ON TO 2050

Demographics snapshot

CMAP Economic Development Committee

June 2016

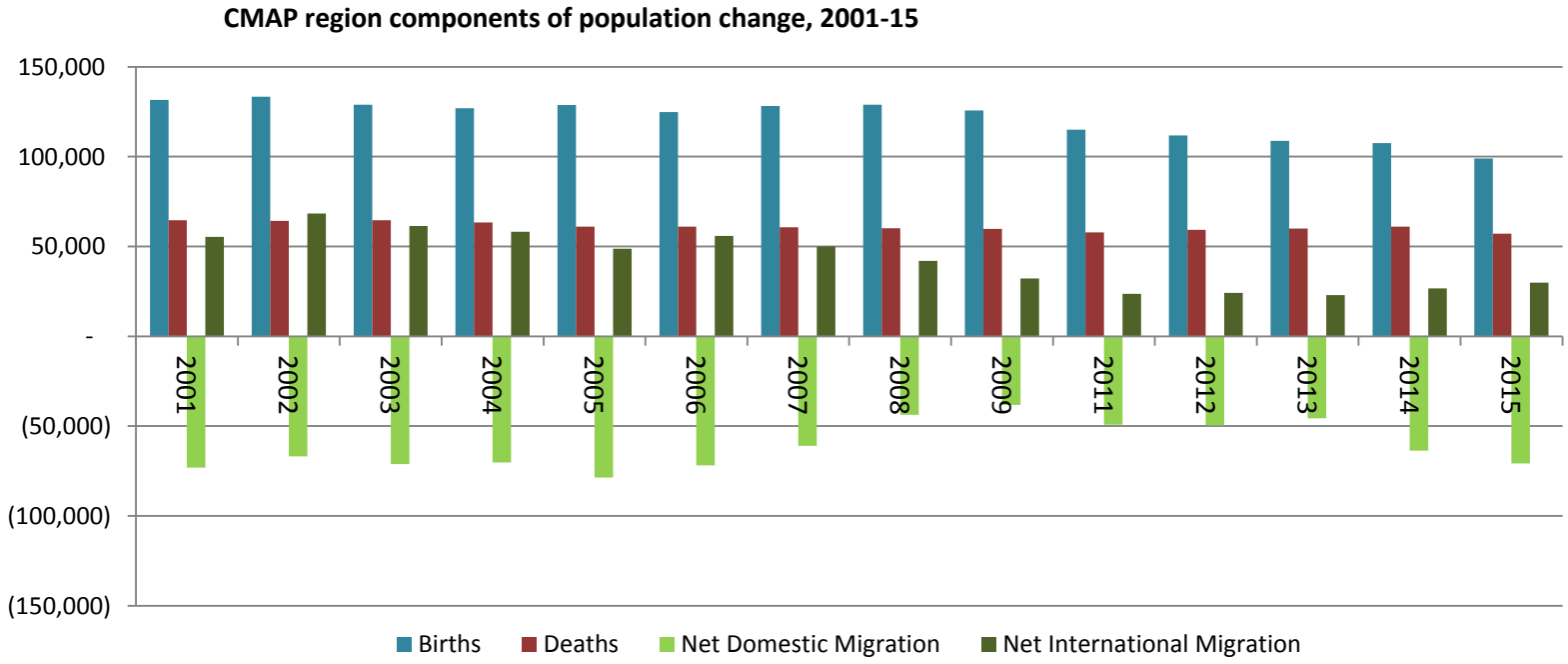
CMAP

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

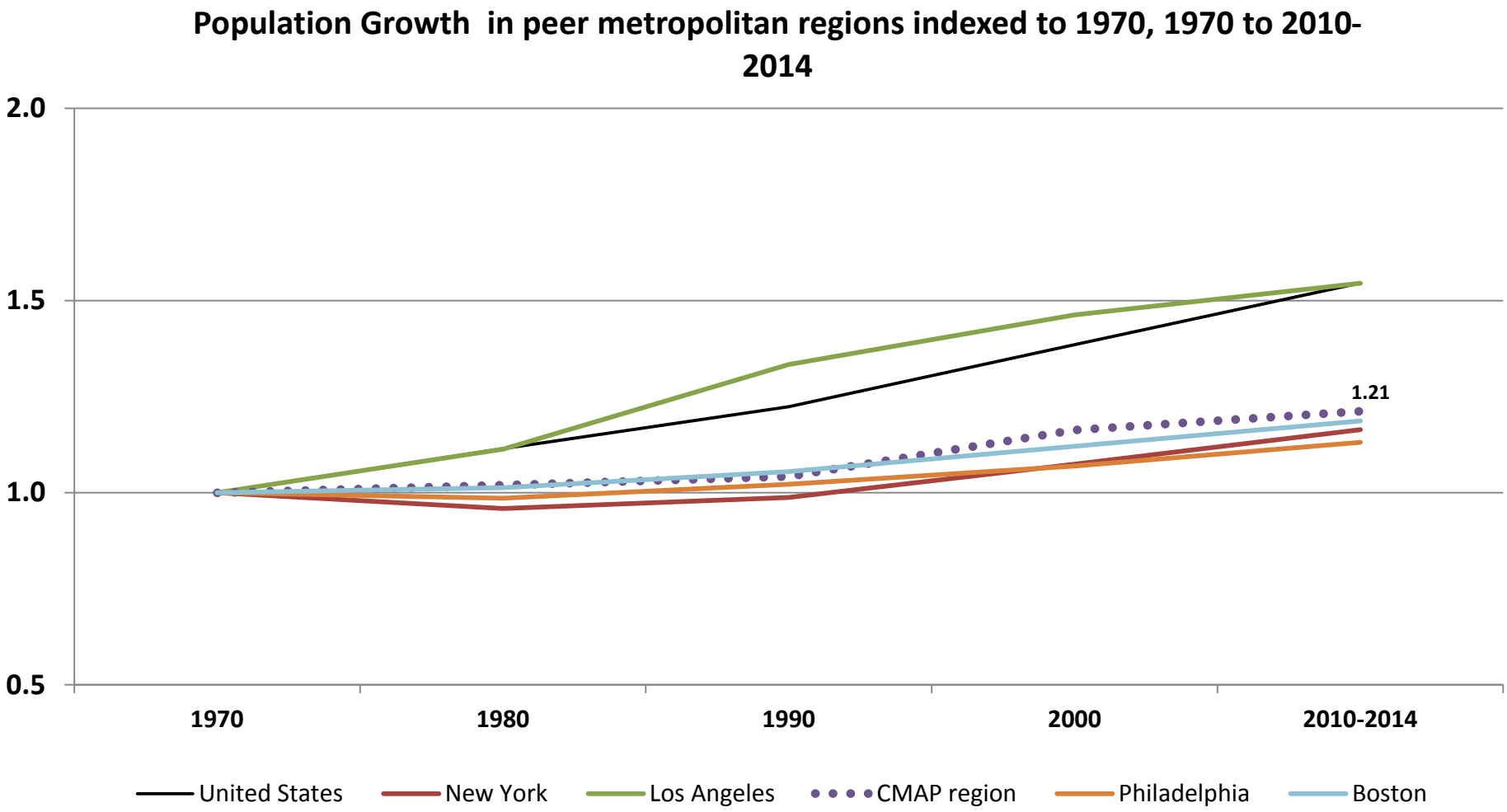
Drivers of change—Regional drivers

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.



Source: Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency analysis of U.S. Census Population Estimates data 2001-2015

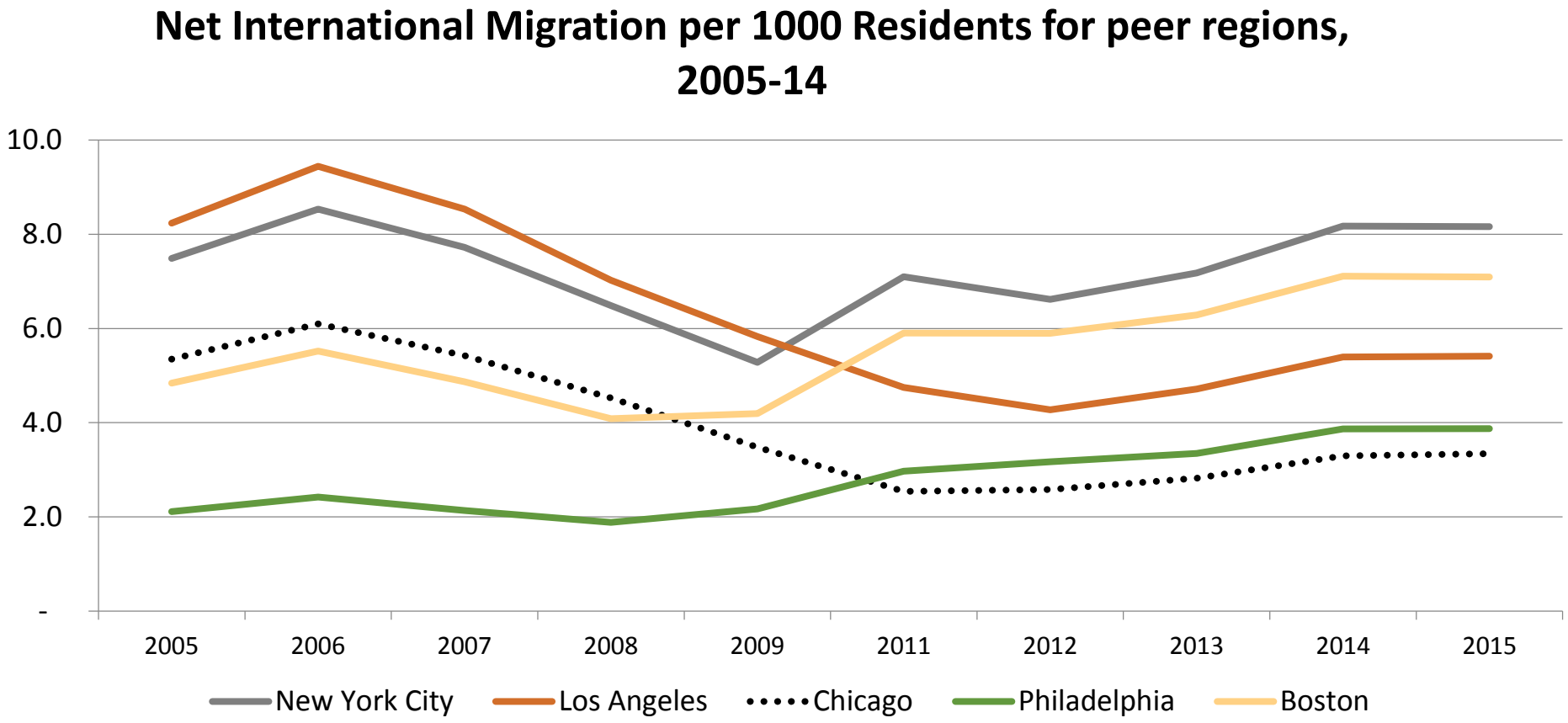
Drivers of change—Population growth similar to peers



Source: Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and American Community Survey data 2010-2014

Drivers of change-immigration peer comparison

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

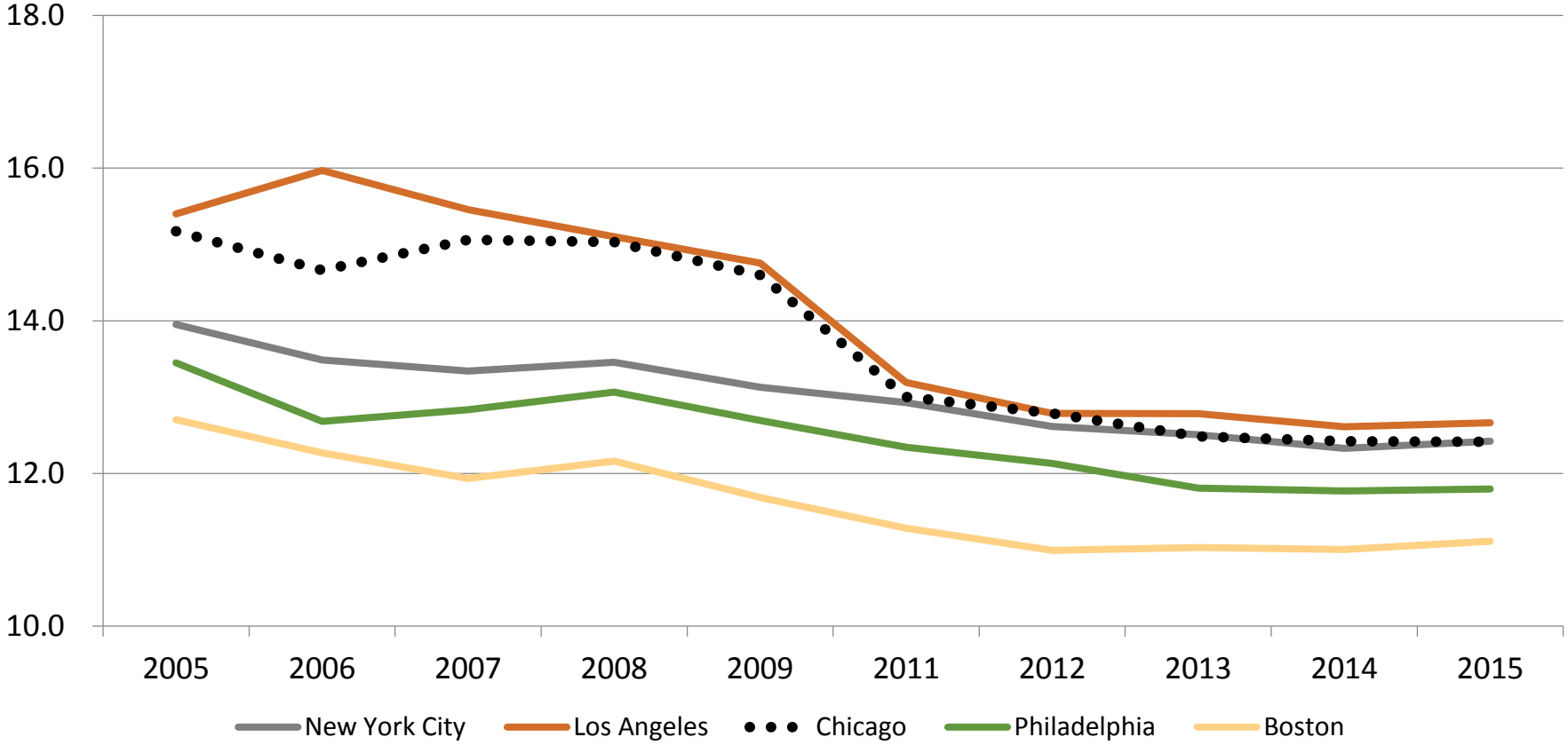


Source: Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency analysis of U.S. Census Population Estimates data 2005-2015

Drivers of change- natural increase peer comparison

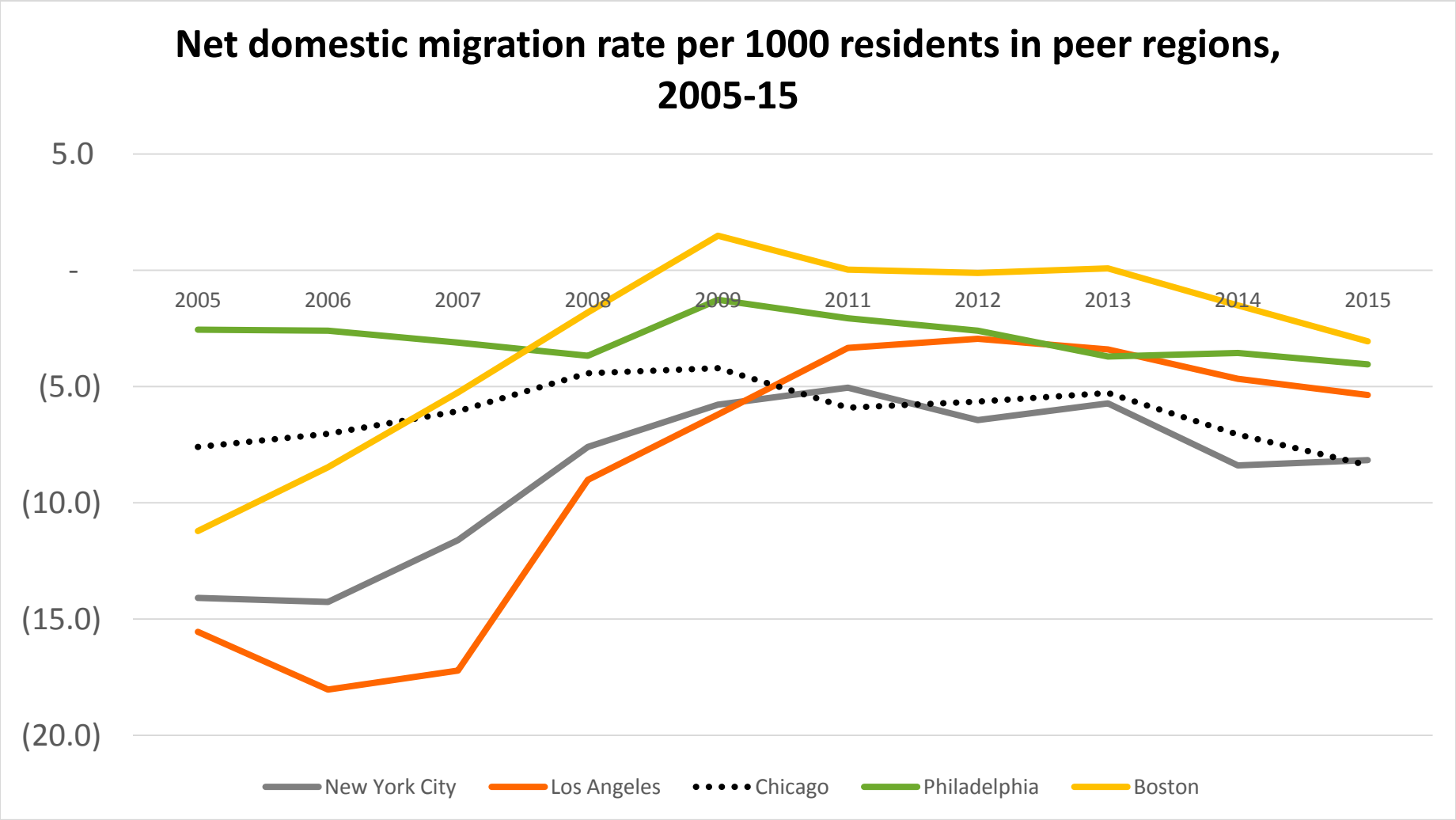
The change in natural increase is driven by a declining birth rate, which is also true of peer regions.

Births per 1000 Residents for peer regions, 2005-15



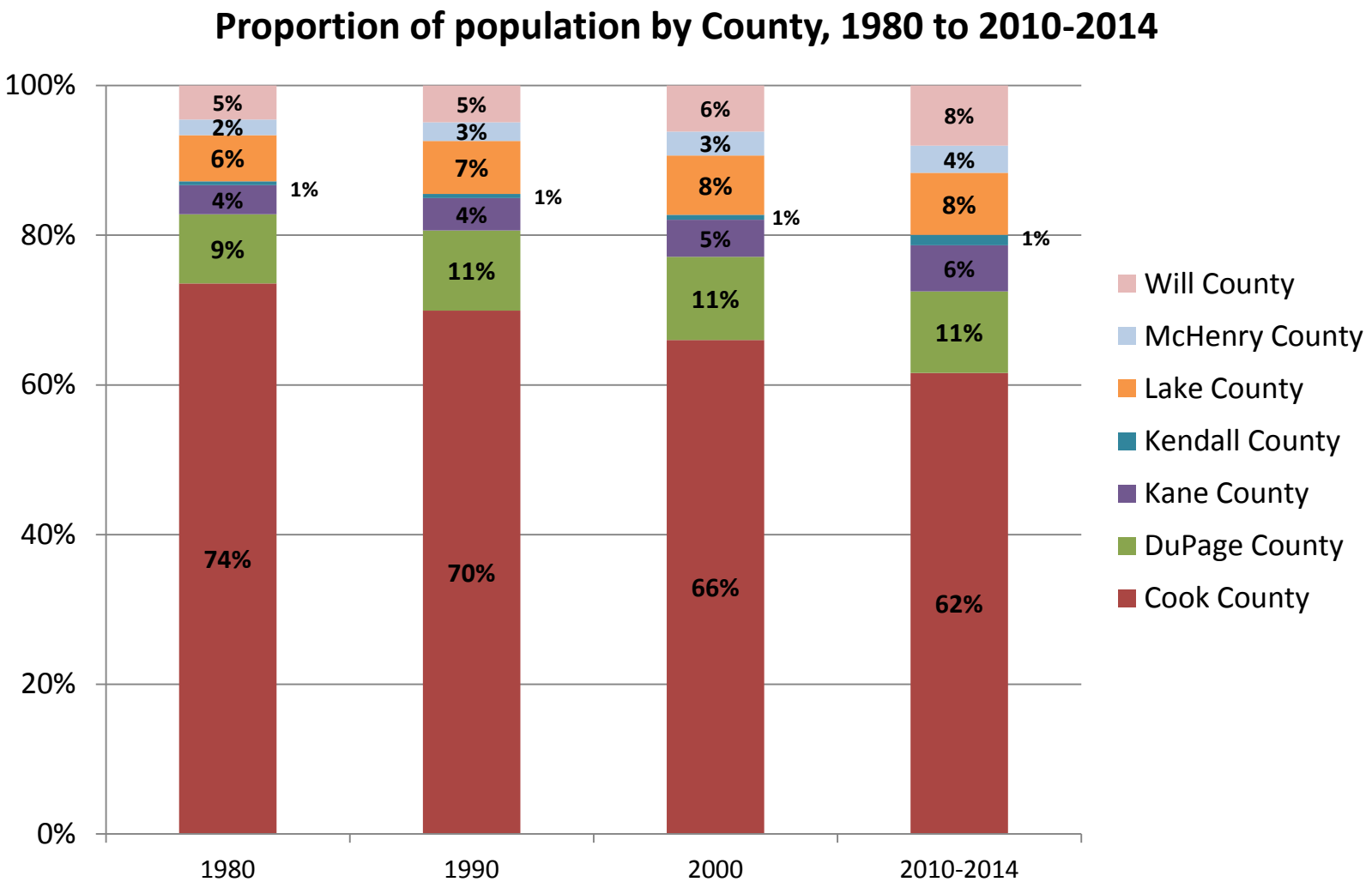
Source: Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency analysis of U.S. Census Population Estimates data 2005-2015

Drivers of change- migration peer comparison



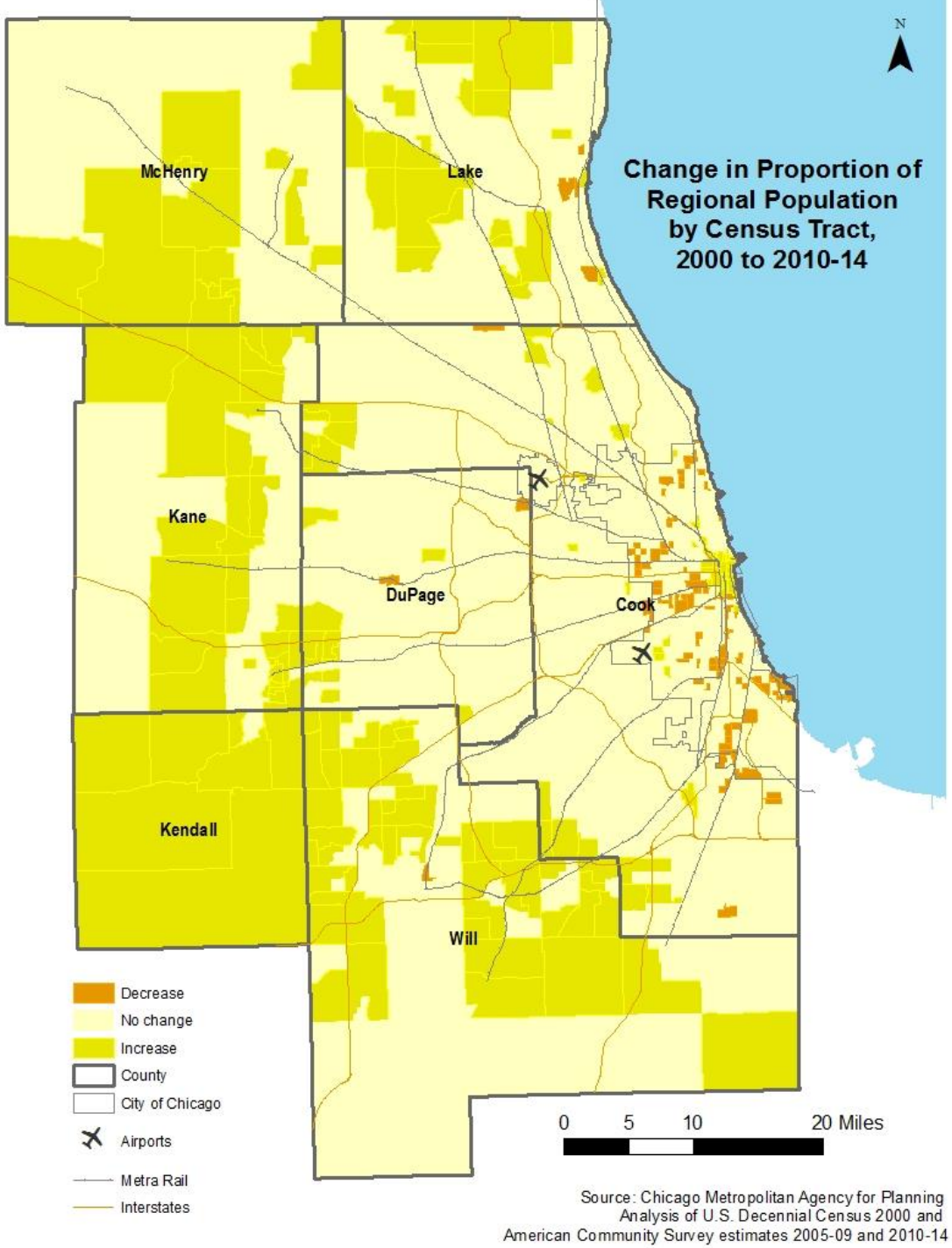
Source: Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency analysis of U.S. Census Population Estimates data 2005-2015

Population shift—to collar counties

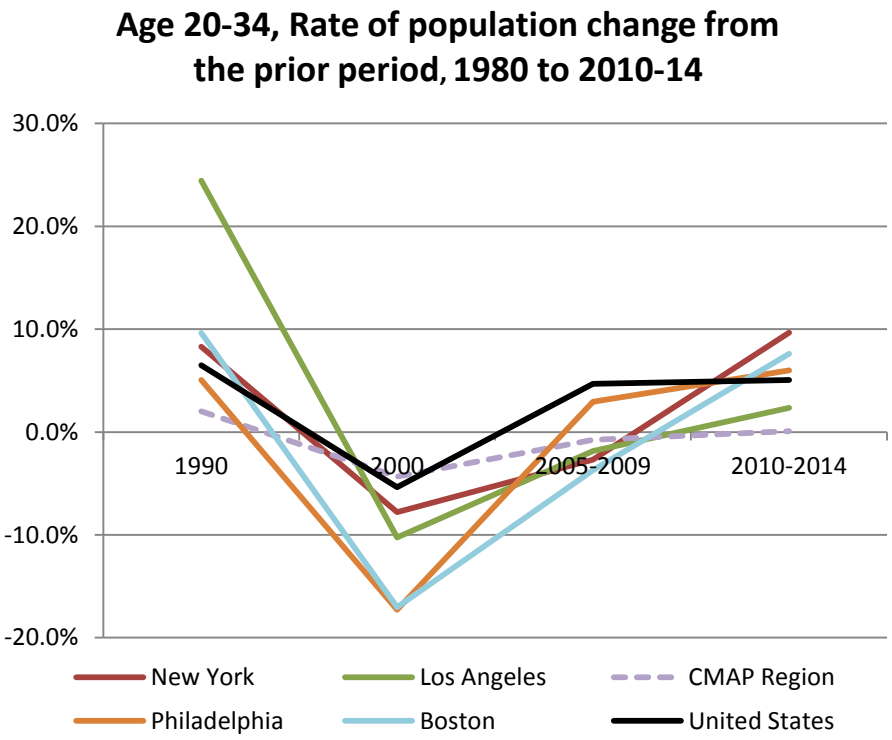


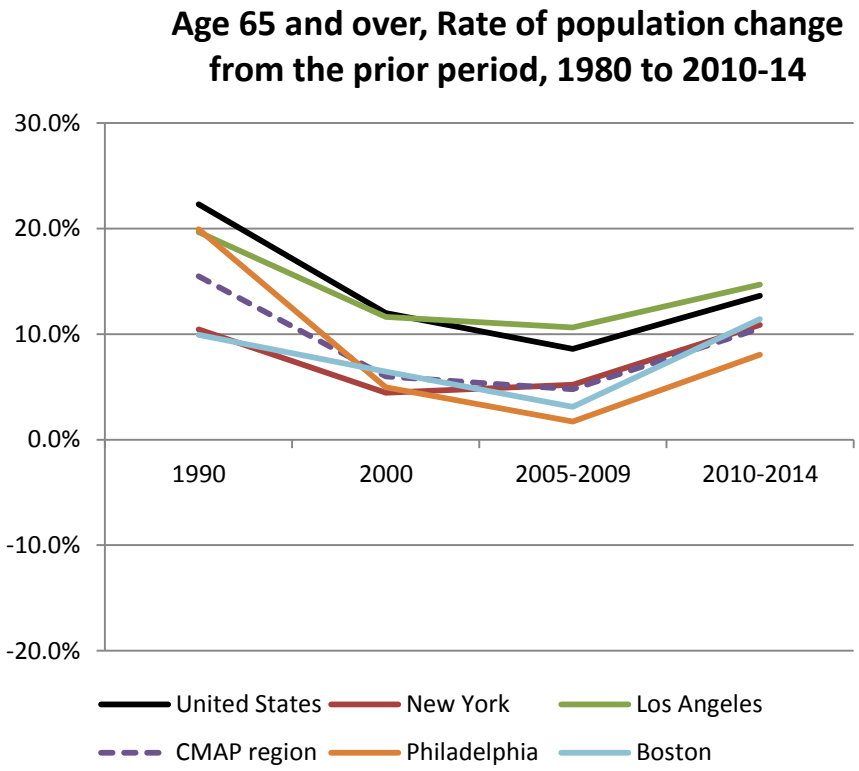
Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 1990, 2000, and American Community Survey data 2010-2014

Population shift—a closer look



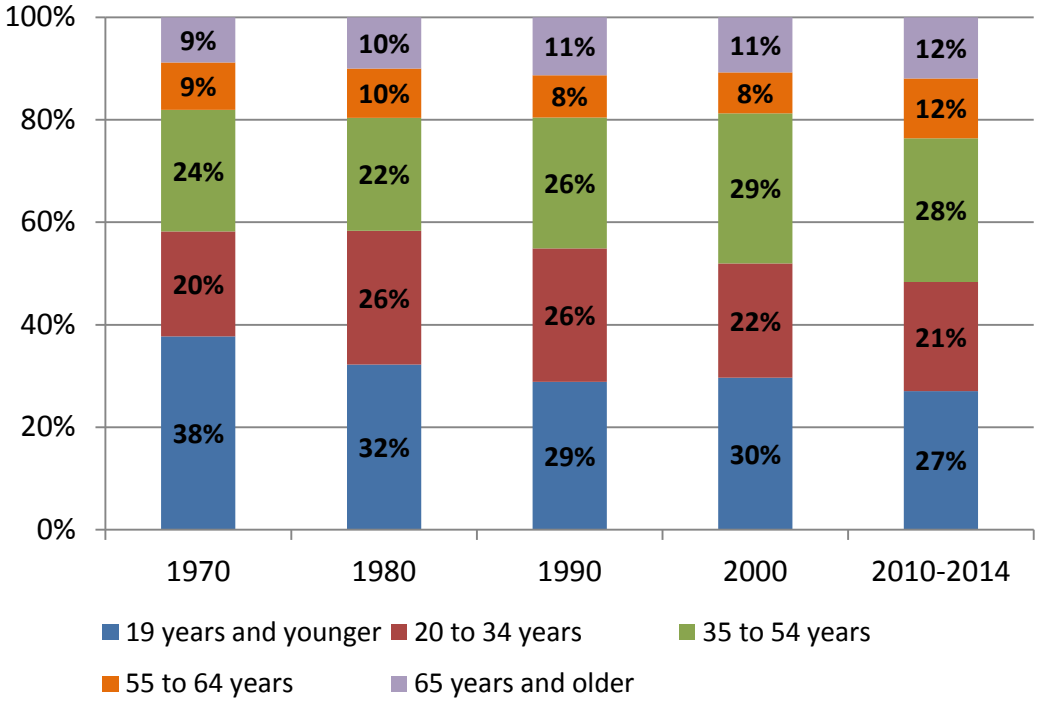
Population shift – Aging compared to peer regions





Population shift—an aging regional population

Aging in the Chicago region, 1970 to 2010-2014



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

Year	Under 35	Over 35
1970	4.1 million	2.9 million
2010-2014	4.1 million	4.4 million

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, and American Community Survey data 2014

Another population shift:

Increased immigration over the long term

19%

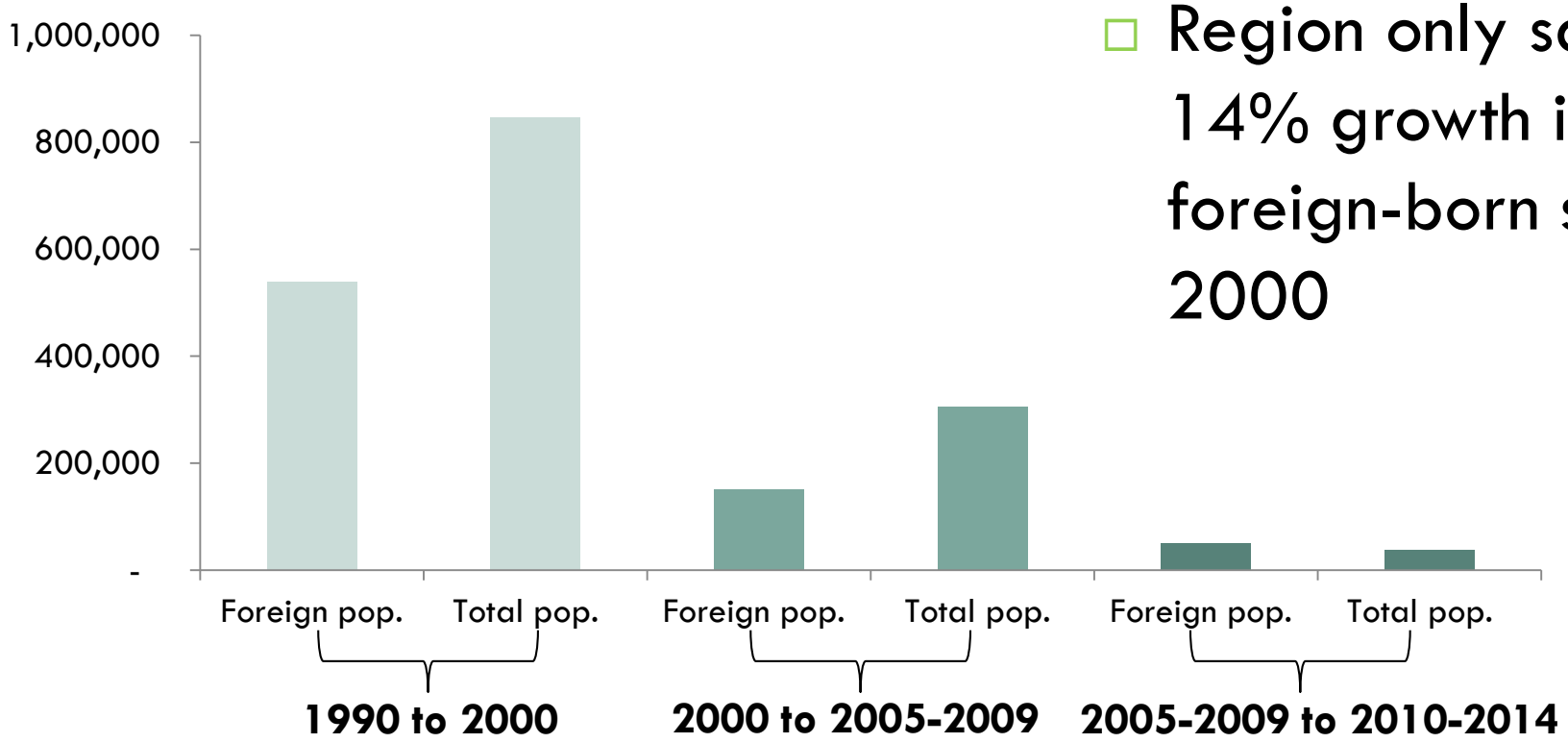
of the region's population is foreign born.

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

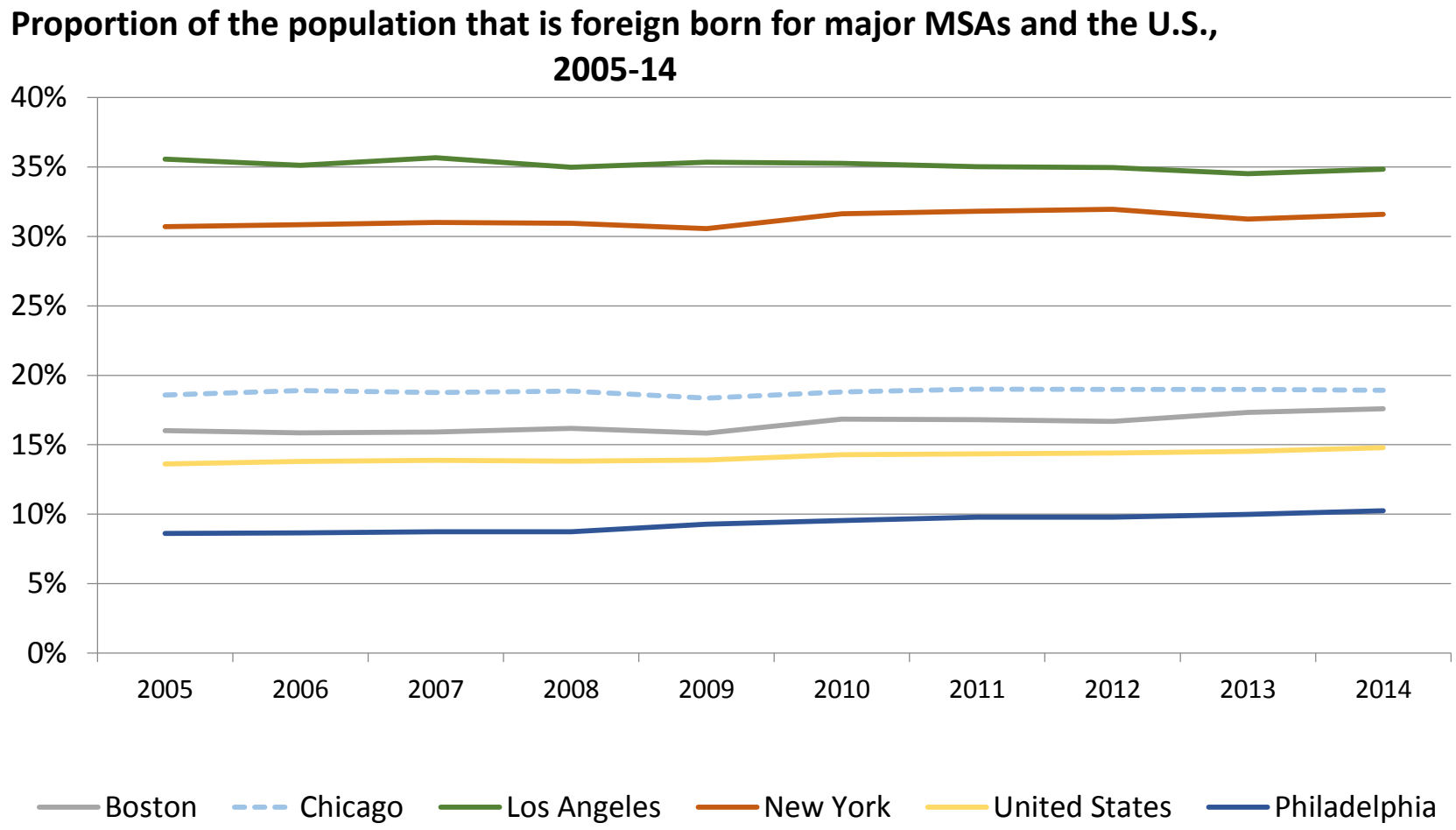
Population growth in foreign-born and total regional population over time



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

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 2000, and American Community Survey data 2005-2009 and 2010-2014

In recent years, immigration growth has stalled completely



Source: Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency analysis of U.S. Census Population Estimates data 2001-2015

Immigration growth driven by Mexican immigration

19% of regional population is foreign-born

40% of foreign-born population is from Mexico

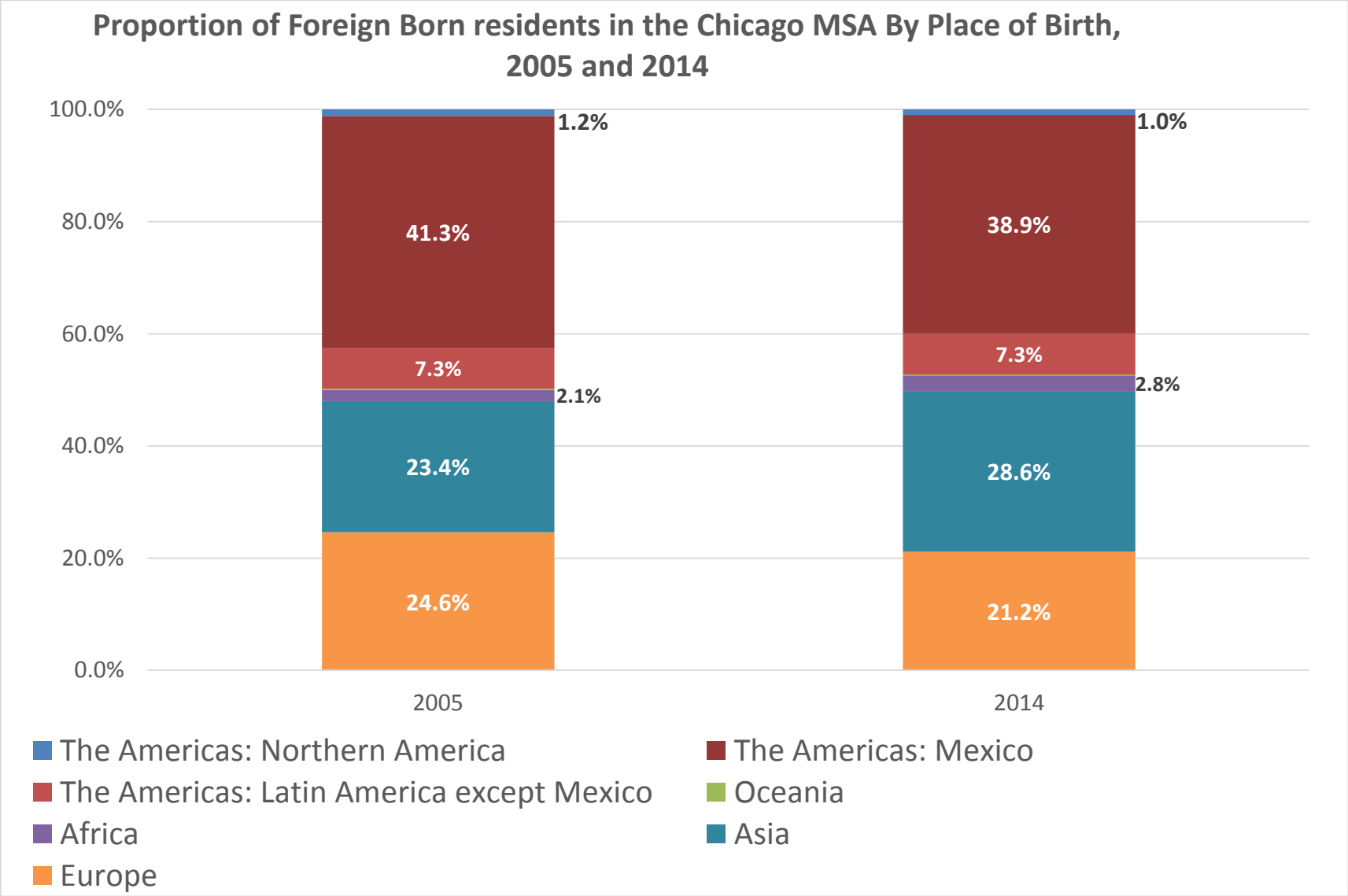
27% of the foreign-born population is from Asia.

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

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

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

Growth in Asian immigrants



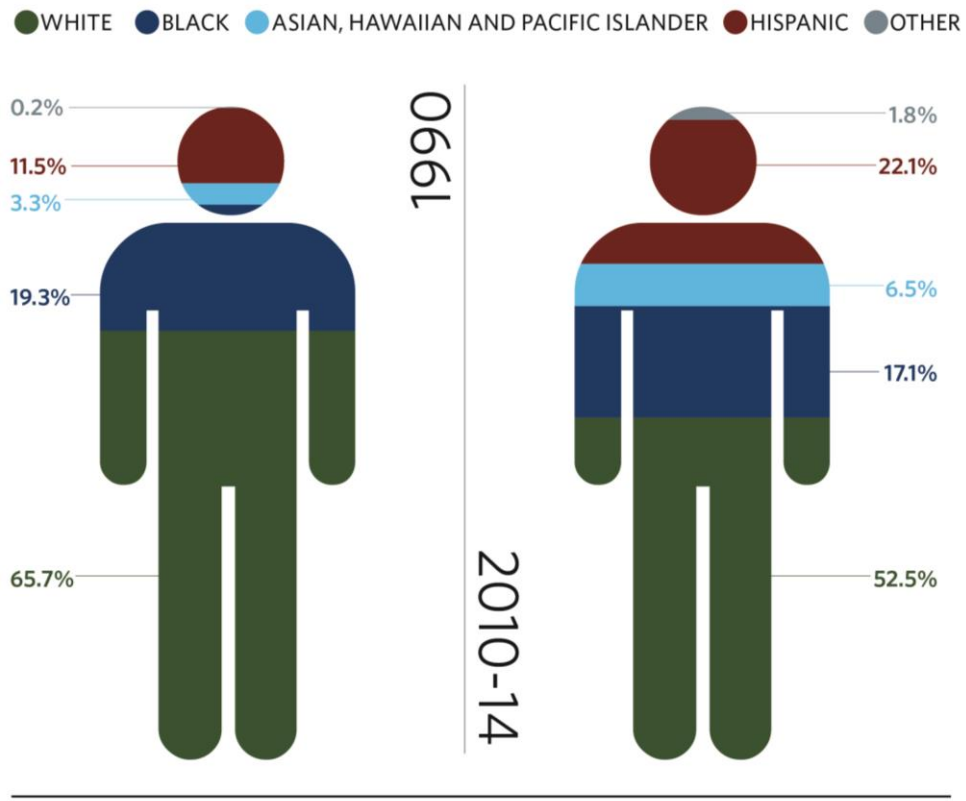
Another population shift: Increased diversity

48%

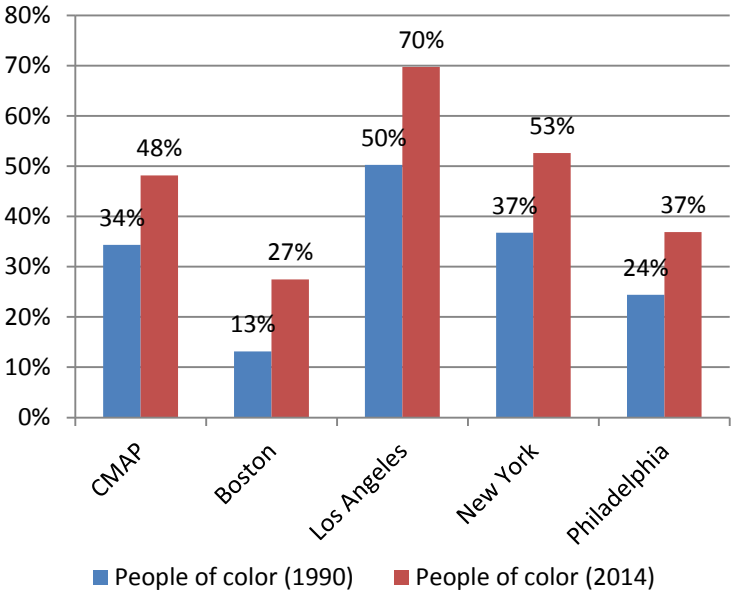
Persons of Color in the region

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

A closer look: changing diversity

- 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.

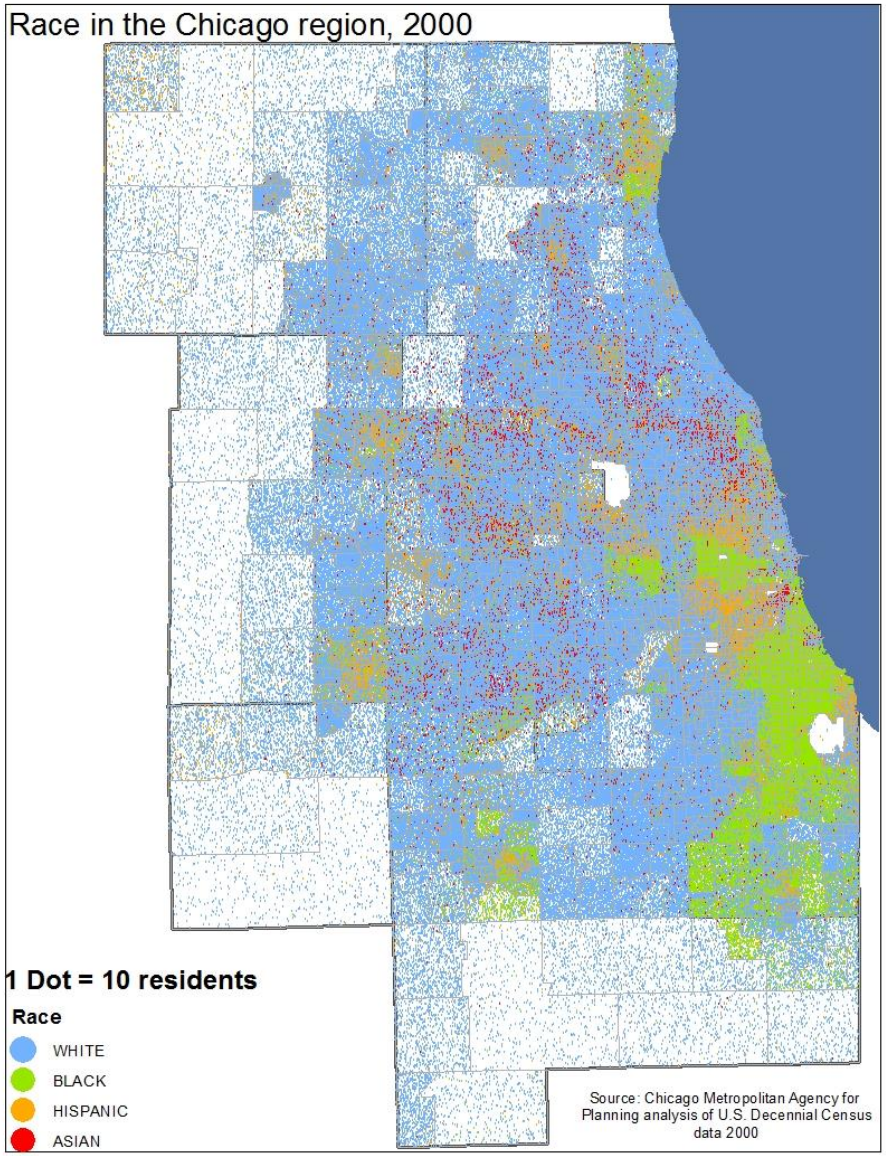
White and POC populations as a percentage of regional population, 2000 and 2010-2014

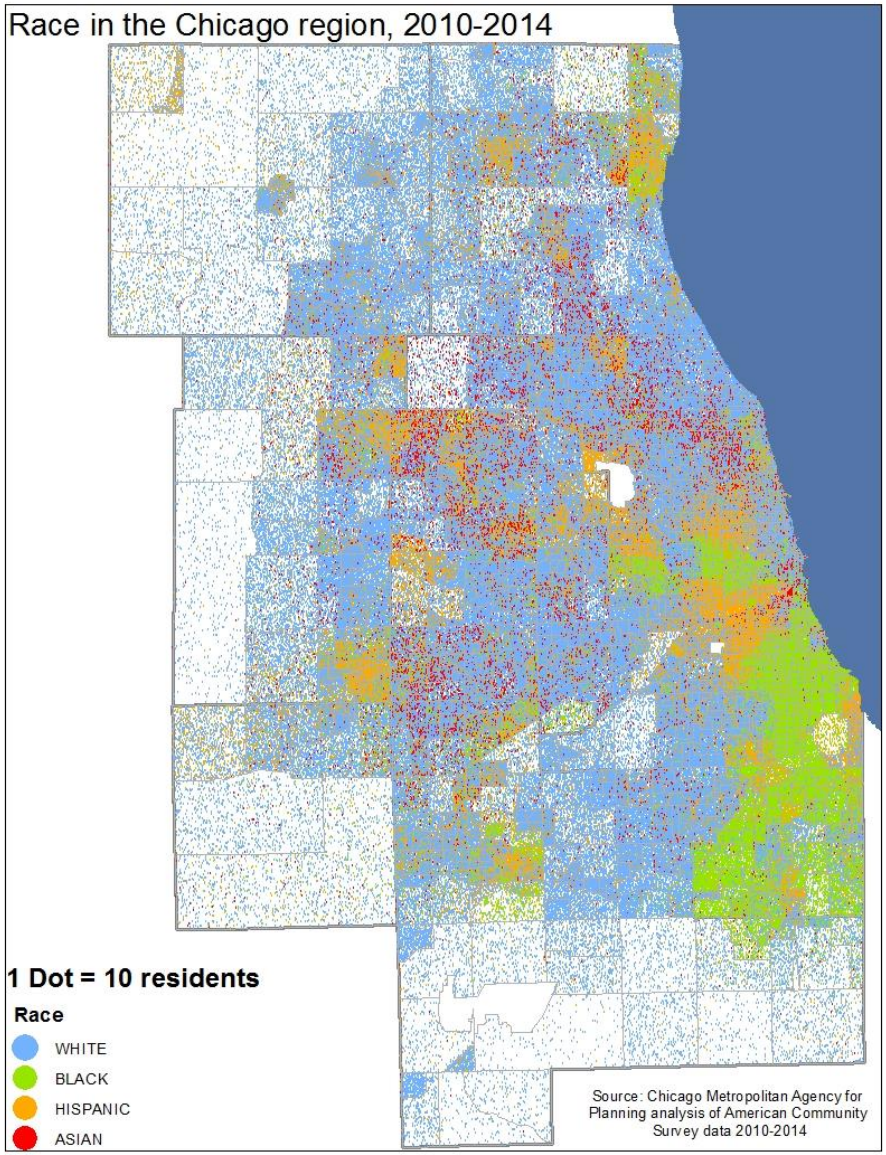
	White Pop.		Persons of Color Pop.	
Region	**2000**	**2010-2014**	**2000**	**2010-2014**
City of Chicago	31%	32%	69%	68%
Suburban Cook County	67%	55%	33%	45%
DuPage County	79%	69%	21%	31%
Kane County	68%	58%	32%	42%
Kendall County	89%	73%	11%	27%
Lake County	73%	64%	27%	36%
McHenry County	90%	83%	10%	17%
Will County	77%	66%	23%	34%
CMAP Region	**58%**	**53%**	**42%**	**47%**

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.

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning analysis of U.S. Decennial Census data 2000, and American Community Survey data 2005-2009 and 2010-2014.

A closer look: geography of race





Outcomes by race: Income

$63,000

Regional median income

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

Race/ethnicity	Median income	Above/below CMAP median income
Asian	$ 80,000	↑
White	$ 76,748	↑
Black	$ 37,000	↓
Hispanic	$ 48,000	↓

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

Race/ ethnicity	Some college and above	Above/below regional average
Asian	79%	↑
White	72%	↑
Black	57%	↓
Hispanic	33%	↓

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

Race/ethnicity	Unemployment rate	Above/below regional average
Asian	6.4%	↓
White	5.8%	↓
Black	18.5%	↑
Hispanic	8.6%	↑

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
- Fill out our pamphlet →
- Stay tuned for the release of the full demographics snapshot