



**Institute for Research on
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**Great Cities
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**The Latino
Neighborhoods Report:
Issues and Prospects
for Chicago**

José Miguel Acosta-Córdova

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**Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy
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Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy & Great Cities Institute

412 South Peoria Street, Suite 400, Chicago, Illinois 60607-7067

Phone (312) 996-8700 • Fax (312) 996-8933 • greatcities.uic.edu • gcities@uic.edu

Author**José Miguel Acosta-Córdova**

Research Assistant, Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy
James J. Stukel Student Fellow, Great Cities Institute
Masters Candidate, UIC Urban Planning and Policy
President, Latino Planning Organization for Development, Education, and Regeneration (LPODER)

Prepared for**Metropolitan Family Services**

Ricardo Estrada, President and CEO
One North Dearborn, Suite 1000
Chicago, IL 60602
Phone (312) 986-4000
Fax (312) 986-4289
metrofamily.org
contactus@metrofamily.org

Published by**Institute for Research
on Race and Public Policy (MC 347)**

Amanda Lewis, Ph.D., Director
412 South Peoria Street, Suite 315
Chicago, Illinois 60607-7067
Phone (312) 996-6339
Fax (312) 413-2091
irrpp.uic.edu
irrpp@uic.edu

Great Cities Institute (MC 107)

Teresa Córdova, Ph.D., Director
412 South Peoria Street, Suite 400
Chicago, Illinois 60607-7067
Phone (312) 996-8700
Fax (312) 996-8933
greatcities.uic.edu
gcities@uic.edu

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*“This report demonstrates that Latinos are present throughout
Chicago’s neighborhoods and have unique social, economic
and housing successes and challenges,”*
–José Miguel Acosta-Córdova

Executive Summary

Introduction

Chicago is a diverse city, with large populations of African-Americans, Latinos, Asians, and a range of other ethnic minorities. This report provides demographic data on Latinos in Chicago who first came to Chicago in the 1880s, as evidenced by the establishment of the Mexican Consulate in 1884. In 2016, there were 2,099,428 Latinos in the Chicagoland area with 803,476 in the City of Chicago (2016 American Community Survey).¹ Despite their longevity in the region, their large numbers, and increasing awareness of their presence, there is limited in-depth public policy discussion of the successes and range of issues facing the Latino community. This report aims to initiate this broader and more holistic discussion by analyzing a set of indicators of the status of Latinos in the Chicago region.

This report, which was developed for Metropolitan Family Services to further its delivery of social services, presents demographic characteristics of Latinos in Chicago and examines the neighborhoods with a predominantly Latino population. By using primarily U.S. Census Data, this report provides citywide data on Latinos in Chicago and in more detail, examines 12 neighborhoods where there are at least 25,000 Latinos and have emerged as the largest racial/ethnic group. Among the findings in this report, we learn:

- The Latino population has increased substantially and is widely distributed throughout Chicago neighborhoods.
- Current levels of education for Latinos lag behind White and Black populations.
- Income levels of Latinos lag behind non-Hispanic White populations citywide but Latinos have higher median household incomes in 5 of 12 predominantly Latino neighborhoods.
- Latino neighborhoods have higher concentrations of their labor force in manufacturing and typically low paying service industries and lower concentrations in higher paying service industries.
- Low rates of Latino homeownership and high rates of foreclosures challenge wealth-building and neighborhood stability in many Latino neighborhoods.
- All 12 of the Latino neighborhoods of study had higher rates of their population without health insurance than in the city of Chicago.

This data suggest directions for policy makers. The increasing Latino population is critical to the future of the region. It will be beneficial for the city of Chicago to enact policies and allocate resources to enhance successful strategies and meet critical challenges, particularly in the areas of direct services, education, and employment opportunities that will more effectively integrate Latinos into the formal political, social, and economic fabric of the City.

- The growing presence and distribution of Latinos throughout the Chicago region is cause for both celebration and preparation as they also grow in importance to the region's economy.
- To address lower rates of educational attainment, which limits employment opportunities, continued investments in early childhood education, high school completion, access to higher education and adult education are key elements for further success of Latinos in Chicago.
- Preparing Latinos for high-paying existing and emerging industries through training and education will help close income disparities seen in Chicago.
- Given that Latinos have traditionally played a role in Chicago's manufacturing sector and continue to have large numbers in this industry, efforts should be made to expand pathways to employment and ownership in Chicago's reviving manufacturing sector while enhancing access to professional and related services occupations.

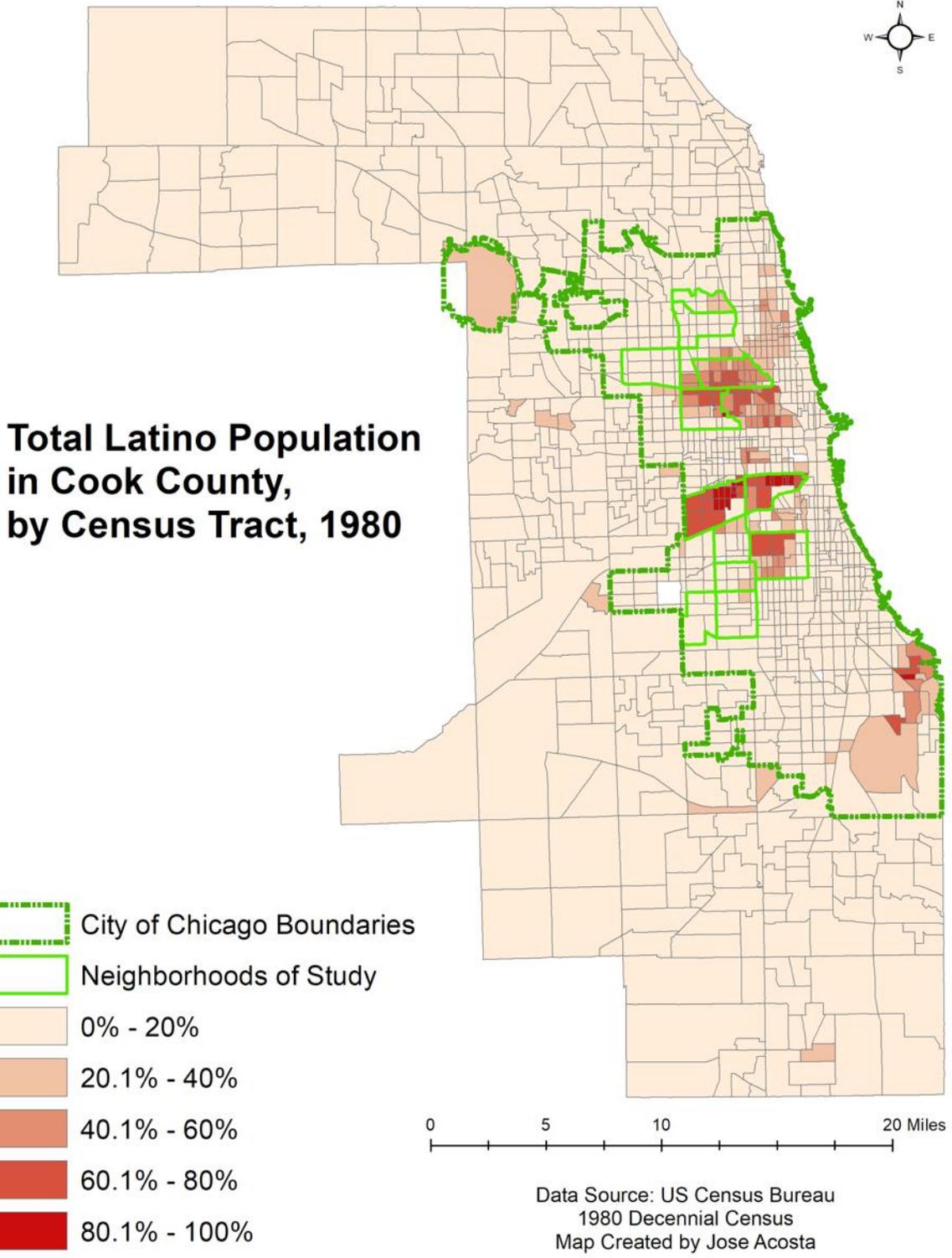
¹ The Chicagoland Region includes the Counties of Cook, Lake, DuPage, Will, Kane, McHenry, Kendall, DeKalb, and Grundy in Illinois; the counties of Lake and Porter in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

- Promoting home and business ownership is a key strategy for building wealth and stability in Chicago’s Latino neighborhoods.
- Improving the insured rate for Latinos is imperative for positive mental and physical health outcomes and will ensure that families are not left with financial burdens.

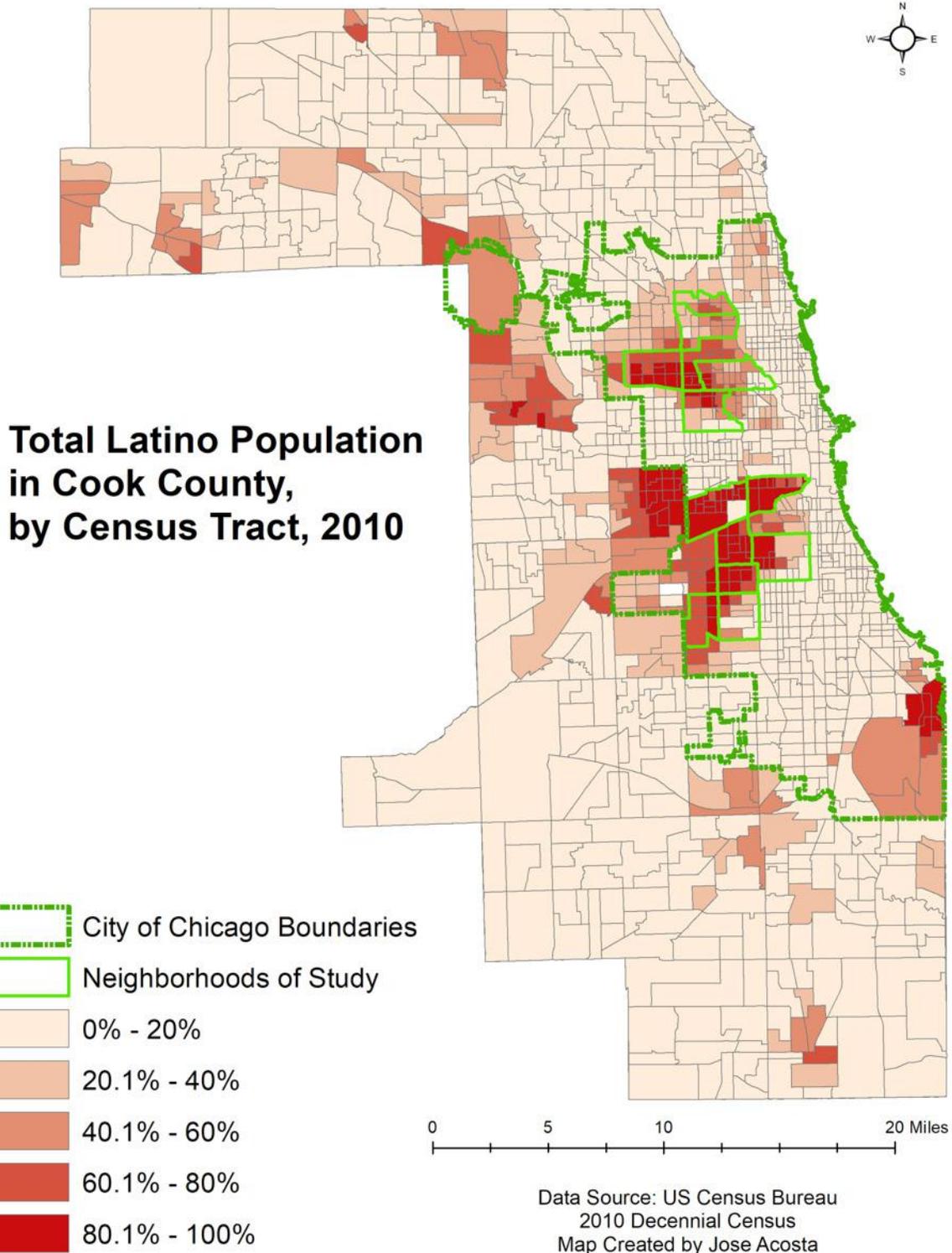
Major findings of this report include:

The Latino population has increased substantially and is widely distributed throughout Chicago neighborhoods.

- In Chicago, Latinos have grown from 19,362 in 1930 (Reisler, 1976, p. 101) to 803,476 in 2016 (2016 American Community Survey).
- In 1980 within Cook County, the Latino population was concentrated in the Southwest and Northwest sides of Chicago with nearly no areas more than 20% Latino in Cook County outside of Chicago. (See Map 4)
- In 2010, concentrations of Latinos can be seen in numerous areas of the Chicago suburbs in Cook County and in expanded sections of the Southwest, Northwest, and Southeast sides of Chicago. (See Map 7)

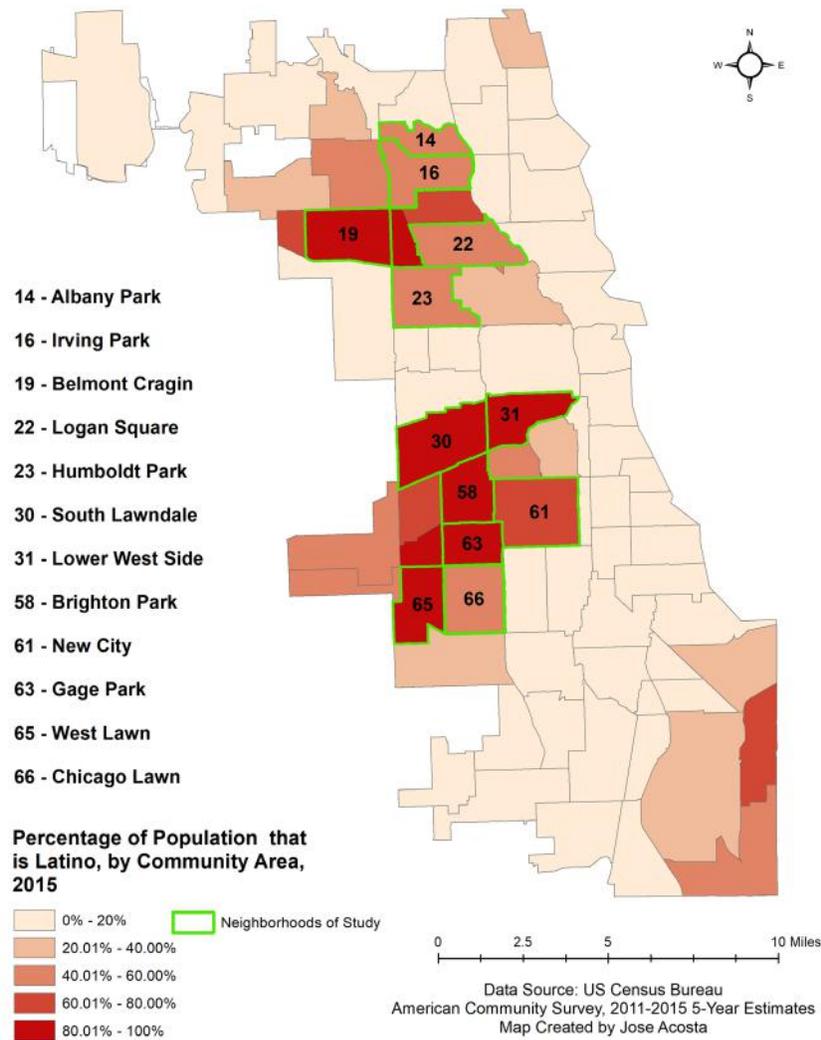


Map 4: Total Latino Population in Cook County, by Census Tract, 1980



Map 7: Total Latino Population in Cook County, by Census Tract, 2010

- In 2016, 12 Chicago Community Areas have a larger proportion of Latinos than any other racial/ethnic group and have a population of at least 25,000 Latinos (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimate). (See Map 2)
 - Albany Park (25,003, 48%)
 - Belmont Cragin (63,377, 80%)
 - Brighton Park (37,620, 85%)
 - Chicago Lawn (26,377, 48%)
 - Gage Park (38,009, 92%)
 - Humboldt Park (29,343, 52%)
 - Irving Park (26,359, 47%)
 - Logan Square (34,677, 47%)
 - Lower West Side (27,693, 81%)
 - New City (24,961, 61%)
 - South Lawndale (62,928, 85%)
 - West Lawn (28,697, 80%)



Map 2: Community areas by total percentage of Latinos

- An additional eleven neighborhoods have large concentrations of Latinos
 - Avondale (24,563, 62%)
 - Archer Heights (10,109, 76%)
 - Clearing (12,361, 50%)
 - Eastside (18,968, 80%)
 - Hegewisch (4,267, 48%)
 - Hermosa (22,491, 88%)
 - McKinley Park (9,612, 59%)
 - Montclare (8,114, 62%)
 - Portage Park (27,107, 42%)
 - West Elsdon (18,402, 80%)
 - West Town (27,107, 27%)

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- In 2016 Latinos became the second largest racial/ethnic group in Chicago. In 2016, 32.6 percent of the population was non-Hispanic white, 29.7 percent was Latino, and 29.4 percent was Black or African American (2016 American Community Survey). (See Figure 1)

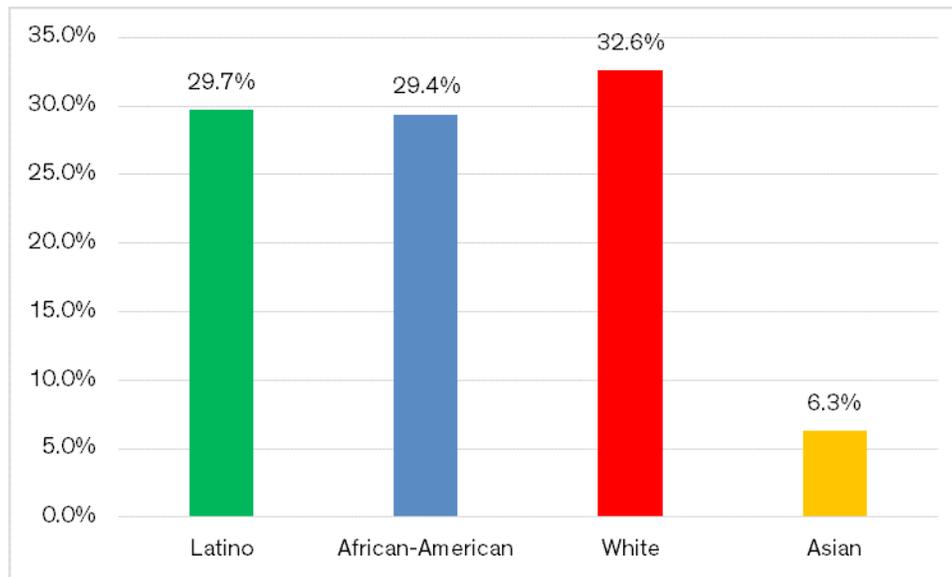


Figure 1: Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Current levels of education for Latinos lag behind white and black populations

- In 2016, 32.3 percent of Latinos in Chicago age 25 and over had an educational attainment of less than a high school diploma compared to 5.0 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 15.6 percent of Black or African Americans (2016 American Community Survey). (See Figure 6)

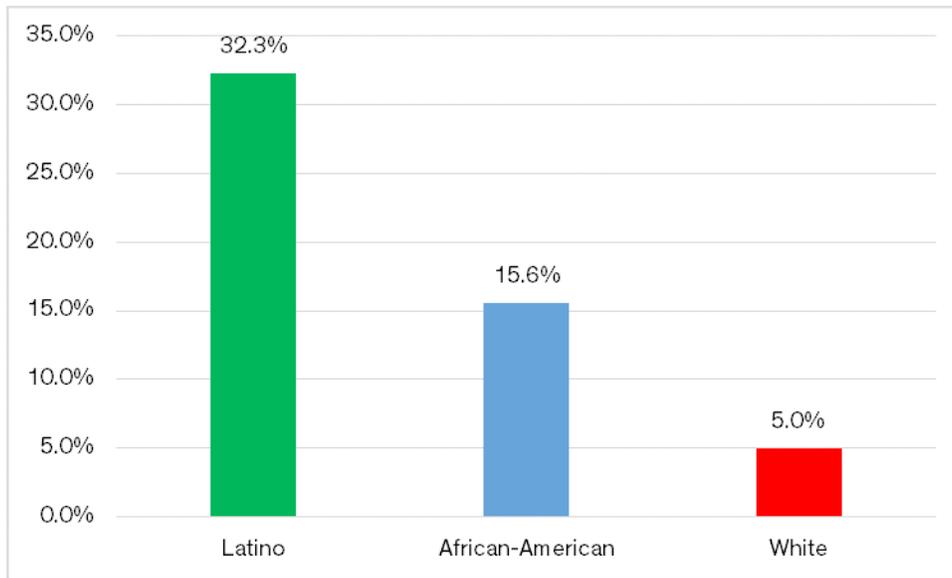


Figure 6: Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Less than a High School Diploma Level of Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

- In 2016 in Chicago, 15.7 percent of the Latino population age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment compared to 21.3 percent of Black or African Americans and 62.7 percent of non-Hispanic whites (2016 American Community Survey). (See Figure 7)

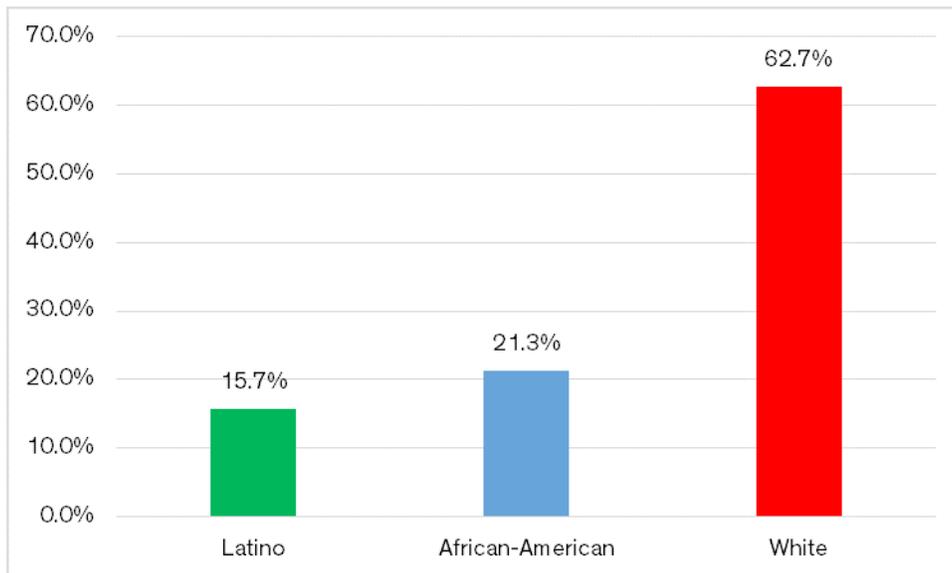


Figure 7: Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Bachelor's Degree or Higher Level of Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Income levels of Latinos lag behind non-Hispanic White populations citywide but Latinos have higher median household incomes in 5 of 12 majority Latino neighborhoods

- In Chicago in 2016, Median household income for Latino households was \$33,120 lower than non-Hispanic white households (2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate). (See Figure 5)

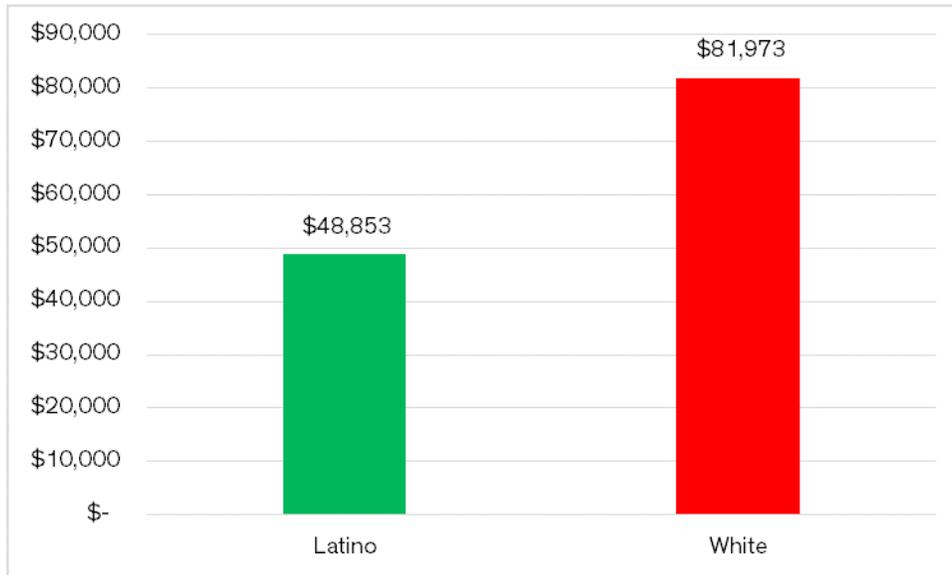


Figure 5: Median Household Income for Latino and non-Hispanic white Headed Households in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

- In the 12 Community Areas with a larger proportion of Latinos than any other racial/ethnic group, Latinos had lower incomes than non-Hispanic whites in seven neighborhoods including South Lawndale (-\$5,559), Irving Park (-\$14,776), Albany Park (-\$17,095), Lower West Side (-\$17,331), Humboldt Park (-\$22,941), New City (-\$23,056) and Logan Square (-\$46,283) (2011-2015 American Community Survey). (See Figure 9)

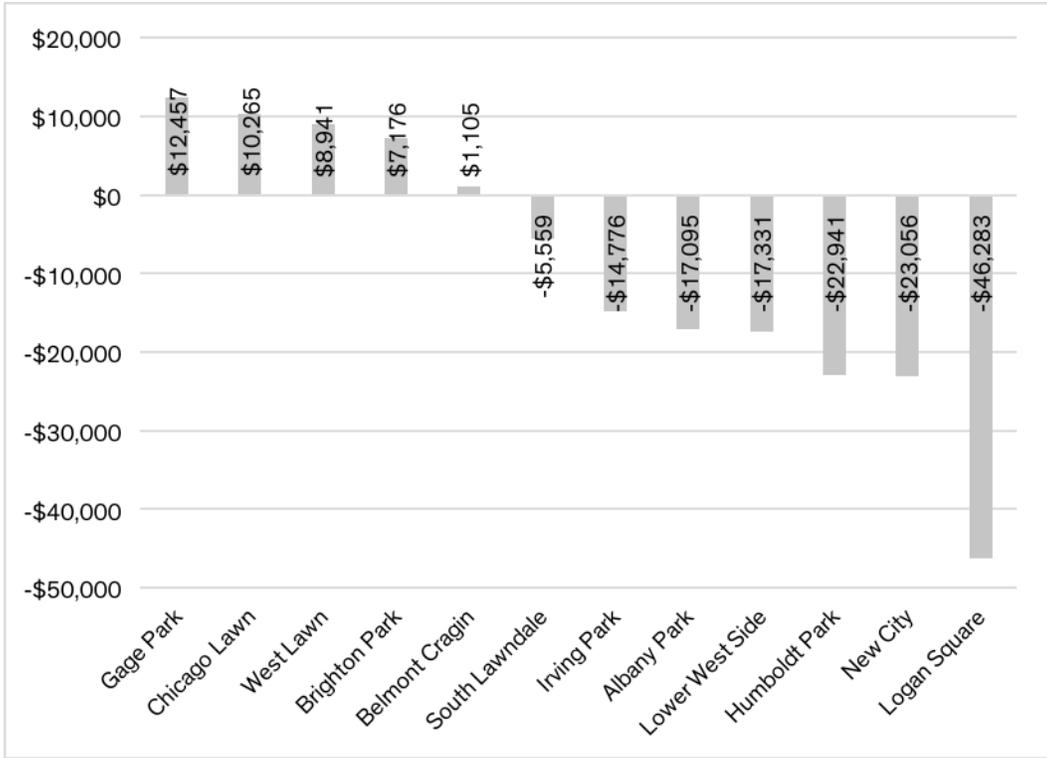


Figure 9: Difference between Latino and non-Hispanic white Median Household Income by Community Area, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Latino neighborhoods have higher concentrations of their labor force in manufacturing and typically low paying service industries and lower concentrations in higher paying service industries.

- Latinos neighborhoods have higher concentrations of their labor force in manufacturing and typically low paying service industries and lower concentrations in higher paying service industries. (2011-2015 American Community Survey). (See Table 14)

	Manufacturing		Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services		Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	
	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Number	Percent of Labor Force
CHICAGO	113,160	8.9%	196,746	15.5%	141,785	11.2%
South Lawndale	6,175	24.3%	3,324	13.1%	3,637	14.3%
Gage Park	3,815	22.9%	2,099	12.6%	2,679	16.1%
Belmont Cragin	7,621	21.4%	3,479	9.8%	4,561	12.8%
Brighton Park	3,459	19.4%	1,854	10.4%	3,276	18.4%
West Lawn	2,658	17.0%	1,543	9.9%	1,664	10.7%
New City	2,454	16.8%	1,567	10.7%	2,125	14.5%
Chicago Lawn	3,081	15.4%	2,167	10.9%	2,331	11.7%
Humboldt Park	2,955	14.4%	2,184	10.6%	2,859	13.9%
Lower West Side	2,298	14.0%	1,719	10.5%	3,496	21.3%
Albany Park	2,918	10.9%	3,569	13.3%	5,095	19.0%
Irving Park	2,666	9.0%	4,066	13.7%	4,463	15.1%
Logan Square	3,859	9.0%	7,997	18.6%	6,299	14.7%

Table 14: Number and Percent of Labor Force Employed in Manufacturing, and Select Services in Chicago and by Community Areas, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Low rates of Latino homeownership and high rates of foreclosures challenge wealth-building and neighborhood stability in many Latino neighborhoods.

- Five predominantly Latino neighborhoods had homeownership rates below the city average of 44.3% including the Lower West Side (26.6%), South Lawndale (35.7%), Humboldt Park (36.2%), New City (38.4%), and Albany Park (38.9%). The other community areas had homeownership rates ranging from 44.7% in Chicago Lawn to 72.2% in West Lawn (Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). (See Table 5)

Area	Percent
CHICAGO	44.0%
West Lawn	72.2%
Gage Park	55.6%
Belmont Cragin	49.5%
Brighton Park	46.2%
Irving Park	45.0%
Chicago Lawn	44.7%
Albany Park	38.9%
New City	38.4%
Logan Square	36.6%
Humboldt Park	36.2%
South Lawndale	35.7%
Lower West Side	26.6%

Table 5: Homeownership Rates by Community Area

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The 2008-2010 foreclosure crisis impacted most Latino neighborhoods at higher rates than Chicago overall. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Lower West Side and Logan Square were the only two neighborhoods that had the same or lower foreclosure filing rates per 100 parcels than the city of Chicago while the remaining 10 neighborhoods had higher rates. In 2009, the city of Chicago's foreclosure filing rate per 100 parcels was 3, Albany Park (4), Belmont Cragin (6.9), Brighton Park (4.9), Chicago Lawn (6.7), Gage Park (5.9), Humboldt Park (6.7), Irving Park (3.3), New City (5.1), South Lawndale (4.4), and West Lawn (5.3). While foreclosure rates have declined in recent years, the years of high foreclosure rates have lasting neighborhood impacts. (See Figure 8)

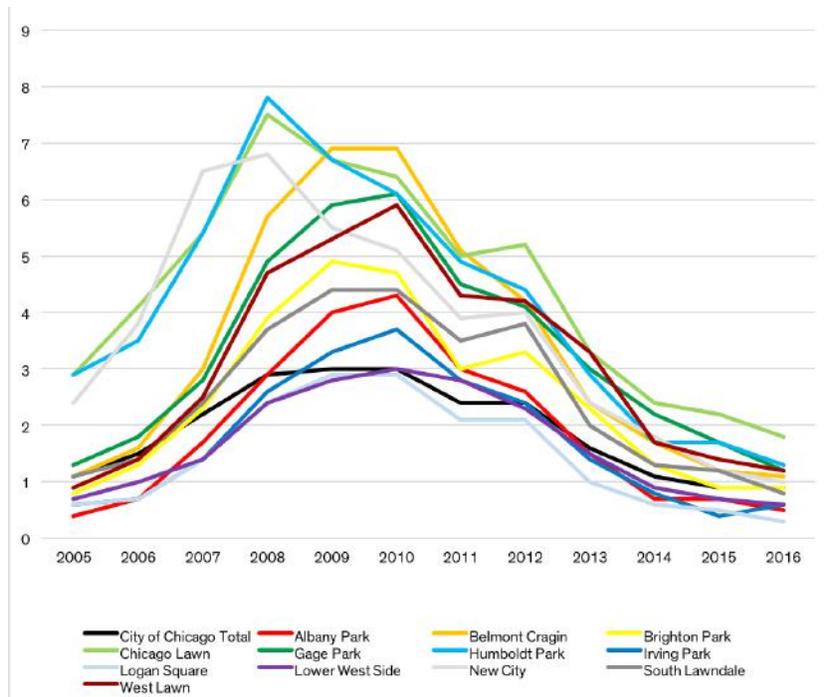


Figure 8: Foreclosure Filings per 100 parcels in Chicago and by Community Area, 2005-2016

Source: IHS Calculations of Data from County Circuit Courts via Property Insight, Record Information Services, County Assessor's Offices

All 12 of the Latino neighborhoods of study had higher rates of their population without health insurance than the city of Chicago.

- There were higher proportions of the population without health insurance in all 12 of the Latino neighborhoods of study compared to Chicago. While Chicago had a uninsured rate of 17%, there were higher uninsured rates in Logan Square (18% uninsured), West Lawn (19%), Humboldt Park (23%), Chicago Lawn (24%), Irving Park (24%), Belmont Cragin (26%), New City (26%), Albany Park (27%), Gage Park (29%), Brighton Park (29%), Lower West Side (29%), and South Lawndale (32%) (2011-2015 American Community Survey). (See Figure 10)

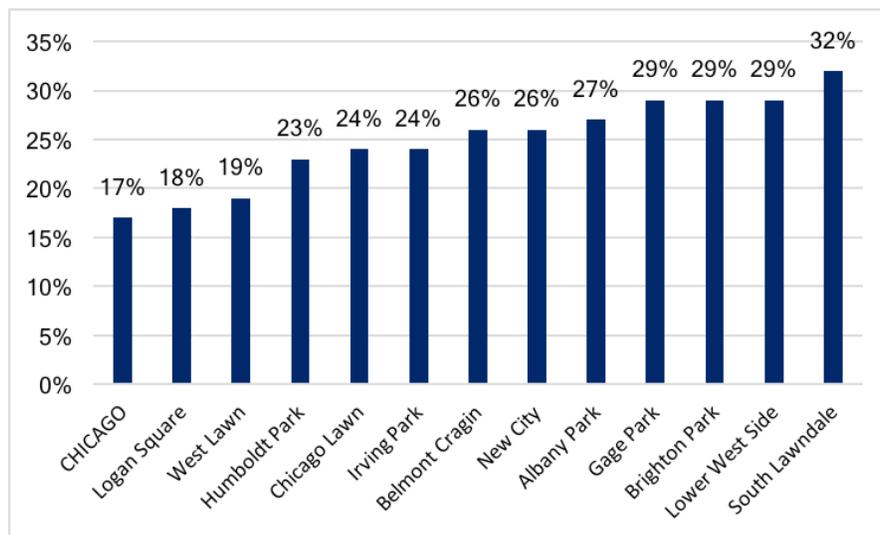


Figure 10: Percent of the Population without Health Insurance Coverage in Chicago and by Community Area, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey

Issues and Prospects Facing Latinos in Chicago

Education

There are a number of trends that stand out from the data. The most important issues to address for Latino communities in the Chicago area are the low levels of educational attainment by the adult population as well as low enrollment in undergraduate and graduate programs by Latinos. The issue of educational attainment by adults can be broken down further, as there are a number of factors that could explain why this population does not have the most basic form of education in the U.S., namely a high school diploma. It is likely to be connected to the large percentage of foreign-born adults, who may or may not have had adequate access to education in their native homelands, or left school to work and support their families. Regardless of the reason, the fact that so much of the Latino population in Chicago does not have a high school diploma limits their employment options.

Potential explanations for why Latinos had low rates of their population with a Bachelor's degree or higher could include language barriers, high costs of post-secondary education, racial and ethnic discrimination, a lack of Latino teachers within Chicago Public Schools, as well as insufficient numbers of faculty and administration at the collegiate level. Schhneider, Martinez and Ownes (2006) discussed many of these issues in "Barriers to Educational Opportunities for Hispanics in the United States." They describe how Latino students proceed through the public schooling system with inadequate school resources and weak relationships with their teachers, which ultimately undermines their academic success. Latinos have the lowest rates of high school and college degree attainment in the country, which "hinders their chances for quality and stable employment." They believe that "The situation of Hispanic educational attainment is cause for national concern" (Schhneider, Martinez and Ownes, 2006).

The low percentage of Latinos enrolled in higher education as well as a low percentage of Latino college graduates is a major concern in these neighborhoods. This has major implications for the next generation of professional, as studies and statistics show that obtaining a Bachelor's degree or higher leads to upward economic and social mobility (See Table 13). People with college degrees are likely to earn significantly more income in their lifetimes than those without them (Córdova and Wilson, June 2017). Therefore, education is critical to increasing employment options for Latinos, thereby increasing their overall wealth.

An assessment of early education needs in 2011 determined the top 10 community areas in need of increased early care and education needs based on an analysis of the supply of early care and education in each community and the demand for those services based on the community's population characteristics. Of the top 10 of the 77 community areas of need, the top seven were predominantly Latino including Brighton Park (ranked 1st), Belmont Cragin (2nd), Albany Park (3rd), Chicago Lawn (4th), South Chicago (5th), New City (6th), and Gage Park (tied for 7th) (O'Donovan, 2011).²

The Latino population is also the youngest on average in Chicago, (See Figure 4) and the largest group of students in Chicago Public Schools are Latinos (47%). Therefore, education will be key for the future prosperity of Latinos in Chicago (http://cps.edu/About_CPS/At-a-glance/Pages/Stats_and_facts.aspx).

Household Income and Poverty

Another major issue facing Latinos in Chicago is the lack of good-paying employment options for a large percentage of the population. In every area of study with the exception of West Lawn, there were low household incomes and high poverty levels for Latinos. Of all of the neighborhoods of study, only Logan Square and West Lawn have a percentage of people in the lowest quintile that is under 25 percent. Albany Park, Belmont Cragin, Brighton Park and

² Other community areas included West Ridge (tied for 7th), Englewood (9th) and Portage Park (10th).

Gage Park all had percentages around 30 percent, but the worst percentages were in Humboldt Park (42%), South Lawndale (39%), New City (37%) and the Lower West Side (36%). The fact that so many households earn annual incomes below \$28,514 is a major issue for these neighborhoods.

The second lowest quintile is under \$55,706. The average in the city of Chicago is \$72,215, and \$79,147 in Cook County. Logan Square (47%) is the only area of study in which less than 50% of the population earns under \$55,706 in annual household income. Every other area has more than 50%, and some are well above it. South Lawndale (71%), Humboldt Park (68%), New City (67%), Lower West Side (66%), Brighton Park (64%) and Gage Park (63%) are all over sixty-percent. Belmont Cragin (57%), Albany Park (51%) and West Lawn (51%) are also over fifty-percent. In all of these neighborhoods except Logan Square, the majority of the people earn well below the city and county averages. The median income of Asians in Logan Square is \$102,113, and for whites it is \$80,612. In comparison, the median income for Latinos is \$34,329. Clearly, the issue of income and wealth are major concerns in Latino neighborhoods.

Also, the fact that South Lawndale has the second-highest grossing commercial corridor in the city, yet has such a high percentage of people earning lower incomes, is an indication that many people are not benefiting from the economic activity on 26th Street.

Employment and Industry

The Latino population in Chicago has long been a critical labor force to the manufacturing industry as evidenced by higher concentrations of Latinos employed in manufacturing than other racial/ethnic groups (Betancur et al. 1993). In 1960, when Chicago's manufacturing industry was near its height in number of employees, 56% of the Latino labor force was employed in manufacturing compared to 37% of White and 33% of the Black labor force. After decades of industrial restructuring fueled by automation and the movement of manufacturing jobs to suburban areas, southern U.S. states, and to countries with low wages, Chicago's manufacturing base shrunk to employ considerably fewer Chicagoans. In 2015 in Chicago, the manufacturing industry employed just 16% of the Latino labor force, 6% of the white, and 5% of the Black labor force (Hendricks, Wilson, and Córdova 2017).

Manufacturing employing larger numbers of the Latino labor force is a trend that can be seen in the 12 community areas of study. While the City of Chicago had 8.9% of its labor force employed in manufacturing, the Latino community areas of study ranged from 9.0% in Logan Square and Irving Park to 24.3% in South Lawndale of the labor force working in manufacturing (2011-2015 American Community Survey).

As manufacturing declined, services ranging from low- to high-paying emerged in Chicago's economy. Examining two service sectors, we see that the 12 Latino neighborhoods of study had lower proportions of their labor force employed in *Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services* (typically higher paying) (except Logan Square), and higher proportions of their labor force in *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services* (typically lower paying) (except West Lawn) (2011-2015 American Community Survey).

As the data shows, a significant number of Latinos fall within the lower two income quintiles. The objective moving forward would be to develop policies that enable socio-economic upward mobility. Increased access to quality early childhood and adult education, and skills preparation for emerging industries enable better employment opportunities and in the process greater income and community wealth.

Homeownership

Homeownership rates in Chicago are not high for any racial/ethnic group. In 2015, by race/ethnicity, the rate was 54% for whites, 44% for Asians, 43% for Latinos, and 35% for African-Americans. In Cook County, it was 67% for whites, 56% for Asians, 49% for Latinos, and 41% for African-Americans.

While the overall homeownership rate for Latinos in Chicago is 43%, West Lawn (72%), Gage Park (56%), Belmont Cragin (50%), Brighton Park (46%), Irving Park (45%) and Chicago Lawn (45%) all had a rate higher than the city average. The other areas of study were well below city and county averages, most notably the Lower West Side, which at 27%, is the lowest of the neighborhoods studied.

Residential displacement remains a significant threat to the stability of several Latino neighborhoods. Often referred to in the urban transformation literature as gentrification, this phenomenon is associated with white, middle- or upper-class residents moving into neighborhoods and affecting the affordability that leads to displacement of lower income and working class residents. Many Latino neighborhoods have either experienced or are threatened by the impacts of these market pressures. Increased homeownership can be an effective buffer in stemming the tide of potential displacement.

In theory, if people have ownership over the space they live in, then they have greater control over their housing choices so long as taxes remain affordable. Therefore, an argument can be made that there is a direct correlation between lower homeownership rates and higher threats of displacement for neighborhoods with desirable characteristics.

Health Coverage

Latinos face numerous challenges in accessing quality mental and physical health care services. Latinos are less likely to occupy jobs that have employer-sponsored health insurance and many low-wage occupations make it difficult to afford health insurance (Kaiser Commission, 2013). Additionally, barriers such as language and literacy, difficult applications and confusing eligibility requirements make accessing health care immensely difficult. These challenges require action from policy makers to improve access to health insurance and from health care providers to improve culturally-sensitive outreach.

All 12 of the Latino neighborhoods of study had higher rates of their population without health insurance than the city of Chicago. While Chicago had 17% of the population uninsured, examining the Latino community areas of study, there were higher proportions of the population without health insurance in Logan Square (18% uninsured), West Lawn (19%), Humboldt Park (23%), Chicago Lawn (24%), Irving Park (24%), Belmont Cragin (26%), New City (26%), Albany Park (27%), Gage Park (29%), Brighton Park (29%), Lower West Side (29%), and South Lawndale (32%).

Conclusion

While there are many issues facing Latino communities, the issues that stand out the most are educational attainment and income. If attaining a college degree increases a person's chances of earning a higher income, then education is the key to prospering communities, regardless of race. While this report focused on 12 community areas, Latinos are dispersed throughout the city, and it will be crucial that these areas get the resources they need to prosper. This includes quality public schools that prepare students for college, which in turn leads to greater employment opportunities and socio-economic mobility. It starts with Early Childhood education and development. Given the necessary resources, Latino communities can prosper just as much as other communities in the city.

Introduction

Chicago is a diverse city, with large populations of African-Americans, Latinos, Asians, and a range of other ethnic minorities. This report provides demographic data on Latinos in Chicago who first came to Chicago in the 1880s, as evidenced by the establishment of the Mexican Consulate in 1884. In 2016, there were 2,099,428 Latinos in the Chicagoland area with 803,476 in the City of Chicago (2016 American Community Survey).¹ Despite their longevity in the region, their large numbers, and increasing awareness of their presence, there is limited in-depth public policy discussion of the successes and range of issues facing the Latino community. This report aims to initiate this broader and more holistic discussion by analyzing a set of indicators of the status of Latinos in the Chicago region.

This report, which was developed for Metropolitan Family Services to further its delivery of social services, presents demographic characteristics of Latinos in Chicago and examines the neighborhoods with a predominantly Latino population. By using primarily U.S. Census Data, this report provides citywide data on Latinos in Chicago and in more detail, examines 12 neighborhoods where Latinos are prevalent. Among the findings in this report, we learn:

- **The Latino population has increased substantially and is widely distributed throughout Chicago neighborhoods.**
 - In Chicago, Latinos have grown from 19,362 in 1930 (Reisler, 1970, p. 101) to 803,476 in 2016 (2016 American Community Survey).
 - In 1980 within Cook County, the Latino population was concentrated in the Southwest and Northwest sides of Chicago with nearly no areas more than 20% Latino in Cook County outside of Chicago (See Map 4).
 - In 2010, concentrations of Latinos can be seen in numerous areas of the Chicago suburbs in Cook County and in expanded sections of the Southwest, Northwest, and Southeast sides of Chicago (See Map 7).
- **Current levels of education for Latinos lag behind White and Black populations.**
 - In 2016, 32.3 percent of Latinos in Chicago age 25 and over had an educational attainment less than a high school diploma compared to 5.0 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 15.6 percent of Black or African Americans (2016 American Community Survey) (See Figure 6).
 - In 2016 in Chicago, 15.7 percent of the Latino population age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment compared to 21.3 percent of Black or African Americans and 62.7 percent of non-Hispanic whites (2016 American Community Survey) (See Figure 7).
- **Income levels of Latinos lag behind non-Hispanic White populations citywide but Latinos have higher median household incomes in 5 of 12 predominantly Latino neighborhoods.**
 - In Chicago in 2016, Median household income for Latino households was \$33,120 lower than non-Hispanic white households (See Figure 5).
 - In the 12 Community Areas with a larger proportion of Latinos than any other racial/ethnic group, Latinos had lower incomes than non-Hispanic whites in seven neighborhoods including South Lawndale (-\$5,559), Irving Park (-\$14,776), Albany Park (-\$17,095), Lower West Side (-\$17,331), Humboldt Park (-\$22,941), New City (-23,056) and Logan Square (\$46,283) (2011-2015 American Community Survey) (See Figure 9).
- **Latino neighborhoods have higher concentrations of their labor force in manufacturing and typically low paying service industries and lower concentrations in higher paying service industries.**
 - While the City of Chicago had 8.9% of its labor force employed in manufacturing, the Latino community areas of study ranged from 9.0% in Logan Square and Irving Park to 24.3% in South Lawndale of the labor force working in manufacturing (2011-2015 American Community Survey) (See Table 14).
 - The 12 Latino neighborhoods of study had lower proportions of their labor force employed in *Professional,*

¹ The Chicagoland Region includes the Counties of Cook, Lake, DuPage, Will, Kane, McHenry, Kendall, DeKalb, and Grundy in Illinois; the counties of Lake and Porter in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services (typically higher paying) (except Logan Square), and higher proportions of their labor force in *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services* (typically lower paying) (except West Lawn) (2011-2015 American Community Survey) (See Table 14).

- **Low rates of Latino homeownership and high rates of foreclosures challenge wealth-building and neighborhood stability in many Latino neighborhoods.**
 - Five predominantly Latinos neighborhoods had homeownership rates below the city average of 44.3% including the Lower West Side (26.6%), South Lawndale (35.7%), Humboldt Park (36.2%), New City (38.4%), and Albany Park (38.9%). The other community areas had homeownership rates ranging from 44.7% in Chicago Lawn to 72.2% in West Lawn (See Table 5).
 - The 2008-2010 foreclosure crisis impacted most Latino neighborhoods at higher rates than Chicago overall. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Lower West Side and Logan Square were the only two neighborhoods that had the same or lower foreclosure filing rates per 100 parcels than the city of Chicago while the remaining 10 neighborhoods had higher rates. In 2009, the city of Chicago's foreclosure filing rate per 100 parcels was 3, Albany Park (4), Belmont Cragin (6.9), Brighton Park (4.9), Chicago Lawn (6.7), Gage Park (5.9), Humboldt Park (6.7), Irving Park (3.3), New City (5.1), South Lawndale (4.4), and West Lawn (5.3). While foreclosure rates have declined in recent years, the years of high foreclosure rates have lasting neighborhood impacts (See Figure 8).
- **All 12 of the Latino neighborhoods of study had higher rates of their population without health insurance than the city of Chicago.**
 - While Chicago had 17% of the population uninsured, there were higher proportions of the population without health insurance in Logan Square (18% uninsured), West Lawn (19%), Humboldt Park (23%), Chicago Lawn (24%), Irving Park (24%), Belmont Cragin (26%), New City (26%), Albany Park (27%), Gage Park (29%), Brighton Park (29%), Lower West Side (29%), and South Lawndale (32%) (See Figure 10).

This data suggest directions for policy makers. The increasing Latino population is critical to the future of the region. It will be beneficial for the city of Chicago to enact policies and allocate resources that effectively integrate Latinos into the formal political, social, and economic fabric of the City.

- The growing presence and distribution of Latinos throughout the Chicago region is cause for both celebration and preparation as they also grow in importance to the region's economy
- To address lower rates of educational attainment, which limits employment opportunities, continued investments in early childhood education, high school completion, access to higher education and adult education are key elements for further success of Latinos in Chicago.
- Preparing Latinos for high-paying existing and emerging industries through training and education will help close income disparities seen in Chicago.
- Given that Latinos have traditionally played a role in Chicago's manufacturing sector and continue to have large numbers in this industry, efforts should be made to expand pathways to employment and ownership in Chicago's reviving manufacturing sector.
- Promoting home and business ownership is a key strategy for building wealth and stability in Chicago's Latino neighborhoods.
- Improving the insured rate for Latinos is imperative for positive mental and physical health outcomes and will ensure that families are not left with financial burdens.

Methodology

Chicago is made up of 77 Community Areas, which were created in the 1920's by the Social Science Research Committee at the University of Chicago. Some community areas are larger in area than others, and their geographic boundaries do not always correspond with neighborhood boundaries. Within community areas there are often multiple neighborhoods, and in several cases neighborhood boundaries overlap community area boundaries. Nevertheless, neighborhood demographic data is often collected with respect to community area boundaries.

In choosing which community areas to research, two criteria were used: (1) the community had to be a predominantly Latino neighborhood, and (2) the Latino population was 25,000 people or greater. This yielded 12 community areas on which to focus (See Maps 1 and 2):

- South Lawndale (Little Village)
- Belmont Cragin,
- Lower West Side (Pilsen)
- Logan Square
- Humboldt Park
- New City (Back of the Yards)
- Albany Park
- Irving Park
- Brighton Park
- Gage Park
- Chicago Lawn (Marquette Park)
- West Lawn

New City is the only community area included whose population fell slightly below 25,000, at 24,961, which decreased from 25,100 in 2010. However, given the historical importance of the area, as well as the recent population loss in the neighborhood, the decision to include it in the analysis was made.

Although the twelve community areas of study are the largest Latino areas in terms of population, there are several others that are predominantly Latino, and several others with significant populations. Aside from the communities profiled, there are at least nine others with majority populations (Avondale, Archer Heights, Clearing, Eastside, Hegewisch, Hermosa, McKinley Park, Montclare, and West Elsdon), and two others with populations of over 20,000 Latinos (Portage Park, and West Town) where non-Hispanic white is the majority group. There are many other areas with smaller populations of Latinos.

The historical background of the community areas came from the Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago (encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org), which is operated by the Chicago Historical Society and Chicago History Museum (chicagohistory.org), the historical work of Louise Año Nuevo Kerr's 1976 Doctoral Dissertation, "The Chicano Experience in Chicago" and "The Mexicans in Chicago," (<http://www.lib.niu.edu/1999/ih629962.html>), and the research of Betancur, Córdova and de los Angeles Torres on the incorporation of Latinos into the Chicago economy (1993).

Several reports have identified indicators to assess the social and economic well-being of Latinos in the US (these include "*Changing America: Indicators of Social and Economic Well-Being by Race and Hispanic Origin*"; "*Hispanics and the Future of America*"). The topics for indicators utilized in these reports include education, labor markets, economic status, housing, health, crime and criminal justice. These topics are further broken down into several

indicators. These include educational attainment, school enrollment and dropout rates, labor force participation, unemployment rates, occupation, median and average household income, poverty rates, homeownership and foreclosure rates, healthcare coverage, crime rates, as well as many others. Through cross-referencing American Community Survey 2011-2015 data, as well as US Census 2010 Decennial data, the indicators that showed the greatest disparities with other ethnic groups were chosen as the identified issues of focus for the report: education, homeownership and foreclosures, income/employment, and health.

Population, household income, employment, education, housing, and healthcare data were collected from the American Community Survey (ACS). 2016 ACS 1-Year estimate data were used for large geographies including the City, County, and Chicagoland area. For neighborhood geographies, 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year estimates were used. Both the 2016 1-Year ACS estimates and 2011-2015 5-Year ACS estimates were used because they are the most recently available data for the geographies in which they were used. 5-Year estimates, which utilize data collected over a 5-year span, are necessary to generate reasonable estimates for small geographies such as Census Tracts and Block Groups. Foreclosure data was collected using the DePaul University Institute for Housing Studies data portal. US Census 2010 Decennial data was used to compare 2010 to 2015, as well as to compare the community areas of study to the rest of the community areas in the City of Chicago. US Census Decennial data from 2010, 2000, 1990, 1980, 1970, 1960, 1950, 1940, 1930, 1920 and 1910 was used to track the growth of the Latino population in the region.

In addition to ACS 2015 data and the US Census 2010 Decennial data, this report also uses the Woodstock Institute five-quintile income classification system to categorize the average distribution of annual household income of people in each community area. The lowest (first) quintile corresponds to households earning less than \$24,921 in annual income. The second is between \$24,921 and \$49,149. The third is between \$49,150 and \$79,491. The fourth is between \$79,492 and \$126,480. The fifth is for households that earn more than \$126,480 in annual income.

This report uses the term Latino, a U.S. Census Bureau designated term. We recognize that various groups may prefer a range of other terms to describe themselves, including Latino/a, Latin@ and Latinx.

Background

The history of Latinos in Chicago dates back to the turn of the 19th century, as evidenced by the establishment of a Mexican Consulate in 1884. Mexican migration accelerated in the 1910's as the Mexican Revolution affected many parts of the country. The availability of higher paying employment opportunities in Chicago attracted new immigrants. Mexican labor played a fundamental role in several major industries including steel, meatpacking, and railroad, as well as agricultural production. This led to the forming of several enclaves in South Chicago, the Near West Side, and Back of the Yards. By the end of the 1920's, there were roughly 20,000 Mexicans in Chicago, with nearly two-thirds being men (Año Nuevo Kerr, 1976). Similar to the majority of Chicagoans, the Great Depression severely affected the Mexican population. However, repatriation actions by the federal government led to a decrease in the total to an estimated 14,000 people. It was also during the 1930's that the first Puerto Ricans migrated from New York, with migration accelerating in the late 1940's.

World War II led to an increase in Mexican and especially African-American migration throughout the U.S. as an immediate labor force was needed to replace the labor force that left to fight overseas. The total Mexican population in Chicago increased to 35,000 by 1950, and 56,000 by 1960 (Ibid.). Puerto Rican and Cuban immigrants also arrived in larger numbers during the 1950's, and by the end of the decade vibrant enclaves formed throughout the city. It is during this time that the explosion in the Latino population began, with more than 250,000 total by 1970, and nearly 600,000 by 1990 (Ibid.). Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans continued to migrate into Chicago at a time when ethnic non-Hispanic whites were leaving the city, leading to a growth in the geography of Latinos. The diverse Latino neighborhoods that currently exist in Chicago were shaped by regional, national as well as global factors including: urban renewal, construction of expressways, construction of the University of Illinois Circle Campus (later renamed University of Illinois at Chicago), the decline of manufacturing and the restructuring of the global economy, as well as Latin American geopolitical and socio-economic factors (Betancur, Córdova, de los Angeles Torres, 1993).

The Federal Housing Acts of 1949 and 1954, also known as urban renewal, provided federal funds to cities for "slum clearance", which contributed greatly to the displacement of people of color in cities across the country. Urban renewal played a role in the displacement of several Latino communities in Chicago (Near West Side, Lincoln Park). In both cases, geography was crucial in these areas being targeted. The Near West Side, located directly west of the Loop, and Lincoln Park, located along the lakefront and just north of the Near North Side, a community area that is considered a part of the urban core of Chicago, were the two hardest hit areas of displacement. In both of these areas, there were significant populations of Latinos in the 1950's, primarily of Mexican and Puerto Rican descent, and in both cases the displacement led to the creation of enclaves in communities that currently remain predominantly Latino (Lower West Side, South Lawndale, Humboldt Park). However, West Town, the main area that Puerto Ricans settled in after they left Lincoln Park, has already gentrified.

Latinos are the largest ethnic group in the Chicago metropolitan region. Between the years of 1970 and 2004, Latinos accounted for 96% of the region's population growth (Brown-Gort, Ready, 2005). During the 1990's, the total Latino population in the metropolitan area increased by 570,000 people (Brown-Gort, Ready, 2005). Between 2000 and 2010, the region's Latino population grew 30% while the region's overall population only grew 4%. In 2010, the Latino population made up 22% of the region's population, up from 17.2% in 2000 (2000, 2010 US Census Bureau). Figures 1-3 show the percentage of Latinos in Chicago, Cook County, and the Chicago Metropolitan Area according to 2016 American Community Survey data. These shifting demographics are evident in Chicago's neighborhoods. Many neighborhoods in the southwest and northwest community areas in the city of Chicago have become increasingly inhabited by Latinos from many different countries in Latin America. This report examines the emerging Latino majority in many Chicago neighborhoods to identify and understand the significant issues in these predominantly Latino neighborhoods based on an analysis of the demographic data.

Latinos in Chicago, Cook County and the Region

This section compares the status of Latinos to other major ethnic or racial groups in Chicago, Cook County and the region by providing a demographic overview of Latinos (including the composition of Latinos by country of origin) and indicators used in this study.

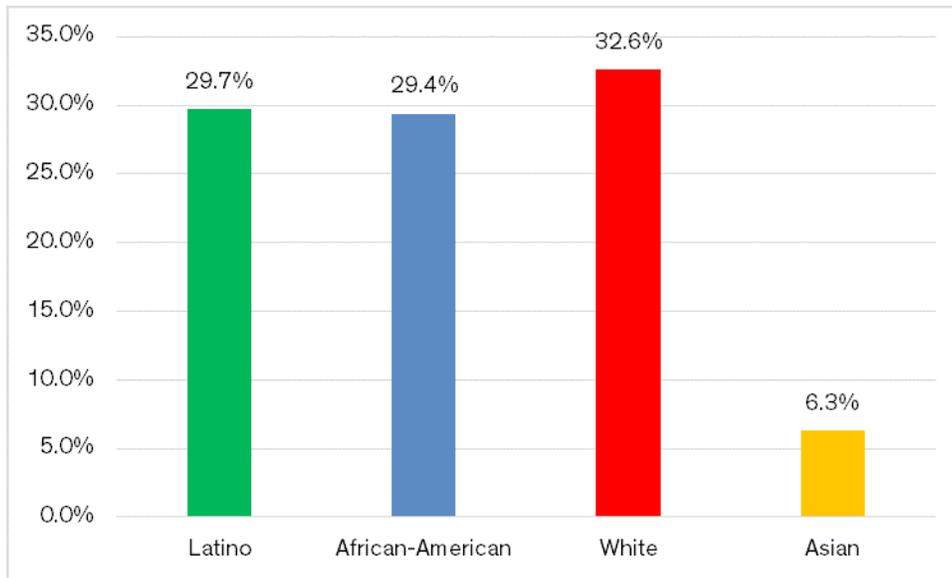


Figure 1: Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

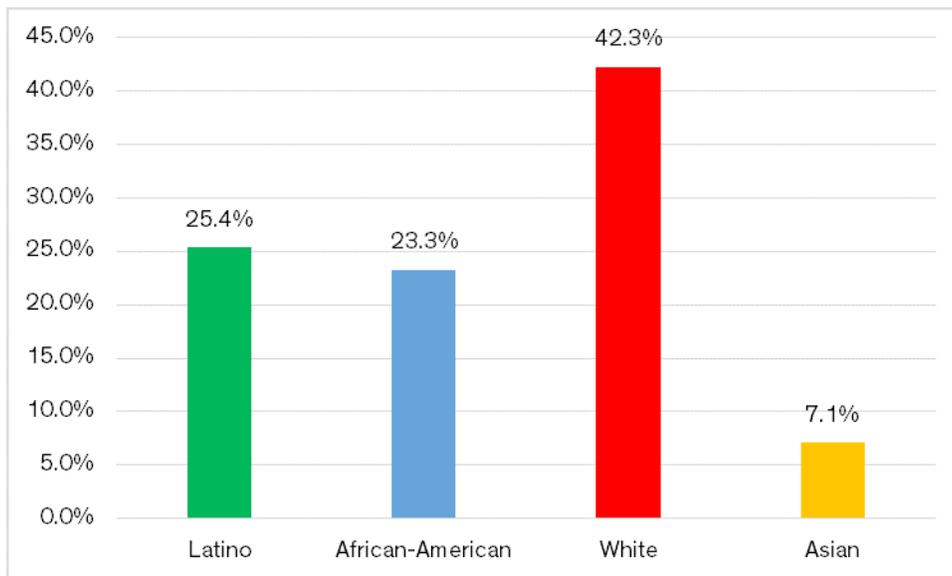


Figure 2: Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity in Cook County, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

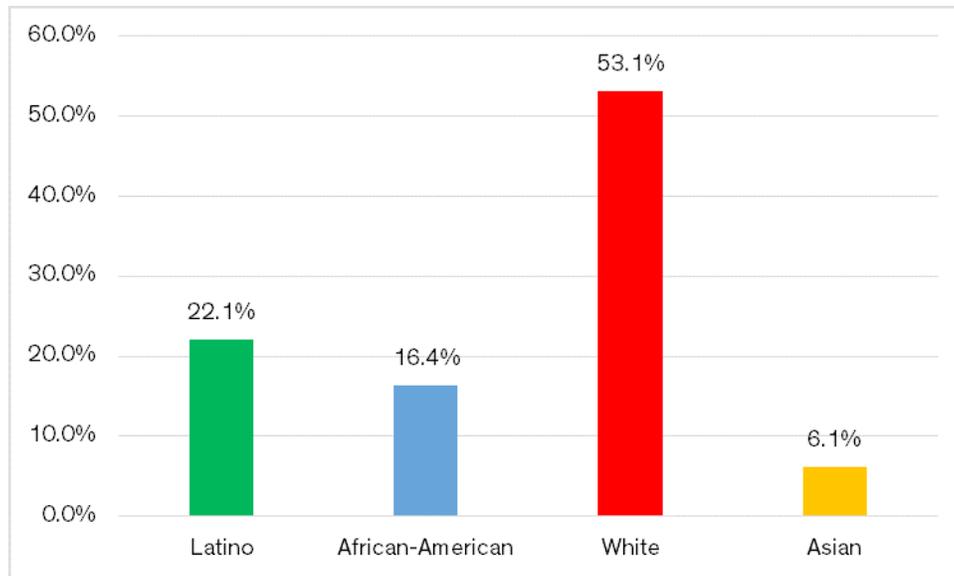


Figure 3: Percent of Population by Race/Ethnicity in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

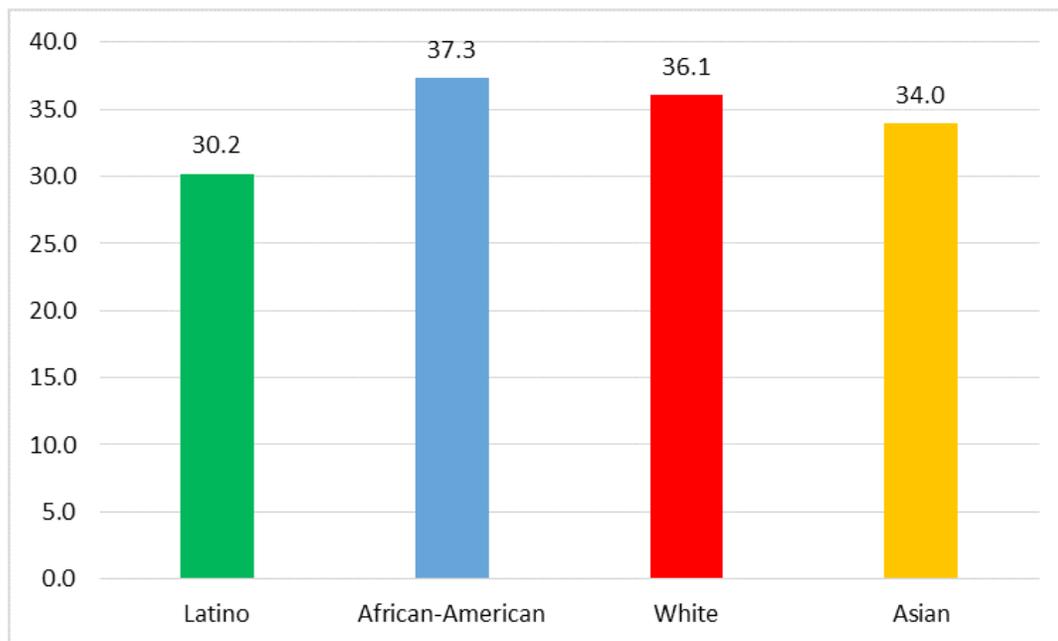


Figure 4: Mean Age of Population by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

	Total Number	Percent of Latino Population
Hispanic or Latino:	790,649	
Mexican	590,422	74.7%
Puerto Rican	104,325	13.2%
Cuban	9,086	1.1%
Dominican Republic	3,242	0.4%
Central American:	34,422	4.4%
Costa Rican	654	0.1%
Guatemalan	19,374	2.5%
Honduran	6,215	0.8%
Nicaraguan	1,242	0.2%
Panamanian	847	0.1%
Salvadoran	5,489	0.7%
Other Central American	601	0.1%
South American:	39,492	5.0%
Argentinean	2,046	0.3%
Bolivian	766	0.1%
Chilean	952	0.1%
Colombian	8,476	1.1%
Ecuadorian	20,621	2.6%
Paraguayan	114	0.0%
Peruvian	4,198	0.5%
Uruguayan	399	0.1%
Venezuelan	1,064	0.1%
Other South American	856	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	9,660	1.2%
Spaniard	3,403	0.4%
Spanish	1,327	0.2%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	4,930	0.6%

Table 1: Latinos in Chicago by Country of Origin, 2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- In Chicago in 2016, Median household income for Latino households was \$33,120 lower than non-Hispanic white households (2016 American Community Survey).

	2000	2010	2016	Percent Change (2000-2016)
Mexican	530462	578100	612,139	15.4%
Puerto Rican	113055	102703	96,804	-14.4%
Ecuadorian	8941	15466	17,998	101.3%
Guatemalan	13610	17973	16,258	19.5%
Cuban	8084	8331	10,565	30.7%
Colombian	5625	7547	8,473	50.6%
Honduran	3049	5021	5,524	81.2%
Salvadoran	3468	5204	5,892	69.9%

Table 2: Growth of the eight largest Latino Population in Chicago from 2000 - 2016

Source: US Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, and 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

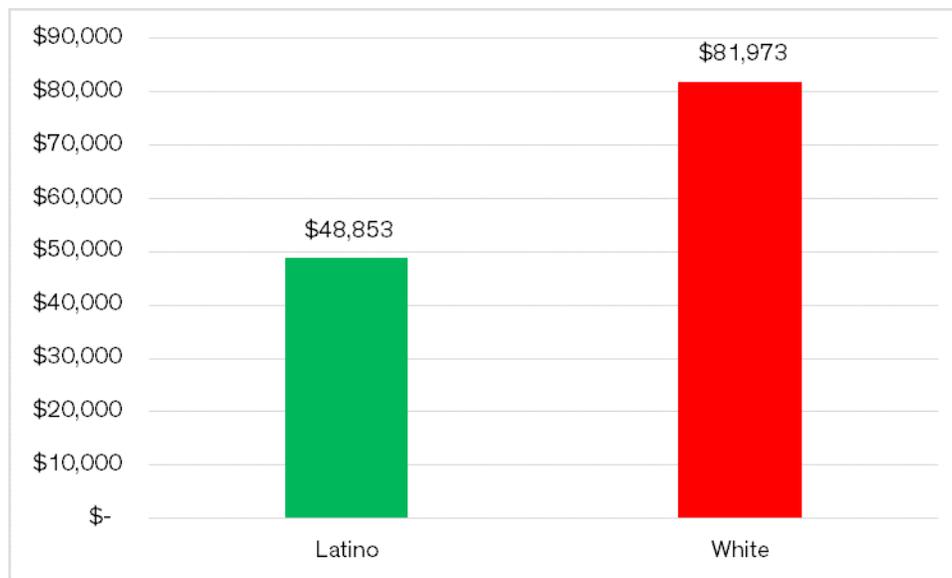


Figure 5: Median Household Income for Latino and non-Hispanic white Headed Households in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

- In 2016, 32.3 percent of Latinos in Chicago age 25 and over had an educational attainment less than a high school diploma compared to 5.0 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 15.6 percent of Black or African Americans (2016 American Community Survey).

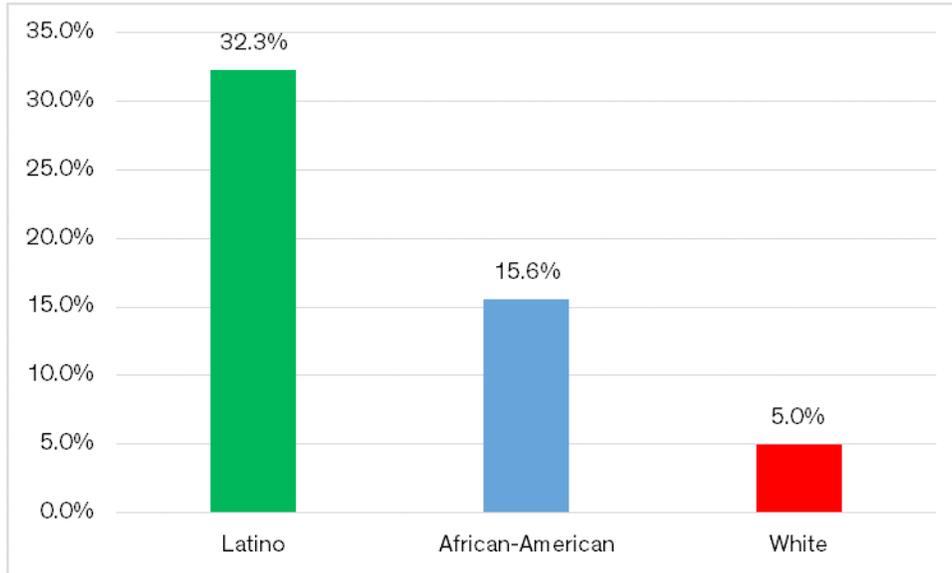


Figure 6: Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Less than a High School Diploma Level of Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey

- In 2016 in Chicago, 15.7 percent of the Latino population age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment compared to 21.3 percent of Black of African Americans and 62.7 percent of non-Hispanic whites (2016 American Community Survey).

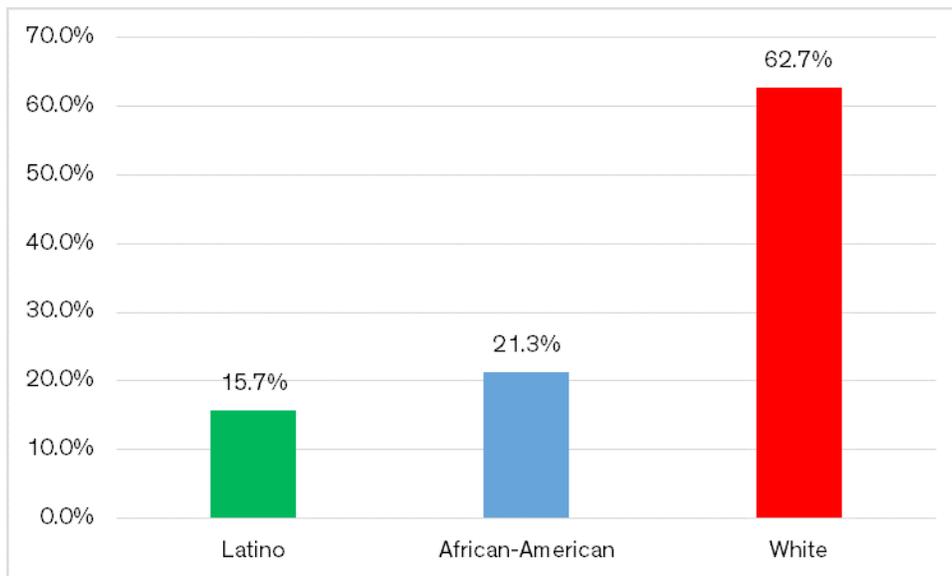


Figure 7: Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Bachelor's Degree or Higher Level of Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2016

Source: 2016 American Community Survey

The Geography of Latinos in Chicago

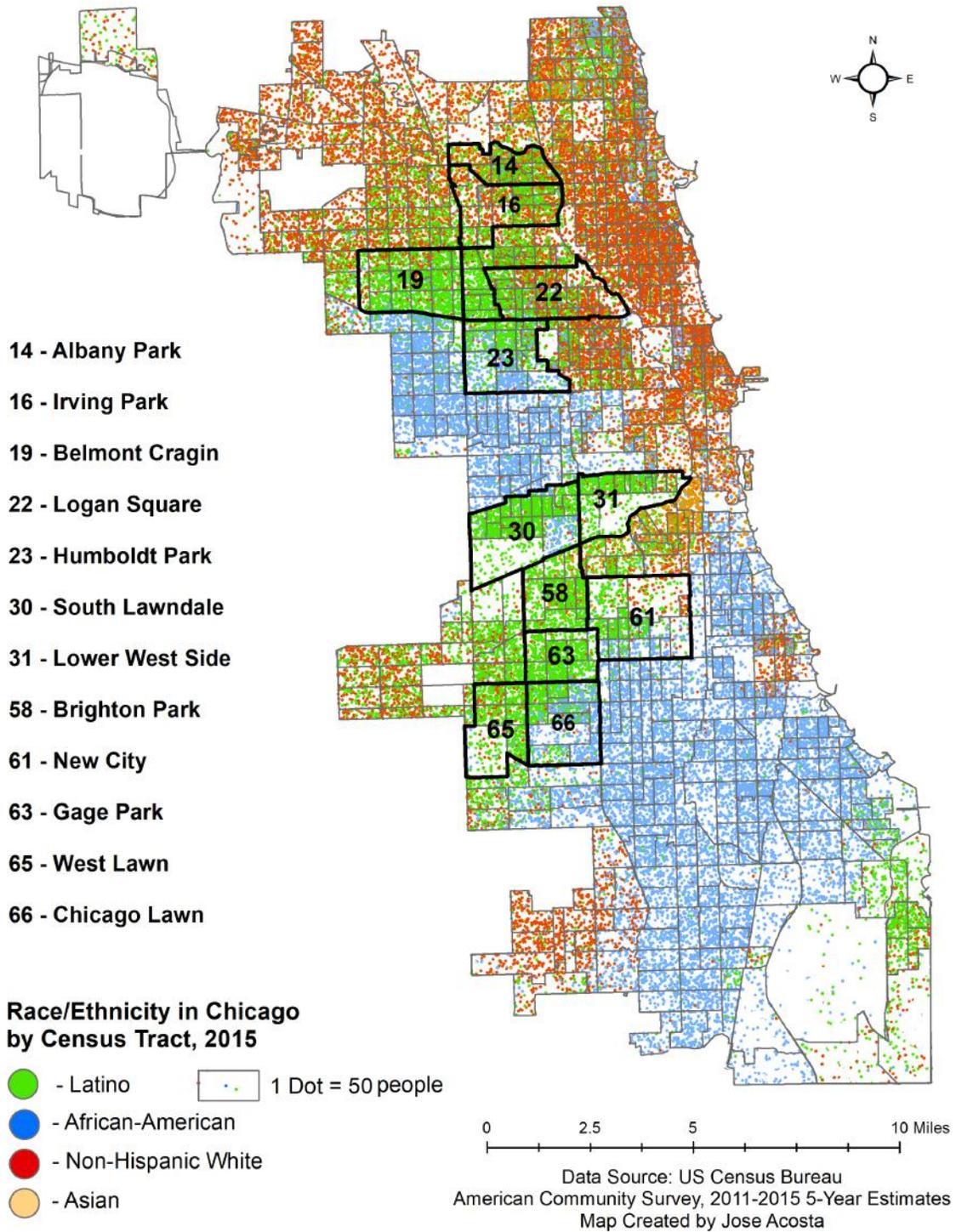
This section contains information on the location of Latinos throughout Chicago, Cook County and Chicagoland.

Since 1980, the Latino population has increased substantially and is widely distributed throughout Chicago neighborhoods.

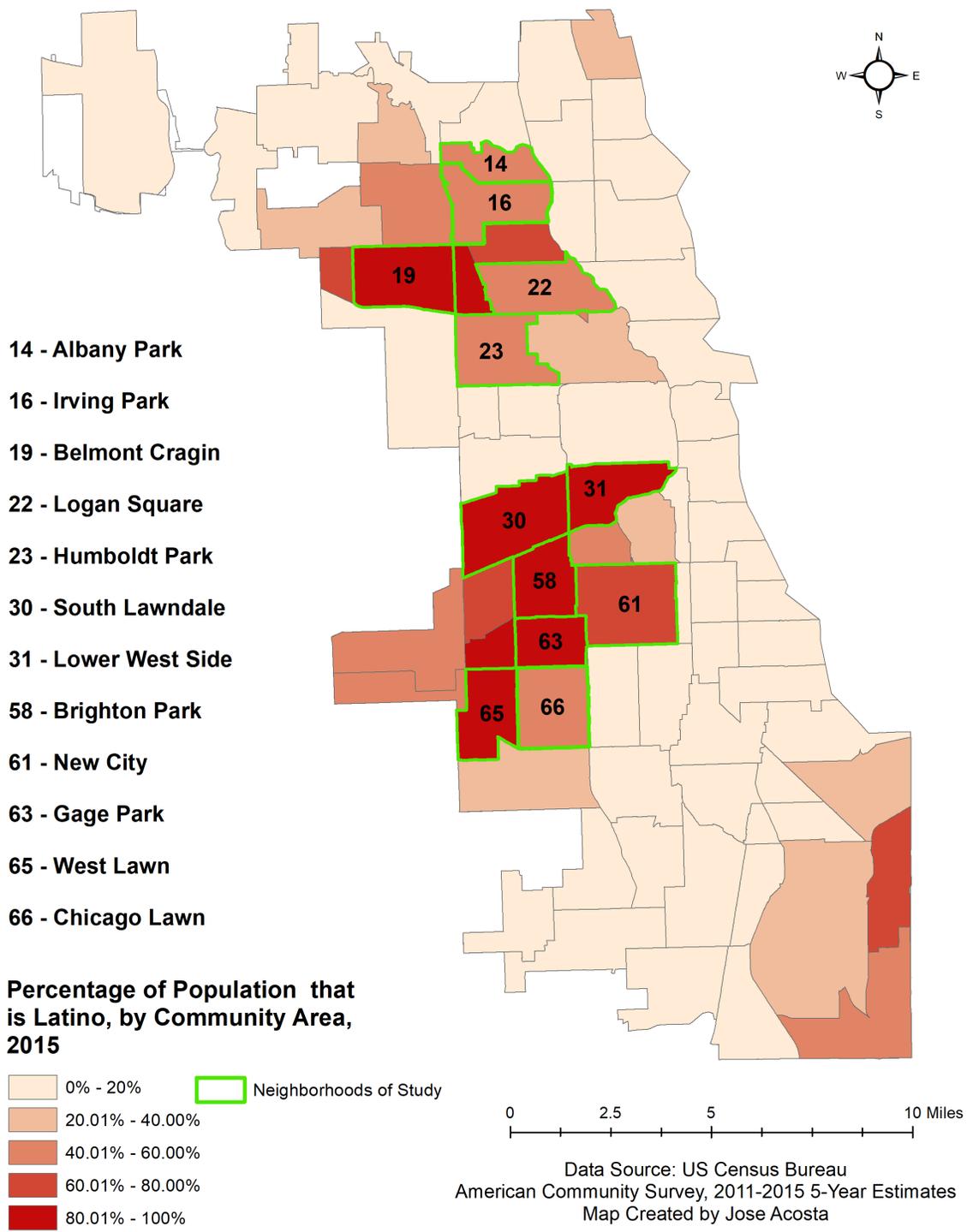
- 12 Chicago Community Areas have a larger proportion of Latinos than any other racial/ethnic group and have a population of at least 25,000 Latinos.
 - Albany Park (25,003, 48%)
 - Belmont Cragin (63,377, 80%)
 - Brighton Park (37,620, 85%)
 - Chicago Lawn (26,377, 48%)
 - Gage Park (38,009, 92%)
 - Humboldt Park (29,343, 52%)
 - Irving Park (26,359, 47%)
 - Logan Square (34,677, 47%)
 - Lower West Side (27,693, 81%)
 - New City (24,961, 61%)
 - South Lawndale (62,928, 85%)
 - West Lawn (28,697, 80%)

- An additional eleven neighborhoods have large concentrations of Latinos
 - Avondale (24,563, 62%)
 - Archer Heights (10,109, 76%)
 - Clearing (12,361, 50%)
 - Eastside (18,968, 80%)
 - Hegewisch (4,267, 48%)
 - Hermosa (22,491, 88%)
 - McKinley Park (9,612, 59%)
 - Montclare (8,114, 62%)
 - Portage Park (27,107, 42%)
 - West Elsdon (18,402, 80%)
 - West Town (27,107, 27%)

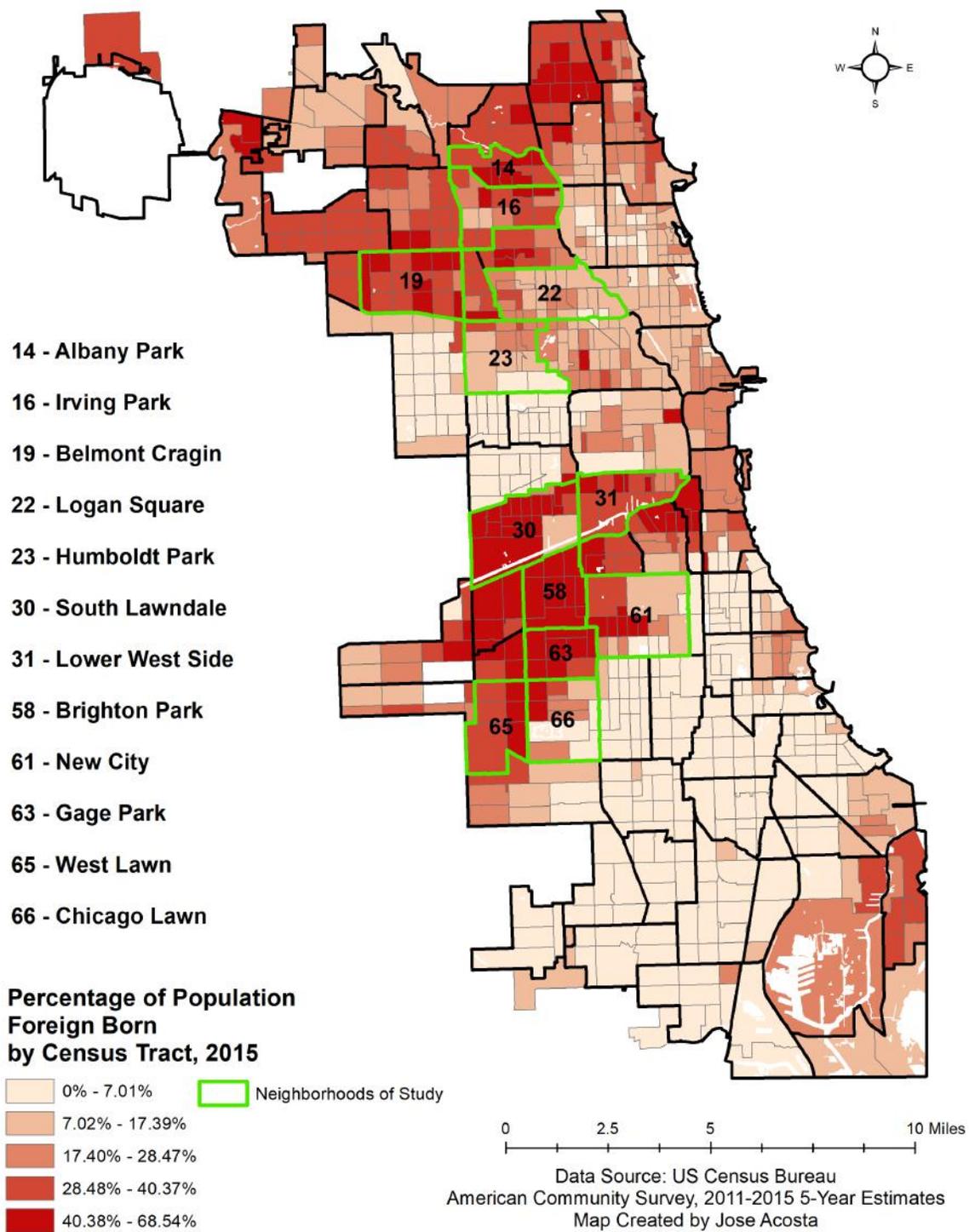
Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



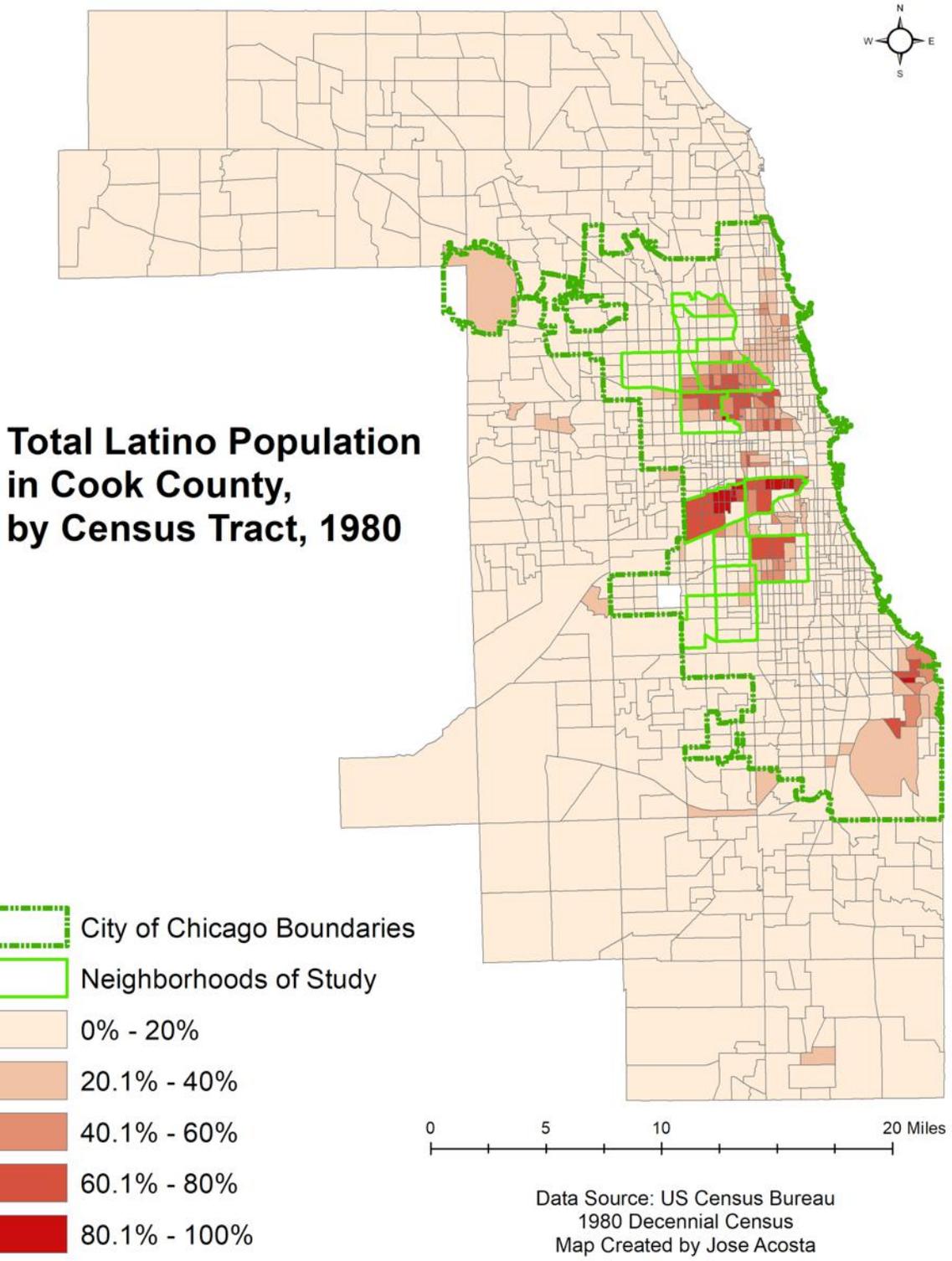
Map 1: Race/Ethnicity in Chicago by Census Tract, 2015.



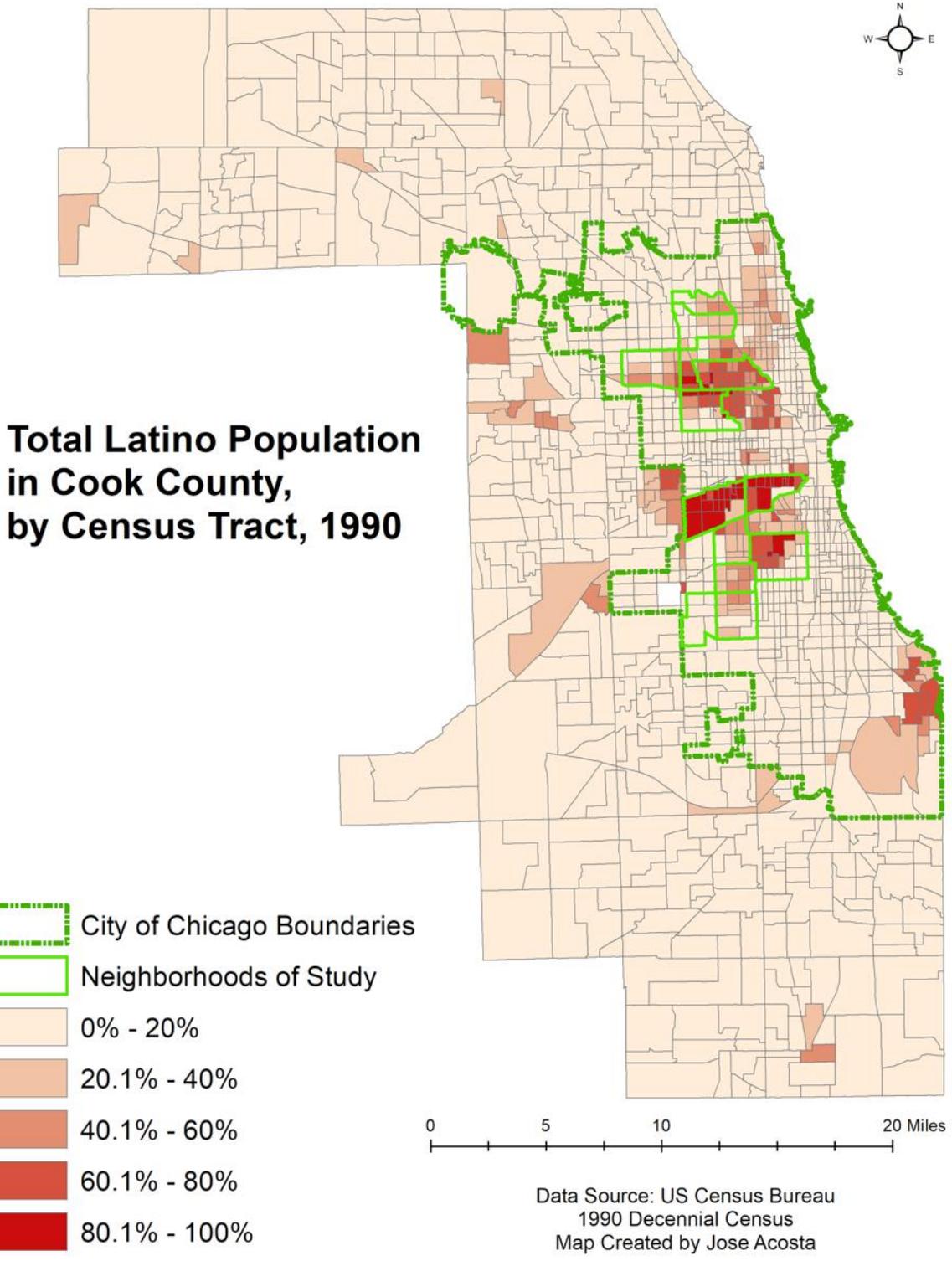
Map 2: Percentage of Population that is Latino, by Community Area, 2015



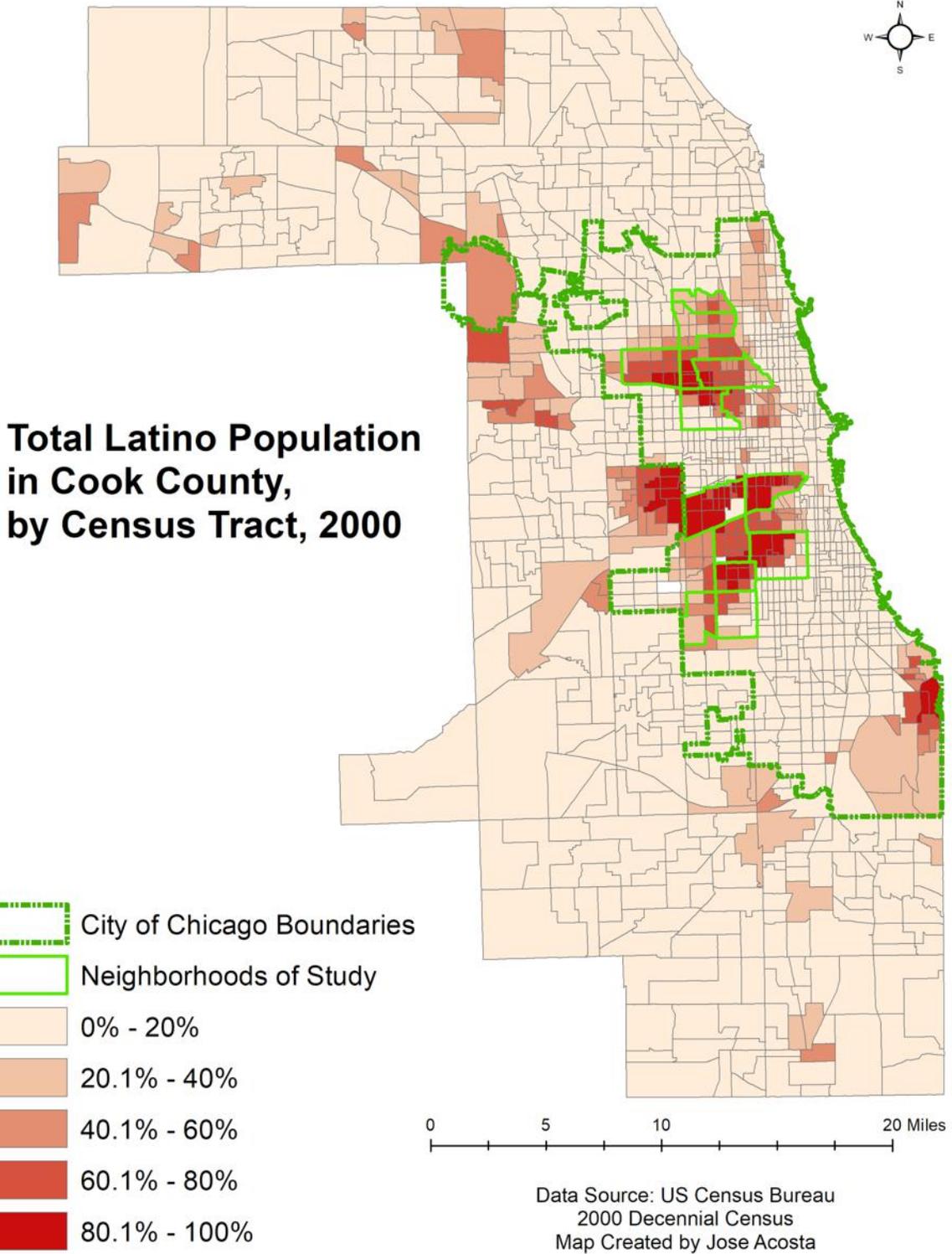
Map 3: Percentage of Population Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2015



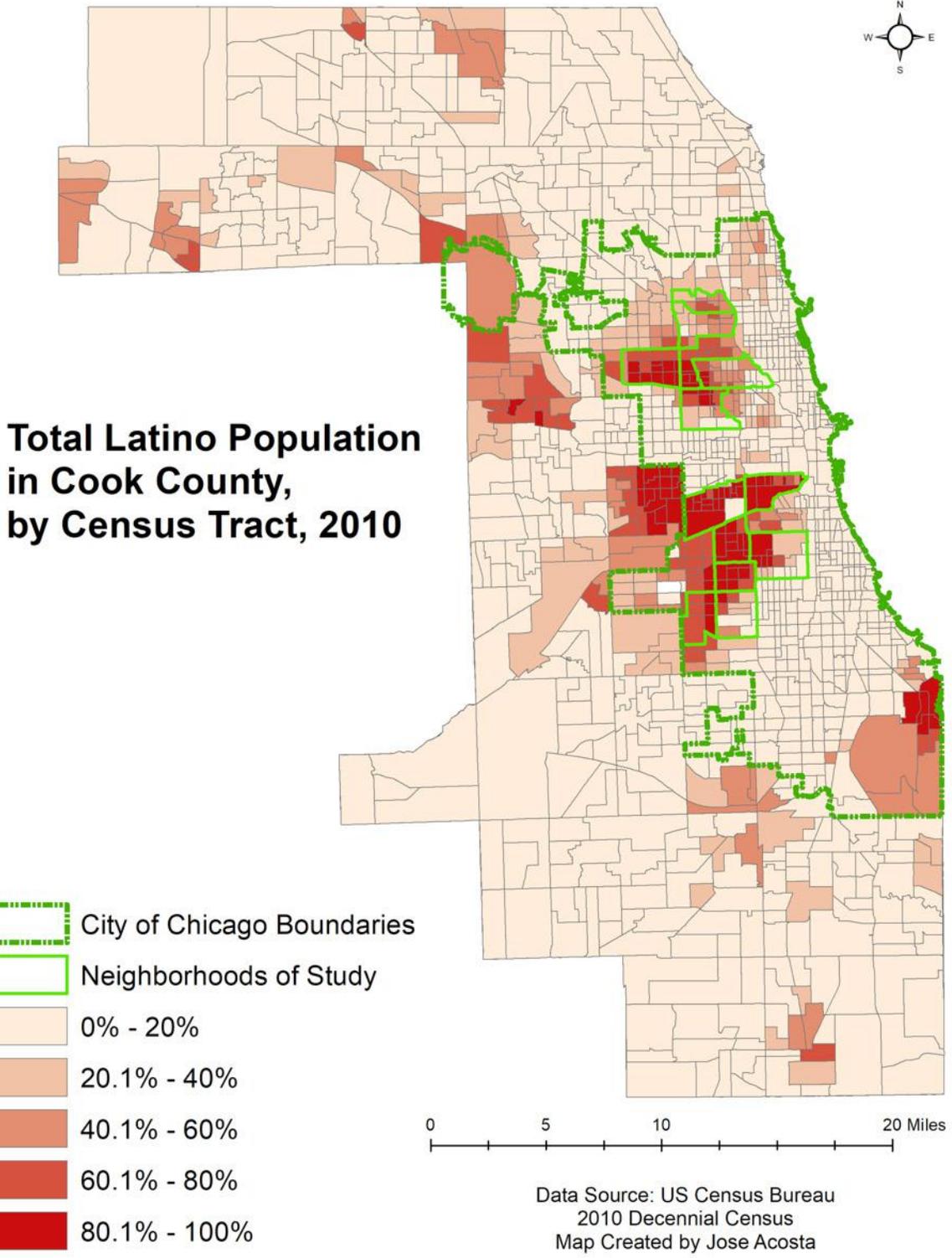
Map 4: Total Latino Population in Cook County, by Census Tract, 1980



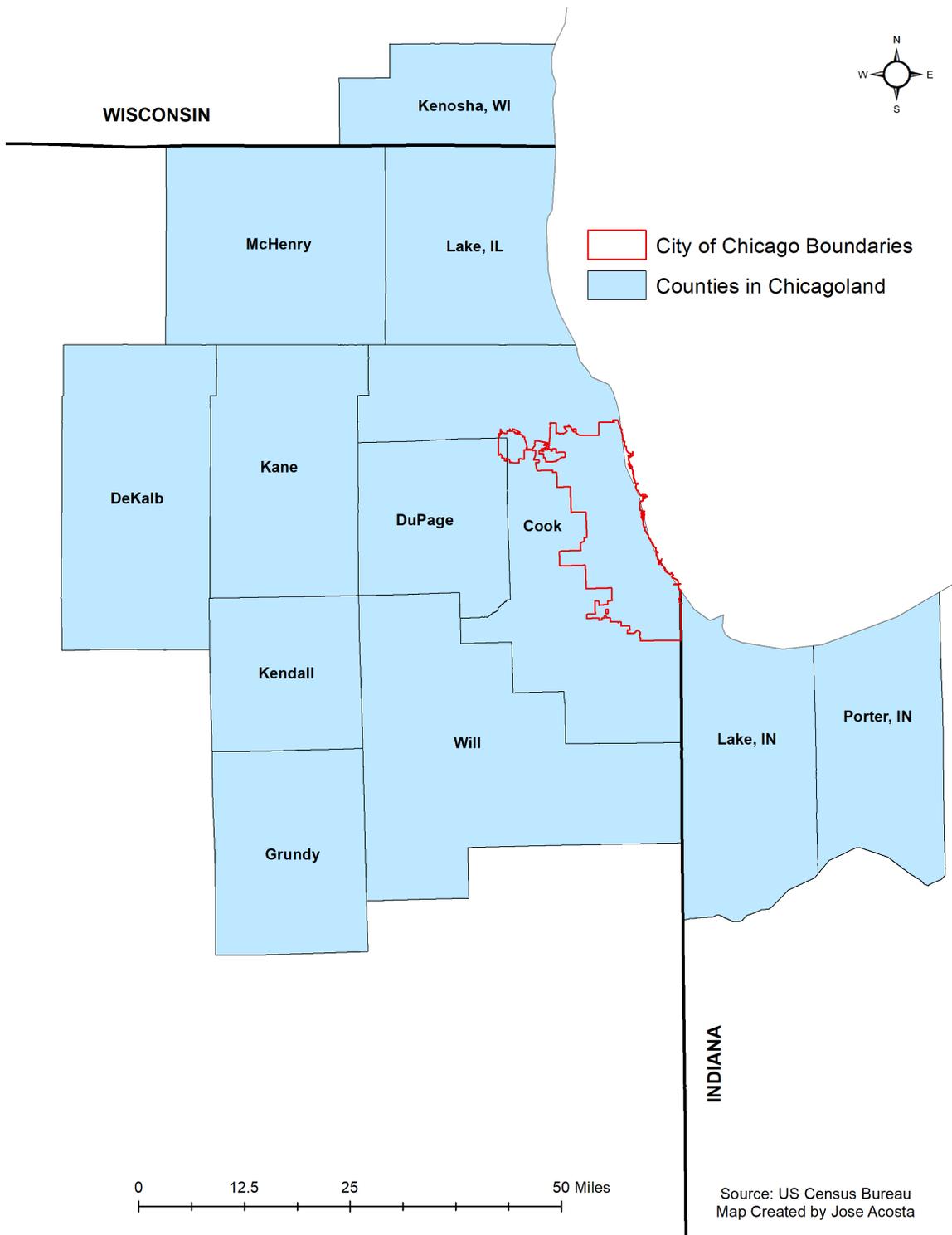
Map 5: Total Latino Population in Cook County, by Census Tract, 1990



Map 6: Total Latino Population in Cook County, by Census Tract, 2000



Map 7: Total Latino Population in Cook County, by Census Tract, 2010



Map 8: 12 core counties that comprise Chicagoland

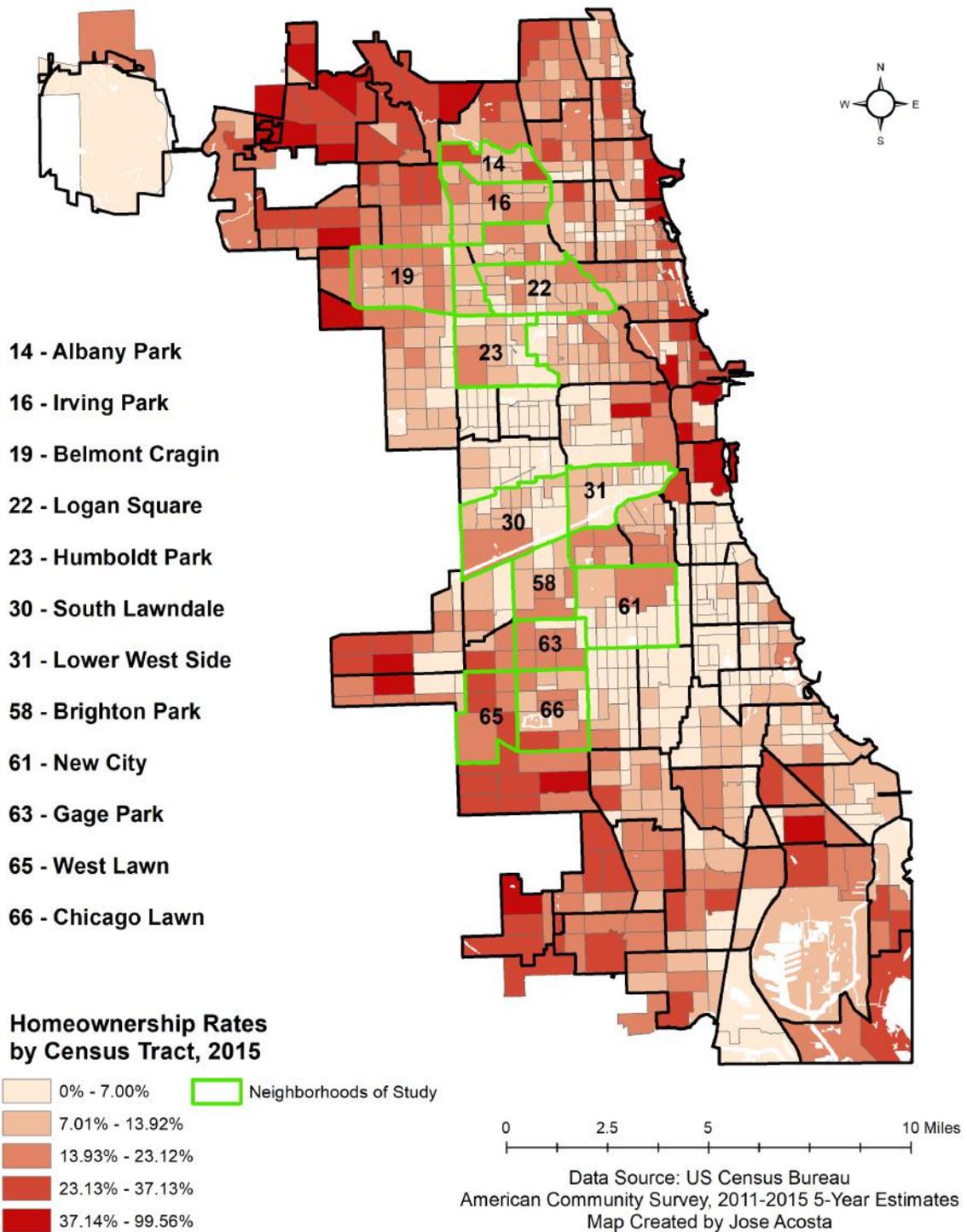
County	Total # of Latinos	Percentage of Total Pop.
Cook	1,295,026	25%
Kane	163,756	31%
Lake, IL	145,475	21%
DuPage	129,549	14%
Will	111,709	16%
Lake, IN	87,085	18%
McHenry	37,205	12%
Kenosha, WI	20,837	12%
Kendall	19,965	17%
Porter, IN	15,371	9%
DeKalb	11,111	11%
Grundy	4,505	9%
Total	2,041,594	22%

Table 3: Total Population of Latinos in Chicagoland Area, By County

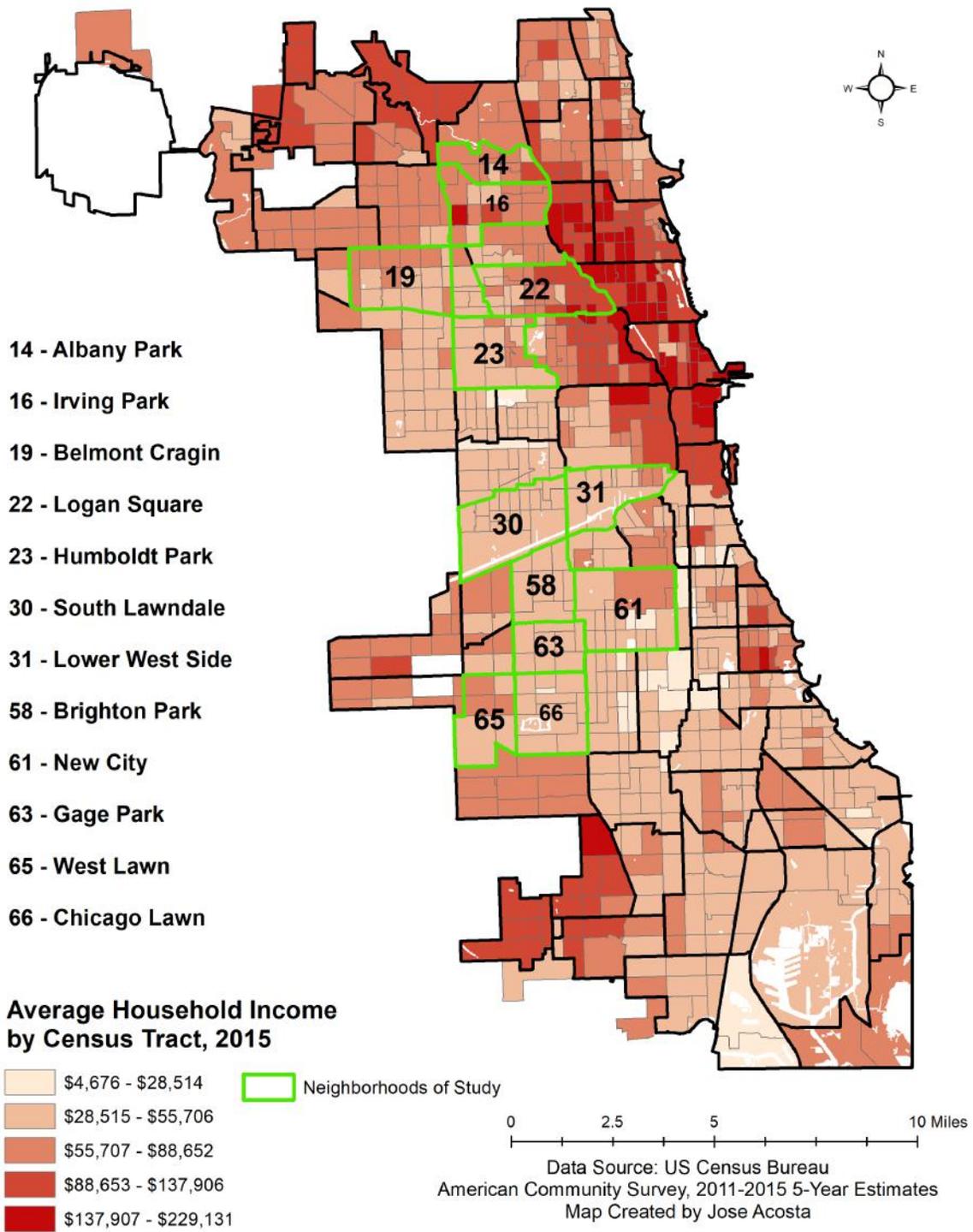
Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

An Overview of Select Socio-Economic Indicators for Latinos in Chicago Neighborhoods

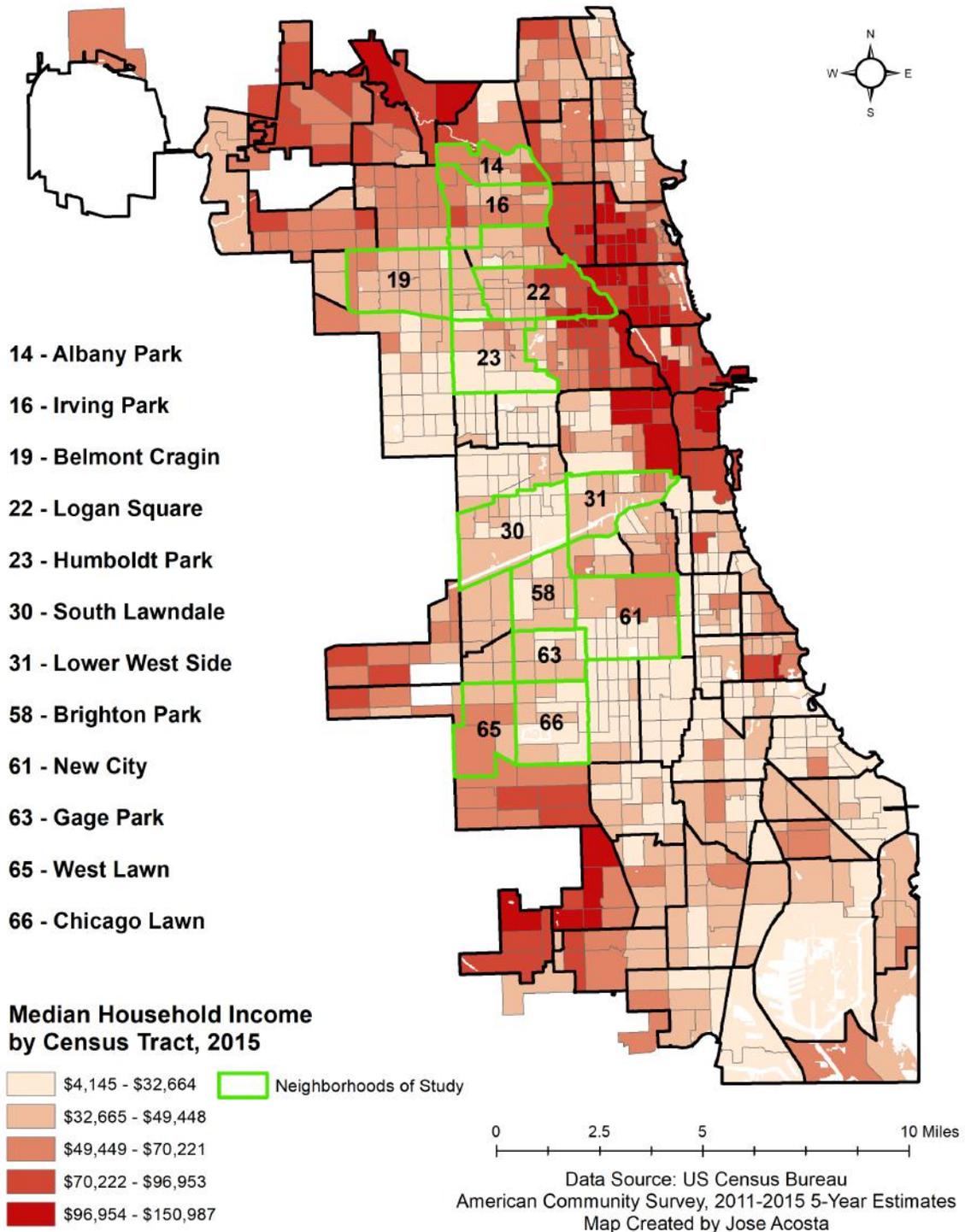
This section provides an overview of the various socio-economic indicators that were examined in each of the profiled neighborhoods as a means of comparing data across community areas of study. Details for each community area are provided in the Community Area Profile Section of this report.



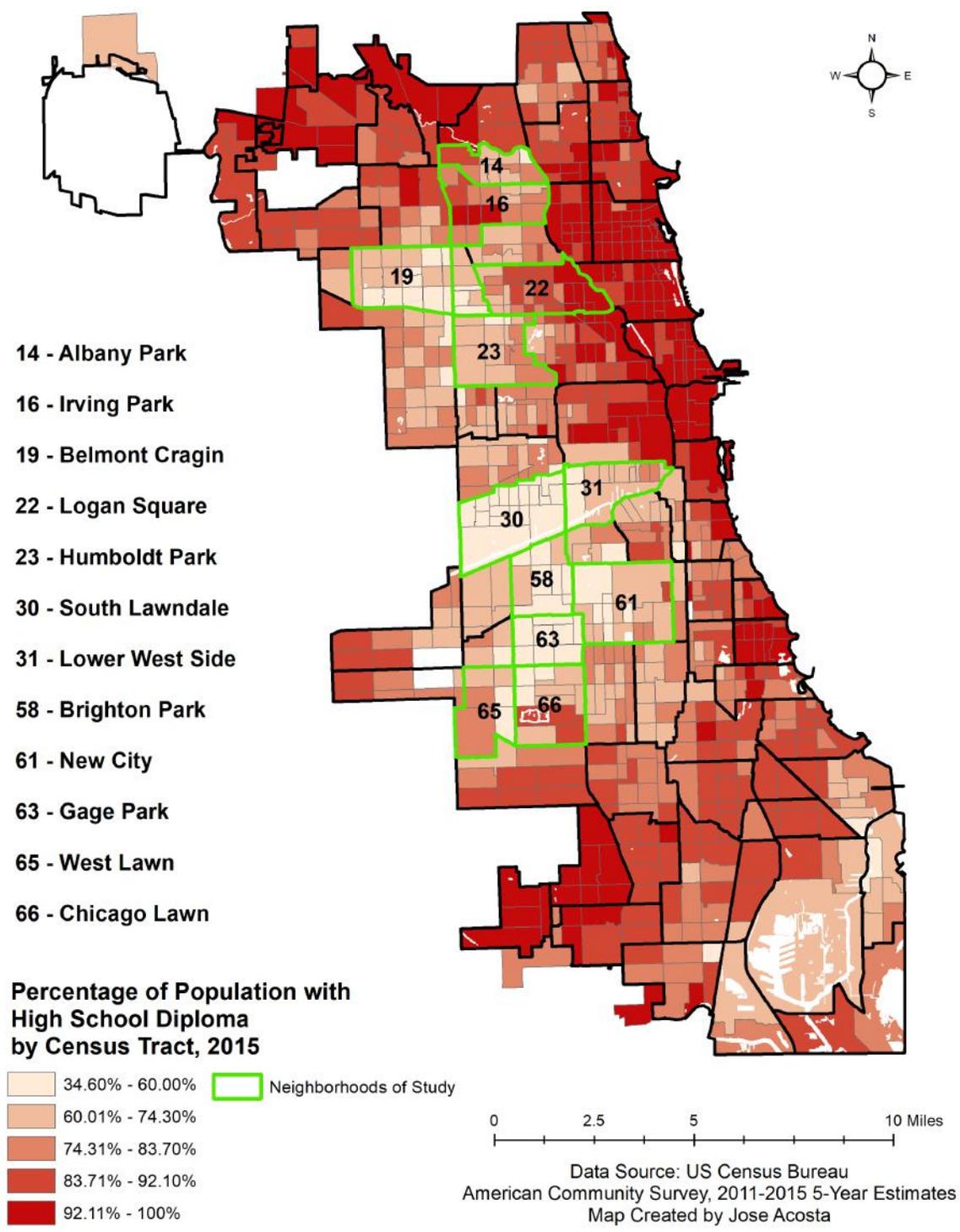
Map 9: Homeownership Rates by Census Tract, 2015



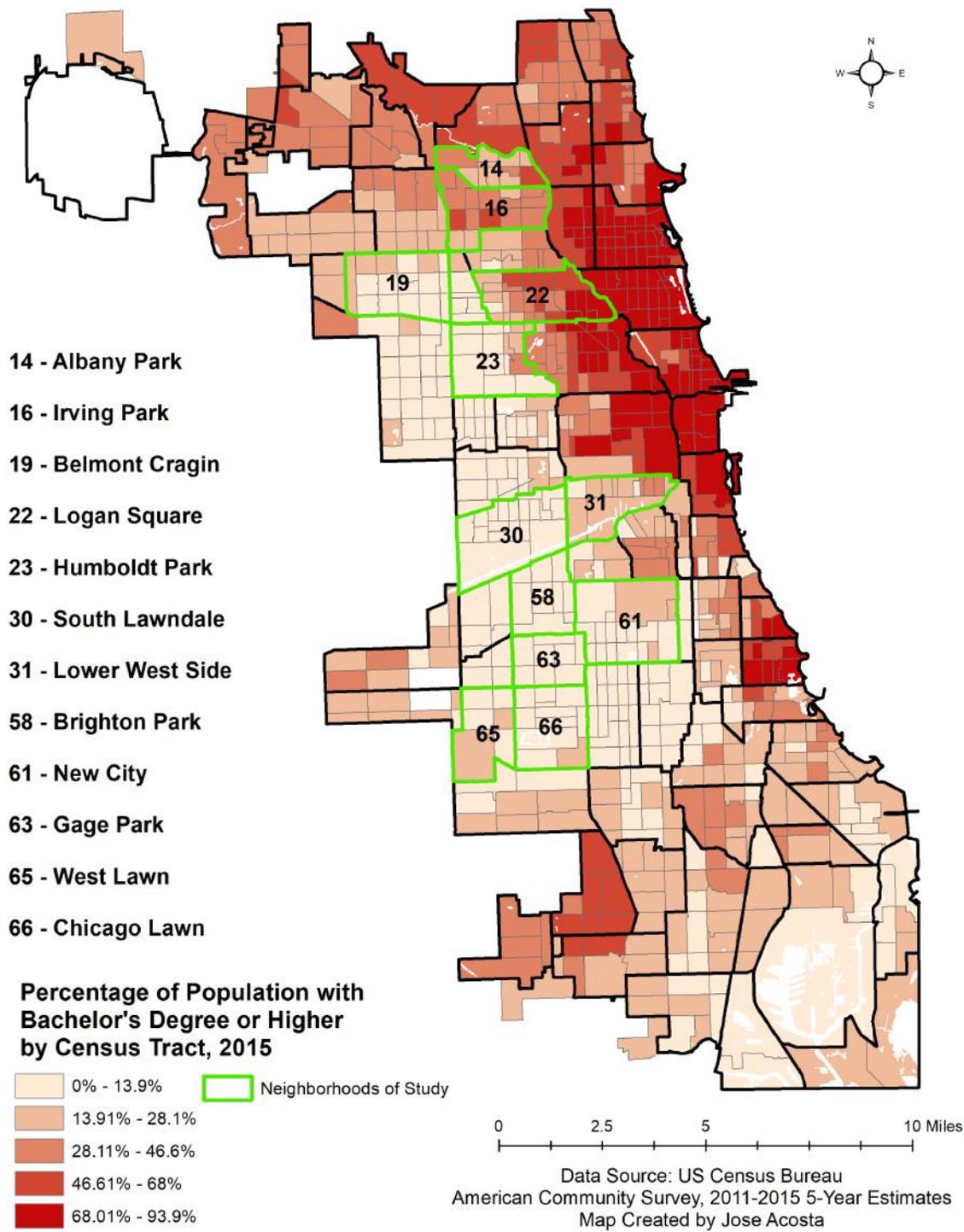
Map 10: Mean Household Income by Census Tract, 2015



Map 11: Median Household Income by Census Tract, 2015



Map 12: Percentage of the Population with High School Diploma by Census Tract, 2015



Map 13: Percentage of the Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Census Tract, 2015

Area	# of Latinos	% of Latinos
CHICAGO	790,649	30%
Belmont Cragin	63,377	80%
South Lawndale	62,928	85%
Gage Park	38,009	92%
Brighton Park	37,620	85%
Logan Square	34,677	47%
Humboldt Park	29,343	52%
West Lawn	28,697	80%
Lower West Side	27,693	81%
Chicago Lawn	26,377	48%
Irving Park	26,359	47%
Albany Park	25,003	48%
New City	24,961	61%

Table 4: Total Population of Latinos by Community Area

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Area	Percent
CHICAGO	44.0%
West Lawn	72.2%
Gage Park	55.6%
Belmont Cragin	49.5%
Brighton Park	46.2%
Irving Park	45.0%
Chicago Lawn	44.7%
Albany Park	38.9%
New City	38.4%
Logan Square	36.6%
Humboldt Park	36.2%
South Lawndale	35.7%
Lower West Side	26.6%

Table 5: Homeownership Rates by Community Area
Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Area	Percent
CHICAGO	13.2%
New City	24.8%
Chicago Lawn	16.2%
South Lawndale	16.0%
Humboldt Park	15.9%
Brighton Park	14.0%
Lower West Side	13.5%
Belmont Cragin	10.3%
Logan Square	10.1%
Irving Park	9.7%
Albany Park	9.4%
Gage Park	8.7%
West Lawn	7.2%

Table 6: Total Percentage of Vacant Housing Units by Community Area
Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

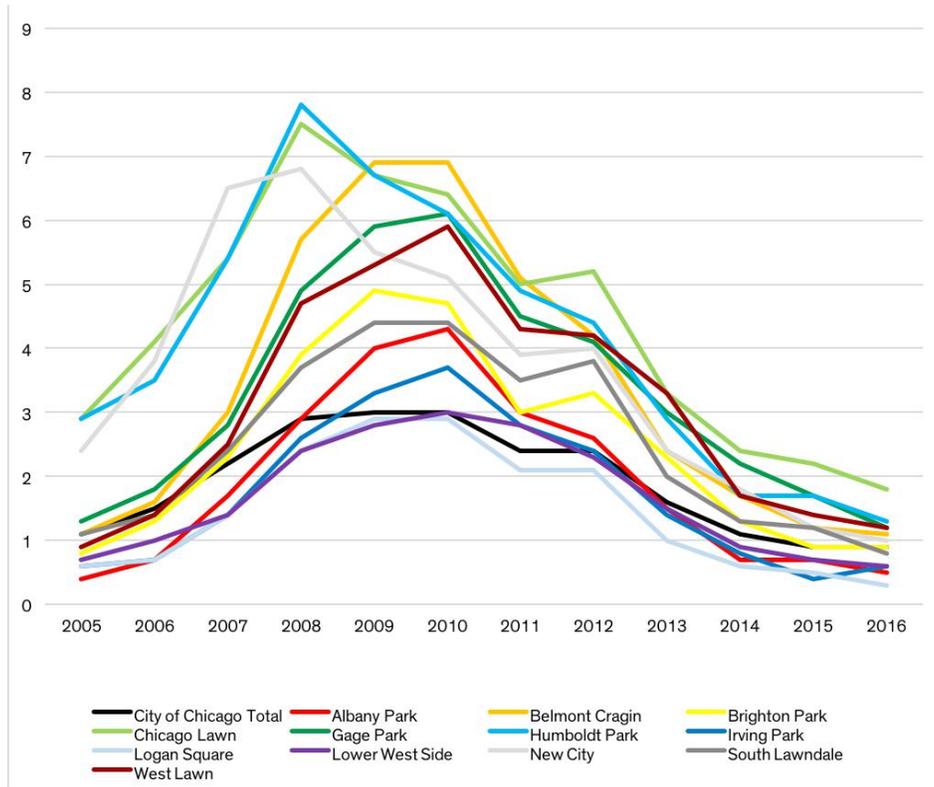


Figure 8: Foreclosure Filings per 100 parcels in Chicago and by Community Area, 2005-2016

Source: IHS Calculations of Data from County Circuit Courts via Property Insight, Record Information Services, County Assessor's Offices

Area	Amount
CHICAGO	\$74,003
Logan Square	\$84,325
Irving Park	\$70,006
Albany Park	\$69,193
West Lawn	\$59,929
Belmont Cragin	\$54,849
Gage Park	\$47,321
Lower West Side	\$46,827
Brighton Park	\$45,654
Humboldt Park	\$45,024
Chicago Lawn	\$42,818
New City	\$41,108
South Lawndale	\$38,072

Table 7: Average Annual Household Income (in 2015 Inflation Dollars) by Community Area

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Area	Amount
CHICAGO	\$48,522
Logan Square	\$59,901
Irving Park	\$51,713
Albany Park	\$51,712
West Lawn	\$50,069
Belmont Cragin	\$43,426
Gage Park	\$38,444
Lower West Side	\$35,996
Brighton Park	\$35,961
Chicago Lawn	\$32,945
Humboldt Park	\$32,045
South Lawndale	\$30,603
New City	\$30,398

Table 8: Median Household Income (in 2015 Inflation Dollars) by Community Area

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Area	Median Income Latino Households	Average Income Latino Households	Percentage of Latino Households below Poverty Line	Percentage of Latino Adults 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2010)
South Lawndale	\$30,659	\$37,630	37%	5%
Belmont Cragin	\$43,490	\$54,683	22%	8%
Logan Square	\$34,329	\$50,239	26%	11%
Lower West Side	\$33,054	\$42,498	30%	10%
Humboldt Park	\$34,417	\$45,273	29%	11%
New City	\$29,512	\$36,488	34%	4%
Albany Park	\$45,288	\$54,059	24%	10%
Irving Park	\$44,101	\$55,449	16%	15%
Brighton Park	\$36,639	\$45,234	28%	6%
Gage Park	\$40,284	\$49,172	22%	5%
West Lawn	\$52,824	\$60,682	15%	6%
Chicago Lawn	\$41,262	\$48,570	25%	5%
City of Chicago (Latino pop.)	\$41,513	\$54,696	24%	16% (2016)
City of Chicago (Total pop.)	\$48,522	\$74,003	22%	34%

Table 9: Economic Demographics of Latinos in Chicago

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Source: 2016 American Community Survey

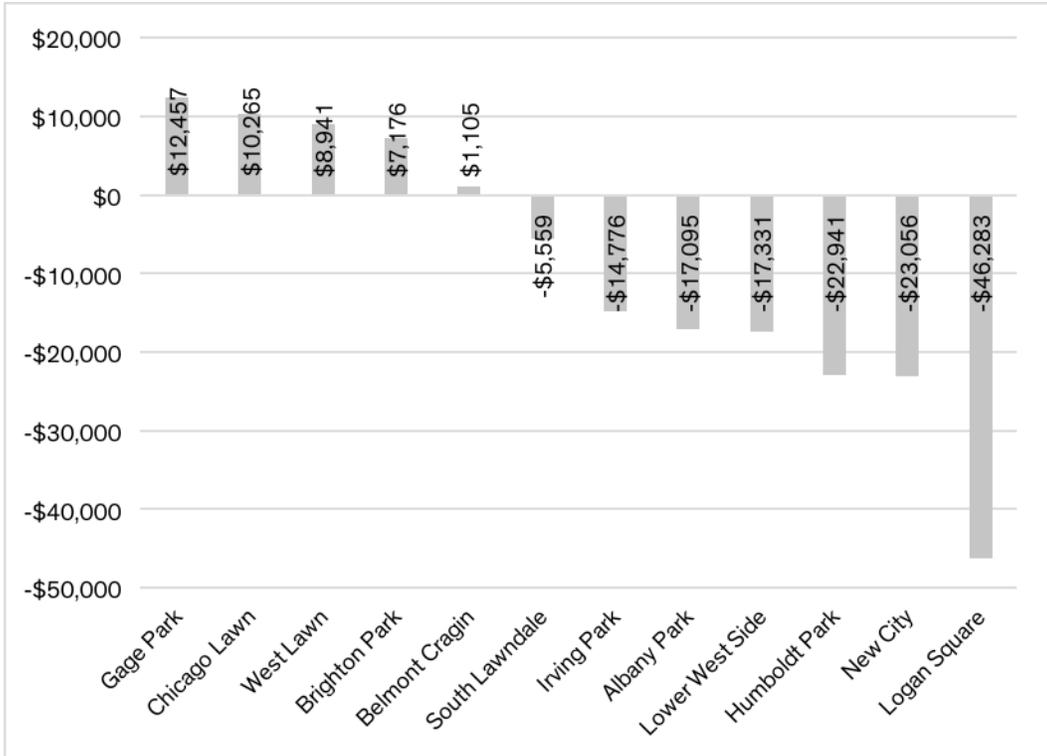


Figure 9: Difference between Latino and non-Hispanic white Median Household Income by Community Area, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Area	% under \$24,921	% under \$49,149	% under \$79,491	% under \$126,480	% above \$126,480
South Lawndale	39%	71%	88%	97%	3%
Belmont Cragin	29%	57%	78%	94%	6%
Logan Square	24%	47%	66%	83%	17%
Lower West Side	36%	66%	85%	95%	5%
Humboldt Park	42%	68%	85%	96%	4%
New City	37%	67%	84%	96%	4%
Albany Park	29%	51%	70%	88%	12%
Irving Park	22%	47%	67%	85%	15%
Brighton Park	32%	64%	84%	95%	5%
Gage Park	31%	63%	84%	96%	4%
West Lawn	24%	51%	73%	92%	8%
Chicago Lawn	34%	62%	82%	96%	4%

**Table 10: Economic breakdown of Community Areas,
Using 5-Quintile Income Classification System**

Source: Woodstock Institute, 2016

Community Area	% of Pop.	Rank in Chicago	# of People
South Lawndale	56%	1 st	25,400
Gage Park	50%	2 nd	10,800
Brighton Park	46%	3 rd	11,800
New City	40%	5 th	9,900
Lower West Side	39%	6 th	8,800
Belmont-Cragin	38%	7 th	17,700
West Lawn	33%	10 th	6,493
Humboldt Park	33%	12 th	11,000
Chicago Lawn	31%	13 th	9,598
Albany Park	29%	16 th	9,900
Irving Park	22%	21 st	7,754
Logan Square	13%	35 th	6,600
Total			118,393

Table 11: Percent of the Population over the age of 25 that lack a High School Diploma

Source: US Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census

Community Area	% Foreign Born	Rank in Chicago
Gage Park	46.0	4 th
Albany Park	45.5	5 th
Brighton Park	45.3	6 th
South Lawndale	43.1	7 th
Lower West Side	40.4	10 th
Belmont-Cragin	38.6	11 th
West Lawn	37.0	15 th
Irving Park	31.5	21 st
New City	29.0	24 th
Chicago Lawn	22.0	30 th
Logan Square	19.8	34 th
Humboldt Park	17.0	38 th

Table 12: Percent of the Population that are Foreign Born

Source: US Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census

Median Earnings for Total Chicago Population 25+:	\$36,698
Less than High School Graduate	\$20,647
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	\$25,252
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$31,175
Bachelor's Degree	\$52,546
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$68,190
Male:	\$40,050
Less than High School Graduate	\$22,893
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	\$28,099
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$35,664
Bachelor's Degree	\$60,499
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$80,306
Female:	\$33,697
Less than High School Graduate	\$16,749
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	\$21,635
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$27,560
Bachelor's Degree	\$48,577
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$61,224

**Table 13: Median Earnings by Sex by Educational Attainment
(In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars) For Population Age 25+**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Manufacturing		Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services		Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	
	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Number	Percent of Labor Force
CHICAGO	113,160	8.9%	196,746	15.5%	141,785	11.2%
South Lawndale	6,175	24.3%	3,324	13.1%	3637	14.3%
Gage Park	3,815	22.9%	2,099	12.6%	2679	16.1%
Belmont Cragin	7,621	21.4%	3,479	9.8%	4561	12.8%
Brighton Park	3,459	19.4%	1,854	10.4%	3276	18.4%
West Lawn	2,658	17.0%	1,543	9.9%	1664	10.7%
New City	2,454	16.8%	1,567	10.7%	2125	14.5%
Chicago Lawn	3,081	15.4%	2,167	10.9%	2331	11.7%
Humboldt Park	2,955	14.4%	2,184	10.6%	2859	13.9%
Lower West Side	2,298	14.0%	1,719	10.5%	3496	21.3%
Albany Park	2,918	10.9%	3,569	13.3%	5095	19.0%
Irving Park	2,666	9.0%	4,066	13.7%	4463	15.1%
Logan Square	3,859	9.0%	7,997	18.6%	6299	14.7%

Table 14: Number and Percent of Labor Force Employed in Manufacturing, and Select Services in Chicago and by Community Areas, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

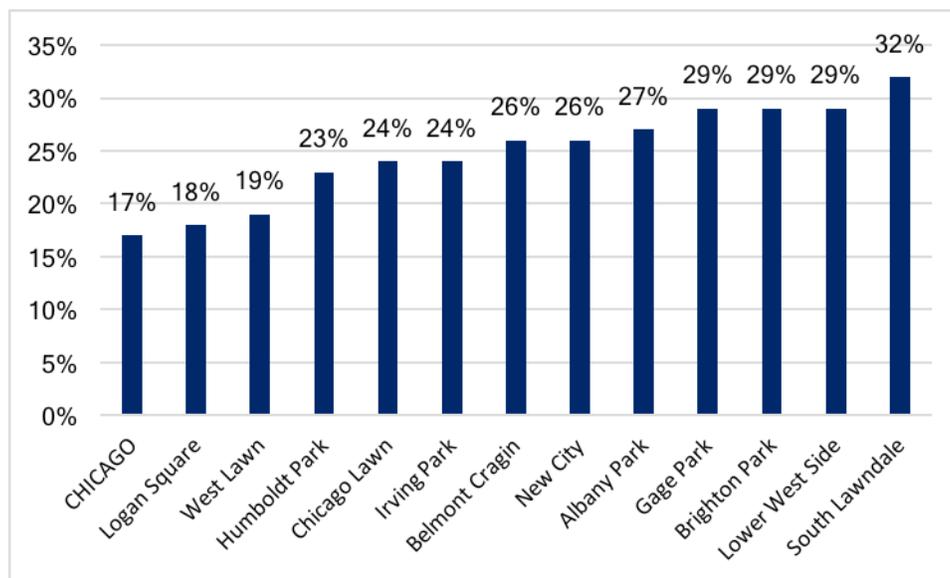


Figure 10: Percent of the Population without Health Insurance Coverage in Chicago and by Community Area, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey

Community Area Profiles

South Lawndale (Little Village)

South Lawndale, also known as Little Village, is the largest center of Mexican commerce and culture in the city of Chicago. While the official community area is South Lawndale, the neighborhood itself is referred to as Little Village, or “La Villita”. The main commercial corridor is 26th Street, and it is the second highest grossing commercial corridor in Chicago, after the Magnificent Mile on Michigan Ave. (<http://www.chicagobusiness.com/section/little-village>). The 26th Street commercial corridor attracts people from all over the region, and the area has been dubbed the “Mexico of the Midwest” (Encyclopedia of Chicago). Little Village is considered a “Downtown Mexican Chicago” in many ways, which is evident by the numerous storefronts and restaurants along 26th street and Cermak Road. The Mexican Independence Day Parade that takes place along 26th street also attracts people of Mexican heritage from hundreds of miles away.

Germans and Czechs first settled Little Village following the Chicago Fire of 1871 (ibid.). Due to the large availability of employment opportunities in a variety of industries nearby, the area became a bustling blue-collar community. Many of the higher paying jobs left Little Village in the 1960’s and the area experienced an economic decline in the decades that followed (ibid.). “White flight” began in the late 1960’s as the growth of the suburbs attracted economically mobile non-Hispanic whites from the city.

Urban renewal in the Near West Side (1960’s-1970’s) and the construction of the University of Illinois at Circle Campus (later renamed University of Illinois at Chicago) in the mid-1960’s, as well as the closing of the Union Stock Yards in the Back of the Yards neighborhood (1971) led to the displacement of many Mexican residents from those neighborhoods (ibid.). They resettled in Pilsen and Little Village. Little Village became a port of entry for Latino immigrants, mainly Mexican, during the 1970’s. By 1990, Latinos represented 85% of its 81,155 residents (see Figure 4), with 47% being foreign-born (ibid.).

The population peaked in 2000 at 91,071, but saw a loss of nearly 12,000 people by 2010 at 79,288 (2000 and 2010 US Census). According to 2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimates, the area has roughly lost an additional 5,500 people, with a population of 73,826. The fact that so many people left the area in a 15-year span is significant, although there were similar trends of population loss during this time-period in the vast-majority of community areas in Chicago (https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/zlup/Zoning_Main_Page/Publications/Census_2010_Community_Area_Profiles/Census_2010_and_2000_CA_Populations.pdf).

Population

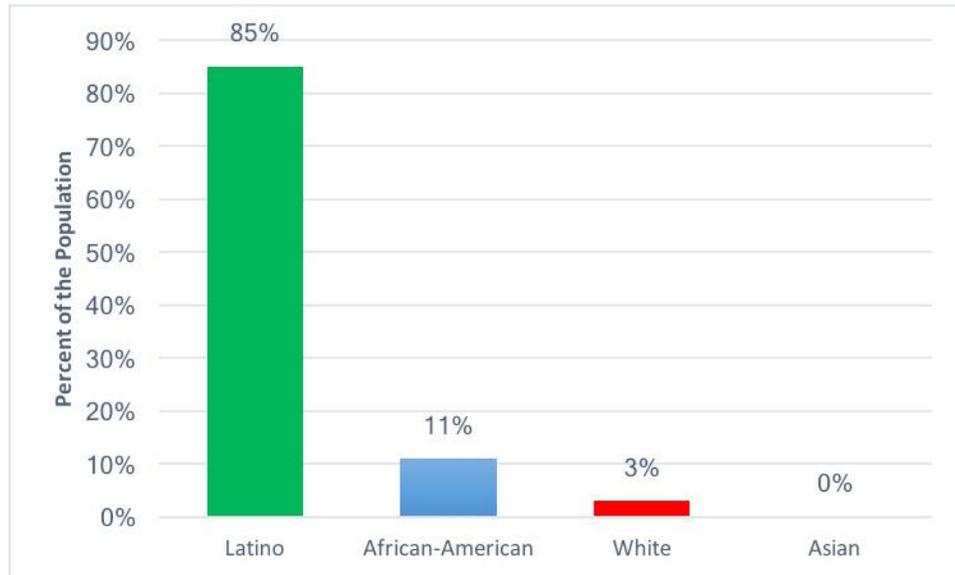


Figure 11: Population by Race/Ethnicity in South Lawndale, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- South Lawndale had a total population of 73,826 people, with a population density of 16,611 people per square mile.
- South Lawndale had a total of 62,928 Latinos, accounting for 85% of the total population (of which 94% were Mexican).
- 11% of the area was African-American, and 3% was non-Hispanic white (the majority of which are located in census tracts within the Cook County Correctional Center).
- 29% were under the age of 18.
- 37% were under 21.
- 43% were under 24.
- 68% were under 40.
- 57% Male, 44% Female.
- Median Age: 29.3

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- There were more than 21,000 housing units, 26.2% of which were owner-occupied, meaning 73.8% of the people were renters.
- The vacancy rate was 11.1%, 88% of which were long term.
- The average household size was 3.7 people per household.
- South Lawndale ranked seventh out of the ten areas of study for the number of foreclosure filings and completions between 2008 and 2015. There was a steady decrease since 2008, from 317 filed in 2008 to 83 filed in 2015, and from 143 completed in 2008 to 57 completed in 2015.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income/Employment

Total Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$30,603
African-American	\$24,441
Latino	\$30,659
Non-Hispanic White	\$36,218

Table 15: Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity in South Lawndale

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$38,072
African-American	\$34,182
Latino	\$37,630
Non-Hispanic White	\$40,331

Table 16: Average Household Income by Race/Ethnicity in South Lawndale

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The average annual household income was \$47,201, compared to \$72,215 in the city of Chicago and \$79,147 in Cook County.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$30,400, compared to \$70,700 for non-Hispanic whites, and \$37,500 for African-Americans.
- 39% of the households were in the first income quintile earning under \$24,921 in annual household income.
- 71% earned under \$49,149 in annual income.
- 88% earned under \$79,491 in annual income.
- 96% earned under \$126,480 in annual income.
- 4% earned more than \$126,480 in annual income.
- 30% of the total population between 18 and 64 earned income below the poverty line.
- 52% of the population under 18 were living in poverty.
- 37% of the Latino population earned below the poverty line.
- The unemployment rate was 13%.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	25,383	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	12	0.1%
Construction	2,042	8.0%
Manufacturing	6,175	24.3%
Wholesale Trade	1,096	4.3%
Retail Trade	2,598	10.2%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,196	4.7%
Information	128	0.5%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	743	2.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	3,324	13.1%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	2,549	10.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	3,637	14.3%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,599	6.3%
Public Administration	284	1.1%

**Table 17: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in South Lawndale, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	42,353	
Less than High School	21,491	50.7%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	11,783	27.8%
Some College	6,618	15.6%
Bachelor's Degree	1,786	4.2%
Master's Degree	497	1.2%
Professional School Degree	130	0.3%
Doctorate Degree	48	0.1%

Table 18: Educational Attainment for Adult Population 25 and over in South Lawndale

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 51% of the South Lawndale population 25 years or older did not have a high school diploma, a decrease from the 2010 percentage of 56%, which at the time was the highest percentage of any community area in the city.
- 60% of Latinos did not have a high school diploma, compared to 42% of African-Americans, and 25% of non-Hispanic whites.
- Only 5% of Latinos had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 23% of non-Hispanic whites and 7% of African-Americans.
- Women were 75% more likely to have a degree in higher education than men.
- Roughly 18% of the total population was enrolled in either an undergraduate or graduate program, a significant increase from 5% in 2010.
- 20% of the population between the ages of 16 and 19 were not high school graduates, and were not currently enrolled in school (27% of males, 9% of females).

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 32% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 47% of the population with health coverage had public health coverage.
- 43% of 18-24 year olds did not have health care coverage.
- 58% of 25-34 year olds did not have health care coverage.
- 47% of 35-64 year olds did not have health care coverage.
- 6% over 65 year olds did not have health care coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Little Village is one of the most prominent and vibrant Latino neighborhoods in Chicago. It has bustling business districts along 26th Street and Cermak Rd, and has an established Mexican culture. However, aside from having a booming commercial district, Little Village also has other socio-economic characteristics that resemble that of a major urban center. For example, the poverty that exists around the main commercial corridors is similar to the poverty that has plagued urban centers across the country. South Lawndale is a community of contradictions. On one hand, a thriving business district that tops all others in the city except for the Magnificent Mile, and a great location in relation to the Loop. On the other hand, the high rates of poverty, low rates of educational attainment, issues of gang violence, and low levels of household income are indication that many of the people who live within these boundaries do not benefit from the prosperity of 26th street. Homeownership rates by Latinos are low, and housing costs are also higher in comparison to other Latino neighborhoods with similar socio-economic demographics.

The issue of population loss is also a major concern. The city of Chicago lost more than 200,000 people between 2000 and 2010, with sixty out of the seventy-seven community areas declining in population. Eight out of the seventeen that did not lose population were majority Latino, however South Lawndale lost the third-most amount of residents in the city losing 11,783 people, just after Austin (19,013) and South Shore (11,789). The population had further declined by roughly, 5,500 people by 2015.

South Lawndale is in the early stages of gentrification, which could be accelerated by the city of Chicago's plans to construct the "Paseo" trail on an abandoned rail line that would travel through Pilsen and Little Village. A similar trail, the "606" Bloomingdale trail, was constructed along the border of Humboldt Park and Logan Square, and has led to the displacement of many Latino families due to the increase in property values adjacent to the trail. Many community leaders and activists in the Lower West Side and South Lawndale areas are concerned that construction of the "Paseo" trail will undoubtedly lead to gentrification and the displacement of long-time residents. If residents are priced out of the neighborhood, many surrounding areas are likely to receive the influx of displaced residents. Ultimately, due to its significance as the center of Mexican culture in Chicago, as well its status as the largest Mexican neighborhood in the city, what happens in Little Village will have a major impact on other Latino neighborhoods in the city (<http://chi.streetsblog.org/2016/03/23/residents-want-to-ensure-the-paseo-trail-wont-be-a-route-to-gentrification/>) (<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20161118/pilsen/paseo-trail-little-village-606-bloomingdale-bnsf-railroad-tracks-train>) (<https://southsideweekly.com/a-tale-of-two-trails/>).

Belmont Cragin

Belmont Cragin has experienced one of the most significant demographic shifts in Chicago over the past 30 years (US Census Bureau). What was once a working-class ethnic enclave of different waves of Swedish, German, Irish, Polish and Italian migrants has transformed into the community area with the largest total Latino population in the city. Although Little Village has a larger total population of Mexicans, Belmont Cragin has a larger total population of Latinos overall, with significant populations of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Guatemalans, and Ecuadorians (ACS 2011-2015). The neighborhoods of Belmont Central and Cragin are often overlooked as major centers of Latino culture in Chicago, which is perhaps due to the recent rapid influx of Latinos into the area. Belmont Cragin still retains a strong Polish presence on the north side, both from past inhabitants as well as recent arrivals. However, beginning in the mid 1980's and continuing into the 1990's, Belmont Cragin transformed into a Latino enclave (Encyclopedia of Chicago). Latinos represented 6% of the population in 1980 (US Census Bureau). By 1990, Latinos represented 30%, and by 2000, it further increased to 65% (US Census Bureau). In 2010, the percentage increased to 77%, and by 2015, Latinos accounted for 80% of the total population (ACS 2011-2015). This major increase in the Latino population is one of the best examples of the significant demographic changes taking place in many neighborhoods on the northwest and southwest sides of the city.

The total population of Belmont Cragin also significantly increased as Latinos moved in. The population increased from 53,371 in 1980 to 56,787 in 1990, 78,144 in 2000, 78,743 in 2010, and 79,210 in 2015 (ACS 2011-2015). It is important to note that this time-period correlates with the gentrification of the predominantly Puerto Rican and Mexican community area of West Town, which also began in the 1980's, and accelerated in the 1990's and 2000's. West Town lost the vast majority of its Latino population, with most heading west into Humboldt Park, Logan Square, and Belmont Cragin. This significant influx of Latinos into Belmont Cragin has a direct correlation with the displacement of Latinos in West Town. It is also important to note that Belmont Cragin now has the largest total population of Puerto Ricans in the city (ACS 2011-2015).

Located in the northwestern portion of the city, Belmont Cragin does not have close access to a Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) "L" Train, and is the largest community area in Chicago that does not have close access to the "L" system.

Population

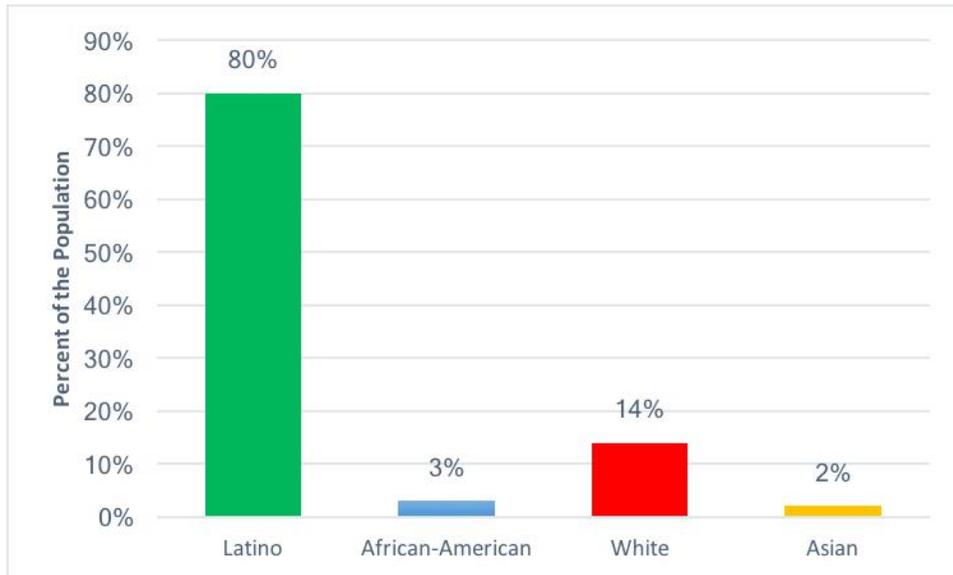


Figure 12: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Belmont Cragin, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Belmont Cragin was the largest community area by population among those studied in this report. It had 79,210 people and a population density of 20,249 people per square mile.
- It had a total Latino population of 63,377 including people from many different parts of Latin America, including Mexico, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Ecuador, and El Salvador among others.
- Belmont Cragin was 80% Latino (68% Mexican, 20% Puerto Rican, 3% Guatemalan, 3% Ecuadorian), 14% Non-Hispanic White, 3% African-American, and 2% Asian.
- 30% were under the age of 18.
- 37% were under 21.
- 41% were under 24.
- 64% were under the age of 40.
- 51% Female, 49% Male.
- Median Age: 31.9.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- Belmont Cragin had the third highest homeownership rate on the list, at just over 42%.
- Out of the more than 23,600 housing units, 9.7% were vacant with 78% being long term vacancies.
- Average household size was 3.7.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Of all the areas of study, Belmont Cragin was the most affected during the foreclosure crisis.
- In 2009 and 2011, Belmont Cragin was second in the city in the amount of foreclosure filings, and was first in 2010. By 2012 the amount of foreclosure filings decreased, and in 2015 it was ninth in the city.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$43,426
African-American	\$43,035
Asian	\$76,947
Latino	\$43,490
Non-Hispanic White	\$42,385

Table 19: Median Household Income in Belmont Cragin by Race/Ethnicity

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$54,849
African-American	\$48,286
Asian	\$76,105
Latino	\$54,683
Non-Hispanic White	\$54,536

Table 20: Average Household Income in Belmont Cragin by Race/Ethnicity

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The average annual household income was \$58,169, making it third highest of the community areas studied, but still well below the \$72,215 average in the city of Chicago, as well as the \$79,147 average in Cook County.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$46,500, compared to \$57,200 for African-Americans, and \$44,600 for non-Hispanic whites.
- 29% of households earned under \$24,921 in annual income.
- 57% earned under \$49,149 in annual income.
- 79% earned under \$79,491 in annual income.
- 94% earned under \$126,480 in annual income.
- 6% earned more than \$126,480 in annual income.
- Belmont Cragin was the fourth most economically diverse area on the list.
- 22% of Latino households earned income below the poverty line.
- 31% of the population under 18 were living in poverty.
- 17% of the population 18-64 were living in poverty.
- 14% of the population over 65 were living in poverty.
- 22% of the Latino population were living in poverty, compared to 14% of the non-Hispanic white, and 23% of the African-American.
- The unemployment rate for Latinos between the ages of 16-64 was 12%, compared to 17% for African-Americans, and 10% for non-Hispanic whites.
- 63% of Latinos between the ages of 16-64 were employed, compared to 66% of non-Hispanic whites and 49% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate was 12%.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	35,602	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	121	0.3%
Construction	2,618	7.4%
Manufacturing	7,621	21.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,005	2.8%
Retail Trade	4,287	12.0%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,947	5.5%
Information	419	1.2%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,660	4.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	3,479	9.8%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	5,029	14.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	4,561	12.8%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	2,085	5.9%
Public Administration	770	2.2%

**Table 21: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Belmont Cragin, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	48,026	
Less than High School	17,870	37.2%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	14,039	29.2%
Some College	10,246	21.3%
Bachelor's Degree	4,160	8.7%
Master's Degree	1,429	3.0%
Professional School Degree	249	0.5%
Doctorate Degree	33	0.1%

Table 22: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Belmont Cragin 25 and over

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 37% of adults age 25 and over did not have a high school diploma. (40% for males, 35% for females)
- 12% of the population had a Bachelor's degree or higher, while 46% had only a high school diploma.
- Overall, 47% of the Latino population lacked a high school diploma, compared to 28% of African-Americans, and 18% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 8% of Latinos had a Bachelor's degree or higher levels of educational attainment, compared to 19% of non-Hispanic whites, and 8% of African-Americans.
- 11% of the total male population had a college degree compared to 13% of the female population.
- 19% of the total population was enrolled in either an undergraduate or graduate program, a significant increase from 5% in 2010.
- 6% of the population between 16-19 are not high school graduates and are not currently enrolled (7% of males, 4% of females)
- Belmont Cragin ranked seventh worst out of seventy-seven community areas for the percentage of people lacking a high school diploma, and was sixty-second best out of seventy-seven for the number of people with bachelor's degrees.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 26% of the total population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 5% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 43% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 43% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 34% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 7% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Belmont Cragin had the largest total population of all Chicago community areas. In comparison with the second largest in South Lawndale, Belmont Cragin has higher household incomes, lower poverty rates, higher levels of educational attainment, higher homeownership rates, and fewer housing vacancies. However, challenges of poverty, educational attainment, as well as annual household incomes below the city's average, provide insight for policy recommendations. More than 1 out of every 5 Latino households lives below the poverty line. The area has the second highest total amount of adults in the city without a high school diploma, just after South Lawndale. While it had the fourth highest levels of household income out of the profiled community areas, levels are still below the city averages.

Belmont Cragin also suffered during the 2008 Foreclosure crisis, and was one of the worst hit areas in the city, albeit with a steady decline since 2010. Along with the adjacent areas of Austin and Humboldt Park, these neighborhoods combined to have the highest concentration of foreclosure filings outside of the Southside.

Recently, a quality of life plan was produced for Belmont Cragin, (<https://belmontcragin.org>), which may be a guide for future growth and development. While it does not have the access to public transit that other neighborhoods its size do, it still has several successful commercial districts, as well as a number of beautiful parks available to its residents. It is a hidden gem of Latino culture, with a variety of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Guatemalan and Ecuadorian storefronts and restaurants throughout the neighborhood. The concentration of Polish owned businesses adds to the variety of cultures of Belmont Cragin, thus cementing its status as one of the most vibrant ethnic enclaves on the Northwest side of Chicago.

Logan Square

Logan Square is one of the most racially and economically diverse neighborhoods in Chicago. Latinos began moving into Logan Square in the 1970's (Encyclopedia of Chicago). By the 1990's, Logan Square was over 66% Latino, and had the largest Puerto Rican, Cuban, South, and Central American populations in Chicago (ibid.). Mexicans also moved into Logan Square in large numbers, and in 2000 the neighborhood was 65% Latino (ibid.). While Logan Square was never more than 70% Latino, it is still considered one of the centers of Latino culture in the city. Although Humboldt Park is the more famous Puerto Rican enclave, Logan Square has actually had a larger total population of Puerto Ricans since the late 1990's (ibid.). Logan Square is known for having a diverse Latino population, notably there is a "Taste of Latin America" food festival every summer that celebrates the many different Latino groups in Logan Square. This festival attracts people from all over the region.

Since 2000, Logan Square has experienced a significant amount of gentrification, losing more Latino residents than any other community area in the city. From 2000-2014, 19,200 Latinos left Logan Square, while the non-Hispanic white population increased by 10,340 residents, an increase of 48%. The Latino population has fallen below 50% of the total as of 2015. One of the main reasons is the housing stock and the many beautiful homes that are part of the Chicago Park Boulevard System. The tree lined streets and large homes along Humboldt Blvd, Logan Blvd, and Kedzie Blvd make up some of the most iconic housing stock in Chicago. (<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20160516/logan-square/logan-squares-hispanic-population-dropped-by-19000-since-2000>).

Logan Square also has three "L" stations that are all surrounded by a great deal of economic and cultural activity, and this has also attracted a young urban professional population to the area. Developers have responded to this demand with Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) nearby the "L" stations, which has further exacerbated the land values and housing costs in the adjacent areas. (<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-transit-oriented-development-getting-around-20160501-column.html>).

The recent renovation of the "606" Bloomingdale Trail (abandoned elevated rail track converted into park/bike trail) between Logan Square and Humboldt Park has further accelerated the gentrification on both sides of the 606 (<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/breaking/ct-606-trail-march-gentrification-met-0517-story.html>). This will be a major issue going forward. Moving forward, Logan Square is at risk of becoming further gentrified.

Population

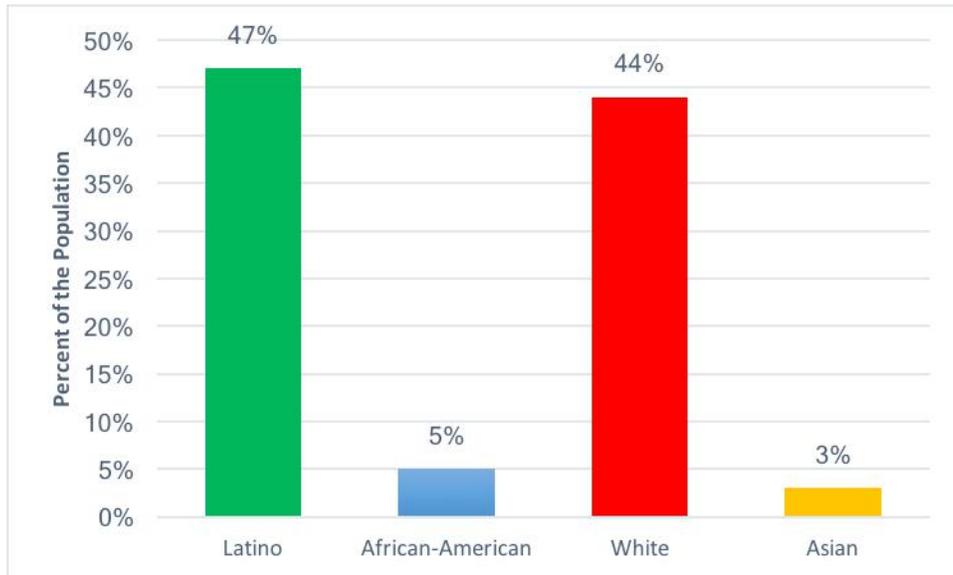


Figure 13: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Logan Square, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The population was 74,548 with a population density of 20,527 people per square mile.
- It was the 5th largest in terms of total Latino population.
- It had the largest percentage of Non-Hispanic Whites in a Latino neighborhood at 43%.
- Latinos accounted for 47% of the population, 34,677 people, with large populations of Mexican (55%), Puerto Rican (31%), Guatemalan (4%), Cuban (2%), Ecuadorian (2%), Honduran (2%), Colombian (1%) and Salvadorian (1%) descendants.
- Logan Square was 47% Latino, 44% non-Hispanic white, 5% African-American, and 3% Asian.
- It had the lowest percentage of the population under the age of 18 at 20%.
- 25% were under 21.
- 31% were under 24.
- 68% were under 40.
- 51% Male, 49% Female.
- Median age was 31.8

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- Logan Square had the highest amount of housing units on the list, and had the sixth-highest amount of any community area in the city.
- Only 30% of the units were owner-occupied.
- It had the highest rates of vacancy on the list with 13.2% being vacant, as well as the highest percentage that were long term at 93%.
- Average household size was 2.5.
- Logan Square wasn't hit particularly hard during the 2008 foreclosure crisis, perhaps due to the large percentage of renters. However, it did still feel the effects, and peaked out around 530 foreclosure filings in both 2009 and 2010. It has since dropped significantly, and in 2015 there were fewer than 100 foreclosure filings.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$59,901
African-American	\$35,794
Asian	\$102,113
Latino	\$34,329
Non-Hispanic White	\$80,612

Table 23: Median Household Income in Logan Square by Race/Ethnicity 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$84,325
African-American	\$46,702
Asian	\$124,810
Latino	\$50,239
Non-Hispanic White	\$106,118

Table 24: Average Household Income in Logan Square by Race/Ethnicity 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Logan Square was one of most economically diverse community areas profiled.
- According to the Woodstock Institute's five-income quintile classification, Logan Square had roughly equal percentages of all five. It had second the lowest percentage of people in the first (lowest) quintile (under \$24,921), and the highest percentage of people in the fifth (highest) quintile (more than \$126,480).
- Still, the fact that nearly a quarter of the population earned under \$24,921 in annual household income means there was a lot of economic disparity within Logan Square.
- In fact, Logan Square was second on the list for the total number of households in the first quintile, and was even slightly ahead of South Lawndale.
- While the issue of poverty was present, Logan Square had the highest average household income on the list (\$87,851).
- The median annual income of Latinos was \$40,900, compared to \$111,000 for Asians, \$72,000 for non-Hispanic whites, and \$31,600 for African-Americans.
- 16% of all households were under the poverty line.
- 27% of the population under 18 were living in poverty.
- 15% of the population 18-64 were living in poverty.
- 20% of the population over 65 were living in poverty.
- 26% of the Latino population were living in poverty, compared to 9% of non-Hispanic whites, 29% of African-Americans, and 16% of Asians.
- 7% of Latinos between the ages of 16-64 were unemployed, compared to 11% of African-Americans, 5% of Asians, and 4% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 60% of Latinos between the ages of 16 and 64 were employed, compared to 86% of Asians, 85% of non-Hispanic whites, and 55% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate was 7%.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	42,946	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	80	0.2%
Construction	1,167	2.7%
Manufacturing	3,859	9.0%
Wholesale Trade	969	2.3%
Retail Trade	3,758	8.8%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,856	4.3%
Information	1,379	3.2%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,494	8.1%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	7,997	18.6%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	8,962	20.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	6,299	14.7%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	2,154	5.0%
Public Administration	972	2.3%

**Table 25: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Logan Square, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	51,982	
Less than High School	6,750	13.0%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	10,732	20.7%
Some College	9,589	18.5%
Bachelor's Degree	16,135	31.0%
Master's Degree	6,499	12.5%
Professional School Degree	1,697	3.3%
Doctorate Degree	580	1.1%

Table 26: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Logan Square, 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Logan Square had a more educated population than the other community areas on the list, with nearly half of the total population having a degree in higher education, and only 13% lacking a high school diploma.
- Logan Square was also 17th in the city for the percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree (31%).
- However, the residents that lacked higher education were disproportionately Latinos and African-Americans.
- In fact, 26% of Latinos lacked a high school diploma, compared to 19% of African-Americans, 3% of non-Hispanic whites, and less than 1% of Asians.
- 11% of Latinos had a college degree, compared to 73% of non-Hispanic whites, 72% of Asians, and 24% of African-Americans.
- 48% of the total population had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 12% of the male population did not have a high school diploma, 47% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 14% of the female population did not have a high school diploma, 49% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 34% of the total population were currently enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program.
- It is also important to note that the number of people enrolled in undergraduate or graduate school was closer to the number of people enrolled in K-12, and this was not the case in any other predominantly Latino neighborhood.
- The majority of the people enrolled in college were disproportionately non-Hispanic white. However, roughly 39% of the enrolled undergraduates were Latinos, while only 11% of graduate students were Latino, compared to 43% (undergraduate) and 72% (graduate) that were non-Hispanic white.
- 5% of the population between 16-19 were not high school graduates and were not enrolled in school. 7% of males, 4% of females.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 18% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 5% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 31% of the population 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 20% of the population 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 24% of the population 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 3% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Logan Square has many challenges, including poverty and low levels of education for Latinos, although it is a neighborhood that is currently prospering in many ways. It is one of the most socio-economically diverse areas in the city. It offers some of the most diverse culture Chicago has to offer, with Latinos strongly reflected. It has some of the most beautiful and famous housing stock in Chicago, as well as great access to the CTA “L” system with three stations located within its boundaries.

Logan Square was an area with high household incomes, low homeownership rates, low rates of foreclosures, low unemployment rates, as well as a higher overall educational attainment by its residents. However, when breaking down the economic and educational attainment statistics into race/ethnicity categories, there is clear indication that the overwhelming majority of socio-economic issues disproportionately affect Latinos in the area. This is a trend that exists in Latino neighborhoods where there is a significant non-Hispanic white population, and Logan Square is the prime example of the socio-economic inequalities that exist between whites and Latinos in Chicago.

Gentrification remains the most immediate threat to the livelihoods of Latinos in Logan Square, with almost 20,000 having moved out since 2000. There have been a number of factors as to why Logan Square has gentrified as rapidly as it has. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) around three CTA “L” stations at Western, California, and Logan Square has played a significant role in the increased property values and subsequent increased housing costs nearby the stations. The “606” Bloomingdale Trail has further exacerbated the property values in the area adjacent to the trail since it was opened in 2015, which has affected both Logan Square as well as Humboldt Park. This also has implications for nearby neighborhoods, if Latinos continue to be displaced in Logan Square then they will seek more affordable housing in the areas where it is available. Latinos in Logan Square are at risk of being priced out of Logan Square, which threatens its status as a diverse Latino enclave.

Lower West Side (Pilsen)

Located just southwest of the Loop, the Lower West Side has been a port of entry for immigrant groups since the late 1870's (Encyclopedia of Chicago). While the neighborhood is more commonly referred to as Pilsen, it has been a center of Mexican culture in Chicago for decades. Beginning in the late 1950's and continuing into the 1960's, Mexicans moved into Pilsen in large numbers following urban renewal in the Near West Side, and the closure of the Union Stock Yards in Back of the Yards, which displaced long term residents from the areas (ibid.). This also happened in Little Village, as was previously mentioned, but happened in Pilsen first. The growth in Little Village was essentially a spillover from the number of people that were displaced, as well as for the immigrants that would arrive from Mexico over the next several decades.

Pilsen is not only one of the most famous Latino neighborhoods in Chicago, but it is also historically one of the most politically active communities in the city (ibid.). Pilsen has been at the center of Chicano activism since the 1970's. Much of the reputation of Pilsen is based on the struggles that Latinos went through to fight for their place in Chicago. During the 1980's and 1990's, Pilsen suffered from the same urban socio-economic issues that plagued many neighborhoods across the country, and economic deterioration combined with gang violence led to Pilsen having a bad reputation (ibid.). Over time, conditions have improved as crime has declined throughout the city.

More recently, a bohemian artist community has emerged in East Pilsen, which is contributing to the gentrification of the area. This transformation was initiated by the real estate driven "University Village" development located just above the northern boundary of Pilsen. In addition, the influx of artists combined with interest in the Mexican culture of Chicago has also played a role, with more and more outsiders curious about the cultural aspects of Pilsen. New residents continue to move in to the area.

Population

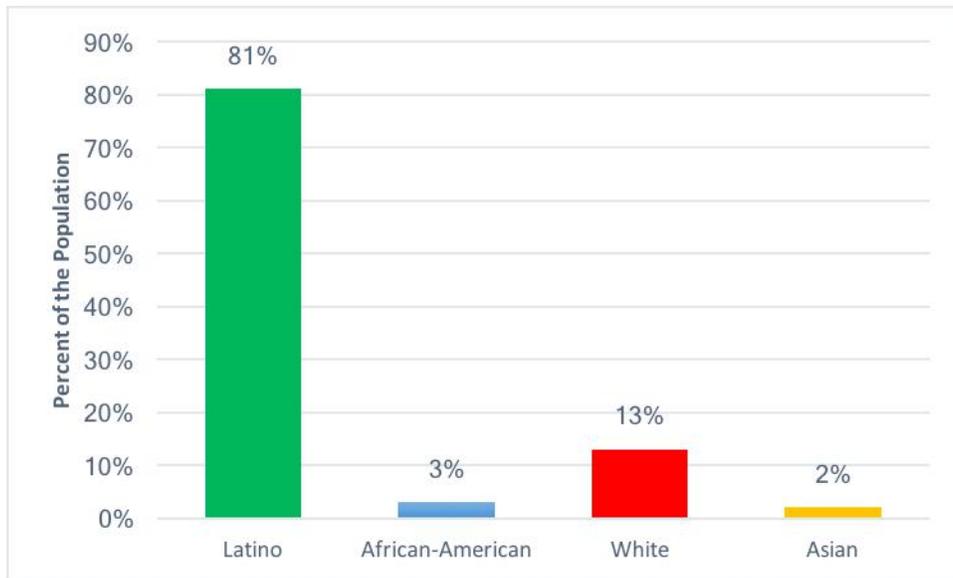


Figure 14: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Lower West Side, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The Lower West Side had a population of 34,410, with a population density of 12,206 people per square mile.
- Latinos represented 81% of the total population, over 13% of the population was non-Hispanic white, 3% was African-American, and 2% was Asian.
- The white population has increased significantly since 2000 from roughly 5% to 13% in 2010.
- 25% of the population was under 18.
- 31% were under 21.
- 37% were under 24.
- 67% were under 40.
- 52% Male, 48% Female.
- Median Age: 31.3

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- The Lower West Side had the second lowest amount of housing units on the list, at just fewer than 14,000 units. In comparison, Logan Square had nearly 33,000, Belmont Cragin had more than 23,600, and South Lawndale had more than 21,000.
- Still, the Lower West Side had the lowest rate of owner-occupancy on the list, at 26.6%. This means more than 70% of the total population was renting their unit, and thus not building any equity.
- It was also second highest on the list for vacancies at 13%, with 86% of them being long term.
- The average household size was 2.9.
- The foreclosure crisis did not affect the Lower West Side the same way it did in other areas. In 2010, there were 142 filings, which was the worst it was between 2008 and 2015. In 2015, there were only 37 filings.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$35,996
African-American	\$19,281
Asian	\$43,644
Latino	\$33,054
Non-Hispanic White	\$50,385

Table 27: Median Household Income in Lower West Side by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$46,827
African-American	\$46,169
Asian	\$32,112
Latino	\$42,498
Non-Hispanic White	\$60,865

Table 28: Average Household Income in Lower West Side by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Poverty was the most significant issue in the Lower West Side. With 36% of the population earning under \$24,921 in annual household income, the Lower West Side was third of the ones studied for the percentage of people living in impoverished conditions.
- It was also third to last of the areas studied for average annual household income at \$51,888, which was well below the average in the city of Chicago as well as in Cook County.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$39,000, compared to \$44,900 for non-Hispanic whites, \$43,700 for Asians, and \$27,600 for African-Americans.
- 26% of all households earned under the poverty line.
- 38% of the population under 18 was living in poverty.
- 26% of the population between 18-64 was living in poverty.
- 25% of the population over 65 was living in poverty.
- 30% of Latinos live under the poverty line; compared to 20% of non-Hispanic whites, 20% of Asians, and 39% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate for Latinos between the ages of 16 and 64 was 12%, compared to 11% for Asians, 8% for non-Hispanic whites, and 6% for African-Americans.
- 61% of Latinos between 16 and 64 were employed, compared to 80% of non-Hispanic whites, 75% of Asians, and 74% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate was 14%.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	16,380	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	85	0.5%
Construction	735	4.5%
Manufacturing	2,298	14.0%
Wholesale Trade	603	3.7%
Retail Trade	1,524	9.3%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	745	4.6%
Information	312	1.9%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	624	3.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	1,719	10.5%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	2,900	17.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	3,496	21.3%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	933	5.7%
Public Administration	406	2.5%

**Table 29: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Lower West Side, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	21,977	
Less than High School	7,713	35.1%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	5,139	23.4%
Some College	4,050	18.4%
Bachelor's Degree	3,475	15.8%
Master's Degree	1,140	5.2%
Professional School Degree	268	1.2%
Doctorate Degree	192	0.9%

Table 30: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Lower West Side, 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 35% of the population over the age of 25 did not have a high school diploma.
- 23% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 48% of Latinos did not have a high school diploma, compared to 18% of African-Americans, 6% of non-Hispanic whites, and 2% of Asians.
- 10% of Latinos had a college degree, compared to 85% of Asians, 59% of non-Hispanic whites, and 35% of African-Americans.
- 34% of male population had less than a high school diploma; 24% have a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 36% of female population had less a high school diploma; 23% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 6% of population 16-19 were not a high school graduate and was not enrolled in school.
- 6% of male population 16-19 were not a high school graduate and was not enrolled in school.
- 5% of female population 16-19 were not a high school graduate and was not enrolled in school.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 29% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 3% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 43% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 42% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 40% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 4% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

While the Lower West Side continues to experience challenges with gentrification, poverty, gang activity, and educational attainment, the overall perception is that Pilsen is on the rise. From 2000-2010, the family annual median income increased from \$26,538 in 2000, to \$33,000 in 2010. During this same time period, the non-Hispanic white population increased from 8% in 2000, to 12% in 2010, while the Latino population decreased from 89% in 2000, to 82% in 2010. As new condo development continues to occur, and if the city moves forward with plans for the “Paseo” trail project, the process of gentrification is likely to accelerate (<http://www.chicagobusiness.com/realestate/20170807/CRED03/170809896/30-story-apartment-tower-planned-in-pilsen>) (<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20161118/pilsen/paseo-trail-little-village-606-bloomingtondale-bnsf-railroad-tracks-train>).

Aside from the influx of non-Hispanic white residents, many young professional Latinos are also moving into the neighborhood, in what can still be considered a form of gentrification, with the difference being that it is by higher income Latinos. This form of “non-white gentrification” was defined in Anderson and Sternburg’s ““Non-White” Gentrification in Chicago’s Bronzeville and Pilsen: Racial Economy and the Intraurban Contingency of Urban Redevelopment,” as the displacement of a low-income non-White population by one of non-White affluence. (Anderson, Sternburg, 2013).

What does this mean going forward? How will gentrification play out? Low rates of homeownership make the area more susceptible to gentrification. The uncertainty over the future of the Lower West Side, combined with the lack of ownership by its residents means that the area is more susceptible to change.

Humboldt Park

Humboldt Park is the cultural and political center of Puerto Rican Chicago. While Mexicans represent by far the largest Latino population in the city, Puerto Ricans are second, with more than 100,000 Puerto Ricans in the city of Chicago, and over 140,000 in Cook County (ACS 2011-2015). Mexican immigrants have also moved to the area in large numbers, and now make up the majority of the Latino population (ACS 2011-2015). There is also a significant African-American population, as well as a small non-Hispanic white population (ACS 2011-2015). Still, the main commercial corridor on Division St, or “*La División*,” or “*Paseo Boricua*,” is still lined with Puerto Rican themed stores, restaurants, and murals, as well as two fifty-foot Puerto Rican flags on either end (Encyclopedia of Chicago). This is also where the annual Puerto Rican Day Parade and Festival is held, which begins at the eastern end of Paseo Boricua and ends in Humboldt Park itself.

The Puerto Rican population is historically the most displaced population in the city of Chicago (ibid.). When the first major influx of Puerto Ricans arrived in the 1950’s, they settled in two primary locations, Lincoln Park and the Near West Side, with smaller populations in Lakeview and Uptown. With urban renewal, the Puerto Rican population was displaced and forced to relocate (ibid.). Their first stop was West Town, and the population continued west from there into Humboldt Park, Logan Square, and Belmont Cragin. Neighborhood boundaries are fluid between West Town and Humboldt Park. For example, the neighborhood of Humboldt Park (which includes Paseo Boricua) crosses over into the community area of West Town, however the community area (which does not include Paseo Boricua) begins west of the park and leaves out a major area of the neighborhood. Nevertheless, Paseo Boricua is still considered to be Humboldt Park, regardless of official boundaries.

Population

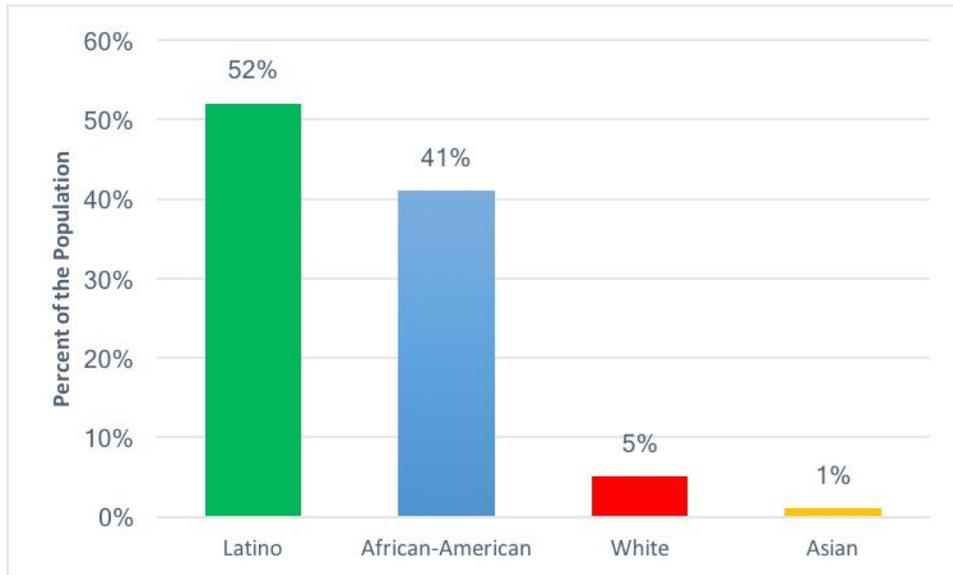


Figure 15: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Humboldt Park, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- There were 56,274 people in Humboldt Park, with a population density of 14,106 people per square mile.
- 52% of which were Latino, 41% were African-Americans, 5% were non-Hispanic white, and less than 1% were Asian.
- Humboldt Park had the sixth highest total population of Latinos out of any community area in Chicago with over 29,000.
- It also had the 13th largest total population in the city, and the 25th densest in population.
- As was previously mentioned, Mexicans were the majority of the Latino population at 52%. Puerto Ricans represented 37%.
- 3% of the Latino population were Guatemalan, 3% Ecuadorian, 2% Dominican, and 2% Honduran.
- Also, in 2000, African-Americans made up 48% of the total population. According to the US Census and the American Community Survey, by 2015 that number decreased to 40%. The percentage of Latinos increased from 48% to 52%.
- 31% of the population was under 18.
- 35% were under 21.
- 43% were under 24.
- 64% were under 40.
- 51% Female, 49% Male.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- There were over 20,000 housing units in Humboldt Park, 27% of which were owner-occupied.
- Of those units, just over 12% were vacant (third on the list), with 67% being long term.
- Average household size was 3.3.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- During the foreclosure crisis in 2008, Humboldt Park was one of the worst hit neighborhoods in Chicago. Its peak was in 2008 at 674 filings. It dropped slightly to 656 in 2009, 563 in 2010, and 465 in 2011. There was a steady decrease between 2011-2014 from 465 to 138. However, in 2015 it increased slightly to 158. While not a significant increase, foreclosures are still somewhat of an issue. From 2008-2015, Humboldt Park was second on the list in the amount of foreclosure filings, just behind Belmont Cragin.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$32,045
African-American	\$26,067
Asian	\$50,350
Latino	\$34,417
Non-Hispanic White	\$57,358

Table 31: Median Household Income in Humboldt Park by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$45,024
African-American	\$37,394
Asian	\$35,494
Latino	\$45,273
Non-Hispanic White	\$75,974

Table 32: Average Household Income in Humboldt Park by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The income of residents in Humboldt Park were among the lowest on the list. It had the highest percentage of households earning under \$24,921, with just over 42%.
- The average annual household income was \$49,007, second lowest on the list and well below the city and county averages.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$35,000, compared to \$57,700 for non-Hispanic whites, and \$25,900 for African-Americans.
- 33% of all households earned below the poverty line.
- 46% of the population under 18 lived in poverty.
- 26% of the population between 18-64 lived in poverty.
- 25% of the population over 65 lived in poverty.
- 29% of Latinos lived in poverty.
- 37% of African-Americans lived in poverty.
- 16% of non-Hispanic whites lived in poverty.
- The unemployment rate was 17%.
- 13% of Latinos between the ages of 16-64 were unemployed, compared to 26% of African-Americans, and 5% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 62% of Latinos between 16 and 64 were employed, compared to 74% of non-Hispanic whites, and 39% of African-Americans.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	20,594	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	111	0.5%
Construction	1,187	5.8%
Manufacturing	2,955	14.4%
Wholesale Trade	612	3.0%
Retail Trade	2,058	10.0%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,594	7.7%
Information	257	1.3%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	952	4.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	2,184	10.6%
Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance	4,427	21.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	2,859	13.9%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	921	4.5%
Public Administration	477	2.3%

**Table 33: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Humboldt Park, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	33,028	
Less than High School	10,142	30.7%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	10,749	32.6%
Some College	7,802	23.6%
Bachelor's Degree	3,114	9.4%
Master's Degree	1,004	3.0%
Professional School Degree	169	0.5%
Doctorate Degree	48	0.2%

Table 34: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Humboldt Park, 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 33% of the population 25 and over did not have a high school diploma.
- 34% of the male population and 28% of the female population over 25 did not have a high school diploma.
- 40% of the Latino population was lacking a high school diploma, compared to 31% of African-Americans, and 7% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 13% of the population 25 and over had a Bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment.
- 11% of the male population and 15% of the female population had a Bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment.
- 11% of Latinos had a college degree, compared to 43% of non-Hispanic whites, and 6% of African-Americans.
- 6% of the population between 16-19 were not high school graduates or were not enrolled in school; 7% Male, 5% Female.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 23% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 5% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 37% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 38% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 32% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 1% of people over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Humboldt Park is a community with high poverty rates, low average household incomes, low homeownership rates, high foreclosure rates, and low rates of educational attainment are the key socio-economic and planning issues for policy recommendations to address. The rapid gentrification approaching from the east in West Town and the North in Logan Square, indicates the future for many Humboldt Park residents is uncertain (<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20160518/humboldt-park/hundreds-march-on-606-over-gentrification>).

Humboldt Park is known for having one of the most iconic ethnic enclaves in Chicago in Paseo Boricua. Puerto Rican culture is alive and well in the neighborhood. Mexican migration, the large African-American population, as well as the recent trend of many non-Hispanic whites moving in to the area have transformed the area into one of the more interesting neighborhoods in Chicago. Gentrification is approaching from the east (West Town) as well as the north (Logan Square, Bloomingdale “606” Trail). Based on the history of gentrification in the area, many leaders and residents in the community fear that Humboldt Park will gentrify. There has already been a 21% increase in single-family housing costs in the fourth quarter of 2016 alone, according to the DePaul Institute for Housing Studies (<http://chicagotonight.wttw.com/2017/05/02/housing-prices-soar-humboldt-park-garfield-park>).

Also, the park itself is very famous, and the housing stock is still formidable. Not to mention the community area to the east of Humboldt Park, West Town, has recently undergone gentrification, which has attracted major interest to the area from outsiders. This, along with the renovation of the “606” Bloomingdale Trail, are the main causes of gentrification, and it will only be exacerbated further as gentrification pushes west.

New City (Back of the Yards)

Perhaps the neighborhood with the most historical significance on the list, New City, which contains the neighborhoods of Back of the Yards and Canaryville within its boundaries, is one of the more diverse areas on the Southside. The history of Back of the Yards dates back to 1865, with the opening of the Union Stock Yards (Encyclopedia of Chicago). At the time of its opening, New City was part of the Lake Township, and was not part of the city of Chicago until it was annexed in 1889 (ibid.). The Union Stock Yards and the meatpacking district that developed around it became the center of cattle and hog production in the Midwest, and at one point held the title of hog capital of the world (ibid.). The stockyards played a crucial role in the growth of the area around it, not to mention the influx of working class ethnic Europeans to the Southside. The Germans and the Irish were the first to settle in the area, immediately followed by Czechs, and later the Polish, Lithuanians, and Slovaks, as well as a number of other eastern European ethnic groups (ibid.).

After World War I, immigrants from Mexico and African-Americans migrating from the southern US began moving into the area (ibid.). However, as late as 1960 the area was still 99.6% white (Latinos were included in the white population) (ibid.). By 1990, the African-American population had climbed to 42%, while the Latino population had increased to 39%, and the non-Hispanic white population dropped to 19% (ibid.). 10 years later, the Latino population increased to 50%, the African-American population decreased to 36%, and the non-Hispanic white population decreased further to 14% (ibid.). In 2010, Latinos represented 57% of the population; compared to 28% African-American, 12% of non-Hispanic white, and 2% Asian (2010 US Census). Latinos have continued to move into the area and now account for 61% of the population (ACS 2011-2015).

A number of factors have played a role in dramatically changing this area. The closing of the meat packinghouses in the late 1950's and 1960's, as well as the closure of the Union Stock Yards (1971), significantly contributed to the decision by many working-class white families to leave the area in search of new employment (Encyclopedia of Chicago). While Back of the Yards was historic for many reasons, it was also notorious for having very poor housing and working conditions for the tens of thousands of the workers that were employed in the stockyards or in the meat packinghouses (ibid.). This also played a role in its decline. In 1984, the city of Chicago targeted the area as an "urban enterprise zone" and by 1991 had attracted 100 new companies to the area by offering large tax breaks to these new companies (ibid.).

Population

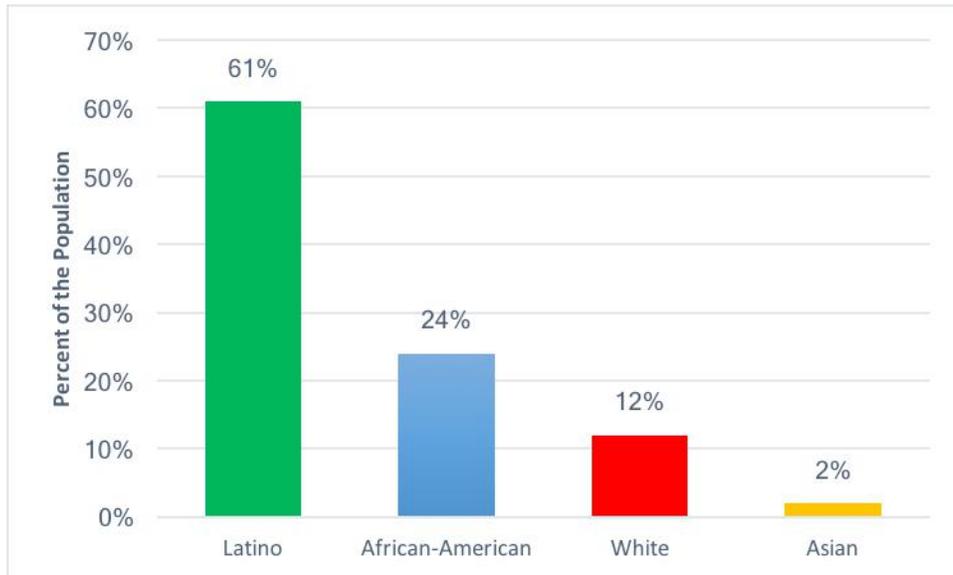


Figure 16: Population by Race/Ethnicity in New City, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The total population was 41,083 people, with a population density of 8,522 people per square mile, making it the least dense area of the study.
- 61% of the population was Latino, 24% was African-American, 12% was non-Hispanic white, and 2% was Asian.
- Overall, there are just under 25,000 Latinos (92% Mexican, 5% Puerto Rican).
- 32% were under the age of 18.
- 39% were under 21.
- 44% were under 24.
- 67% were under 40.
- 50% Female, 50% Male.
- Median age is 30; Male is 30, Female is 30.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- There were 15,944 housing units in New City, 21% of which were vacant, and 76% of which were long term.
- The homeownership rate is 27%.
- There was a 7% decrease in vacancies in 2013-2014.
- Average household size was 3.5.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The area was also affected by the foreclosure crisis. It peaked in 2008 with 523 foreclosures, these were 461 in 2009, and 415 in 2010. There has been steady decrease since then with the only increase from 2011-2012.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$30,398
African-American	\$25,058
Asian	\$61,681
Latino	\$29,512
Non-Hispanic White	\$52,568

Table 35: Median Household Income in New City by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$41,108
African-American	\$33,125
Asian	\$64,186
Latino	\$36,488
Non-Hispanic White	\$64,511

Table 36: Average Household Income in New City by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The average annual household income was \$50,531, well below the city and county averages.
- The median income was \$37,730.
- 37% of the population earned under \$24,921 in annual household income.
- 67% earned under \$49,149.
- 85% earned under \$79,491.
- 31% of households earned below the poverty line.
- 48% of the population under 18 lived in poverty.
- 28% of the population between 18-64 lived in poverty.
- 19% of the population between over 65 lived in poverty.
- 34% of Latinos earned under the poverty line; 39% of African-Americans, 21% of non-Hispanic whites, and 27% of Asians.
- 57% of Latinos between the ages of 16-64 were employed, compared to 65% of Asians, 52% of non-Hispanic whites, and 36% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment reate for Latinos was 17%, compared to 41% for African-Americans, 13% for non-Hispanic whites, and 9% for Asians.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	14,642	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	113	0.8%
Construction	943	6.4%
Manufacturing	2,454	16.8%
Wholesale Trade	752	5.1%
Retail Trade	1,499	10.2%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,030	7.0%
Information	78	0.5%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	619	4.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	1,567	10.7%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	2,052	14.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	2,125	14.5%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	988	6.8%
Public Administration	422	2.9%

**Table 37: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in New City, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	23,458	
Less than High School	7,765	33.1%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	9,826	41.9%
Some College	4,063	17.3%
Bachelor's Degree	1,227	5.2%
Master's Degree	443	1.9%
Professional School Degree	92	0.4%
Doctorate Degree	42	0.2%

Table 38: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in New City, 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 33% of the population 25 and over had less than a high school diploma; 35% Male, 32% Female.
- 8% had a Bachelor's degree or higher; 9% Female, 7% Male.
- 54% of Latinos lacked a high school diploma, compared to 27% of African-Americans, and 25% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 4% of Latinos had a college degree, compared to 13% of non-Hispanic whites, and 6% of African-Americans.
- This area ranks 5th in the city for the percentage of adults without a high school diploma.
- 9% of the population between 16-19 did not have a high school diploma and were not enrolled in school; 9% Male, 8% Female.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 26% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 4% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 38% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 49% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 35% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 1% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

There are a number of socio-economic issues that plague New City such as poverty, a lack of homeownership, a lack of educational attainment, and a significant amount of vacant housing. However, the area within what used to be the stockyards and meat packinghouses has been replaced by new industry, and much of this new industry has been very innovative (<http://bluesky.chicagotribune.com/originals/chi-the-plant-john-edel-bsi-20140414,0,0.story>). An open question for this new development is whether it will benefit the residents that have been in the area for decades as opposed to only attracting wealthier residents from outside the area. Regardless, Back of the Yards is one of Chicago's most historic neighborhoods.

Albany Park

Albany Park is an enclave of several different ethnic groups, making it the most diverse area of study. While the largest population of people living there are Latino, there are also large populations of non-Hispanic whites and Asians, as well as a smaller population of African-Americans (ACS 2011-2015). These groups combine to make Albany Park the second-most economically diverse area on the list (2016 Woodstock Institute). It is also the furthest northern location of the areas of study, and is surrounded by much more wealth than the other neighborhoods (see maps 5 and 6). Albany Park is also the most diverse in terms of the different Latino groups that are present in the area, even more so than Logan Square (ACS 2011-2015).

Albany Park is one of the more recent areas in the city to become predominantly Latino. It experienced a large exodus of people from the area, 99% of whom were white, during the 1960's and 1970's (Encyclopedia of Chicago). This led to a major economic decline in the neighborhood. Beginning in the 1980's, Albany Park became a port of entry for different Latino and Asian groups, most notably Guatemalans, Ecuadorians, Koreans, and Filipinos (ibid.). By the 1990's, the area had the largest population of these groups in the city. Together these groups (primarily Koreans) developed the main commercial corridor on Lawrence Ave, and revitalized the area with new restaurants and shops, making it one of the most vibrant on the North Side of Chicago (ibid.). A portion of it is also known as "Seoul Drive," for its high proportion of Korean owned businesses (ibid.). In fact, Koreans still own roughly half of all commercial space on Lawrence Ave (ibid.). The rest of the shops are a mixture of Latino and Middle Eastern owned businesses.

Albany Park is also bordered by the North Branch of the Chicago River to the east and northeast, which adds a great deal of value to the area, and is a major asset for the community (see Maps 1 & 2). It is important to note that while other areas such as South Lawndale, the Lower West Side, and Brighton Park all border the South Branch of the Chicago River, the areas around the South Branch are primarily industrial, whereas the North Branch is more eco/resident friendly and accessible, meaning the river used differently on the South Side than it is on the North Side.

Population

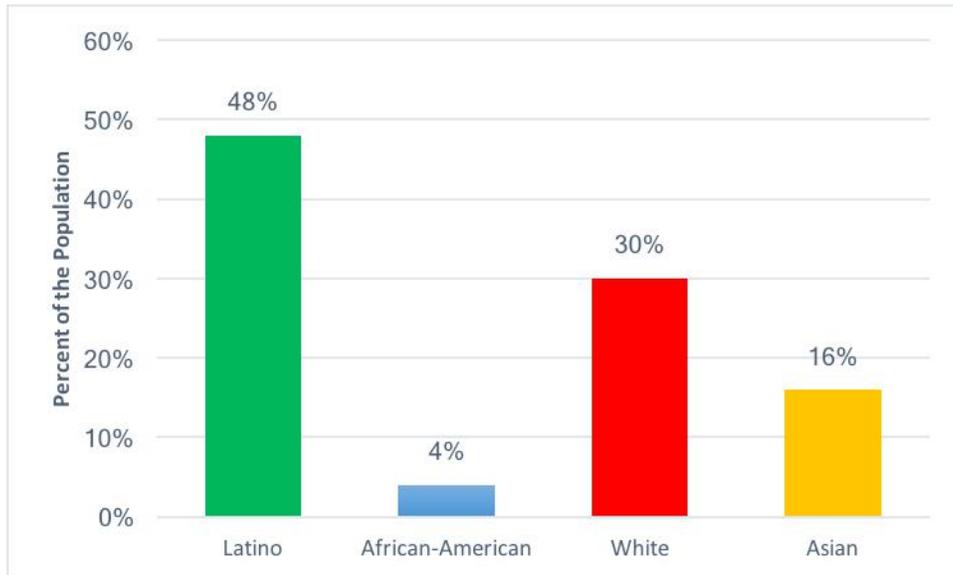


Figure 17: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Albany Park, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The total population was 52,079, with a population density of 27,309 people per square mile, making it the densest area on the list.
- In 1990, Latinos made up roughly 32% of the population, compared to 24% Asian.
- By 2000, the Latino percentage increased to 46%, and the Asian population decreased to 18%.
- By 2014, Latinos represented more than 51% of the total population, while the Asian population has further decreased to 14%.
- Mexican immigrants moved into the area in large numbers, they represented 60% of the Latino population.
- Puerto Ricans also migrated to the area, and represented roughly 8% of the Latino population.
- Ecuadorians (14%) and Guatemalans (10%) continued to maintain a presence.
- There were also smaller populations of Peruvians (3%), Hondurans (3%), Colombians (1%), Cubans (1%), and Bolivians (1%).
- The Korean population had dwindled to make up only 5% of the total Asian population.
- Filipinos made up the largest share at 37%, Indians were second with 28%, and Vietnamese were third with 14%.
- There were also smaller populations of Chinese (5%), Cambodians (2%), Thai (2%), Pakistani (2%), Japanese (2%), and Burmese (1%).
- 25% were under the age of 18.
- 30% were under the age of 21.
- 35% were under 24.
- 64% were under 40.
- 51% Male, 49% Female.
- Median age 34; Female 35, Male 33.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- Only 33% of the nearly 18,000 housing units were owner-occupied.
- It was one of the lowest areas on the list for the percentage of vacancies, with only 7% vacant, 78% of which were long term.
- Average household size was 3.1.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Albany Park was not hit particularly hard during the foreclosure crisis. In 2009 there were 341 foreclosure filings, and in 2010 it topped out at 369. The number of filings significantly decreased over the next four years and by 2015, there were only 62 filings.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$51,712
African-American	\$26,853
Asian	\$51,321
Latino	\$45,288
Non-Hispanic White	\$62,383

Table 39: Median Household Income in Albany Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$69,193
African-American	\$43,318
Asian	\$67,403
Latino	\$54,059
Non-Hispanic White	\$84,819

Table 40: Average Household Income in Albany Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Albany Park had the third highest percentage of people in the highest income quintile, with roughly 12.4% earning over \$126,480 in annual household income.
- 29% of the population fell into the lowest income quintile, earning under \$24,921 in annual household income.
- The average household income was \$74,243, which was second on the list after Logan Square, and just above the city average of \$72,215, but still below the average of \$79,147 in Cook County.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$47,300, compared to \$59,000 for Asians, \$57,000 for non-Hispanic whites, and \$24,100 for African-Americans.
- 17% of total households earned below the poverty line.
- 30% of the population under 18 was living in poverty.
- 16% of the population between 18-64 was living in poverty.
- 15% of the population over 65 were living in poverty.
- 24% of Latinos were living in poverty.
- 9% of non-Hispanic whites were living in poverty.
- 20% of Asians were living in poverty.
- 39% of African-Americans were living in poverty.
- The unemployment rate was 9%.
- 11% of the Latino population between the ages of 16-64 was unemployed, compared to 12% of African-Americans, 7% of non-Hispanic whites, and 7% of Asians.
- 68% of Latinos between 16 and 64 were employed, compared to 74% of non-Hispanic whites, 70% of Asians, and 68% of African-Americans.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	26,868	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	47	0.2%
Construction	1,822	6.8%
Manufacturing	2,918	10.9%
Wholesale Trade	495	1.8%
Retail Trade	2,297	8.6%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,275	4.8%
Information	455	1.7%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,131	4.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	3,569	13.3%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	5,418	20.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	5,095	19.0%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,609	6.0%
Public Administration	737	2.7%

**Table 41: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Albany Park, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	34,545	
Less than High School	8,333	24.1%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	8,214	23.8%
Some College	7,516	21.8%
Bachelor's Degree	6,364	18.4%
Master's Degree	3,142	9.1%
Professional School Degree	646	1.9%
Doctorate Degree	330	1.0%

Table 42: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Albany Park 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 24% of the population did not have a high school diploma; 25% of Male, 23% of Female.
- 30% had a Bachelor's degree or higher; 27% of Male, 34% Female.
- Albany Park was the only neighborhood on the list with a larger percentage of college graduates than those without a high school diploma.
- 49% of Latinos did not have a high school diploma, compared to 10% of non-Hispanic whites, 21% of Asians, and 16% of African-Americans.
- 10% of Latinos had a college degree, compared to 50% of non-Hispanic whites, 37% of Asians, and 17% of African-Americans.
- 33% of the total population over 3 enrolled in school were enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program.
- 5% of the population between 16-19 did not graduate high school, and was not enrolled in school; 9% Male, 2% Female.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 27% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 5% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 37% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 39% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 37% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 5% of the population between over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Albany Park is one of the more prosperous areas on the list, and for several reasons. While homeownership rates, income levels, and overall educational attainment are all higher, and foreclosure rates are lower, poverty and educational attainment remain an important issue for the Latino population in the area, the majority of which are recent immigrants. This is a similar trend in every community area of study. How educated a population is often determines the quality of employment for that population. This is true in every neighborhood. However, considering that roughly half of the adult Latino population lacks a high school diploma, and less than 10% has a college degree, educational attainment is primarily a concern for the Latino population in Albany Park. This influx of Latinos does not appear to be slowing down, and it will be imperative that this population has access to opportunities for economic prosperity. With its level of ethnic diversity, Albany Park has the potential to become one of the most iconic enclaves of different ethnic groups in Chicago.

Irving Park

Anglo settlement in Irving Park dates back to as early as 1833. The area remained farmland until 1869 when Charles T. Race purchased the farm, and subsequently paid for a train depot that connected the settlement to the rest of Chicago, thus allowing for residential properties to be constructed. Initially, it was a wealthy suburb, and it remained a prosperous area as it was annexed into the city in 1889. The annexation, along with the paving of roads, a housing boom, and the construction of public transit, led to an influx of German and Swedish immigrants in the early 1900's, and Polish and Russian immigrants in the 1920's. Most construction in the area was residential, which led to the area having iconic housing stock such as the bungalows of the Villa District, as well as Victorian and Italianate farmhouses. There have been many efforts to preserve the housing stock since the early 1980's, which coincides with the demographic shift that began during this time period (Encyclopedia of Chicago).

Similar to Albany Park, Irving Park's Latino population began to arrive in the 1980's, and increased in the 1990's as a result of immigration, which resulted in an overall increase of the total Latino population throughout the city. Irving Park transitioned to becoming a diverse Latino enclave of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Ecuadorians, Guatemalans, Cubans, Colombians and Peruvians, in the years between 1980 and 2000. During this time period, the Latino population increased from 9% in 1980, to 43% in 2000, and the total population grew from 49,489 in 1980, to 58,643 in 2000. This demographic shift of Latinos supplanting non-Hispanic whites follows the trends of several other neighborhoods in the area, and is a further example of a Chicago neighborhood that did not lose population during this time period, due to the influx of Latino residents. Although it did lose population between 2000 and 2010, as more non-Hispanic whites continued to leave, there was an increase between 2010 and 2015 as Latinos continued to move in to the neighborhood (Ibid.).

Population

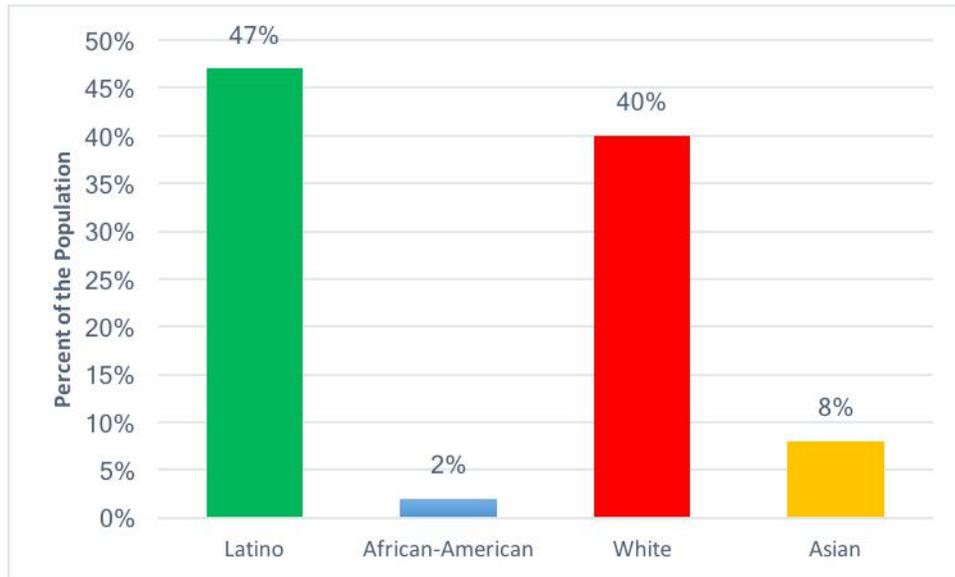


Figure 18: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Irving Park, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The total population was 56,520 people, with a population density of 17,564 people per square mile.
- It had a total Latino population of 26,359 people from many different parts of Latin America including Mexico, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Cuba, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras and El Salvador among others.
- Irving Park was 46.6% Latino (58% Mexican, 15% Puerto Rican, 10% Ecuadorian, 4% Guatemalan, 3% Cuban, 2% Colombian, 2% Peruvian, 1% Honduran, 1% Argentinian, 1% Bolivian, and 1% Salvadoran), 40% Non-Hispanic White, and 2% African-American and 8% Asian.
- 22% was under the age of 18.
- 25% was under 21.
- 31% was under 24.
- 60% was under the age of 40.
- 50% Female, 50% Male
- Median Age: 34.8

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- Irving Park had a homeownership rate of 45%.
- There were 22,477 housing units, 9.7% of which were vacant.
- Average household size was 2.8.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Between 2008-2015, the highest amount of foreclosures occurred in 2010 at 474 total filings. There has been a significant decrease since, with only 56 total in 2015.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$51,713
African-American	\$51,077
Asian	\$58,096
Latino	\$44,101
Non-Hispanic White	\$58,877

Table 43: Median Household Income in Irving Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$70,006
African-American	\$40,178
Asian	\$73,608
Latino	\$55,449
Non-Hispanic White	\$80,355

Table 44: Average Household Income in Irving Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The average annual household income was \$70,006, making it second on the list, although it was slightly below the \$72,215 average in the city of Chicago, as well as the \$79,147 average in Cook County.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$44,101, compared to \$51,077 for African-Americans, 58,877 for non-Hispanic whites, and 58,096 for Asians.
- 22% of the households earned under \$24,921 in annual income.
- 47% earned under \$49,149 in annual income.
- 67% earned under \$79,491 in annual income.
- 85% earned under \$126,480 in annual income.
- 15% earned more than \$126,480 in annual income.
- Irving Park was the second most economically diverse area on the list.
- 16% of population under 18 were living in poverty.
- 12% of population 18-64 were living in poverty.
- 9% of population over 65 were living in poverty.
- 16% of Latino population was living in poverty, 10% of non-Hispanic white, 19% of African-Americans, and 8% of Asians.
- The unemployment rate for Latinos between the ages of 16-64 was 7%, compared to 11% of African-Americans, 6% of non-Hispanic whites, and 7% of Asians.
- 67% of Latinos of people between the ages of 16-64 were employed, compared to 74% of non-Hispanic whites, 68% of African-Americans, and 68% of Asians.
- The unemployment rate was 7%.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	29,649	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	17	0.1%
Construction	1,188	4.0%
Manufacturing	2,666	9.0%
Wholesale Trade	560	1.9%
Retail Trade	3,088	10.4%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,950	6.6%
Information	751	2.5%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,037	6.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	4,066	13.7%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	5,955	20.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	4,463	15.1%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,854	6.3%
Public Administration	1,054	3.6%

**Table 45: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Irving Park, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	39,192	
Less than High School	7,758	19.8%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	8,669	22.1%
Some College	8,940	22.8%
Bachelor's Degree	9,567	24.4%
Master's Degree	3,138	8.0%
Professional School Degree	741	1.9%
Doctorate Degree	379	1.0%

Table 46: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Irving Park 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 20% of adults over the age of 25 did not have a high school diploma. (22% for males, 18% for females)
- 35% of the population had a Bachelor's degree or higher, while 22% had only a high school diploma.
- Overall, 39% of the Latino population lacked a high school diploma, compared to 15% of African-Americans, 10% of non-Hispanic whites, and 8% of Asians.
- 15% of Latinos had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 46% of non-Hispanic whites, 22% of African-Americans, and 55% of Asians.
- 32% of total male population had a college degree compared to 39% of female population.
- 31% of the total population was enrolled in either an undergraduate or graduate program.
- 8% of population between 16-19 are not high school graduates and are not currently enrolled (8% of males, 7% of females)
- Irving Park ranked 31st worst out of 77 community areas for the percentage of people lacking a high school diploma, and was 22nd best out of 77 for the number of people with bachelor's degrees.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 24% of total population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 7% of under population 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 48% of population 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 35% of population 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 27% of population 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 1% of population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Irving Park is similar to its northern neighbor Albany Park in many ways, both have a notable amount of ethnic diversity, as well as socio-economic diversity within the neighborhood. It is the second-most northern area of study, and also has many wealthy residents. However, the most significant socio-economic issues primarily affect the Latino residents of Irving Park. It is second out of the areas of study for household incomes, just after Logan Square, with Latinos also earning more on average in comparison with the other neighborhoods on the list, albeit still under the city averages. Nevertheless, educational attainment and overall household income continue to be an issue for Latino households.

As the Latino population has continued to grow, the socio-economic disparities have become more apparent. There is a great deal of disparity between the household incomes and educational attainment levels of whites and Latinos in Irving Park. Similar to Logan Square and Albany Park, other Latino enclaves with large non-Hispanic white populations, these neighborhoods provide a stark comparison of the social dynamics within a Latino enclave that also has a significant non-Hispanic white population, all of which are on the Northside/Northwest side of the city. Analyzing the socio-economic differences in these neighborhoods can provide city leaders and policy makers a better understanding of how the economic inequalities within these communities can be improved, and where the important interventions should occur within community and economic development.

Brighton Park

Located just across the South Branch of the Chicago River from South Lawndale, Brighton Park is one of the more recent areas in Chicago to become predominantly Latino. Brighton Park has always been a working-class community. The area had some of the first stockyards, and was a livestock-trading center in the 1850's (Encyclopedia of Chicago). The stockyards closed in the late 1860's, and it would later become a rail hub, which attracted many railroad workers (ibid.). Many European ethnic groups have inhabited the area, including Germans, Irish, French, and Eastern European Jews, Poles, Lithuanians, and Italians, all of whom left their imprint on the area (ibid.). This large presence of ethnic Europeans through the 1960's-1980's meant that the area did not experience "white-flight" to the same extent that many other neighborhoods on the South and West sides did during this time-period. The predominantly working-class population was either not as economically mobile as non-Hispanic white groups in other areas of the city, or the area did not experience "block-busting" the way many other neighborhoods did. Given that there was never an influx of African-Americans to the area, an argument can also be made that Brighton Park did not experience the same racially motivated limits to economic development that many African-American neighborhoods to the south and east did. Regardless of the reason, Brighton Park did not experience the same urban decay as many other neighborhoods on the South Side.

The population of Brighton Park peaked in 1930 at 46,552 people, and was 99% white (ibid.). By 1960, the population dropped to 38,019, but was still 99% white (ibid.). It was around this time that "white-flight" accelerated throughout the country, and was just prior to the deindustrialization of the American economy during the 1970's and 1980's. The demographics shifted in cities across the country, and most major cities became majority-minority. By 1990, Brighton Park was roughly 37% Latino, but still more than 63% non-Hispanic white, one of the only areas left on the south side that was majority white (ibid.). This would change by 2000, when Latinos made up 77% of the population (ibid.). Recently, Latinos made up roughly 83%; the non-Hispanic white population has dwindled to 8%, and the Asian population was 7% (ACS 2011-2015). Brighton Park is one of the only community areas on the South Side that did not lose population between 2000-2010, which is a common trend in Latino neighborhoods throughout the city (except South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Humboldt Park, Logan Square, all neighborhoods that are gentrifying or at risk of gentrifying). The influx of young Latino families to Brighton Park has brought new life into the area. Similar to many neighborhoods in the southwestern portion of Chicago, Brighton Park became a Latino enclave.

Population

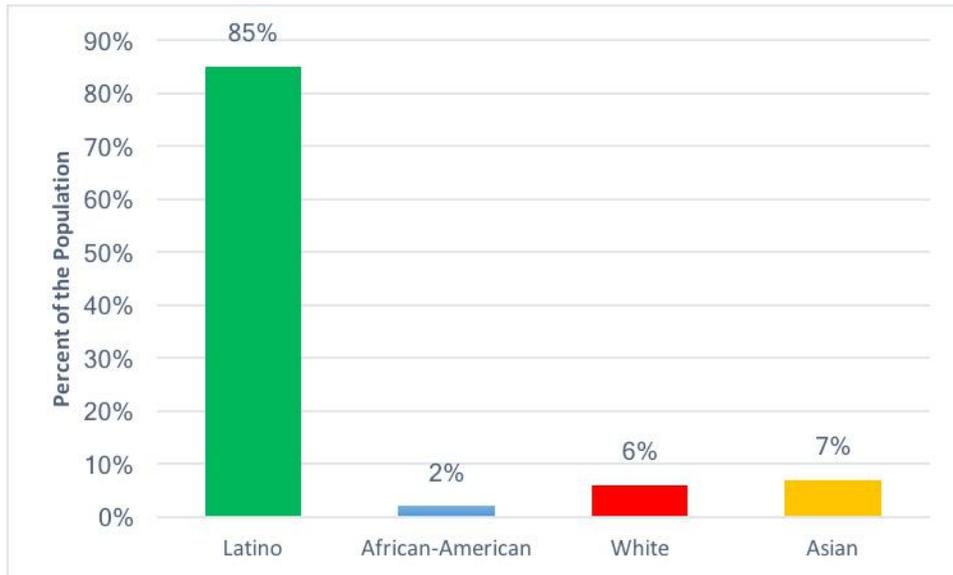


Figure 19: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Brighton Park, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The total population was 44,202, with a population density of 16,333 people per square mile.
- Latinos represented more than 85% of the population, compared to 6% non-Hispanic white, 7% Asian, and 2% African-American.
- 94% of the Latino population was Mexican, 2% was Puerto Rican, there were also smaller numbers of Guatemalans, Hondurans, Ecuadorians, Salvadorans, Uruguayans, Cubans, and Peruvians.
- Brighton Park was the 21st largest community area by population in the city, and 19th densest in population.
- 32% of the total population was under the age of 18.
- 38% was under 21.
- 44% was under 24.
- 66% was under 40.
- 51% Male, 49% Female.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- It was second-lowest in terms of the percentage of the housing that is vacant, with only 4.5% of the more than 14,000 housing units being unoccupied, 77% of which were long term.
- The owner-occupancy rate was roughly 36%, making it third on the list.
- The average household size was 3.7.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Brighton Park was also not hit particularly hard during the foreclosure crisis. Between 2008 and 2015, foreclosures peaked at 349 filings in 2009, and steady dropped from then on. There were only 68 in 2015.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$35,961
African-American	\$13,746
Asian	\$42,756
Latino	\$36,639
Non-Hispanic White	\$29,463

Table 47: Median Household Income in Brighton Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$45,654
African-American	\$19,168
Asian	\$55,068
Latino	\$45,234
Non-Hispanic White	\$47,115

Table 48: Average Household Income in Brighton Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- It was 4th on the list for the percentage of people that earned under \$24,921 in annual household income with almost 32%.
- The average household income at \$52,393 was well below the city and county averages.
- The percentage of people earning above \$126,480 is 4.6%.
- Similar to nearly every neighborhood on the list except for Logan Square and Albany Park, over 80% of the population earned under \$79,491, and over 60% earned under \$49,149.
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$37,400, compared to \$57,100 for Asians, and \$31,800 for non-Hispanic whites.
- 25% of family households earned below the poverty line.
- 36% of the population under 18 lived in poverty.
- 24% of the population between 18-64 lived in poverty.
- 22% of the population over 65 lived in poverty.
- 28% of Latinos lived in poverty; 21% of non-Hispanic whites, 21% of Asians, 48% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate was 16%.
- 14% of Latinos between the ages of 16-64 were unemployed, compared to 15% of non-Hispanic whites, 25% of African-Americans, and 3% of Asians.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	17,856	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	40	0.2%
Construction	1,277	7.2%
Manufacturing	3,459	19.4%
Wholesale Trade	770	4.3%
Retail Trade	1,842	10.3%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,028	5.8%
Information	204	1.1%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	524	2.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	1,854	10.4%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	1,981	11.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	3,276	18.4%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,375	7.7%
Public Administration	226	1.3%

**Table 49: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Brighton Park, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	25,686	
Less than High School	11,381	44.3%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	7,669	29.9%
Some College	4,391	17.1%
Bachelor's Degree	1,683	6.6%
Master's Degree	399	1.6%
Professional School Degree	69	0.3%
Doctorate Degree	94	0.4%

Table 50: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Brighton Park 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Nearly 44% of the population over the age of 25 did not have a high school diploma; 47% of Male, 42% of Female.
- 9% had a Bachelor's degree or higher; 10% of Female, 8% of Male.
- 53% of Latinos lacked a high school diploma, compared to 22% of non-Hispanic whites, 21% of Asians, and 20% of African-Americans.
- 6% of Latinos had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 26% of Asians, 24% of African-Americans, and 15% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 6% of the population between 16-19 was not a high school graduate and was not enrolled in school; 7% of Male, 5% of Female.
- 19% of the population enrolled in school were enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 29% of population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 4% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 40% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 55% of the population between 24-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 41% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 11% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Similar to the other Latino neighborhoods in the city, income and a lack of educational attainment are the two main socio-economic issues facing Brighton Park. There is also a lack of homeownership, as is common throughout the city. Brighton Park's working-class character has not changed in over 150 years. The key for the next generation will be access to quality public education, both at the k-12 and higher education levels, thereby increasing the likelihood that they will prosper economically. Brighton Park is the largest Latino community south of the South Branch of the Chicago River, and how well it does can have a ripple effect on the many other predominantly Latino communities around it.

Gage Park

Gage Park is located directly south of Brighton Park, and has a number of similarities to its neighbor: it is mostly bordered and enclosed by railroads; it is also connected to the Chicago Park Boulevard System along Western Ave and Garfield Blvd; it also was majority non-Hispanic white in 1990 with 70% of the population. By 2000, it was 79% Latino (Encyclopedia of Chicago).

Gage Park did not experience “white flight” as early as other areas in the city, which is why it was still majority non-Hispanic white in 1990 (ibid.). During the 1960’s, Gage Park and the neighborhood directly south, Marquette Park (Chicago Lawn), were major areas for testing integrated and open housing for African-Americans (ibid.). When Martin Luther King, Jr. led a march to Marquette Park in 1966, he was met with violent resistance from counter-demonstrators (ibid.). Gage Park High School was integrated in 1972, which also met major resistance by the majority-white community in the form of a boycott (Ibid.).

Several community groups were formed during the 1970’s and 1980’s to “stabilize” the area and ease racial tensions (ibid.). The Southwest Community Congress was formed to improve race relations with bordering neighborhoods, and the Southwest Parish and Neighborhood Federation aimed at stopping the blockbusting tactics by the real estate industry (ibid.). This led to the formation of a subsidiary organization the Southwest Community Development Corporation, which was intended to work on commercially revitalizing the area (ibid.). These efforts by the community maintained the middle-class character of Gage Park, even as it grew more racially diverse.

Population

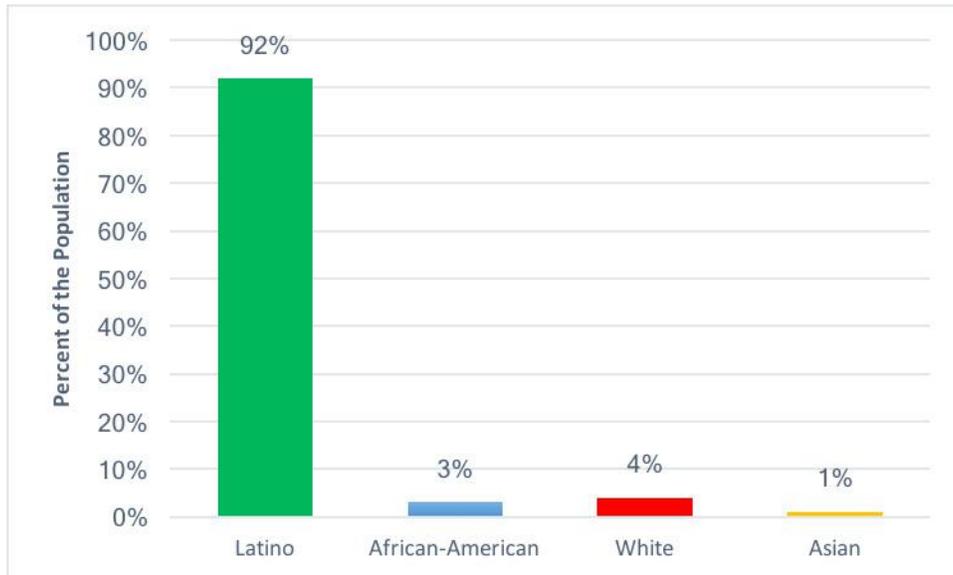


Figure 20: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Gage Park, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- There was a total population of 41,202 people, with a population density of 18,516 people per square mile.
- 92% Latino, 4% non-Hispanic white, 3% African-American, and 1% Asian.
- The Latino population was 94% of Mexican descent and 3% Puerto Rican. Gage Park has smaller numbers of Guatemalans, Salvadorans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians.
- It was also one of the only community areas in the city that did not lose population between 2000 and 2010.
- It had the highest percentage of foreign-born people on the list, at 46%, making it the 4th highest in the city.
- 32% of the population was under 18.
- 40% were under 21.
- 44% were under 24.
- 70% were under 40.
- 51% Male, 49% Female.
- Median age was 29; Male:30, Female: 28

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- Gage Park continued to maintain a more middle-class identity, boasting the second highest percentage of homeowners on the list at just over 46%.
- The average household size was 4.2.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Although it had the second-highest rate of homeownership, it was not hit particularly hard during the foreclosure crisis. It peaked at 396 foreclosure filings in 2009, and was at 113 in 2015.
- It also had the lowest rates of vacancy at 4.4%, as well as the lowest percentage of vacancies that were long term at 61%.

Source: Woodstock Institute, February 2016

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$38,444
African-American	\$22,827
Asian	\$13,452
Latino	\$40,284
Non-Hispanic White	\$27,827

Table 51: Median Household Income in Gage Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$47,321
African-American	\$30,677
Asian	\$8,103
Latino	\$49,172
Non-Hispanic White	\$37,247

Table 52: Average Household Income in Gage Park, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The average household income was still well below the city and county averages at \$52,450.
- Nearly 31% of households earned under \$24,921.
- 63% earned under \$49,149.
- 84% earned under \$70,491.
- Less than 4% earned over \$126,480. .
- The median annual household income for Latinos was \$39,000, compared to \$51,400 for Asians, \$40,600 for non-Hispanic whites, and \$28,100 for African-Americans.
- 22% of family households lived in poverty.
- 33% of the population under 18 lived in poverty.
- 19% of the population between 18-64 lived in poverty.
- 15% of the population between over 65 lived in poverty.
- 22% of Latinos lived in poverty, 27% of non-Hispanic whites, 24% of Asians, 32% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate was 16%.
- 15% of Latinos between the ages of 16 and 64 were unemployed, compared to 31% of African-Americans, 16% of non-Hispanic whites, and 9% of Asians.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	16,664	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	29	0.2%
Construction	1,493	9.0%
Manufacturing	3,815	22.9%
Wholesale Trade	573	3.4%
Retail Trade	1,859	11.2%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	883	5.3%
Information	119	0.7%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	408	2.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	2,099	12.6%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	1,505	9.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	2,679	16.1%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,058	6.4%
Public Administration	144	0.9%

**Table 53: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Gage Park, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	23,261	
Less than High School	10,351	44.5%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	7,819	33.6%
Some College	3,736	16.1%
Bachelor's Degree	992	4.3%
Master's Degree	310	1.3%
Professional School Degree	48	0.2%
Doctorate Degree	5	0.0%

Table 54: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Gage Park, 25 and over

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 45% of the population did not have a high school diploma; 45% of Male, 44% of Female.
- 6% of the population had a Bachelor's degree or higher; 6% of Male, 6% of Female.
- 54% of the Latino population lacked a high school diploma, compared to 21% of non-Hispanic whites, 21% of African-Americans, and 13% of Asians.
- 5% of Latinos had a Bachelors degree or higher degree, compared to 49% of Asians, 13% of non-Hispanic whites, and 8% of African-Americans.
- 6% of the population between 16-19 was not a high school graduate and was not enrolled in school; 7% of Male, 5% of Female.
- Gage Park was second in the city for the percentage of people without a high school diploma, as well as second on the list (both after South Lawndale), and second to last in the city for the percentage of people with a Bachelor's degree (last is South Lawndale).
- 15% of the total population were enrolled in school was enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 29% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 4% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 40% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 51% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 43% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 9% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

While Gage Park has many of the characteristics of a middle-class neighborhood, it also has a number of issues of concern. Educational attainment and household income are the main socio-economic issues preventing the area from prospering. While there are low rates of educational attainment, there is not an unemployment issue. This is likely attributed to the large percentage of people employed in manufacturing. The change in demographics has brought new challenges similar to those experienced in predominantly Latino neighborhoods throughout the city. The population is very young, therefore access to quality education will be very important for the prosperity of Gage Park.

West Lawn

West Lawn is one of the last of the neighborhoods of study to become predominantly Latino, and was 88% non-Hispanic white, and only 11% Latino as late as 1990 (Encyclopedia of Chicago). By 2000, the Latino population had risen to 52%, while the non-Hispanic white population decreased to 44% (ibid.). Over the next 10 years, the Latino population rose further to 80%, and the white population decreased to 16% (2010 US Census Bureau). Along with Brighton Park and Gage Park, this rapid shift in demographics over a 20-year period is one of the prime examples of the influx of Latinos to the far southwest side of Chicago.

Urban growth in West Lawn did not occur until the 1920's, when settlers from nearby Chicago Lawn settled the marshy lands of West Lawn (ibid.). Germans, Irish, Czechs, Polish, Italians, and Lithuanians all historically inhabited the area (ibid.). Employment was abundant in the area for many of the ethnic Europeans that settled there, especially as Midway Airport grew (ibid.). Industrial development in the southwestern portion of West Lawn, as well as a large factory on Cicero Avenue and 77th Street that produced bomber engines during World War II (that would then become a Ford automobile manufacturing plant), all contributed to the growth of West Lawn (ibid.). The area around the intersection of Pulaski Road and 63rd Street became a major center of retail and commercial activity (ibid.). West Lawn was a very stable neighborhood throughout the 20th century.

As Latino families moved in, non-Hispanic whites moved out (ibid.). West Lawn is much different than other Latino neighborhoods on the Southside. West Lawn has the highest average household income of any of the areas of study located on the Southside (ACS 2011-2015). It also has the highest overall homeownership rate out of any of the areas on the list (ACS 2011-2015). The median income of Latinos in the area is also higher than that of non-Hispanic whites (ACS 2011-2015). Still, 40% of Latinos lack a high school diploma, and only 6% have a Bachelor's degree or higher (ACS 2011-2015). While the area is more middle class than any other neighborhood on the list located on the Southside, the issue of educational attainment remains pertinent.

Population

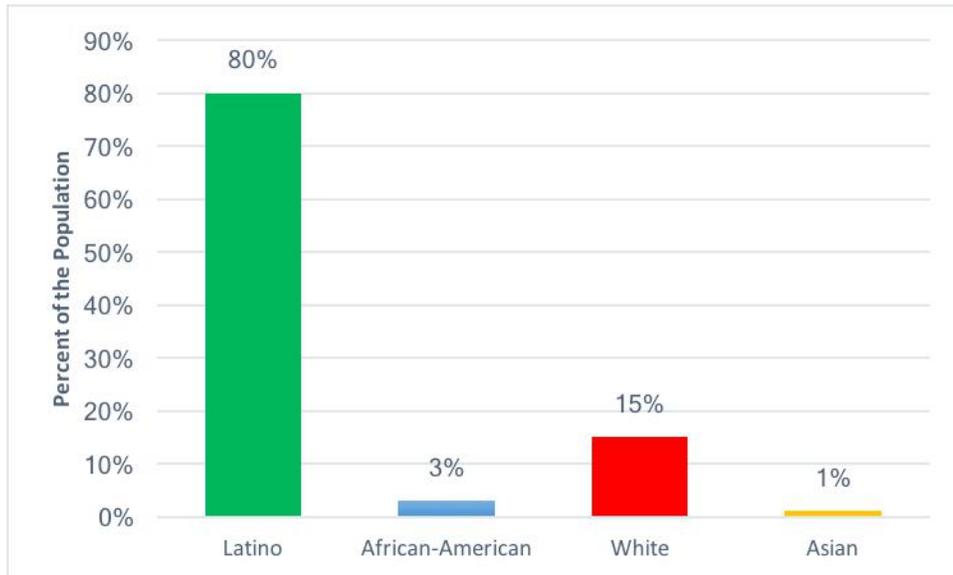


Figure 21: Population by Race/Ethnicity in West Lawn, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The total population was 35,912, with a population density of 11,200 people per square mile.
- West Lawn was 80% Latino, 15% Non-Hispanic White, 3 % African American, and less than 1% Asian.
- The Latino population was 91% Mexican, 4% Puerto Rican, and 2% Guatemalan.
- West Lawn had the 4th highest percentage increase in population between 2000 and 2010, after the Loop, Near South Side and Near West Side, all of which are located in the heart of Chicago. This means that outside of the central core of the city, West Lawn saw the biggest percentage increase in population at 14%.
- 31% was under the age of 18.
- 36% was under 21.
- 42% was under 24.
- 65% was under 40.
- 50% Male, 50% Female.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- West Lawn had the highest homeownership rate on the list at 69%, however it also had the fewest amount of housing units with 9,362.
- Just over 10% of the units were vacant, 84% of which were long term.
- The average household size was 3.6.
- West Lawn experienced above average issues of foreclosures topping out at 463 filings between 2008 and 2015.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$50,069
African-American	\$31,390
Latino	\$52,824
Non-Hispanic White	\$43,883

Table 55: Median Household Income in West Lawn, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$59,929
African-American	\$33,294
Latino	\$60,682
Non-Hispanic White	\$62,366

Table 56: Average Household Income in West Lawn, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- West Lawn had the third highest household income average out of the neighborhoods at \$65,915 annually. However, it was second in terms of median income at \$54,928.
- West Lawn was similar to Logan Square and Albany Park in its economic balance according to the 5-quintile economic breakdown by the Woodstock Institute.
- It was third lowest for the percentage of people earning under \$24,921 in annual household income at 24%.
- It was tied for third lowest for the percentage of people earning under \$49,149 at 51%.
- It was fourth lowest for people earning under \$79,491 at 73%.
- It was also fourth highest for the percentage of people earning above \$126,480 at 8%.
- Latino's had the highest median income by race at \$54,900, compared to \$52,000 for non-Hispanic whites and \$47,200 for African-Americans. All three figures were above the city's average median income of \$47,300, and in the case of Latinos and African-Americans, both were above each demographic group's city averages of \$41,000 and \$30,400 respectively.
- 13% of family households lived in poverty.
- 21% of the population under 18 lived in poverty.
- 12% of the population between 18-64 lived in poverty.
- 11% of the population over 65 lived in poverty.
- 15% of Latinos lived in poverty; 9% of non-Hispanic whites, and 29% of African-Americans.
- The unemployment rate was 14%.
- 13% of Latinos between the ages of 16 and 64 were unemployed, compared to 29% of African-Americans, and just over 12% of non-Hispanic whites.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	15,596	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	4	0.0%
Construction	1,292	8.3%
Manufacturing	2,658	17.0%
Wholesale Trade	727	4.7%
Retail Trade	1,695	10.9%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,299	8.3%
Information	252	1.6%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	862	5.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	1,543	9.9%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	1,982	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	1,664	10.7%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,092	7.0%
Public Administration	526	3.4%

**Table 57: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in West Lawn, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	21,743	
Less than High School	6,923	31.8%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	7,472	34.4%
Some College	4,918	22.6%
Bachelor's Degree	1,826	8.4%
Master's Degree	481	2.2%
Professional School Degree	64	0.3%
Doctorate Degree	59	0.3%

Table 58: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in West Lawn, 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 32% of the population aged 25 and older did not have a high school diploma; 32% of Male, 32% of Female.
- 11% had a Bachelor's degree or higher; 13% of Female, 9% of Male.
- 40% of Latinos lacked a high school diploma, compared to 15% of non-Hispanic whites, and 11% of African-Americans.
- 6% of Latinos had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 31% of African-Americans and 15% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 8% of the population between 16-19 did not graduate high school and were not enrolled in school; 11% of Males, 4% of females.
- 19% of the total population was enrolled in school were enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 19% of the population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 3% of the population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 32% of the population between 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 29% of the population between 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 27% of the population between 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 2% of the population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

West Lawn has a number of interesting demographic trends. Most notably, it is one of five areas of study (Belmont Cragin, Brighton Park, Gage Park, Chicago Lawn) where the median income of Latinos is higher than that of non-Hispanic whites, (highest median income in West Lawn). In every other area, non-Hispanic whites earn significantly more than Latinos. Given that only 6% of Latinos have a college degree, the fact that Latinos earn more annually than non-Hispanic whites is surprising. It is perhaps due to a more diverse workforce, which is evident in the percentages of people employed in different sectors. Still, manufacturing accounts for the largest percentage of employment. While Latinos are prospering more economically in comparison with the other areas in the Chicago metropolitan area, the issue of educational attainment disproportionately affects Latinos.

Chicago Lawn (Marquette Park)

The most recent neighborhood to transition to having a larger share of Latino residents, Chicago Lawn is more often referred to as Marquette Park. Chicago Lawn began to grow rapidly during the 1920's with many ethnic European groups such as the Germans, Irish, Lithuanians, Poles and Bohemians all arriving between the 1920's and 1940's, and was referred to as a "thriving urban neighborhood," after the population grew from 14,000 to nearly 50,000 people in a 20-year span (Encyclopedia of Chicago). However, Chicago Lawn became infamous following the 1966 march by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his supporters, in which neighborhood residents violently opposed the Civil Rights marches, and their push for integrated housing.

The violent reactions by residents would not stop the phenomenon known as "white-flight," and by 1990, the neighborhood's demographic composition was 52% white, 27% African-American, 28% Latino, and 2% Asian. By 2000, the white population further decreased to 24%, while the African-American and Latino populations continued to grow to 53% and 35% respectively. In 2010, the Latino population grew to 45%, while the African-American population slightly decreased to 50%, and the white population dwindled to 4%.

In 2015, Latinos surpassed African-Americans as the predominant group with 48% of the population compared to 47%. This is significant for many reasons, but most importantly reflects a trend of Latinos supplanting African-Americans as the largest ethnic minority in the city, as well as the continued exodus of African-Americans from the city of Chicago. This trend will most likely continue as Latinos are displaced in other areas of the city, and thus seek new housing. Real estate is also inexpensive in predominantly African-American neighborhoods, which is further incentive for Latinos to purchase property. Regardless of the reason, it will be imperative that city and community leaders foster an environment for collaboration, and organized change between the two large ethnic groups. Otherwise, neighborhood demographic shifts will continue to cause racial and ethnic tension between African-Americans and Latinos.

Population

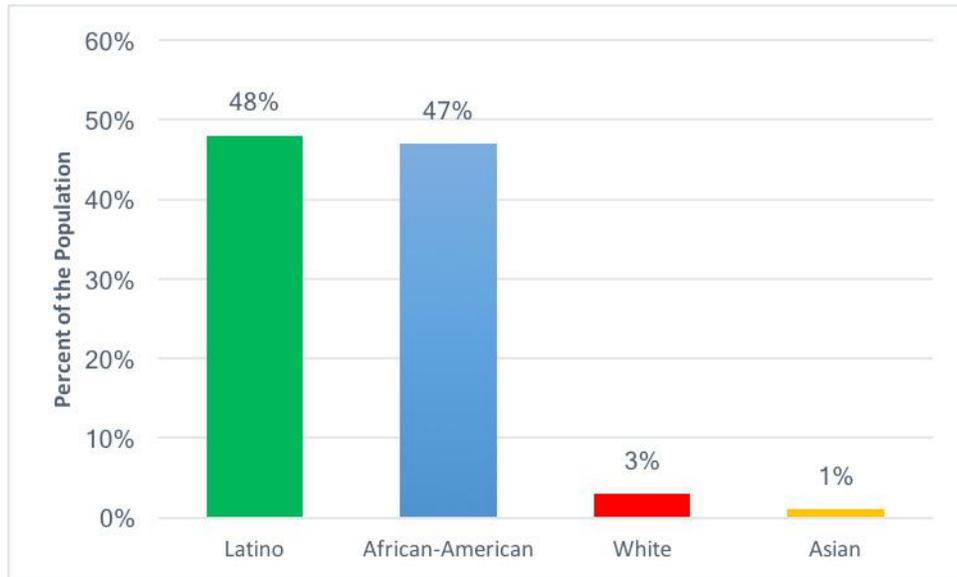


Figure 22: Population by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago Lawn, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- The population was 55,551 people, with a population density of 16,006 people per square mile.
- It was the 9th largest in terms of total Latino population.
- There were 26,377 Latinos, with Mexican (93%) being the most significant, as well as smaller populations of Puerto Rican (4%), Guatemalan (1%), Honduran (1%), and Salvadoran (just under 1%) descendants.
- 47.5% Latino, 47% African-American, 3% non-Hispanic white, 1% Asian.
- 31% were under 18.
- 36% were under 21.
- 42% were under 24.
- 64% were under 40.
- 47% Male, 53% Female.
- Median age was 30

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing/Foreclosures

- Chicago Lawn is 6th on the list of study areas for homeownership with 44.7%.
- It had the second highest rate of vacancy on the list with 16.2% being vacant.
- Average household size was 3.5 people per household.
- Chicago Lawn was one of the community areas most impacted during the 2008 foreclosure crisis. It was second in the city in 2008, after Austin, with 744 total filings.
- There were 733 in 2009, 672 in 2010, and 530 in both 2011 and 2012. There has since been a decline, with 234 in 2015, but it remains one of the areas hardest hit in Chicago.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income/Employment

Median Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$32,945
African-American	\$26,804
Asian	\$62,254
Latino	\$41,262
Non-Hispanic White	\$30,997

Table 59: Median Household Income in Chicago Lawn, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Average Household Income (In 2015 Inflation Adjusted Dollars):	\$42,818
African-American	\$38,355
Asian	No Data
Latino	\$48,570
Non-Hispanic White	\$41,010

Table 60: Average Household Income in Chicago Lawn, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 34% earned under \$24,921 in annual household income.
- 62% earned under \$49,149.
- 82% earned under \$79,491.
- 96% earned under \$126,480.
- The median annual income of Latinos was \$41,262, compared to \$62,254 for Asians, \$30,997 for non-Hispanic whites, and \$26,804 for African-Americans.
- 16% of all households were under the poverty line.
- 43% of the population under 18 were living in poverty.
- 27% of population 18-64 were living in poverty.
- 20% of population over 65 were living in poverty.
- 25% of Latino population was living in poverty, compared to 18% of non-Hispanic whites, 39% of African-Americans, 16% of Asians.
- 14% of Latinos between the ages of 16-64 were unemployed, compared to 30% of African-Americans, 11% of Asians, and 14% of non-Hispanic whites.
- 58% of Latinos between the ages of 16 and 64 were employed, compared to 68% of Asians, 61% of non-Hispanic whites, and 48% of African-Americans.
- Unemployment Rate for total population was 22% (22% both male and female).

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over:	19,975	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	74	0.4%
Construction	1,384	6.9%
Manufacturing	3,081	15.4%
Wholesale Trade	577	2.9%
Retail Trade	2,333	11.7%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,573	7.9%
Information	204	1.0%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	721	3.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	2,167	10.9%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	3,632	18.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services	2,331	11.7%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,203	6.0%
Public Administration	695	3.5%

**Table 61: Industry by Occupation for Employed Civilians
in Chicago Lawn, age 16 and over, 2011-2015**

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Education

Population 25 Years and Over:	31,956	
Less than High School	9,838	30.8%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	11,395	35.7%
Some College	7,990	25.0%
Bachelor's Degree	2,124	6.7%
Master's Degree	514	1.6%
Professional School Degree	59	0.2%
Doctorate Degree	36	0.1%

Table 62: Educational Attainment for Adult Population in Chicago Lawn, 25 and over, 2011-2015

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 31% of the population over the age of 25 did not have a high school diploma.
- 9% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 51% of Latinos lacked a high school diploma, compared to 20% of African-Americans, 14% of non-Hispanic whites, and 0% of Asians.
- 5% of Latinos had a college degree, compared to 28% of non-Hispanic whites, 84% of Asians, and 9% of African-Americans.
- 32% of male population over the age of 25 did not have a high school diploma, 7% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 30% of female population did not have a high school diploma, 10% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- 16% of total population currently enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program.
- 6% of population between the ages of 16-19 were not high school graduates and were not enrolled in school. 8% of males, 4% of females.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Community Health

- 24% of population did not have health insurance coverage.
- 5% of population under 18 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 35% of population 18-24 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 44% of population 25-34 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 34% of population 35-64 did not have health insurance coverage.
- 6% of population over 65 did not have health insurance coverage.

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Summary

Chicago Lawn presents a unique context in comparison with the other community areas of study. It is the most recent to transition into a majority Latino neighborhood, but more importantly it is indicative of a growing trend in Chicago amid the African-Americans exodus from the city and the gentrification of Latino neighborhoods near the central core, the Latino influx into African-American enclaves. Other examples include Austin (83% African-American, 11% Latino), North Lawndale (89% African-American, 7% Latino), and West Englewood (93% African-American, 5% Latino). Although the Latino populations are still relatively small, more than 250,000 African-Americans left the city between 2000 and 2015. Austin, North Lawndale, and West Englewood all share borders with neighborhoods that are predominantly Latino, which makes them more susceptible to change

(<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/breaking/ct-black-population-declines-cook-county-met-20170621-story.html>); (<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170914/near-west-side/census-white-black-hispanic-majority-minority-race-ethnicity-population-change-2016-2017-decline>).

Broad Themes/Issues Facing Latinos in Chicago

Education

There are a number of trends that stand out from the data. The most important issues to address for Latino communities in the Chicago area are the low levels of educational attainment by the adult population as well as low enrollment in undergraduate and graduate programs by Latinos. The issue of educational attainment by adults can be broken down further, as there are a number of factors that could explain why this population does not have the most basic form of education in the U.S., namely a high school diploma. It is likely to be connected to the large percentage of foreign-born adults, who may or may not have had adequate access to education in their native homelands, or left school to work and support their families. Regardless of the reason, the fact that so much of the Latino population in Chicago does not have a high school diploma limits their employment options.

Potential explanations for why Latinos had low rates of their population with a Bachelor's degree or higher could include language barriers, high costs of post-secondary education, racial and ethnic discrimination, a lack of Latino teachers within Chicago Public Schools, as well as insufficient numbers of faculty and administration at the collegiate level. Schhneider, Martinez and Ownes (2006) discussed many of these issues in "Barriers to Educational Opportunities for Hispanics in the United States." They describe how Latino students proceed through the public schooling system with inadequate school resources and weak relationships with their teachers, which ultimately undermines their academic success. Latinos have the lowest rates of high school and college degree attainment in the country, which "hinders their chances for quality and stable employment." They believe that "The situation of Hispanic educational attainment is cause for national concern" (Schhneider, Martinez and Ownes, 2006).

The low percentage of Latinos enrolled in higher education as well as a low percentage of Latino college graduates is a major concern in these neighborhoods. This has major implications for the next generation of professional, as studies and statistics show that obtaining a Bachelor's degree or higher leads to upward economic and social mobility (See Table 13). People with college degrees are likely to earn significantly more income in their lifetimes than those without them (Córdova and Wilson, June 2017). Therefore, education is critical to increasing employment options for Latinos, thereby increasing their overall wealth.

An assessment of early education needs in 2011 determined the top 10 community areas in need of increased early care and education needs based on an analysis of the supply of early care and education in each community and the demand for those services based on the community's population characteristics. Of the top 10 of the 77 community areas of need, the top seven were predominantly Latino including Brighton Park (ranked 1st), Belmont Cragin (2nd), Albany Park (3rd), Chicago Lawn (4th), South Chicago (5th), New City (6th), and Gage Park (tied for 7th) (O'Donovan, 2011).¹

The Latino population is also the youngest on average in Chicago, (See Figure 4) and the largest group of students in Chicago Public Schools are Latinos (47%). Therefore, education will be key for the future prosperity of Latinos in Chicago (http://cps.edu/About_CPS/At-a-glance/Pages/Stats_and_facts.aspx).

Household Income and Poverty

Another major issue facing Latinos in Chicago is the lack of good-paying employment options for a large percentage of the population. In every area of study with the exception of West Lawn, there were low household incomes and high poverty levels for Latinos. Of all of the neighborhoods of study, only Logan Square and West Lawn have a percentage of people in the lowest quintile that is under 25 percent. Albany Park, Belmont Cragin, Brighton Park and

¹ Other community areas included West Ridge (tied for 7th), Englewood (9th) and Portage Park (10th).

Gage Park all had percentages around 30 percent, but the worst percentages were in Humboldt Park (42%), South Lawndale (39%), New City (37%) and the Lower West Side (36%). The fact that so many households earn annual incomes below \$28,514 is a major issue for these neighborhoods.

The second lowest quintile is under \$55,706. The average in the city of Chicago is \$72,215, and \$79,147 in Cook County. Logan Square (47%) is the only area of study in which less than 50% of the population earns under \$55,706 in annual household income. Every other area has more than 50%, and some are well above it. South Lawndale (71%), Humboldt Park (68%), New City (67%), Lower West Side (66%), Brighton Park (64%) and Gage Park (63%) are all over sixty-percent. Belmont Cragin (57%), Albany Park (51%) and West Lawn (51%) are also over fifty-percent. In all of these neighborhoods except Logan Square, the majority of the people earn well below the city and county averages. The median income of Asians in Logan Square is \$102,113, and for whites it is \$80,612. In comparison, the median income for Latinos is \$34,329. Clearly, the issue of income and wealth are major concerns in Latino neighborhoods.

Also, the fact that South Lawndale has the second-highest grossing commercial corridor in the city, yet has such a high percentage of people earning lower incomes, is an indication that many people are not benefiting from the economic activity on 26th Street.

Employment and Industry

The Latino population in Chicago has long been a critical labor force to the manufacturing industry as evidenced by higher concentrations of Latinos employed in manufacturing than other racial/ethnic groups (Betancur et al. 1993). In 1960, when Chicago's manufacturing industry was near its height in number of employees, 56% of the Latino labor force was employed in manufacturing compared to 37% of White and 33% of the Black labor force. After decades of industrial restructuring fueled by automation and the movement of manufacturing jobs to suburban areas, southern U.S. states, and to countries with low wages, Chicago's manufacturing base shrunk to employ considerably fewer Chicagoans. In 2015 in Chicago, the manufacturing industry employed just 16% of the Latino labor force, 6% of the white, and 5% of the Black labor force (Hendricks, Wilson, and Córdova 2017).

Manufacturing employing larger numbers of the Latino labor force is a trend that can be seen in the 12 community areas of study. While the City of Chicago had 8.9% of its labor force employed in manufacturing, the Latino community areas of study ranged from 9.0% in Logan Square and Irving Park to 24.3% in South Lawndale of the labor force working in manufacturing (2011-2015 American Community Survey).

As manufacturing declined, services ranging from low- to high-paying emerged in Chicago's economy. Examining two service sectors, we see that the 12 Latino neighborhoods of study had lower proportions of their labor force employed in *Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services* (typically higher paying) (except Logan Square), and higher proportions of their labor force in *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services* (typically lower paying) (except West Lawn) (2011-2015 American Community Survey).

As the data shows, a significant number of Latinos fall within the lower two income quintiles. The objective moving forward would be to develop policies that enable socio-economic upward mobility. Increased access to quality early childhood and adult education, and skills preparation for emerging industries enable better employment opportunities and in the process greater income and community wealth.

Homeownership

Homeownership rates in Chicago are not high for any racial/ethnic group. In 2015, by race/ethnicity, the rate was 54% for whites, 44% for Asians, 43% for Latinos, and 35% for African-Americans. In Cook County, it was 67% for whites, 56% for Asians, 49% for Latinos, and 41% for African-Americans.

While the overall homeownership rate for Latinos in Chicago is 43%, West Lawn (72%), Gage Park (56%), Belmont Cragin (50%), Brighton Park (46%), Irving Park (45%) and Chicago Lawn (45%) all had a rate higher than the city average. The other areas of study were well below city and county averages, most notably the Lower West Side, which at 27%, is the lowest of the neighborhoods studied.

Residential displacement remains a significant threat to the stability of several Latino neighborhoods. Often referred to in the urban transformation literature as gentrification, this phenomenon is associated with white, middle- or upper-class residents moving into neighborhoods and affecting the affordability that leads to displacement of lower income and working class residents. Many Latino neighborhoods have either experienced or are threatened by the impacts of these market pressures. Increased homeownership can be an effective buffer in stemming the tide of potential displacement.

In theory, if people have ownership over the space they live in, then they have greater control over their housing choices so long as taxes remain affordable. Therefore, an argument can be made that there is a direct correlation between lower homeownership rates and higher threats of displacement for neighborhoods with desirable characteristics.

Health Coverage

Latinos face numerous challenges in accessing quality mental and physical health care services. Latinos are less likely to occupy jobs that have employer-sponsored health insurance and many low-wage occupations make it difficult to afford health insurance (Kaiser Commission, 2013). Additionally, barriers such as language and literacy, difficult applications and confusing eligibility requirements make accessing health care immensely difficult. These challenges require action from policy makers to improve access to health insurance and from health care providers to improve culturally-sensitive outreach.

All 12 of the Latino neighborhoods of study had higher rates of their population without health insurance than the city of Chicago. While Chicago had 17% of the population uninsured, examining the Latino community areas of study, there were higher proportions of the population without health insurance in Logan Square (18% uninsured), West Lawn (19%), Humboldt Park (23%), Chicago Lawn (24%), Irving Park (24%), Belmont Cragin (26%), New City (26%), Albany Park (27%), Gage Park (29%), Brighton Park (29%), Lower West Side (29%), and South Lawndale (32%).

Conclusion

While there are many issues facing Latino communities, the issues that stand out the most are educational attainment and income. If attaining a college degree increases a person's chances of earning a higher income, then education is the key to prospering communities, regardless of race. While this report focused on 12 community areas, Latinos are dispersed throughout the city, and it will be crucial that these areas get the resources they need to prosper. This includes quality public schools that prepare students for college, which in turn leads to greater employment opportunities and socio-economic mobility. It starts with Early Childhood education and development. Given the necessary resources, Latino communities can prosper just as much as other communities in the city.

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Appendix

Latinos in Chicago by Country of Origin

The Latino population in Chicago is diverse, with significant numbers of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, and smaller numbers of Central and South Americans, most notably Ecuadorians and Guatemalans. The Southside, however, has a larger concentration of Mexicans, and is less diverse in comparison with the Northside.

The Mexican population is the largest, oldest, and most widespread of the Latino groups in Chicago. The total population increased by more than 80,000 people from 530,462 in 2000, to 612,139 in 2016, a growth rate of over 15%. The Mexican population is likely to continue increasing based on demographic trends.

The Puerto Rican population is the second oldest, and second largest of the Latino groups. While the population has fluctuated since 2000, there has been an overall decrease in population from 113,055 in 2000, to 96,804 in 2016, a growth rate of -14.4%.

The Ecuadorian population is the third largest, and fastest growing Latino group in the city. While relatively small in comparison with Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, Ecuadorians have established enclaves on the Northside in Albany Park, Irving Park, and Belmont Cragin. The population has increased from 8,941 in 2000, to 17,998 in 2016, a growth rate of 101.3%. The Ecuadorian population has increased throughout the country, primarily in the New York City metropolitan area, where after Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Mexicans, they are the fourth largest Latino group. The Chicago metropolitan area currently ranks fourth in the country for the amount of Ecuadorian residents. This population is likely to increase based on demographic trends.

The Guatemalan population is the fourth largest Latino group in the city. Similar to Ecuadorians, the population is mostly concentrated on the Northside. While not growing at the same rate as Ecuadorians, growth has been steady since 2000, going from 13,610 in 2000, to 16,258 in 2016, a growth rate of 19.5%. This population has also increased significantly throughout the country, primarily in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The city of Chicago has the fourth largest total population in the country, and the metropolitan area has the seventh. This population is likely to continue increasing based on demographic trends.

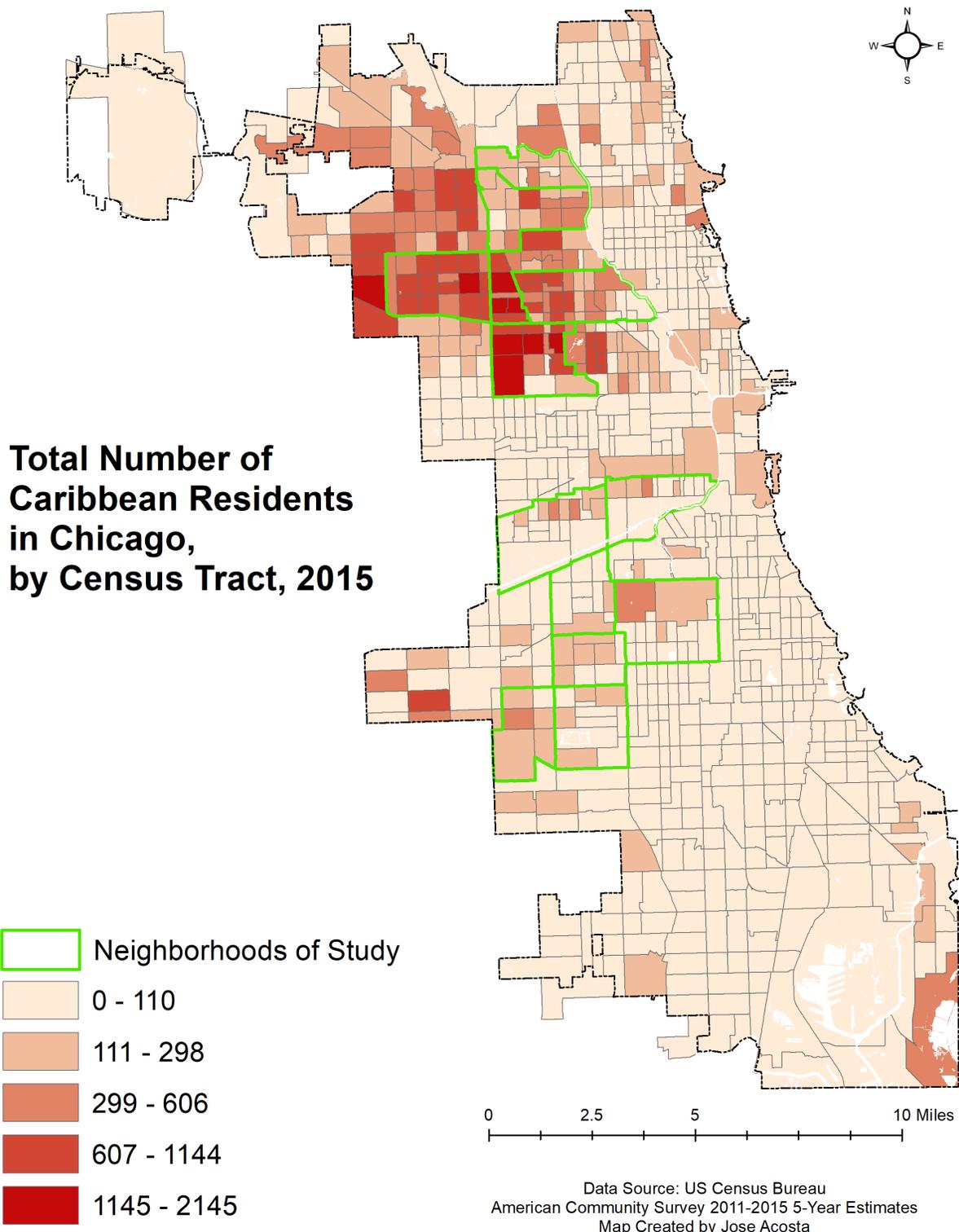
Other smaller but significant groups include Cubans, Colombians, Honduran and Salvadorans. Three out of the four have growth rates over 50%, with Cubans having a 30.7% rate. Hondurans (81.2%), Salvadorans (69.9%), and Colombians (50.6%) have grown at much higher rates since 2000. The majority of these groups are also concentrated on the Northside. These populations are likely to increase based on demographic trends. There also smaller populations of Peruvians (4,394), Dominicans (2,450), Argentinians (3,669), Nicaraguans (1,063), and Venezuelans (1,278).

In addition to the Spanish speaking populations, other significant groups from the Caribbean, Central and South America – Brazilian, Belizean, Jamaican, and Haitian. None of these populations were included in the study. Further research is required to identify the socio-economic status of these populations.

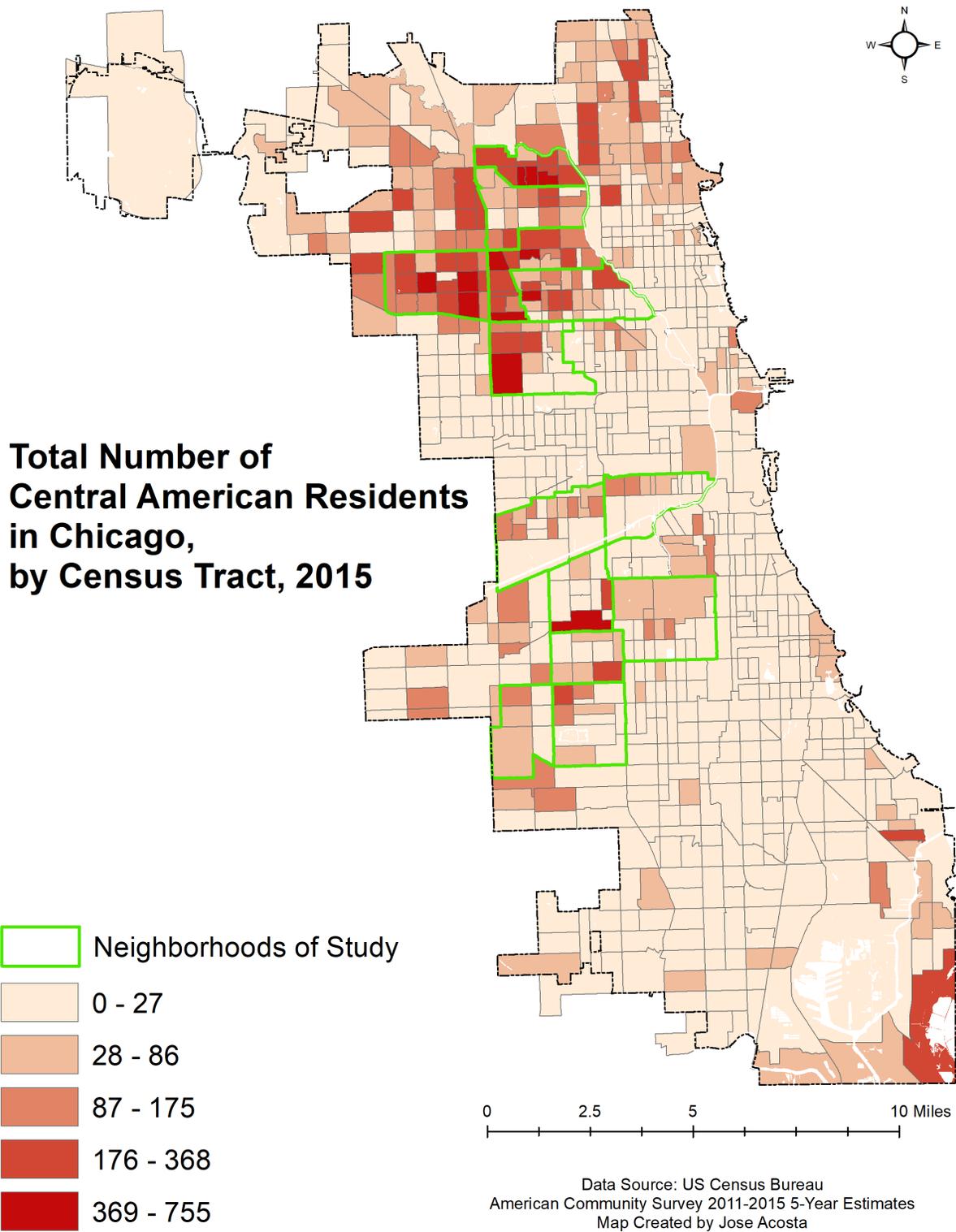
Latinos in Chicago by Country of Origin, 2015		
	Total Number	Percent of Latino Population
Hispanic or Latino:	790,649	
Mexican	590,422	74.7%
Puerto Rican	104,325	13.2%
Cuban	9,086	1.1%
Dominican Republic	3,242	0.4%
Central American:	34,422	4.4%
Costa Rican	654	0.1%
Guatemalan	19,374	2.5%
Honduran	6,215	0.8%
Nicaraguan	1,242	0.2%
Panamanian	847	0.1%
Salvadoran	5,489	0.7%
Other Central American	601	0.1%
South American:	39,492	5.0%
Argentinean	2,046	0.3%
Bolivian	766	0.1%
Chilean	952	0.1%
Colombian	8,476	1.1%
Ecuadorian	20,621	2.6%
Paraguayan	114	0.0%
Peruvian	4,198	0.5%
Uruguayan	399	0.1%
Venezuelan	1,064	0.1%
Other South American	856	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	9,660	1.2%
Spaniard	3,403	0.4%
Spanish	1,327	0.2%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	4,930	0.6%

Appendix Table 1: Latinos in Chicago by Country of Origin, 2015

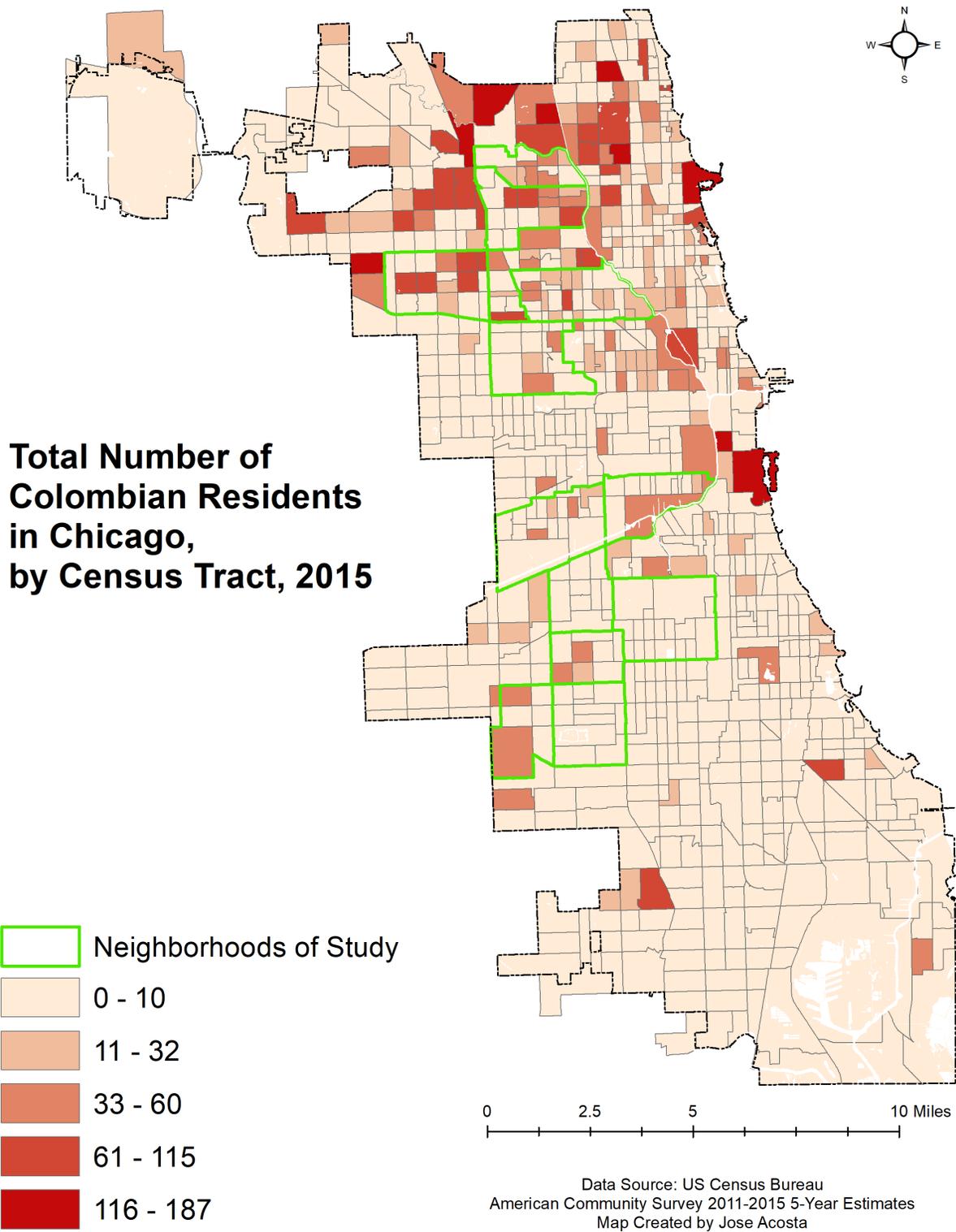
Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



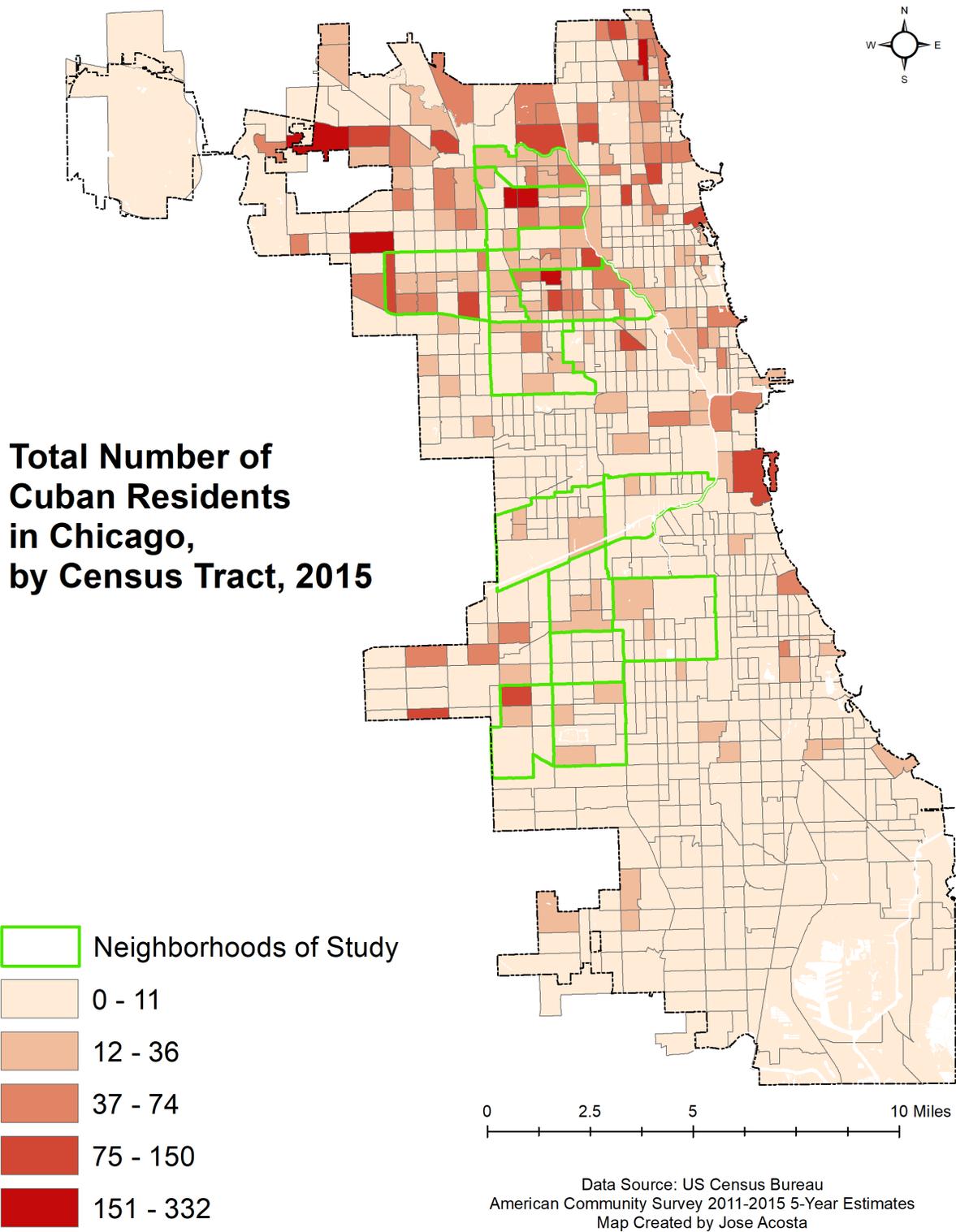
Appendix Map 1



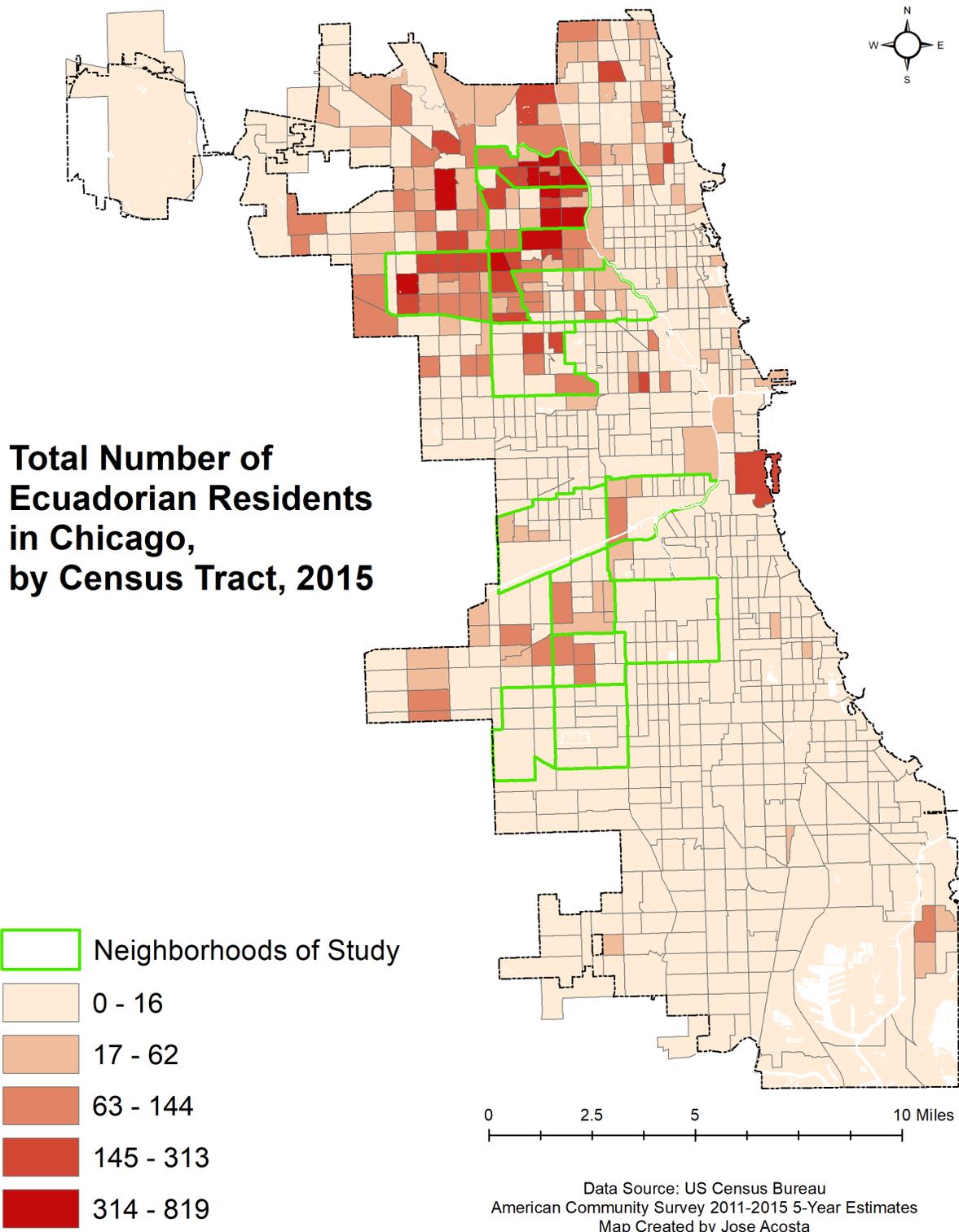
Appendix Map 2



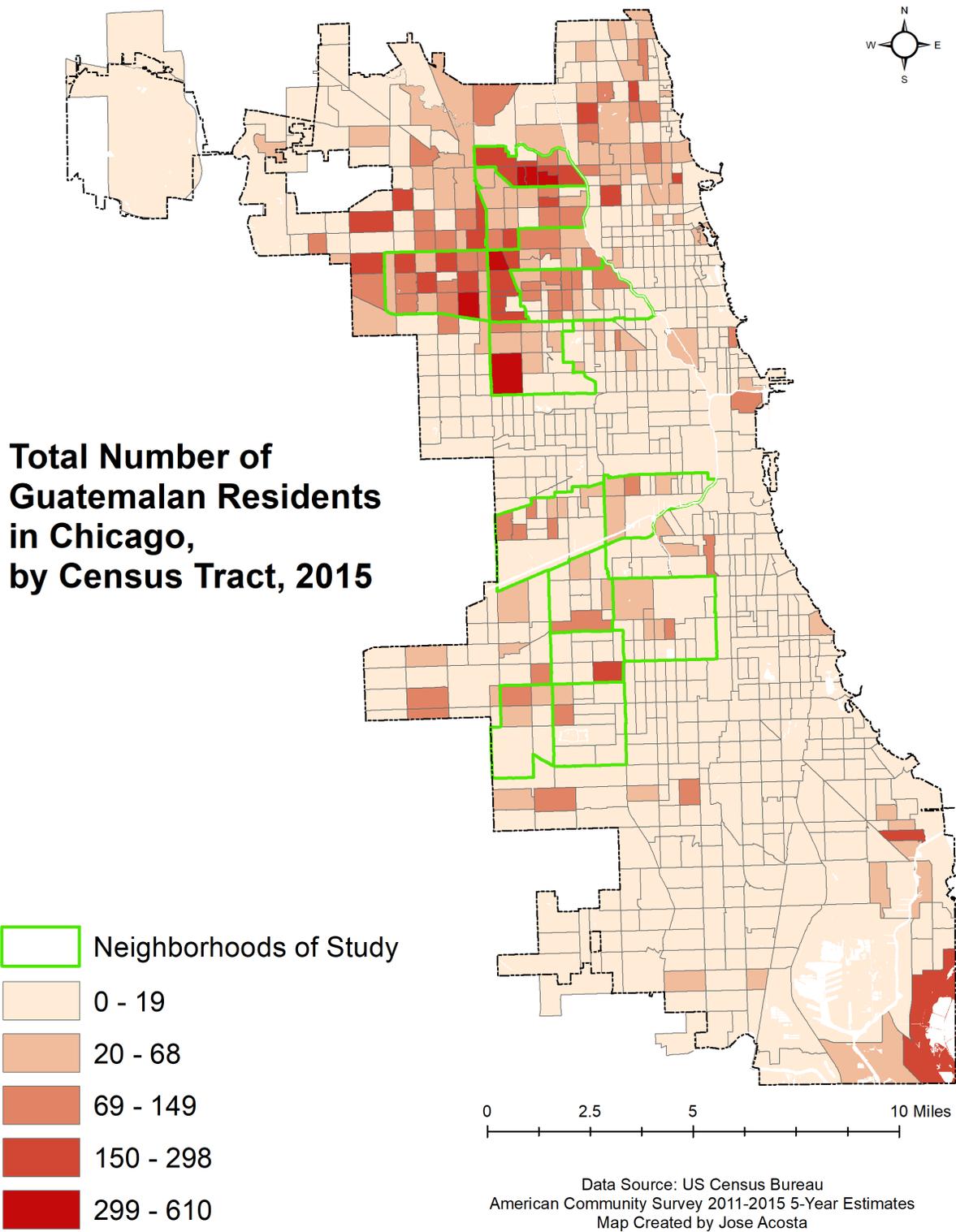
Appendix Map 3



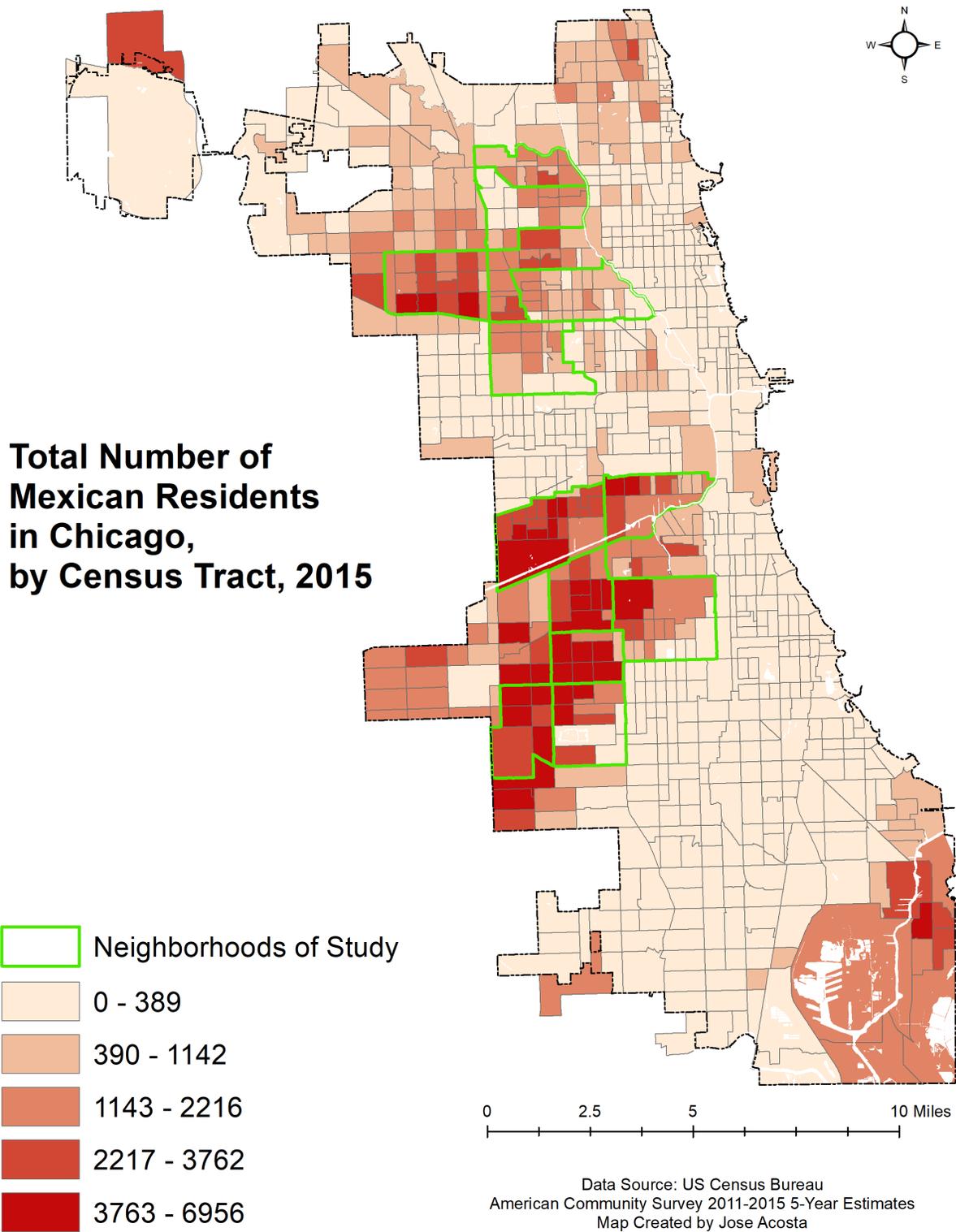
Appendix Map 4



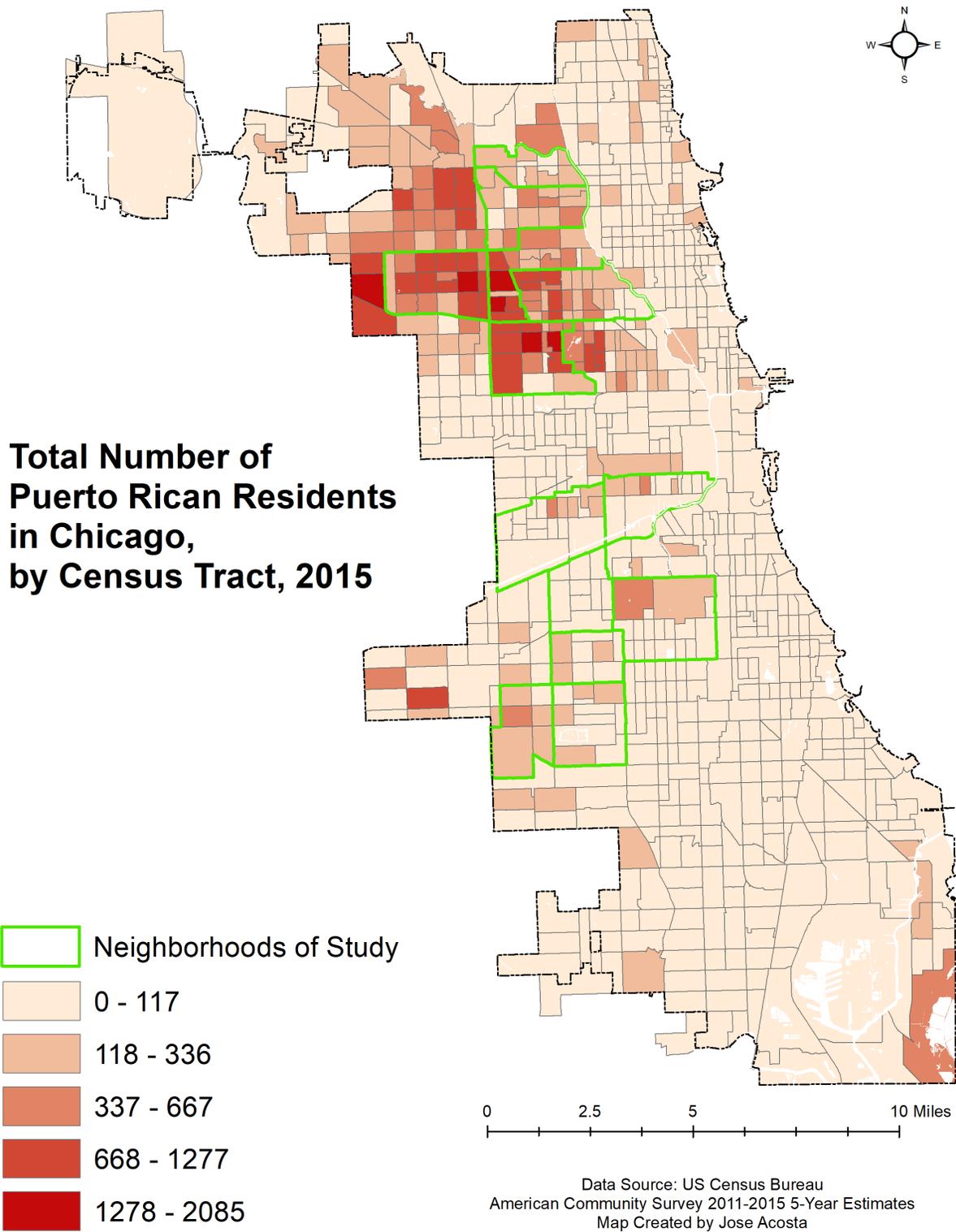
Appendix Map 5



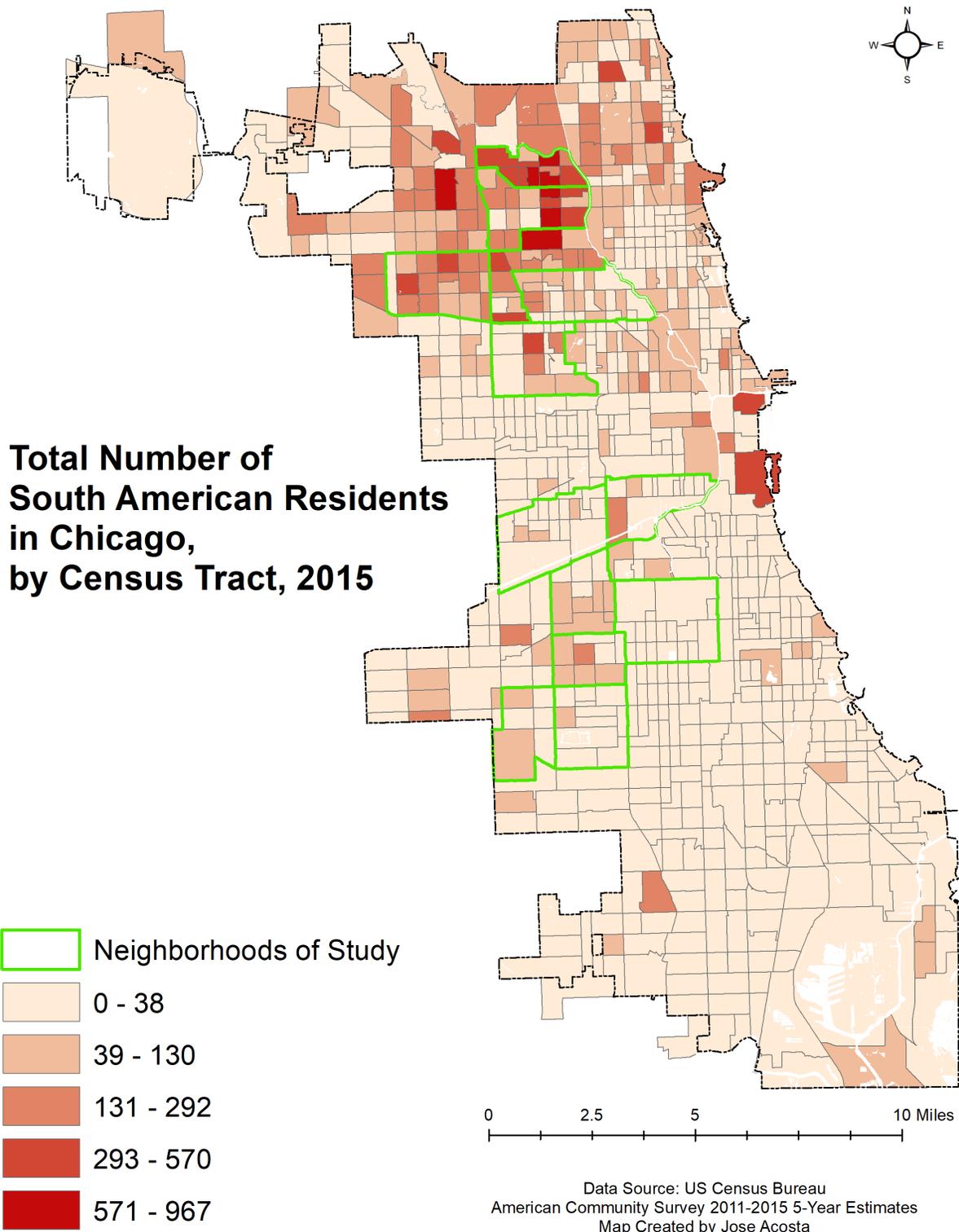
Appendix Map 6



Appendix Map 7



Appendix Map 8



Appendix Map 9



“This in-depth study clearly outlines the dynamic growth of Chicago’s Latino community and the need to further expand its access to educational and economic resources to realize its potential and maximize its contributions to the city, Metropolitan Family Services is excited to use these findings to strengthen the services we provide daily to thousands of Latino families throughout the Chicago area.”

–Ric Estrada, President and CEO of Metropolitan Family Services

“Reading the UIC report made me incredibly optimistic. The fact that the future of Chicago is inexorably tied to Latinos is a great sign for our City. A large majority of the Latinos I have met in Chicago are extremely smart, hard working and passionate people. Sounds like the future of Chicago is very bright!”

–Gilbert Villegas, Chairman of the Chicago City Council’s Latino Caucus