Demographics snapshot

CMAP Land Use Committee—May 17, 2016
Demographics snapshot

- PURPOSE: Understand how the region’s demographics have changed
- Analyzes sociodemographic trends
  - Population
  - Age
  - Race/ethnicity
  - Immigration
  - Outcomes (education, employment, income)
- Compares Chicago to peer regions
Drivers of change—Regional drivers

For some time, the Chicago region has grown because of natural increase and international migration, while consistently losing residents domestically. The biggest regional driver of change is natural increase, but Cook County’s is international immigration.

Drivers of change—Population growth similar to peers


United States  New York  Los Angeles  CMAP region  Philadelphia  Boston

Drivers of change-immigration peer comparison

The Chicago region’s international migration rate continues to decrease, particularly as compared to peers.

Net International Migration per 1000 Residents for peer regions, 2005-14

Drivers of change - natural increase peer comparison

The change in natural increase is driven by a declining birth rate, which is also true of peer regions.

Births per 1000 Residents for peer regions, 2005-15

Drivers of change - migration peer comparison

Net domestic migration rate per 1000 residents in peer regions, 2005-15

Population shift—to collar counties

Proportion of population by County, 1980 to 2010-2014

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 1990, 2000, and American Community Survey data 2010-2014
Population shift—a closer look

Change in Proportion of Regional Population by Census Tract, 2000 to 2010-14

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Analysis of U.S. Decennial Census 2000 and American Community Survey estimates 2005-09 and 2010-14
Population shift – Aging compared to peer regions

Age 20-34, Rate of population change from the prior period, 1980 to 2010-14

Age 65 and over, Rate of population change from the prior period, 1980 to 2010-14
Population shift—an aging regional population

In 1980, there was a greater proportion of residents under 35. Today, that situation has reversed—there is now more residents over 35.

Number of residents under and over 35, 1970 and 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under 35</th>
<th>Over 35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>4.1 million</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>4.1 million</td>
<td>4.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another population shift:

Increased immigration over the long term

19% of the region's population is foreign born.

The region has added almost 1.2 million residents since 1990.

Over 700,000 of them were foreign born.
However, this immigration growth has slowed.

Population growth in foreign-born and total regional population over time

- Region only saw 14% growth in foreign-born since 2000.

In recent years, immigration growth has stalled completely.
**Immigration growth driven by Mexican immigration**

19% of regional population is foreign-born

40% of foreign-born population is from Mexico

27% of the foreign-born population is from Asia.

**Top 10 Countries of Origin of the foreign-born population in the CMAP region, 2010-2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percent of foreign-born population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>642,861</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>137,214</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>120,213</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>80,675</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>39,536</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>25,592</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>22,961</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>21,580</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>21,208</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>19,453</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of American Community Survey data 2010-2014
Growth in Asian immigrants

The proportion of foreign-born residents in the Chicago MSA by place of birth, 2005 and 2014, shows a significant increase in the proportion of residents from Asia. The chart indicates that the proportion of foreign-born residents from Asia increased from 24.6% in 2005 to 28.6% in 2014.
Another population shift: Increased diversity

48%

Persons of Color in the region
Our region is diversifying—key driver of change

Proportion of population by race in the CMAP region

Proportion of population that are people of color in peer regions, 1990 and 2014

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 1990 and American Community Survey data 2010-2014
The PoC population continue to grow in the proportion of population in all areas of the region. The notable exception is the City of Chicago, where the share of white and person of color population remained relatively unchanged since 2000.

**White and POC populations as a percentage of regional population, 2000 and 2010-2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Chicago</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban Cook County</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuPage County</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kane County</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall County</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake County</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McHenry County</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will County</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMAP Region</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The white alone population is not of Hispanic or Latino origin. The persons of color population includes Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, some other race, two or more races, and Hispanic or Latino.

A closer look: geography of race

Race in the Chicago region, 2000

Race in the Chicago region, 2010-2014

1 Dot = 10 residents

Race
- WHITE
- BLACK
- HISPANIC
- ASIAN

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 2000

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of American Community Survey data 2010-2014
Outcomes by race: Income

$63,000
Regional median income

Median income by race in the Chicago region, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Median income</th>
<th>Above/below CMAP median income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$76,748</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of American Community Survey Data 2010-2014; Note: 2014 inflation adjusted dollars; median incomes rounded to the nearest thousand
### Outcomes by race: Education

#### 63%

Residents with some college and above

**Percentage of residents with some college and above by race, 2010-2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Some college and above</th>
<th>Above/below regional average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>🟢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>🟢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>🟥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>🟥</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of American Community Survey Data 2010-2014; Note: 2014 inflation adjusted dollars; median incomes rounded to the nearest thousand
## Outcomes by race: Unemployment

### 8.4%

Regional unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
<th>Above/below regional average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>![Red Arrow]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>![Red Arrow]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>![Green Arrow]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>![Green Arrow]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of American Community Survey Data 2014
Note: For population 16 and above. The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides regional unemployment rates used in other CMAP products. Census unemployment is used in this case to analyze unemployment by race.
Looking Ahead

- Slowing population growth
- Changing international immigration patterns
- Diversifying race and ethnicity patterns
- An aging population
- Persistent obstacles for people of color in the region

- Opportunities to plan for renewed growth and a vibrant population
Get involved—demographics

- Comment on our project page:
  - [http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/onto2050/snapshot-reports/demographics](http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/onto2050/snapshot-reports/demographics)

- Fill out our pamphlet

- Stay tuned for the release of the full demographics snapshot