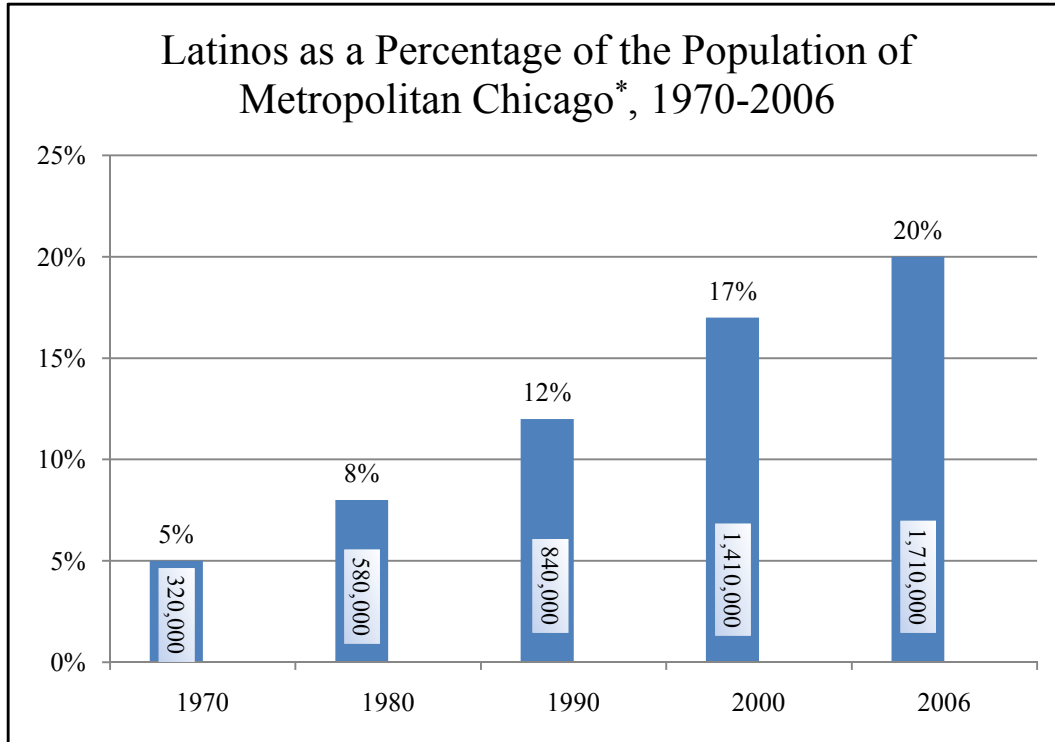


Data for CMAP Latino Snapshot

Prepared by the
Institute for Latino Studies
May 2008

Introduction

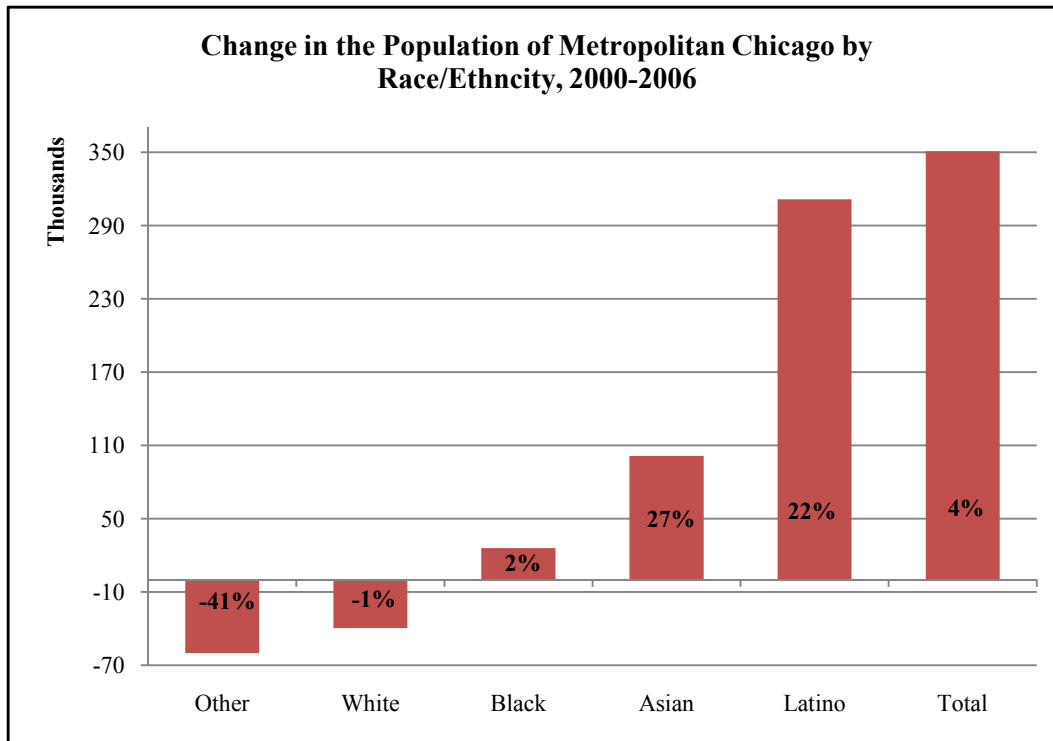


Source: Census 1970-2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Since 1970, Latinos have grown from a small minority of the region's population to its largest racial or ethnic group. Today, one of every five people in metropolitan Chicago is of Latino origin.

By 2000, the six-county metropolitan area had 25 places with a Latino population of at least 6,000 persons. The largest of these is Chicago, with 753,644 Latinos, followed by Cicero, 66,299, and Aurora, 46,557 (Paral et al 2004). In 2006, the number of Latinos increased to 774,042 in Chicago and 73,252 in Aurora, while the Latino population in Cicero remained stable (est. 66,389).

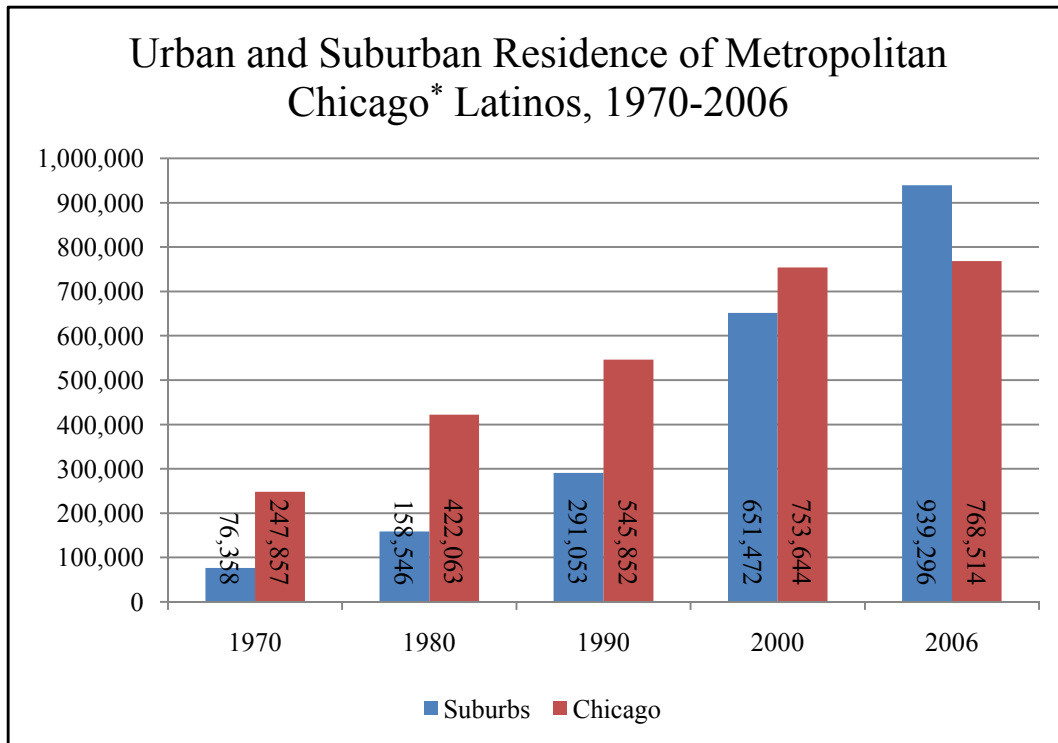


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

The population of the seven-county area increased between 2000 and 2006 despite the fact that the number of non-Latino whites fell by nearly 40,000 and the number of non-Latino blacks increased only marginally. The overall increase is attributable to gains by Latinos and Asian Americans., whose populations increased during the six year period by a remarkable 22% and 27% respectively.

Within the region, Latinos constituted the only racial/ethnic group with increasing population in the city of Chicago between 2000 and 2005. In suburban Cook County, while the minority population also grew in numbers, non-Latino whites decreased substantially resulting in a net population loss for suburban Cook County. In the outer suburbs, all racial/ethnic groups registered growth between 2000 and 2005 with Latinos driving this trend at over 40 percent increase (Johnson 2007).

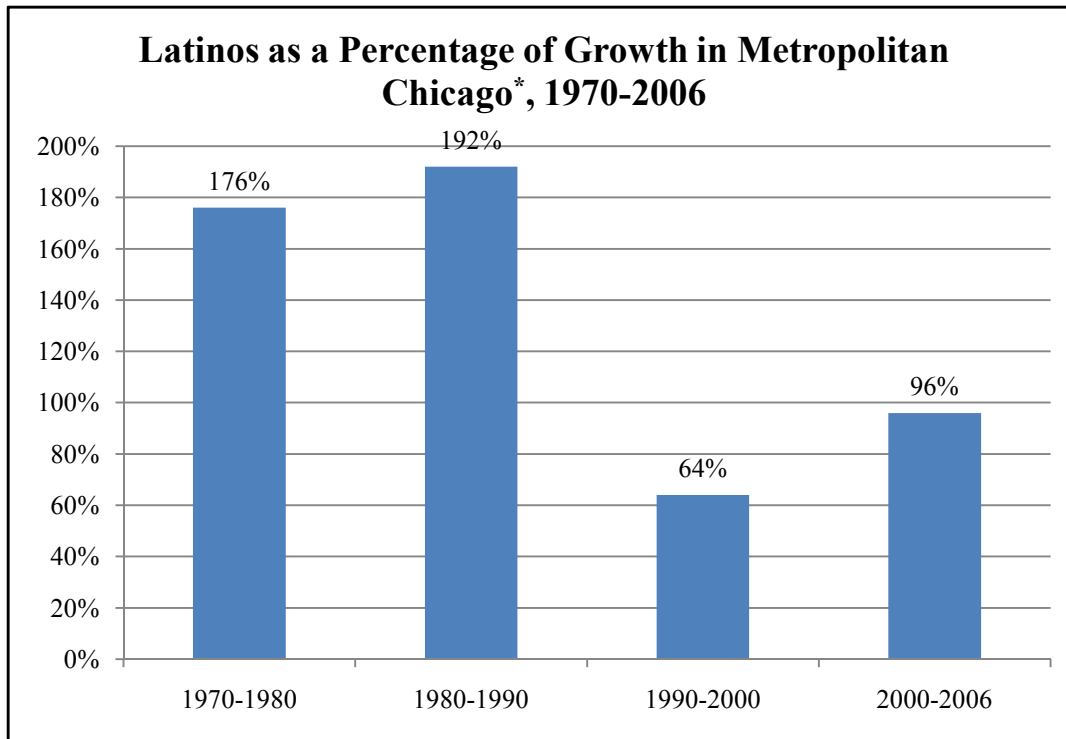


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

In the 1990s, Latinos experienced considerable growth in the city of Chicago. However, more than two-thirds of Latino growth in the city occurred due to births. This counters the idea that Latino population growth in the city is driven by immigration (Johnson 2007).

Between 2000 and 2006, nearly all of the Latino population growth has been in the suburbs. During this period, the suburban population increased by 288,000 (46%), compared to only 15,000 (2%) in Chicago. In addition, out of the seven counties, Kendall and Will registered over 100 percent growth in Latino population in the six year period. Nonetheless, the city of Chicago would have lost population if it were not for the increase in Latinos. This pattern is expected to continue for the rest of the decade.

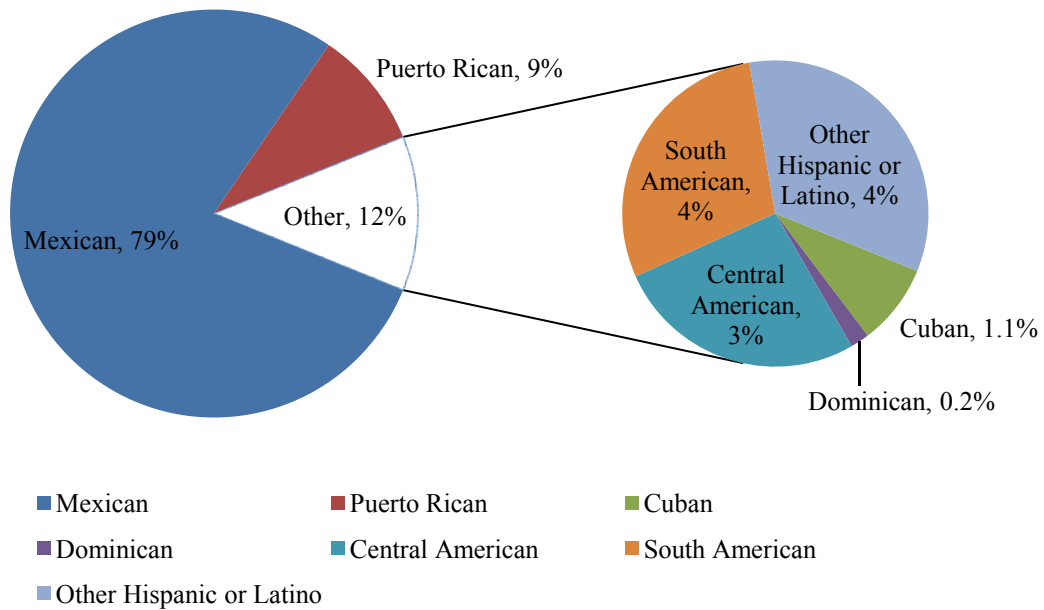


Source: Census 1970-2000, ACS 2006, U.S. Census Bureau

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

- Between 1970-1980 and 1980-1990, the region would have lost population if not for the growth of Latinos.
- In the 1990s, Latino population growth slowed down, but it still represented two-thirds of the region's increase.
- Between 2000-2006, Latinos represented almost all of the region's population growth.

Metropolitan Chicago* Latinos by National Origin, 2006

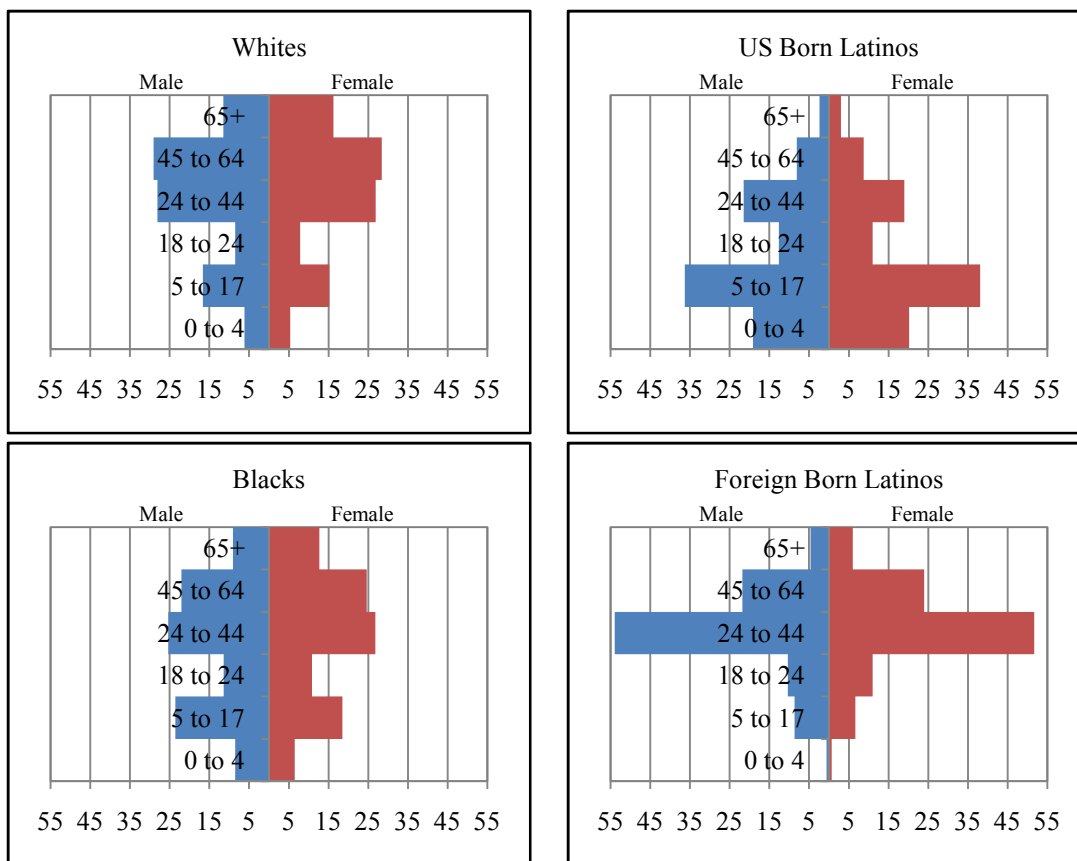


Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

At 1.7 million, the Latino population in Chicago is larger than the entire population of the San Francisco Metropolitan Area. By 2006, people of Mexican origin comprise the majority of Latinos in the region, and it constitutes the third largest Mexican population in the nation. Within the six-county region, one quarter of the population of Kane, one out of seven people in both Cook and Lake, and around one in ten people in DuPage, McHenry and Will counties are of Mexican origin. Puerto Ricans comprise the second largest group with nine percent of the region’s Latino population, while the remaining twelve percent represents other Latinos including Central Americans, South Americans, Cubans and Dominicans.

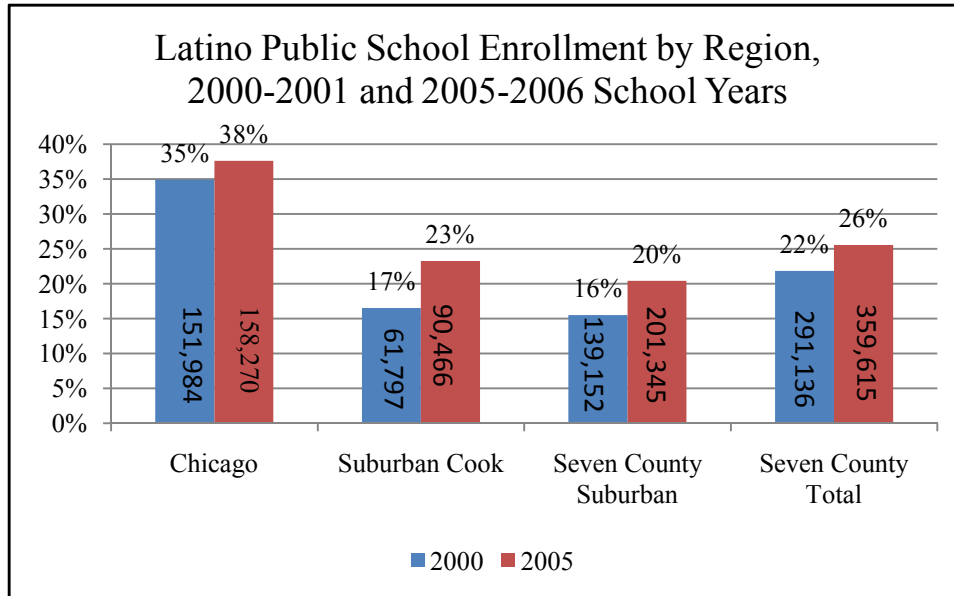
Age Distribution Chicago Metropolitan Area*, 2006



Source: Census ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

*Refers to the eight-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Education

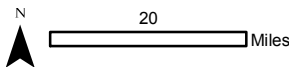
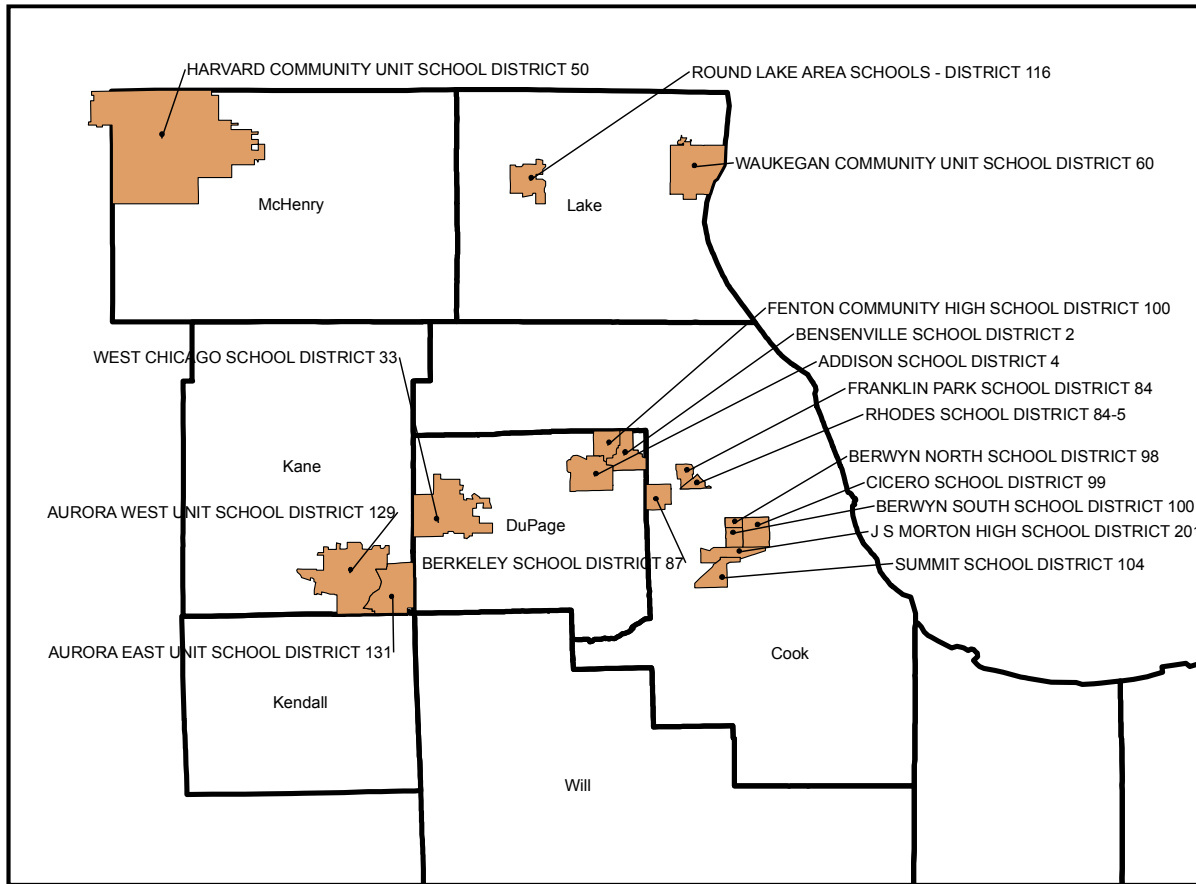


Source: Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” National Center for Education Statistics.

Presently, slightly over one in four (26%) of all K-12 students in metropolitan Chicago are Latino. The greatest density of Latinos students is found in Chicago proper (38%). This is not surprising since Latino residential patterns, while changing, are still an urban phenomenon.

Latinos public school enrollment increased in near equal proportions (3-6%) in each of metropolitan Chicago’s seven counties and in the city of Chicago between 2000 to 2005, except in Will county where the increase in enrollment reached eight percent in the same time period.

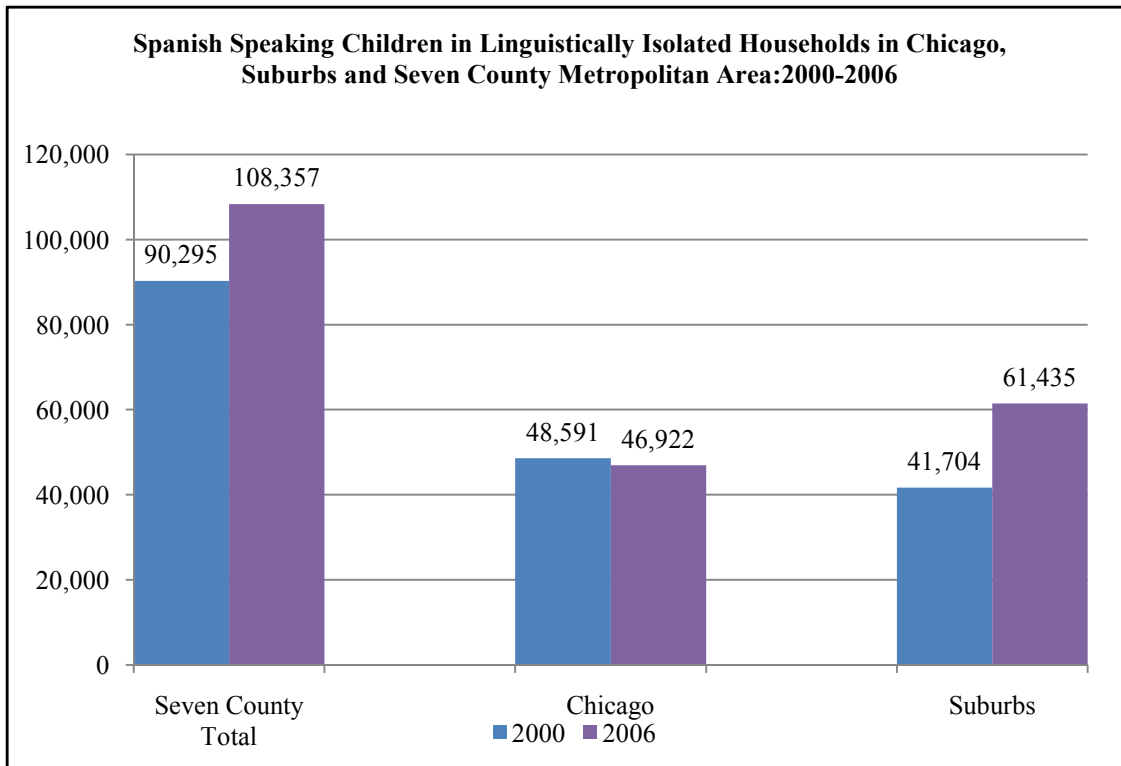
High Latino Enrollment School Districts Metropolitan Chicago* 2005



Source: Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," National Center for Education Statistics and 2005 School District Shapefiles, U.S. Census.

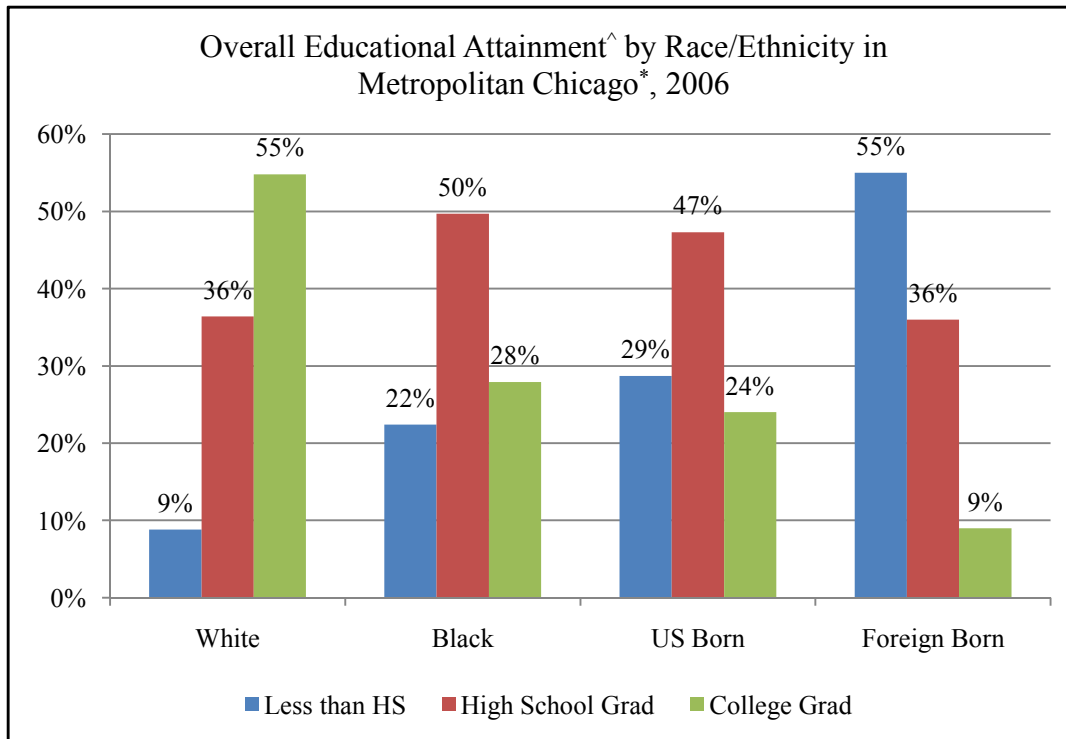
*Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Map shows school districts with at least 40 percent Latino enrollment.



Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

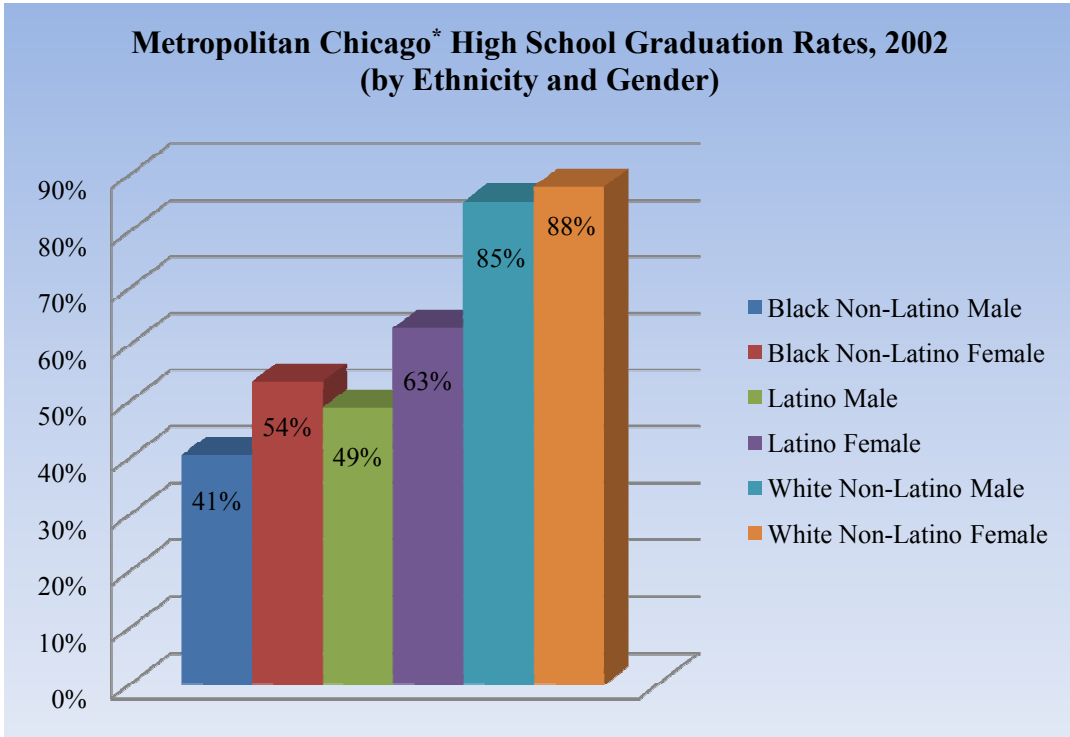
The number of Latino children (ages 5-17) in the seven-county region increased 18 percent between 2000 and 2006, while the number of Spanish speaking children in linguistically isolated households increased at the same rate (roughly 20 percent). However, that growth occurred only in the suburbs where 47 percent more Spanish-speaking children live in linguistically isolated households. In the city of Chicago, there was a 3 percent decrease in the number of Spanish-speaking children in linguistically isolated households. These figures underscore the increased need for bilingual education programs in suburban schools as many Latino students are growing up in homes where no adult is fluent in English.



Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

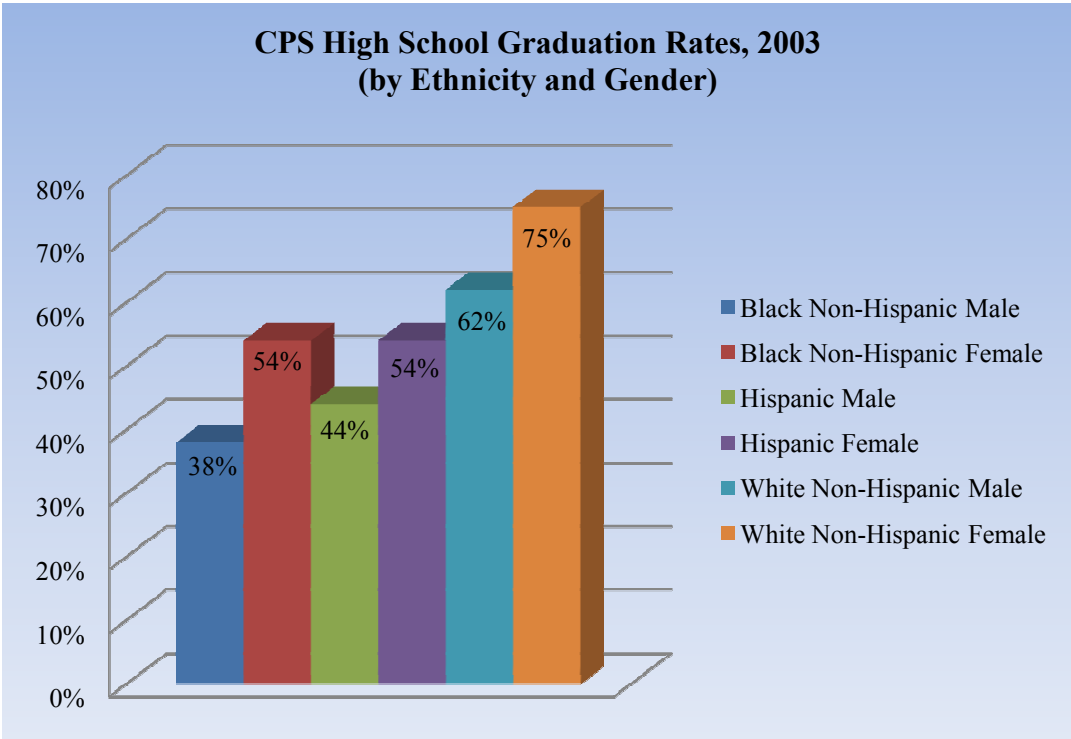
[^] For the population 25 years and over.

^{*} Refers to the eight-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

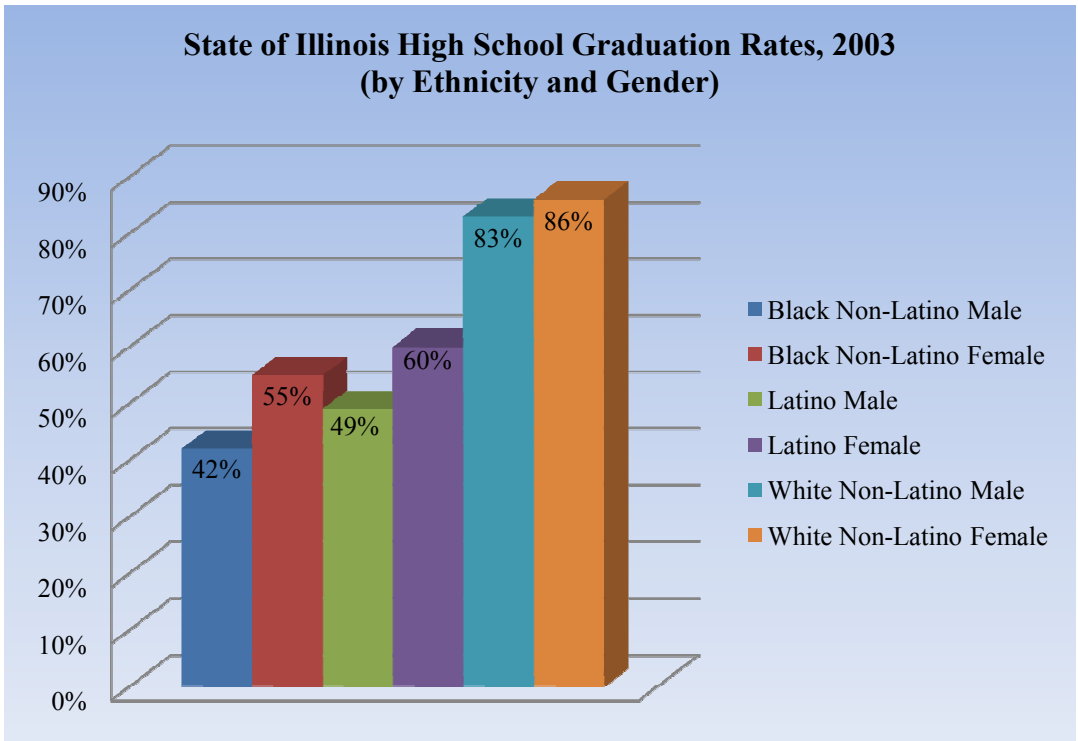


Source: Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey,” National Center for Education Statistics.

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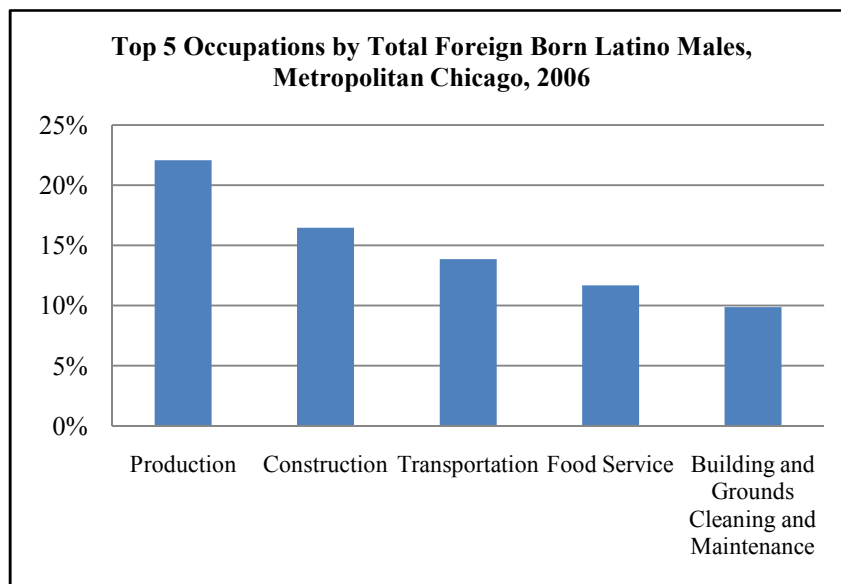
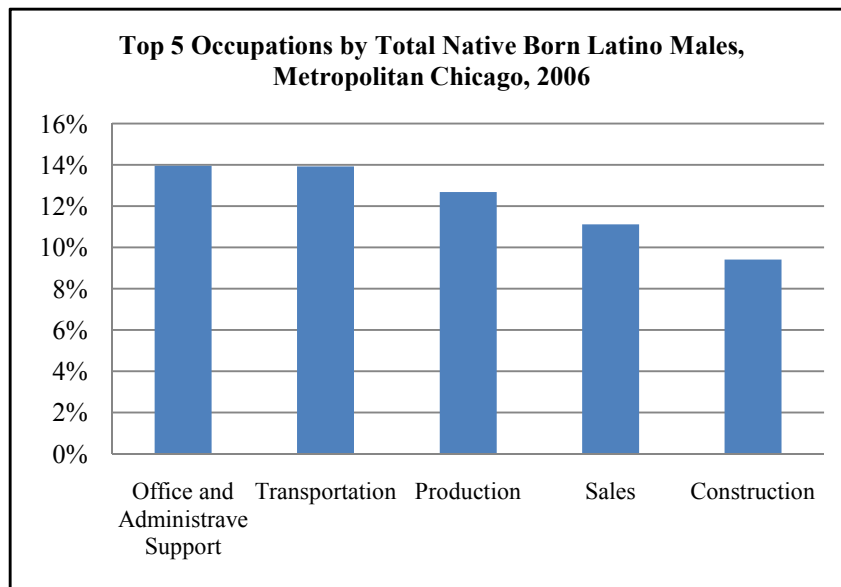


Source: Greene and Winters 2006



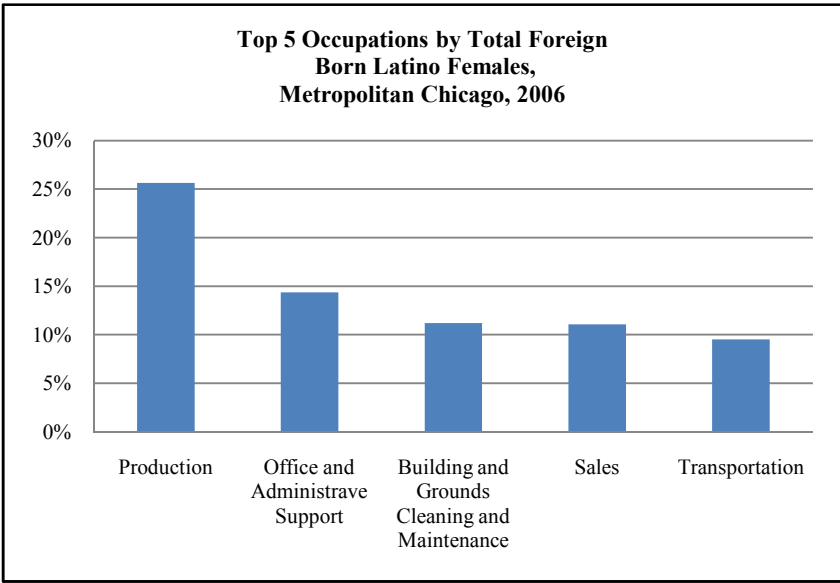
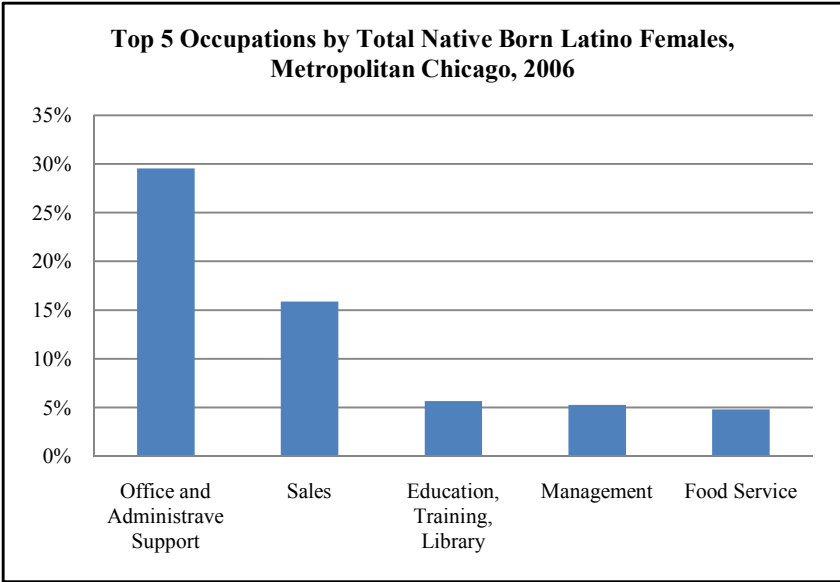
Source: Greene and Winters 2006

Employment/Income



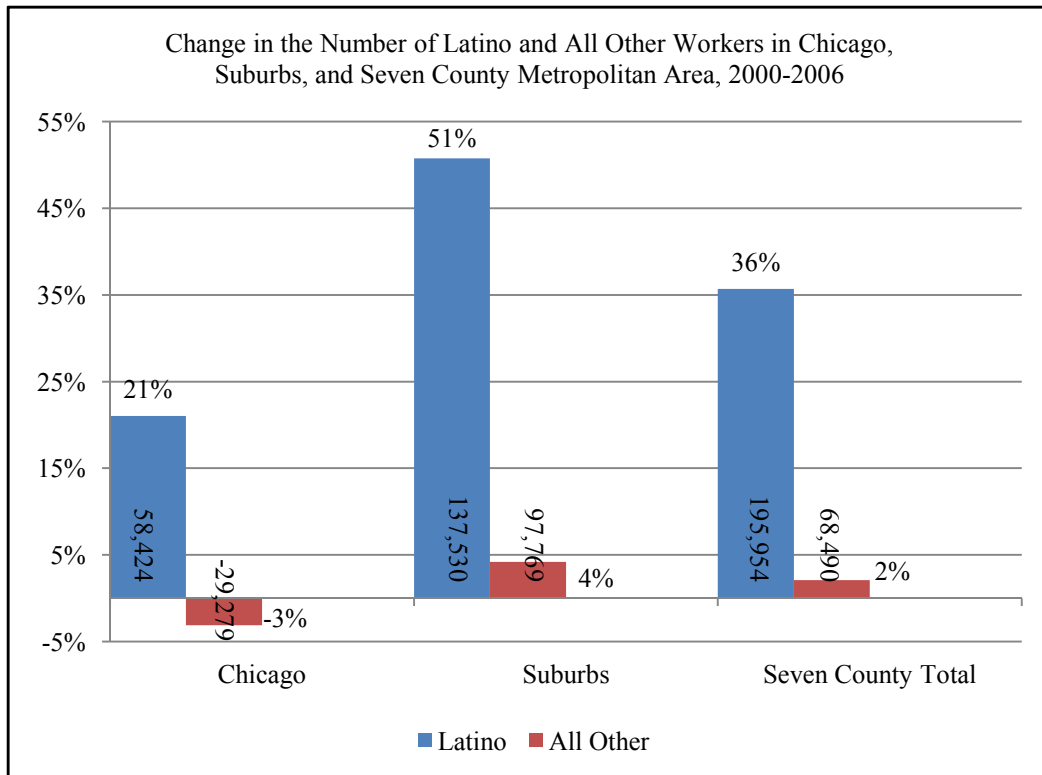
Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

Sixty one percent of all native born and seventy four percent of all foreign born Latino males work in the five fields shown above respectively.



Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

Sixty one percent of all native born and seventy two percent of all foreign born Latino females work in the five fields shown above respectively.

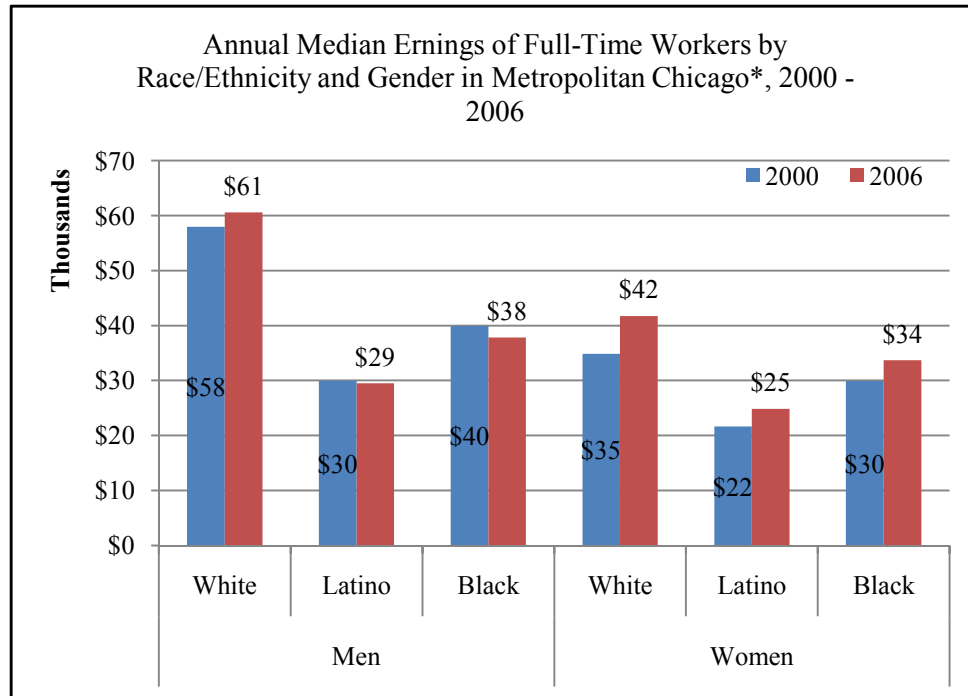


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

Between 2000 and 2006, Latinos accounted for 74% of the total increase in employed persons in the seven county area and 58% of the increase in suburban workers. In Chicago, growth in the Latino workforce prevented the city’s workforce from decreasing in number.

The number of Latino residents working in the seven county region increased 196,000 (36%) between 2000 and 2006 while the number of non-Latino workers increased by 68,000 (2%). While 70% of the increase in Latino workers was among suburban residents, the number of Latino workers in Chicago also jumped by more than 58,000. This increase in Latino workers in Chicago represents a 21% increase (2000-2006), compared to a decrease of 3% for all others in the city.

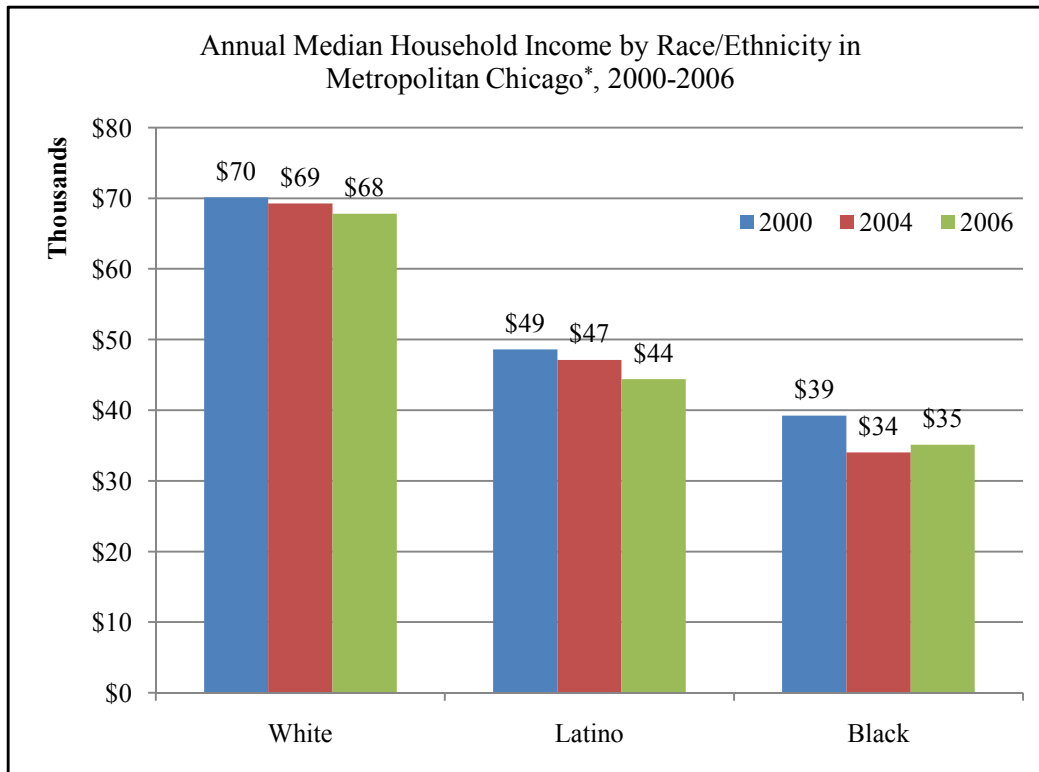
In 2006, Latinos accounted for 27% of all workers in Chicago, and 14% in the suburbs (suburban Cook and the six collar counties).



Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the Chicago PMSA (2000) and the Chicago, Naperville, Joliet Metropolitan Division (2006).

The earnings gap between Latinos and non-Latino whites of both sexes increased between 2000 and 2006. The earnings of African American men and women remain substantially higher than those Latinos. In 2006, the median earnings of non-Latino white men were more than double those of Latino men, while the gap between Latina and non-Latina white women was somewhat less. These incomes disparities are not surprising since Latinos generally have lower levels of education than non-Latino whites, and education boosts wages and incomes (CTBA 2007).



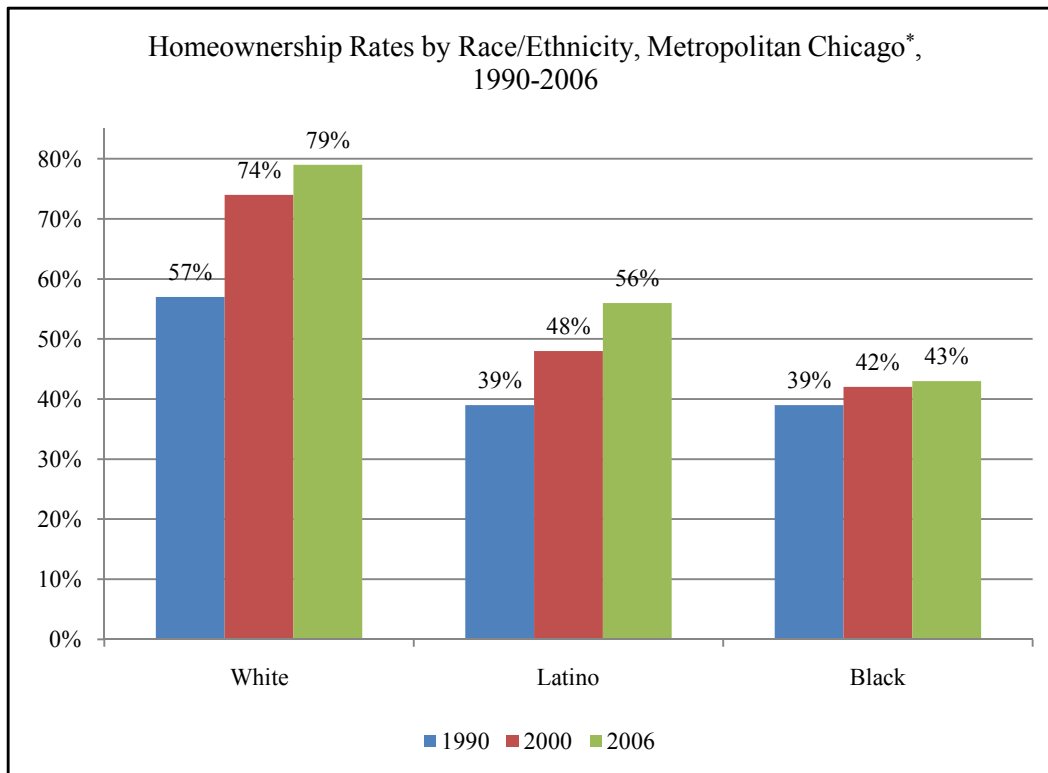
Source: Census 2000, ACS 2004-2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Between 2000 and 2006, median household income decreased by approximately \$4,000 (in 2006 constant dollars) for both Latino and black households. Median household income for non-Latino whites fell during the same period by less than \$2,500.

Because, on average, there are more workers in Latino households, the gap between Latinos and non-Latino whites in household income is substantially smaller than for the earnings of individual workers. For the same reason, median Latino household income is higher than that of African Americans households – in marked contrast to the median earnings of individual Latino and black workers.

Housing/Land Use

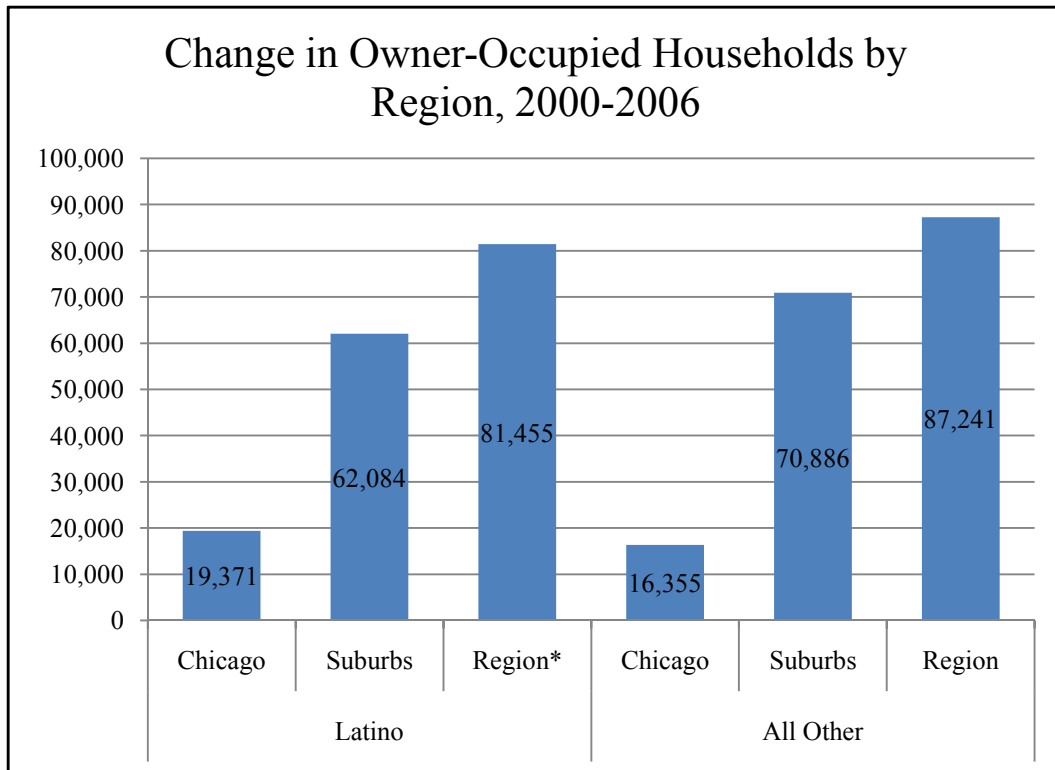


Source: Census 1990-2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Fifty six percent of Latino households in the six county region were owner-occupied in 2006, an increase of 8 percentage points from 2000 and 17 percentage points from 1990. By comparison, the homeownership rate for non-Latino whites in 2006 was 79%. The white homeownership rate in 2006 was 5 percentage points higher than in 2000 and 22 percentage points higher than in 1990. The homeownership rate for black residents of the region was only 43% in 2006, having increased much more slowly than that of Latinos or non-Latino whites.

The increase in the Latino homeownership rate since 2000 is particularly remarkable, given the very low earnings of Latino workers and the decrease in median household income that for Latinos since 2000.

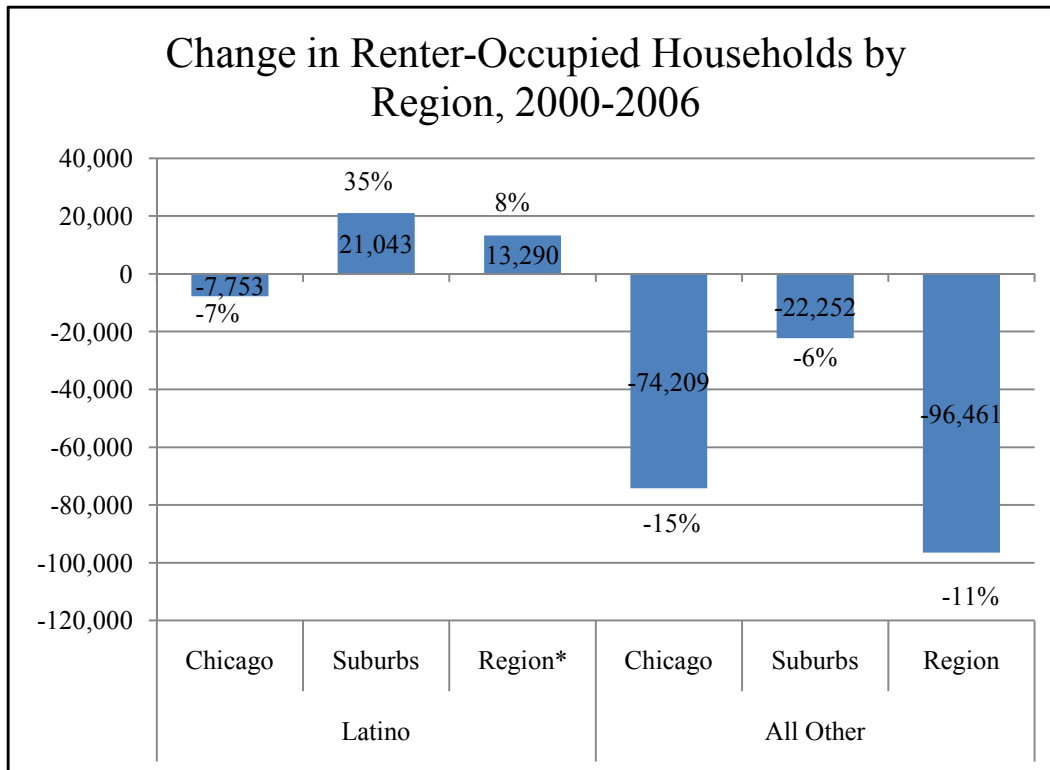


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2004 and 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Between 2000 and 2006, the total number of occupied households (owner and renter occupied) in the seven county metropolitan area increased by more than 85,500. Were it not for an increase of more than 94,000 Latino households, the total number of households in the region would have fallen by 9,000 during this period.

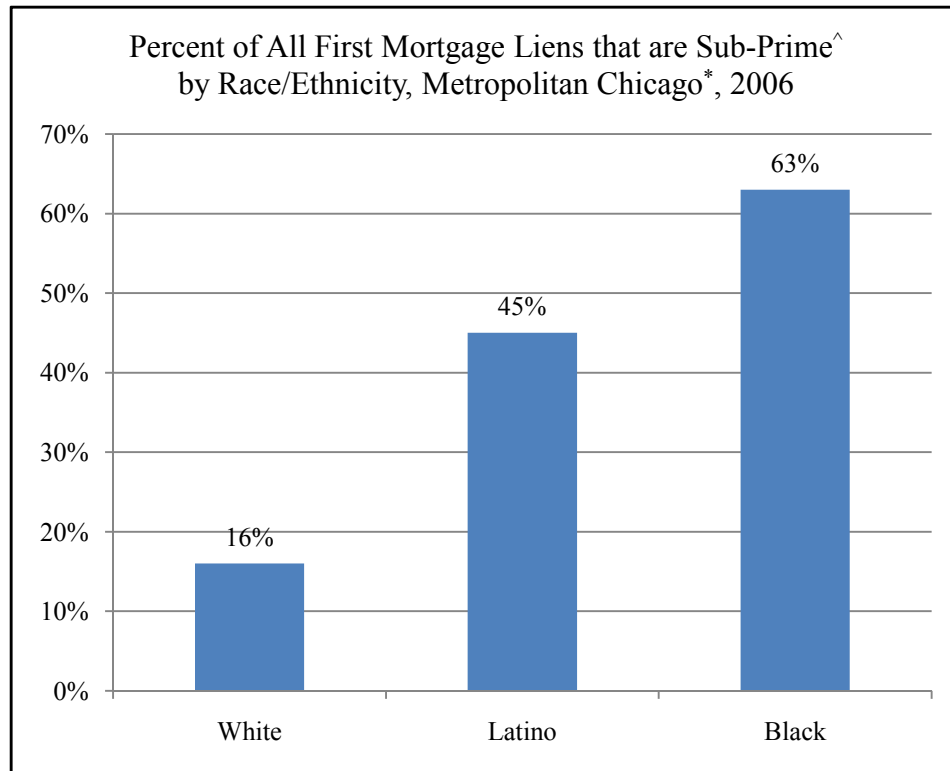
Almost all of the increase in Latino households was in owner-occupied homes (86 percent). Between 2000 and 2006, Latinos accounted 54 percent of the increase in owner-occupied homes in Chicago, 47 percent of the increase in the suburbs, and 48 percent of the increase across the seven county region. While homeownership rates increased by 4-5 percent for all others, Latino homeownership rates increased between 26-71 percent in the region.



Source: Census 1970-2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

The number of homes rented by Latinos increased by a little over 13,000 in the region, in marked contrast to a decline of nearly 100,000 homes rented by all other residents in the seven county area. All of the increase in Latino households rented by Latinos occurred in the suburbs; the number of Latino rental households declined by more than 7,000 in the city.

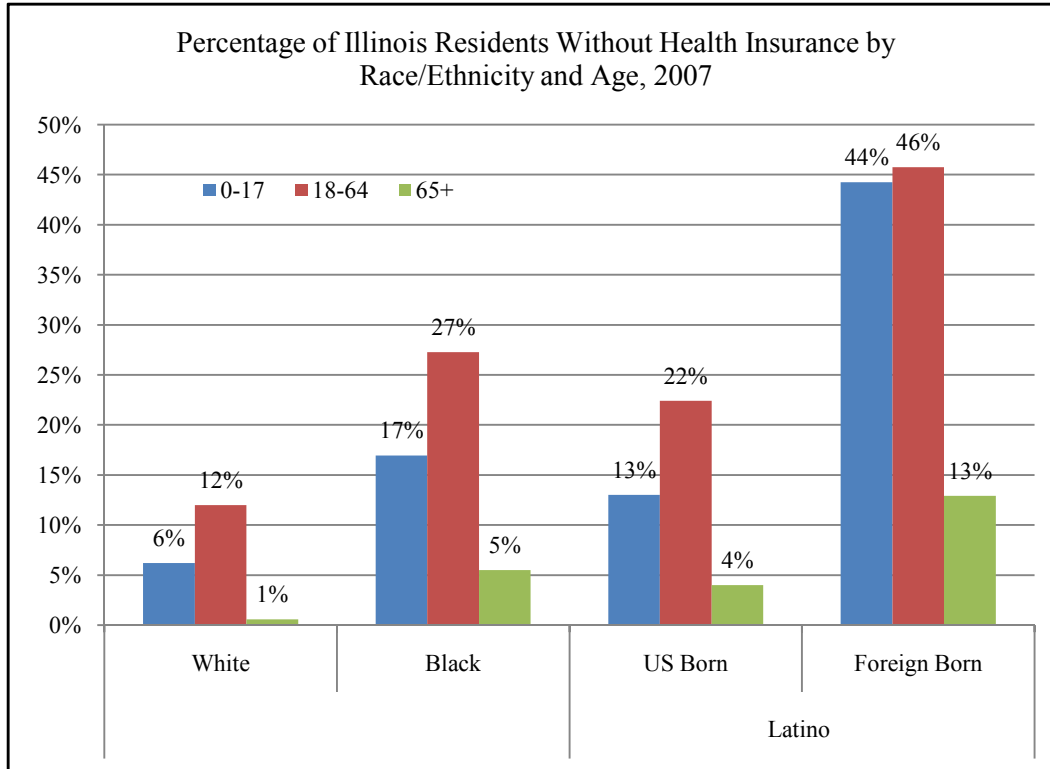


Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examining Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) administrative database, 2006

* Refers to the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area.

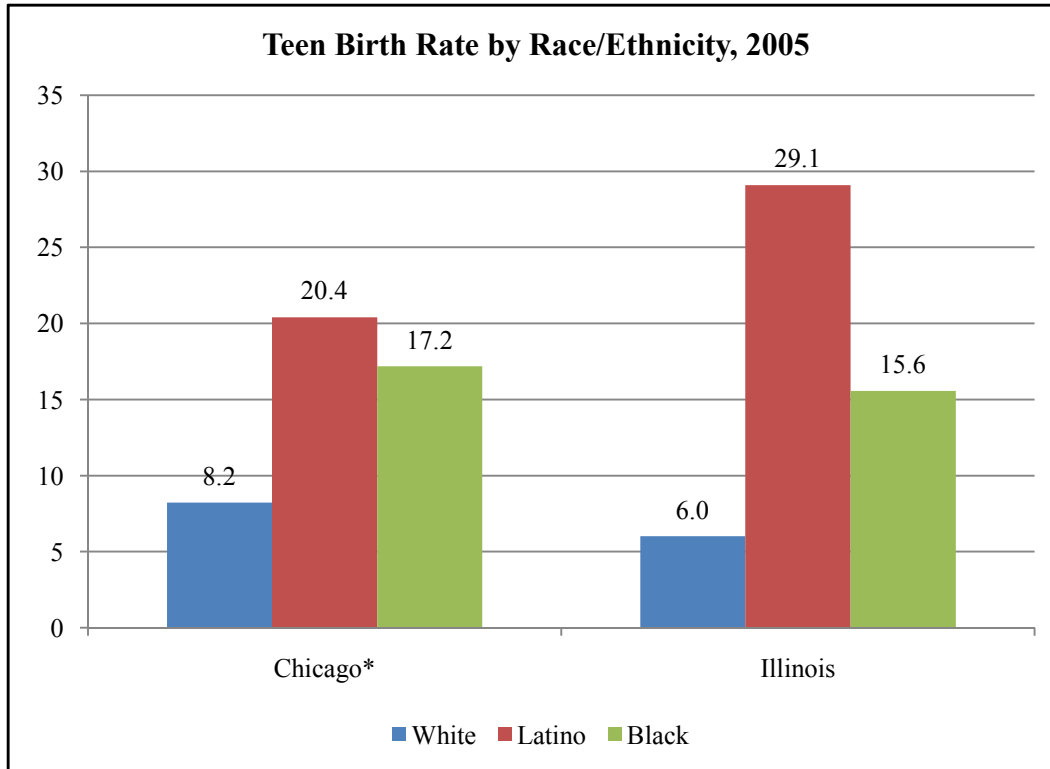
Forty five percent of mortgages (first liens) obtained by Latinos in 2006 were expensive sub-prime loans – loans with interest rates at least three percentage points higher than the prime treasury rate. By comparison, only 16 percent of mortgages obtained by non-Latino white residents of the region were sub-prime loans. Black homebuyers in the region had the highest percentage of subprime loans at 63 percent.

Health



Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007, US Census Bureau

In the state of Illinois, the highest rates of uninsured people are among Latinos. Almost half of all foreign-born and almost a quarter of US born working-age Latinos lack health insurance. Uninsurance rates for US born Latino children and elderly are comparable to those of blacks, while foreign-born Latino children are twice as much likely to be uninsured than black children. Non-Latino whites have the lowest levels of uninsured in all categories.

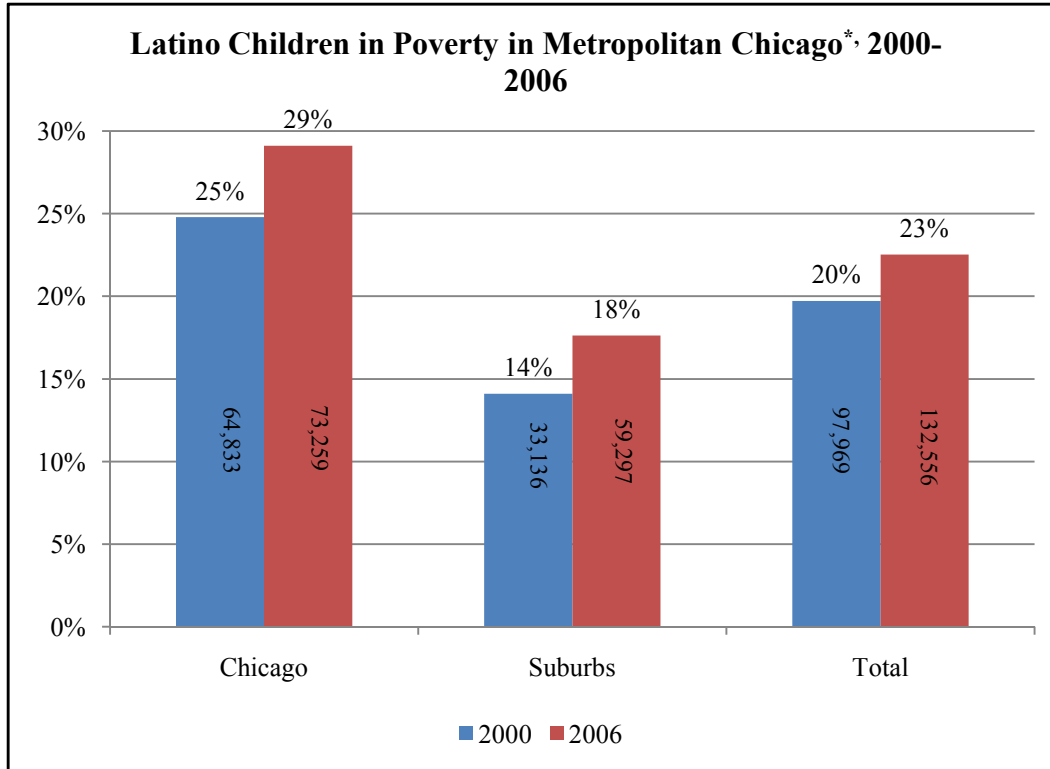


Source: IDPH and NCHS Vital Statistics, IDPH IPLAN Data System Report <http://app.idph.state.il.us/> and ACS 2005

* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

This indicator reports the rate per 1,000 females of live births to teenagers, ages 10-17.

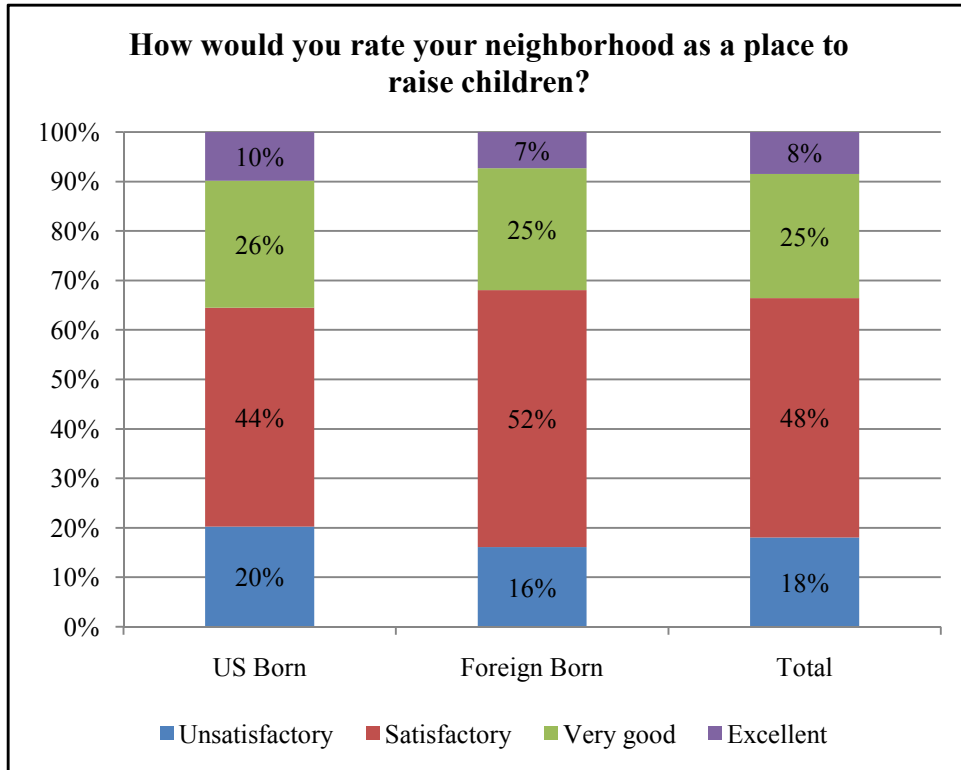
Quality of Life



Source: Census 2000, ACS 2004-2006, US Census Bureau

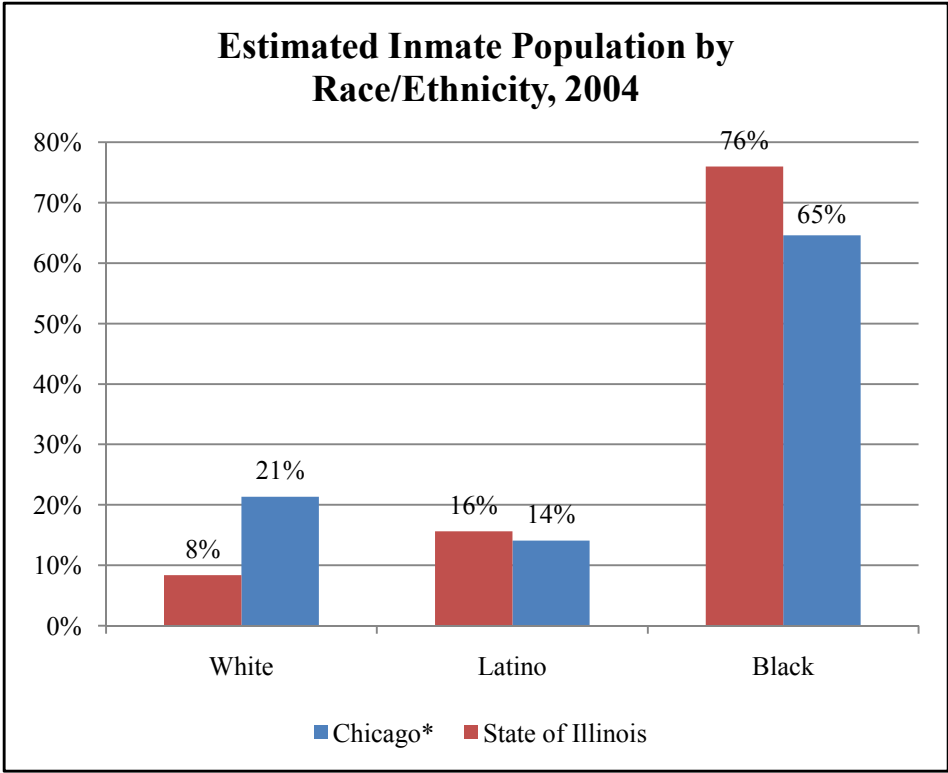
•Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

While the number of Latino children (ages 0 to 17) in metropolitan Chicago increased 18 percent between 2000 and 2006, the number of Latino children living in poverty increased 35 percent in the same time period. In the city of Chicago, despite a 4 percent decrease in the number of Latino children, the number of poor Latino children increased by 13 percent. This suggests that more affluent Latino families moved out of the city during this period. Most of the increase in the number of poor Latino children occurred in the suburbs where over 26,000 more Latino children are living in poverty.



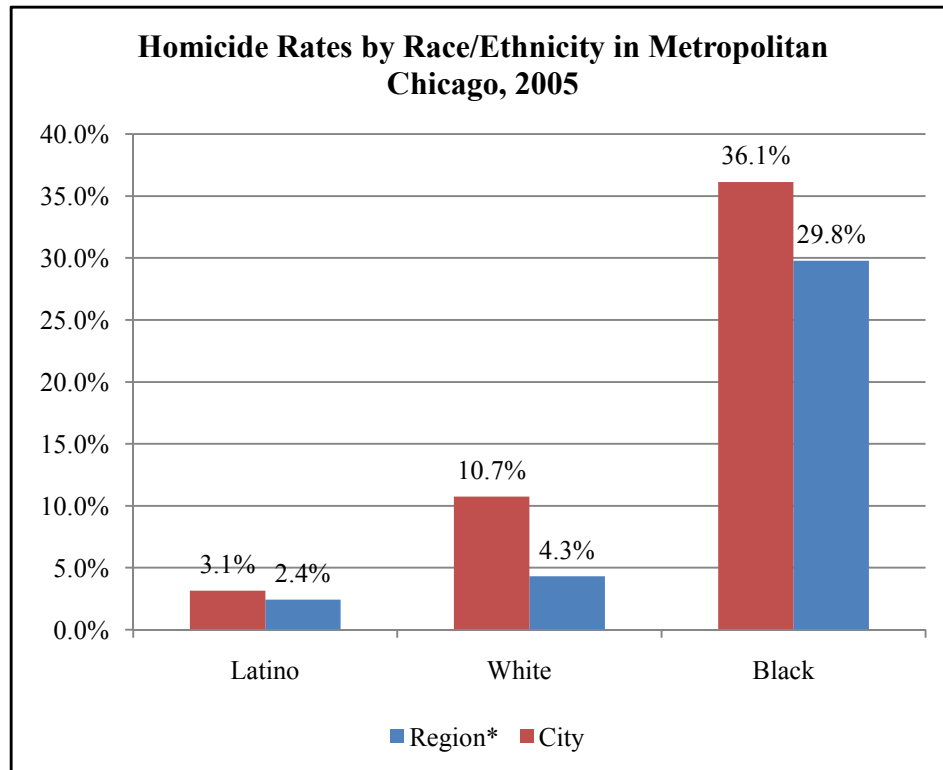
Source: CAS 2003, Institute for Latino Studies

Latinos in the six-county metropolitan area are satisfied with the neighborhoods in which they live, as an overwhelming majority rated their neighborhood at least as a satisfactory place to raise children. US born Latinos were slightly more likely to give either an excellent or unsatisfactory rating to their neighborhood.



Source: Calculations by the Institute of Latino Studies based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ “Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2004” and ACS 2004.

•Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

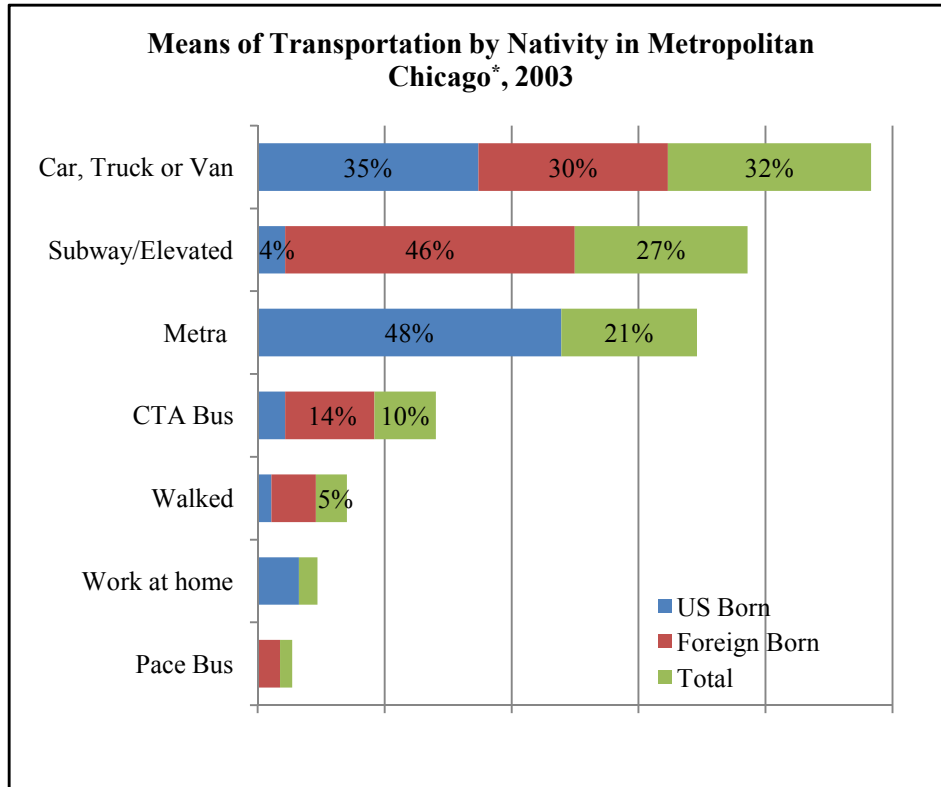


Source: IDPH and NCHS Vital Statistics, IDPH IPLAN Data System Report
<http://app.idph.state.il.us/>

* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

This indicator reports the mortality rates per 100,000 population due to homicide.

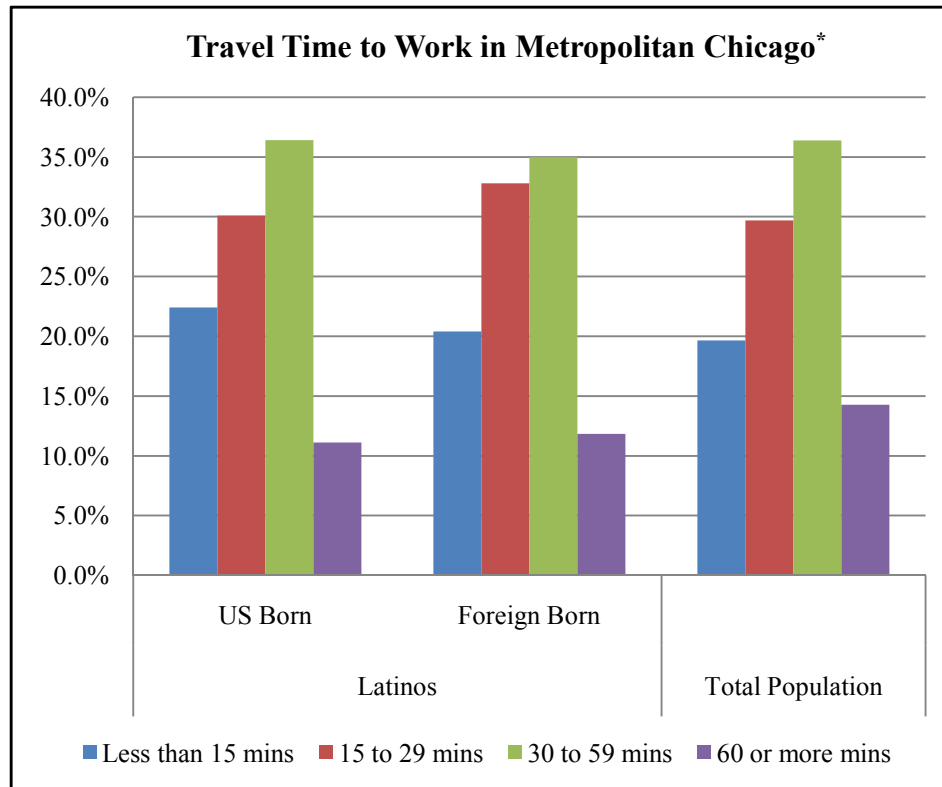
Transportation



Source: CAS 2003, Institute for Latino Studies

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Most Latino workers in Chicago took public transportation to work (58 percent). Foreign-born Latinos mainly utilized CTA rail and bus services, while US born Latinos primarily relied on Metra. The second most popular means of transportation was driving (32 percent), and US born Latinos were slightly more likely to drive to work than the foreign born. The small percentage of US born Latinos who claimed to work at home were all in managerial occupations in the IT industry.



Source: CAS 2003, Institute for Latino Studies (Latinos), ACS 2006, US Census Bureau (Total Population)

* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Most Latino, regardless of nativity, traveled between 30 to 59 minutes to work everyday. As a matter of fact, travel time to work for Latinos, mirrors that of the total population, regardless of nativity. Overall, one in five people takes less than 15 minutes to get to work.