8 percent of seniors. Conversely, Whites are only 45 percent of minors but 71 percent of seniors.

**Race/Ethnic Makeup of Age Groups in Metro Chicago:
2005-2009**



Other Trends

Education

Average educational levels are steadily rising for the region as a whole. All major groups are experiencing increasing levels of educational attainment, although the rate of educational attainment is faster for some groups.

The percent of all residents with a college degree is 34 percent, compared to 30 percent in 2000 and 25 percent in 1990. Asians (62 percent) and Whites (42 percent) have the highest levels of college education. Latinos have made only modest progress as a group in terms of completing college, but their high school completion rate is notably higher over time.

Differential rates of educational attainment across groups mean that some groups are disproportionately represented among the low skilled. Latinos, for example, are almost half of the low-skill regional population (i.e., those persons without high school). Whites, meanwhile, are nearly three-quarters of the high-skill population (persons with college), even though Whites are 53 percent of the regional population.

Educational Attainment by Group: Metro Chicago

	1990	2000	2005-2009
Total	100%	100%	100%
No High School	23%	19%	15%
High School Only	52%	51%	51%
Bachelors or higher	25%	30%	34%
Asian NL	100%	100%	100%
< HS	16%	13%	9%
HS, no BA	34%	29%	29%
BA+	49%	58%	62%
Black NL	100%	100%	100%
< HS	34%	26%	18%
HS, no BA	54%	59%	63%
BA+	12%	16%	19%
Latino	100%	100%	100%
< HS	56%	52%	42%
HS, no BA	36%	39%	47%
BA+	8%	9%	11%
White NL	100%	100%	100%
< HS	17%	11%	7%
HS, no BA	54%	52%	51%
BA+	29%	37%	42%

Education Levels by Group

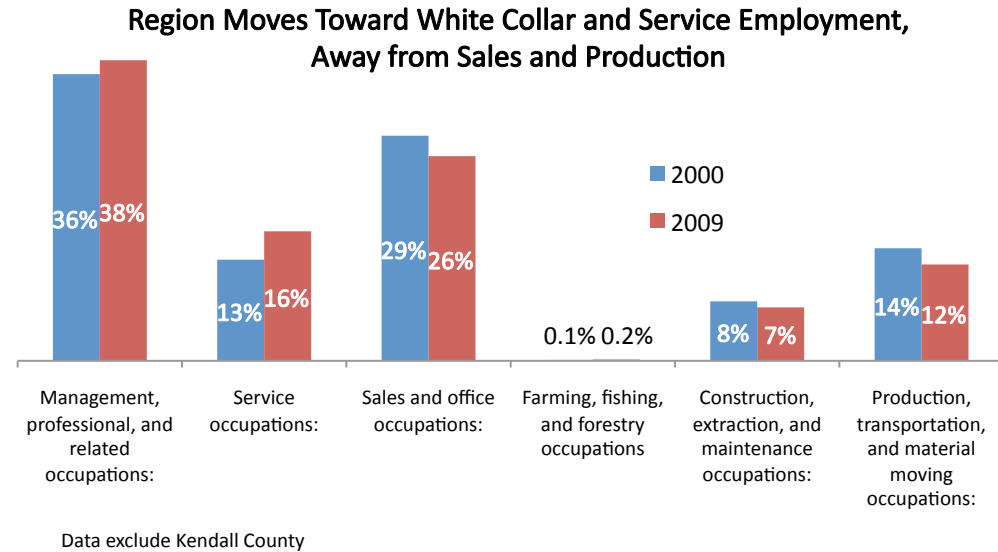
	No High School	High School Only	Bachelors or higher
Total	100%	100%	100%
Asian NL	4%	3%	11%
Black NL	21%	21%	10%
Latino	46%	15%	5%
White NL	29%	60%	73%
Other NL	1%	1%	1%

Note: all data are for persons 25 years and older.

Other Trends

Occupations

The region is undergoing demonstrable shifts in the kinds of jobs it offers, with a shift toward management and service employment, and away from sales and production.



The employment profile is shifting in different ways across the region. Unlike the other counties, DuPage and Lake have small or negative growth in residents who have management jobs. Growth in service workers is strongest in Cook and Will counties.

For example, the percentage of Cook County workers in Management jobs rose by 2.37 points between 2000 and 2009

Percentage-Point Change in County Occupational Profile: 2000-2009							
	Cook	DuPage	Kane	Lake	McHenry	Will	Total
Management, professional, and related occupations:	2.37	0.41	1.51	(0.47)	2.33	2.42	1.77
Service occupations:	4.00	3.14	1.82	3.15	4.28	3.24	3.61
Sales and office occupations:	(3.16)	(3.11)	0.14	(1.35)	(0.72)	(1.79)	(2.61)
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations:	0.06	(0.00)	(0.09)	0.26	(0.24)	0.06	0.06
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	(0.69)	0.10	(1.12)	(0.90)	(3.06)	(2.18)	(0.77)
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	(2.59)	(0.54)	(2.26)	(0.68)	(2.59)	(1.77)	(2.06)

The table describes jobs held by county residents and not the location of their jobs.

About Rob Paral and Associates

Rob Paral and Associates is a consulting firm specializing in demographic and public policy-related analyses of emerging communities, and in the public and private programs that support the contributions of those communities. Examples of our work may be viewed at www.robparal.com.

About The Chicago Community Trust

For 95 years, The Chicago Community Trust, our region's community foundation, has connected the generosity of donors with community needs by making grants to organizations working to improve metropolitan Chicago. In 2010, the Trust, together with its donors, granted more than \$130 million to nonprofit organizations: developing new audiences to sustain Chicago's vibrant arts organizations, protecting the human services safety net for those hardest hit by the recession, stemming the devastating effects of foreclosures on our communities, elevating teaching to meet world-class standards, and improving conditions for healthy and active lifestyles. To learn more, please visit the Trust online at www.cct.org.

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