

Minding the Gap

*An Assessment of Racial Disparity
in Metropolitan Chicago*

The Human Relations Foundation/Jane Addams Policy Initiative

in collaboration with

The Center for Urban Research and Learning, Loyola University Chicago

November, 2003



10 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 60606

“The good must be extended to all society before it can be held secure by any one person or class; unless all (people) and all classes contribute to a good, we cannot even be sure that it is worth having.”

Miss Jane Addams, Founder, Hull House

“It is critical that we establish a floor under which no Chicagoan will fall,”

Clarence N. Wood, President & CEO, Jane Addams Hull House Association

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Preface

In 1889, Miss Jane Addams moved into a dilapidated mansion on the west side of Chicago. Surrounded by abject poverty and deplorable living conditions, she and her colleagues started a social reform movement that changed the lives of the city's dispossessed.

The reformers at Hull House helped in efforts to change public policy that resulted in the abolition of child labor, regulation of working conditions, creation of factory laws, juvenile law reform, organization of labor unions, the development of uniform housing codes and a host of other reforms.

In her work, Miss Jane Addams "articulated the failed dreams of democracy, racial equality and economic viability reflected in the lives of blacks, the poor, immigrants, women and delinquents."¹

In 1989, one hundred years after Miss Addams moved into Hull House, The Chicago Community Trust released a report that also sought to articulate the failures of democracy and ongoing inequality, *Race, Ethnic and Religious Tensions in Metropolitan Chicago*.

This report found continued segregation where racism infected every issue of "legitimate community concern."

Bad schools and bad housing, particularly if segregated, increase the actual costs, increase employment costs, make Chicago employers uncompetitive and adversely affect central area property values and discourage new business location in Chicago. But the costs are more profound. As isolation overtakes more communities, Chicago itself becomes isolated, black and Hispanic and poor, thus becoming more isolated and poorer. The psychic costs of all of this are devastating to whites and minorities.²

A series of recommendations was outlined for various public sectors. One recommendation was the creation of the Human Relations Foundation, charged with implementing, in partnership with other agencies and institutions, these policy pledges to ameliorate racism.

For the past 14 years, the Human Relations Foundation (originally a supporting organization of The Chicago Community Trust, now a program of the Jane Addams Hull House Association) has continued the mission outlined in the Task Force report.

The work of the Foundation has been done in tandem with the City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations, which, based on recommendations in the Task Force Report, was reinvigorated with the support of then newly elected Mayor Richard M. Daley.

This public/private partnership has positively impacted human relations in Chicago by ensuring ongoing research and public education about the issues, convening dialogue opportunities, facilitating community grassroots efforts and implementing community action processes that ameliorate tensions.

¹ Mary Jo Deegan, *Race, Hull House, and the University of Chicago: A New Conscience Against Ancient Evils* (Connecticut: Praeger Publishers), p. 4.

² A Report on Race, Ethnic & Religious Tensions (The Chicago Community Trust Human Relations Task Force, 1989), p. 26.

In 2000, this partnership released *Human Relations in Metropolitan Chicago*.

This report found a city where:

expressions of animosity are now frequently couched in terms of class, religion or immigration instead of race. The decrease in direct, public displays of racism has led many people to believe that racism is no longer a problem and where it is, they have no personal responsibility for its existence...While contemporary racism is more subtle, racial disparities continue and, make no mistake, there are pockets of unrelenting racism and other forms of bigotry. Gaps in income, wealth, education, health and general quality of life persist and not just by happenstance. These disparities can no longer be attributed to legal structures denying access to minority groups but rather a tacit process of exclusion that maintains segregation, isolation and inequity.³

These aforementioned gaps in quality of life and the exclusionary processes that maintain inequity are the foundation for the research in this project.

³ Human Relations in Metropolitan Chicago, 2000 (The Human Relations Foundation of Chicago, 2000), pp. 4-5.

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Introduction

During the 1990s, the United States experienced unprecedented economic growth. The quality of life improved for all; however, it did not improve equally. While progress was made for some, many were left behind surviving on the fringes. Disparity based on race and economics remains pervasive.

Minding the Gap: An Assessment of Racial Disparity in Metropolitan Chicago examines seven quality of life measurements: income, wealth and employment, education, housing, transportation, health, the lives of children and the criminal justice system. This report, by examining these seven systems, not just one, creates a unique context for understanding both the complexity of these individual systems and the relationships between these systems.

Comparisons are made between whites, African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans and Native Americans, where data was available. Further comparisons are made between the city and the suburbs.

Statistics, analyses and findings presented in this report are intended to provide useful information for quantifying and defining the racial and economic gaps in metropolitan Chicago. The goal of this effort is to not only to educate the public about these gaps but also to serve as a catalyst for public and social policy discussion throughout the region by initiating a community engagement process.

In this community engagement process, we will involve not just the leaders of the community but also the individuals and families whose lives are being diminished by these disparities. Together, they will work to develop a series of recommendations to eliminate the barriers created by these systems.

It is not sufficient for policy makers, academicians, civic, non-profit and philanthropic leaders to make pronouncements about the complex problems we face. The people who are living with those problems on a daily basis must be heard as well. Only then can we create effective, sustainable solutions to the complex problems that lie at the center of these gaps.

As one of the oldest and most comprehensive social service agencies in the city of Chicago, Jane Addams Hull House Association is uniquely positioned to manage such a community engagement process. In fact, this work is a continuation of the legacy of our founder, Miss Jane Addams, who was committed to not only serving marginalized communities but also working to end their marginalization.

Research Methodology

The information in this report was gathered from existing data sources. Most of the data was taken from the U.S. Census and focuses on changes occurring between 1990 and 2000. Despite legitimate questions about who is counted and how the data are reported, the Census provides the most complete source of information.

The researchers did not evaluate the methodologies or procedures used in the cited studies. The data as presented rely on the primary researcher's approach and techniques. It is neither endorsement nor approval of these methodologies.

The interpretation of this data is far more difficult than its presentation. While we identified many different variables and covered a wide variety of factors, the nuances of different situations, unidentified variables and the use of secondary data make it impossible to use this report as authoritative documentation of any single issue. Instead, it is a snapshot across the region of existing conditions.

Demographics

Illinois covers an area of 56,000 square miles and is the 24th largest state in terms of land mass. With a population of just over 12.4 million, Illinois is the fifth most populous state in the country.

More than half of the residents in the state live in the Chicago metropolitan area. The city of Chicago, located in Cook County, is the third most populous city in the United States and is home to 2,895,964 people. The remainder of Cook County and the surrounding collar counties has over 5,449,110 million additional residents.

In this report the principal geographies examined are the city of Chicago and the six-county suburban area (or the collar counties) that include Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties. Unless otherwise indicated, the six-county area is the default geography for this report. Some of the data are based on the 13-county, federally designated Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) that includes parts of Indiana and Wisconsin.

Between 1990 and 2000, the population in both the city and the region grew as a direct result of the growth of the Latino population. Latinos now constitute 1 in 10 residents, up from 1 in 20 in 1990. This growth in a community of color further diversified the already multi-racial and ethnic communities.

Chicago at a Glance in 2000	
Population:	2,895,964
Racial / Ethnic Breakdown*:	
African American (36%)	1,049,224
Asian American (4.3%)	125,958
Latino (26%)	753,835
White (31%)	907,734
*Percent of total population in parentheses.	
Residence:	
Lived in Same Home Since 1995	54.4%
Lived in the MSA in 1995	88.2%
Percent Homeowners	43.8%
Educational Attainment:	
High School GED	71%
College Degree	45%
Economics:	
Median Household Income	\$38,625
Percent Below Poverty	19.6%

The Six-County Area at a Glance in 2000	
Population:	8,091,720
Racial / Ethnic Breakdown*:	
African American (19%)	1,528,886
Asian American (4.5%)	376,610
Latino (17%)	1,235,059
White (57%)	4,637,033
*Percent of total population in parentheses.	
Residence:	
Lived in Same Home Since 1995	56.5%
Lived in the MSA in 1995	88.9%
Percent Homeowners	65.2%
Educational Attainment:	
High School GED	84%
College Degree	49%
Economics:	
Median Household Income	\$51,046
Percent Below Poverty	7.8%

Description of Racial and Ethnic Groups

African Americans

African Americans comprise 36.2% of the population in the city of Chicago, 25.8% of Cook County's population, 18.9% of the population in the six-county area, and 14.9% of the population in the state of Illinois. From 1990 to 2000 the size of the African American population did not significantly change. Throughout this report African American was used in place of Black and includes Africans, people from the West Indies, and those who are African American. Efforts were made to look at the African American data by ethnic groups and countries of origin, but data accessibility and small sample sizes made this type of analysis insignificant.

Asian Americans

The Asian American population comprises 4.3% of the population in the city of Chicago, 4.8% of Cook County's population, 4.5% of the population in the six-county area, and 3.4% of the population in Illinois. The Asian American population in Illinois is diverse. The breakdown of Asian American ethnicity in Cook County includes: Asian Indian 27.3%, Filipino 21.1%, Chinese 18.5%, Korean 13.3%, Japanese 5.3%, Vietnamese 4.4%, and other Asian 10.1%. From 1990 to 2000 the Asian American population grew by 9%, adding 25,600 people to the city of Chicago and 132,280 people to the six-county area. This growth was a direct result of recent immigration. Asian American is used within this report to include only those whose country of origin is in Asia and does not include Pacific Islanders and Native Hawaiians. Some of the secondary source information uses the term Asian American to include these two groups and are marked to indicate this inclusion.

Latinos

The Latino population comprises 26% of the population in the city of Chicago, 19.2% of Cook County's population, 17.4% of the population in the six-county area, and 12.3% of the population in Illinois. The Latino population in Illinois is 74.8% Mexican, 10.3% Puerto Rican, 1.2% Cuban, and 13.7% South American and other. Chicago has the second largest Mexican and Puerto Rican communities and the third largest South American community in the country. From 1990 to 2000, the Latino population grew significantly, increasing by 42% and adding 218,520 people to the city of Chicago and 589,922 people to the six-county area. This rapid growth was primarily the result of recent immigration. Therefore, the Latino population numbers are difficult to accurately compare from 1990 to 2000. Throughout this report Latino is the term used to describe any person who identifies with ethnicities from Central and South America, Mexico, and any other Spanish speaking countries. However, through the collection of secondary data, if the original research used "Hispanic," that term remained to maintain the integrity of the data.

Native Americans

Illinois has an American Indian and Alaskan Native population of over 31,000 individuals. An additional 42,000 people in the state of Illinois identify themselves as Native American in combination with another race or ethnicity. Chicago has the eighth largest concentration of Native Americans in the country with 20,898 or about .7% of the total population. This rate is lower than the national rate of 1.5%.

Whites

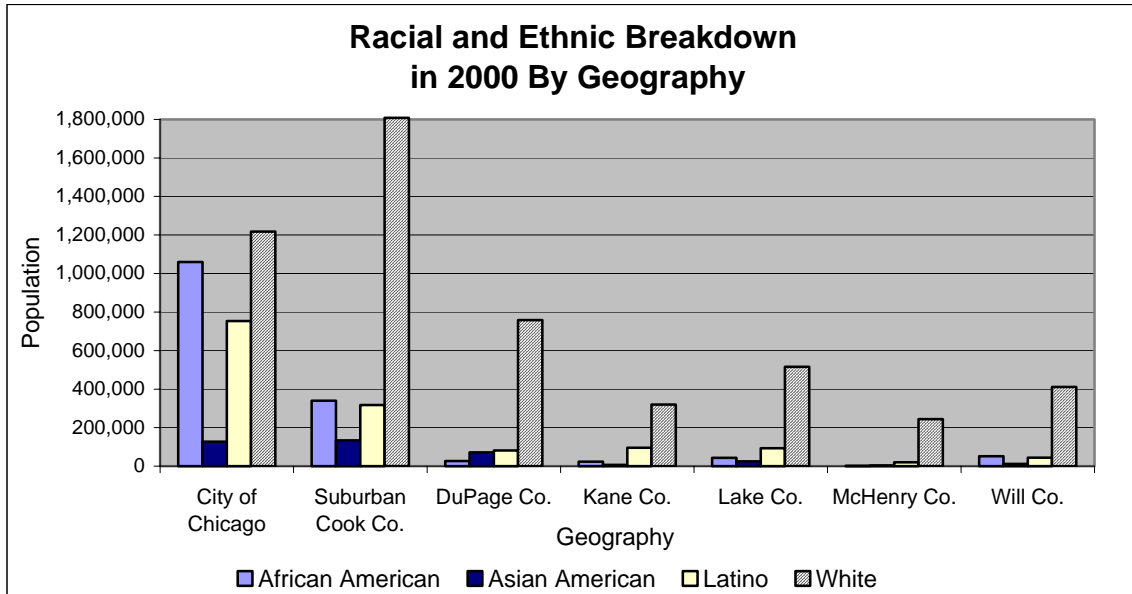
The white population comprises 31.3% of the population in the city of Chicago, 45.6% of Cook County's population, 57.3% of the population in the six-county area, and 67.8% of the population in Illinois. From 1990 to 2000 the overall size of the white population did not significantly change. Throughout this report, white does not include Hispanic.

Geographic Distribution

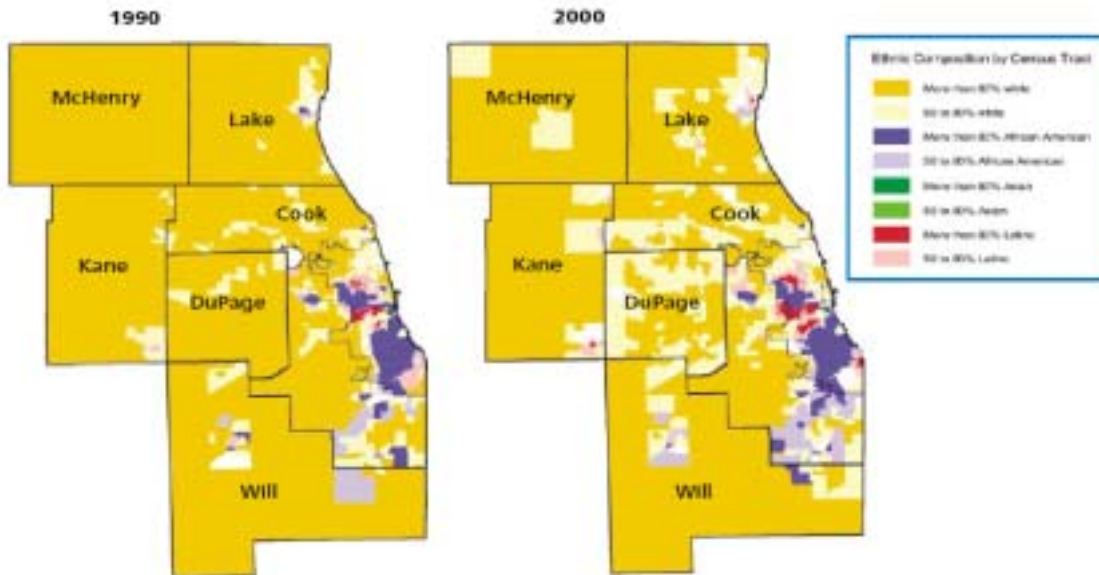
A geographic breakdown of the population by race and ethnicity indicates that people of color make up a substantial percent of those that live in the city of Chicago and to a lesser degree suburban Cook County. Whites dominate the population of the remaining five collar counties.

Chicago remains one of the most segregated cities in the United States. Racial and ethnic segregation persists in the Chicago six-county metropolitan area. No longer is segregation a divide between the city and the suburbs. In 2000, 32% of African Americans, just 67% of Asian Americans and 46% of Latinos lived in the Chicago suburbs. This is a substantial jump from 1990, when 24% of African Americans, 59% of Asian Americans and 35% of Latinos lived in suburban communities.

Looking in more detail at the Chicago region shows that both African American and Latino communities, while in existence in the suburban communities, are often concentrated on the city's south and near west sides. This spatial segregation allows for geographic comparisons that imply race and ethnicity.



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF REGION'S ETHNIC GROUPS



NOTE: The "60 to 50%" category refers to census tracts that have more than 50% and not more than 80% of the specific group. Areas that are unmapped (white on the map) have no ethnic group with more than 50% of the area's total population. The white, African American and Asian population refers to the non-Hispanic portion of the population of each group. Latino population is the total Hispanic population. For year 2000 population, only the "one race" portion of the racial or ethnic population group was used to determine the ethnic composition.
 Source: The 1990 and 2000 decennial census, U.S. Census Bureau.

Income, Employment, and Wealth

Between 1990 and 2000, economic expansion improved the life of all families, regardless of race, ethnicity or geography. There were significant increases in income and the unemployment rate fell. However, the gap in income did not decrease during this time period, it remained. Whites made more than twice as much as both African Americans and Latinos. Recent information indicates that current economic conditions are widening the gap.

In January 2003, the Federal Reserve System released a study that illustrates that African Americans and other racial minorities are losing ground economically. In 2001, the median income for all families within the United States was \$39,900. The median income for African American households is only about sixty-percent of the typical white household income.

It is important to consider not only a household's income, but also its net wealth. Wealth can be defined as the total amount of a household's checking and savings accounts, retirement accounts, stocks, bonds, homes and other real estate, minus all outstanding debts. Often hidden in the value of property, family support systems or institutional access, wealth plays a key role in a person's ability to leverage their income.

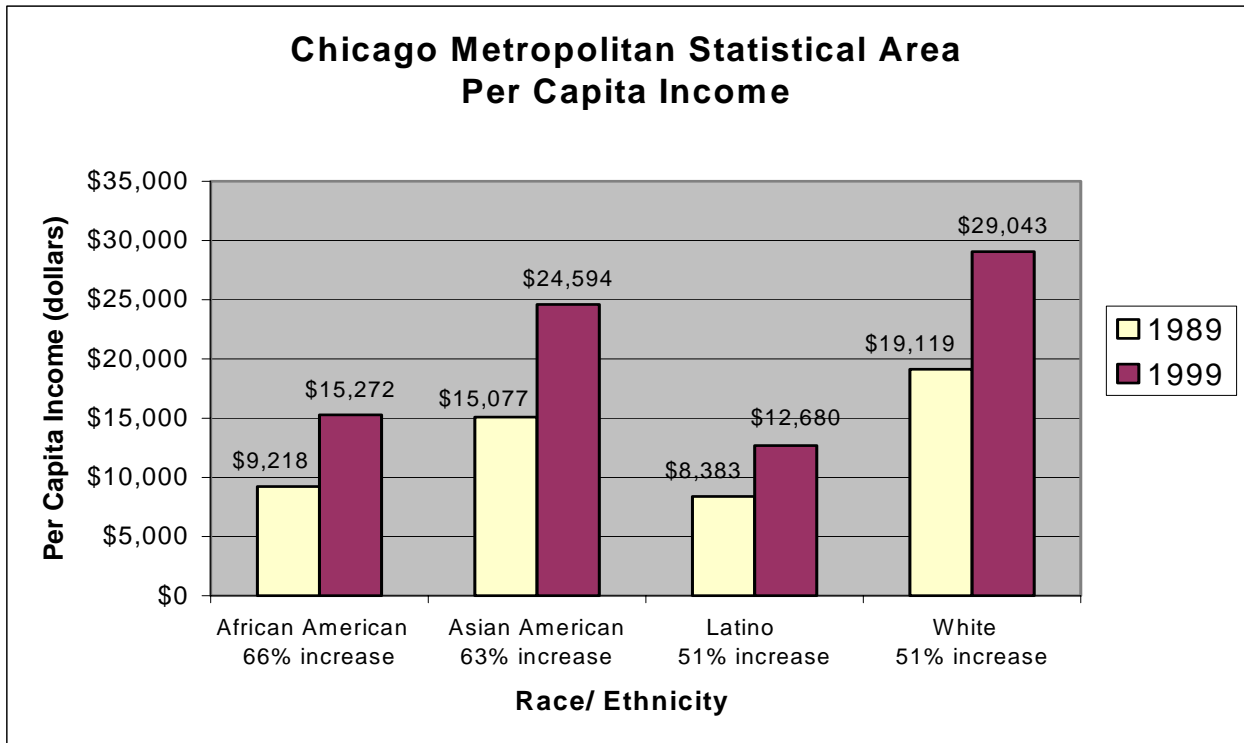
This examination found an increase in racial and ethnic gaps in the types of employment which provided wealth building benefits, sub-prime lending, access to banking services and patterns of bill paying.

Income

In terms of employment income, the gap between the races and between the city and suburbs decreased from 1990 to 2000. Despite this income differential, initial information about income over the last three years indicates that the gap in income is again widening.¹

African Americans in the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had the largest increase in per capita income, 66% over the last decade.² Despite these increases the gap persists between persons of color and whites.³ In 1999 the average per capita income for whites was \$29,043, compared to \$15,272 for African Americans, \$24,594 for Asian Americans, \$12,680 for Latinos, and \$16,489 for Native Americans.⁴

The progress toward closing the gap has been hampered by the current economic downturn. The income gap between high and low-income households in the region increased 11% between 1999 and 2000, the first rise in seven years. With families of color disproportionately representing 58% of low-income households, this increase directly impacts communities of color. For every dollar earned by a low-income household (20th percentile or lower) in the Chicago region during 2000, a high-income household (80th percentile or higher) earned \$3.86. Nationally, this ratio was \$1 to \$3.75.⁵



The number of people making less than \$15,000 decreased in the past 10 years⁶ and despite decreases in poverty across most geographical areas and all races, whites decreased the most as a percentage of the population. The economic boom of the 1990s raised more whites out of poverty than any other group, thereby increasing the gap.

Overall, poverty rates for the MSA fell for African Americans from 29.69% in 1990 to 24.7% in 2000. Similar drops were seen in the Latino community from 19.78% to 10.46% and in the Asian American community from 9.68% to 8.78%. However, there are places where the poverty rate rose. For example, DuPage County experienced a 100% increase in African Americans below poverty during this 10-year period. Asian Americans in the suburban areas decreased in poverty while Asian Americans in the city increased in poverty.⁷

The number of people who receive public assistance income decreased dramatically throughout the state from 1989 to 1999. In Chicago there was a 100% decrease from 146,555 households to only 73,415.⁸

There was a significant increase in the number of people making more than \$50,000 by all races and ethnicities in all locations. The number of persons of color making more than \$50,000 increased between 1990 and 2000 for Latinos from 17.8% to 39.7% and African Americans from 16% to 32.1%.

This significant increase is small, compared to the 58% of whites and the 61% of Asian Americans who had household incomes over \$50,000 in 2000.⁹

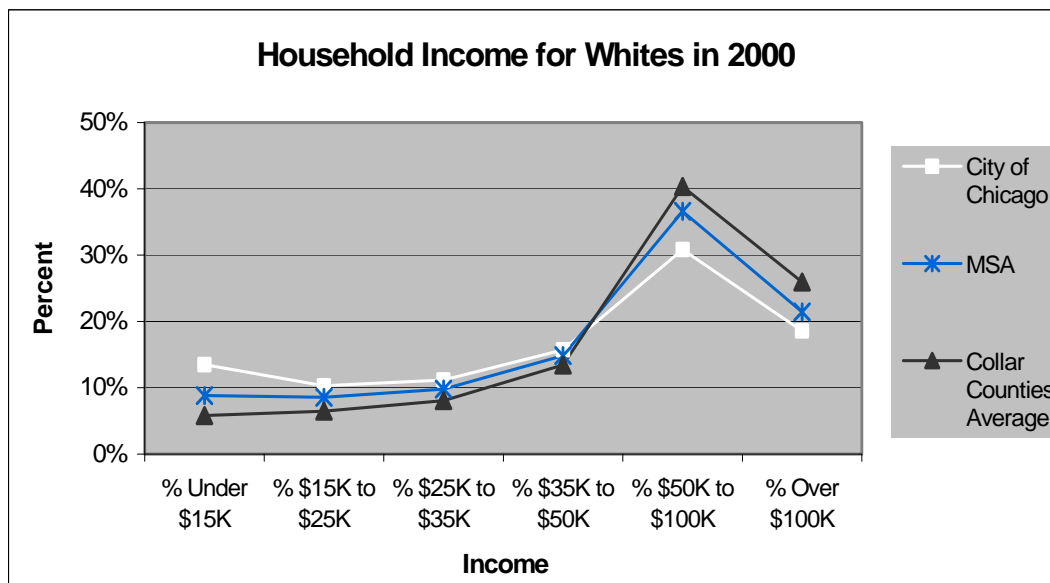
This income gap is most significant in the low and middle-income ranges. When the upper levels of income are removed, the racial gap widens. White and Asian American men have higher incomes. As the chart below indicates, Latino and African American men earn less than half of their Asian American and white counterparts.¹⁰

Median Range for Weekly Earnings by Race and Sex in Illinois (2001)

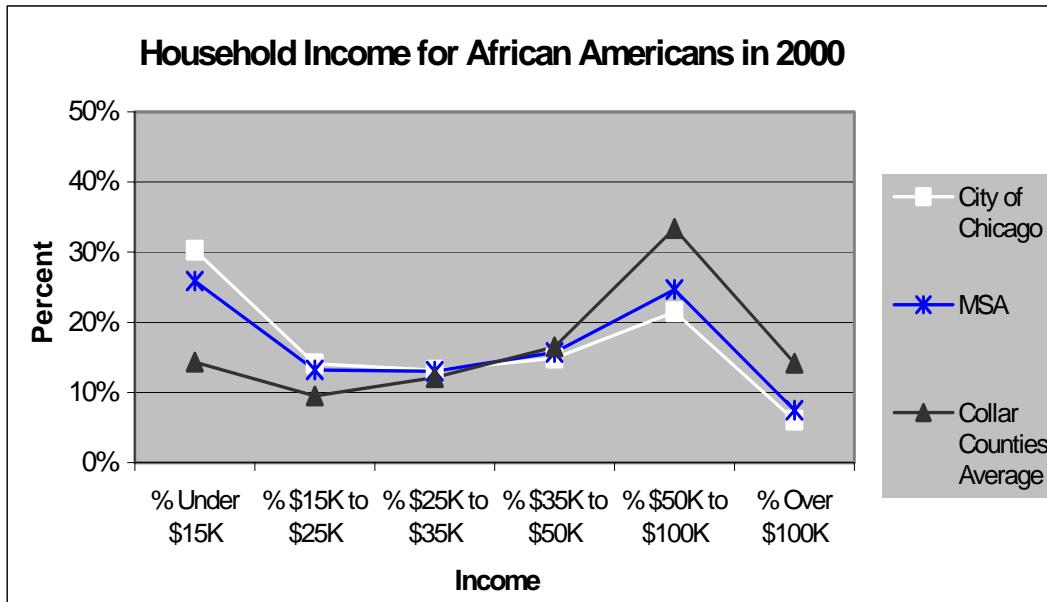
	African American	Asian American	Latino	White
Women	\$373 - \$538	\$461 - \$546	\$350 - \$431	\$442 - \$600
Men	\$482 - \$576	\$730 - \$769	\$400 - \$580	\$726 - \$769

Household incomes vary significantly between geographical areas. The city of Chicago and Cook County has a disproportionate number of those below poverty, while the collar counties have more wealthy households.

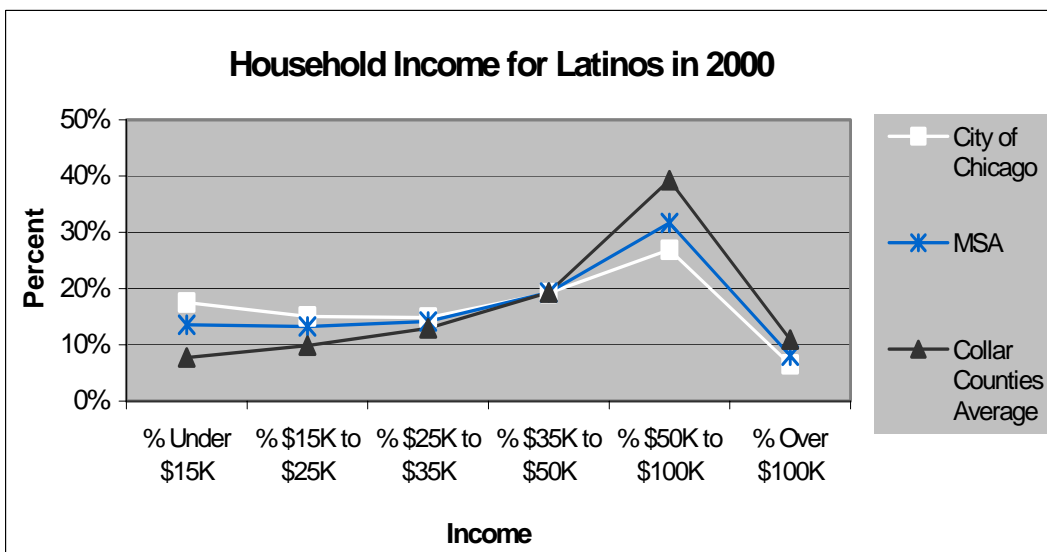
More than half of all whites residing in the six-county area earn more that \$50,000. The highest household incomes for whites were reported in DuPage and Lake counties, with nearly thirty percent earning over \$100,000.¹¹



The wealthiest African Americans live in McHenry County, where 65% of the African Americans make more than \$50,000. There are only 479 African American households located in McHenry County. The largest number of wealthy African Americans are located in DuPage County, where over 5,100 households made more than \$50,000 in 2000.¹²



Latinos who make more than \$50,000 are spread throughout the collar counties, representing 55.74% of Latinos in DuPage County, 44.31% of Latinos in Kane County, 45.04% of Latinos in Lake County, 50.44% of Latinos in McHenry County, and 55.36% of Latinos in Will County.¹³



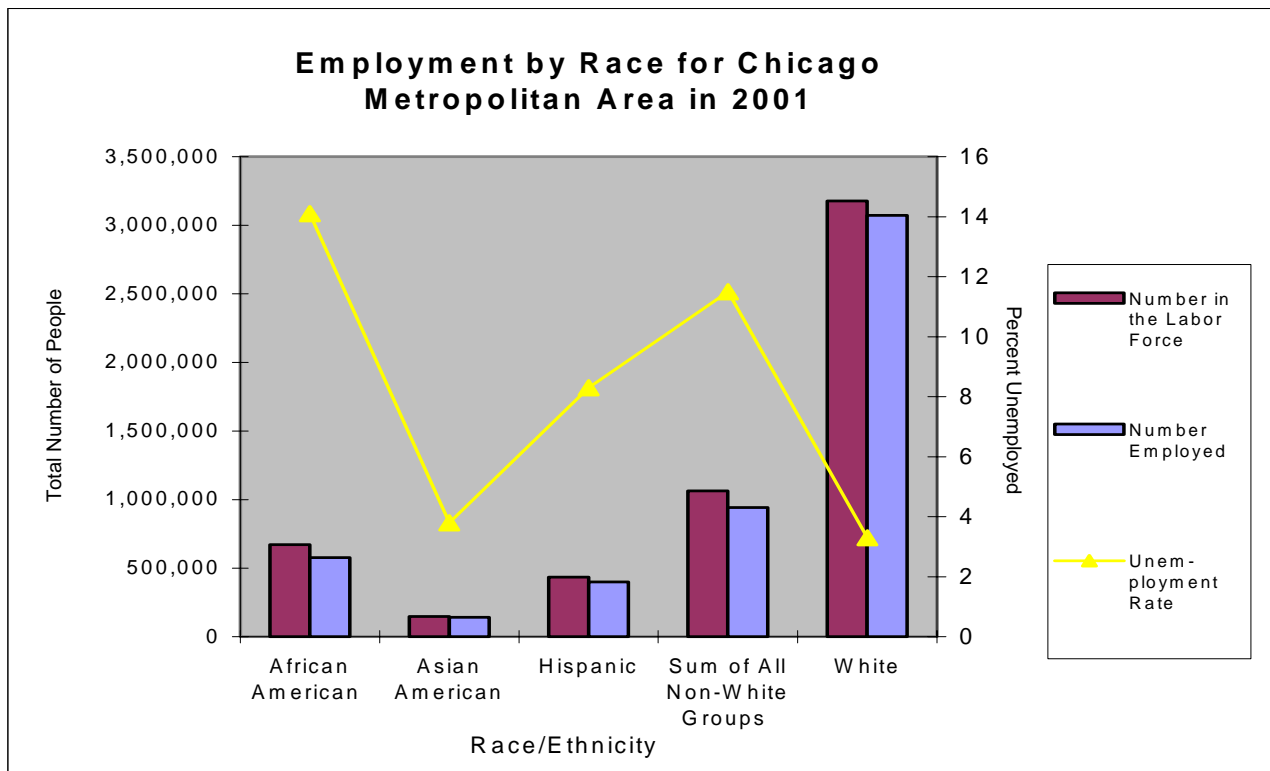
Geographic differences in income are most significant for African Americans. More than thirty percent of African Americans in Chicago make less than \$15,000 and more than thirty percent of African Americans in the collar counties make between \$50,000 to \$100,000. Suburban Latinos also are significantly more likely than their Chicago counterparts to make more than \$50,000.¹⁴

Employment

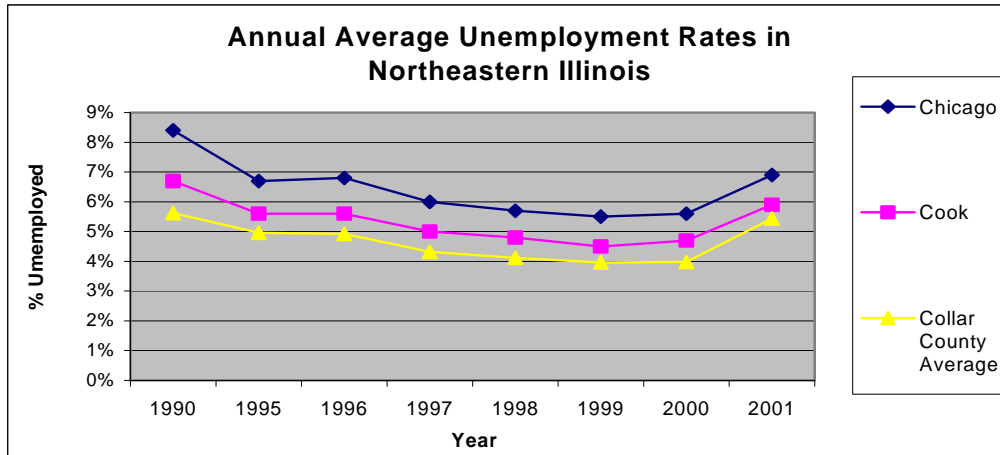
Over the last decade, the unemployment rate decreased in Chicago as well as in the south, southwest, and near west suburbs, while the rate slightly increased in the region's north, northwest and far west suburbs. Minority communities in the south, southwest, and near west suburbs still had much higher unemployment rates.¹⁵ During the 1990s, the unemployment rate for Cook County was higher than the overall six-county unemployment rate. Between 1990 and 2001, the unemployment rate decreased for Cook, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties. During this same period, the rate for the region's wealthiest counties—DuPage and Lake—increased.¹⁶

- The number of jobs has increased in the Chicago area by 470,369 from 1991 to 2001. However, the most significant increases occurred in Lake (48.8%) and Will (52.9%) counties, while the city of Chicago experienced a loss in the total number of jobs over that same period.¹⁷
- Communities of color experience unemployment rates almost twice that of whites.¹⁸
- While the unemployment rates decreased for all races from 1990 to 2000, the gap between unemployment for whites and persons of color did not decrease. In Chicago, unemployment is more significantly disproportionate by race, with an average unemployment rate of 11.5% for persons of color, compared to a 3.3% unemployment rate for whites.¹⁹

2001 Unemployment Rates in Illinois		
Race/Ethnicity	Women	Men
African American	9.4%	11.6%
Hispanic	9.5%	6.7%
White	4.4%	4.7%



Unemployment over the last decade was higher in Chicago compared to the suburban communities. While this city/suburban difference has decreased, it is still significant, especially given the racial segregation of the metropolitan area.²⁰



Throughout the region, persons of color are less likely to be employed in places where the employer provides health insurance, pays into an additional pension plan, or pays for training classes. Suburban residents are more likely across all races to receive benefits from their employer.²¹ For example, employers pay into an additional pension plan other than social security for 75% of suburban whites, compared to only 58% of Chicago Latinos.

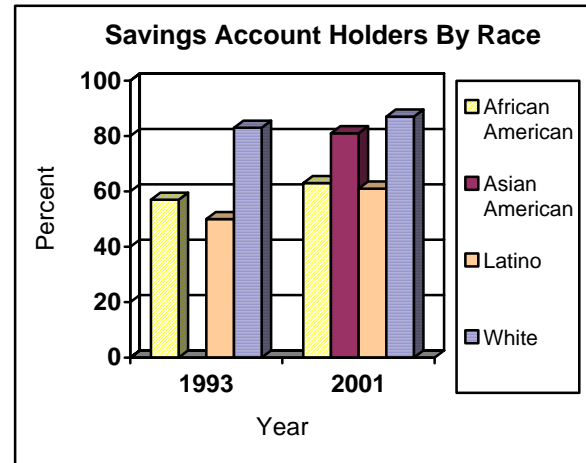
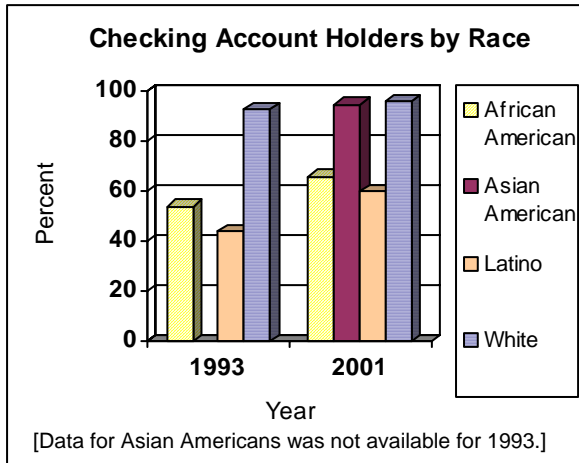
- Latinos, both urban and suburban, are more likely to work as laborers, assemblers, and crafts persons. They are most underrepresented in the professional and management fields.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the service careers and are less likely than whites to be professionals or managers.
- Individuals in suburban communities are more likely to work in white-collar jobs.

	African American Chicago	African American Suburbs	Latino Chicago	Latino Suburbs	White Chicago	White Suburbs
Administrative Support	21%	15%	12%	6%	24%	6%
Professional	22%	18%	15%	7%	16%	6%
Manager	21%	6%	6%	5%	19%	14%
Sales	18%	11%	9%	5%	18%	15%
Service	19%	25%	17%	12%	13%	9%
Craft	21%	21%	20%	12%	10%	9%
Laborers	19%	25%	17%	12%	13%	9%
Assemblers	21%	21%	20%	12%	10%	9%

*Based on data collected by MCIC in 2001.²²

Wealth

The percentage of African Americans and Hispanics with checking and savings accounts increased over the past decade, but it still falls behind whites and Asian Americans.²³

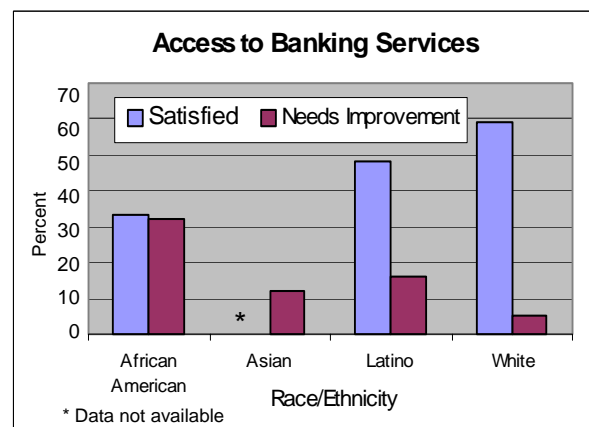
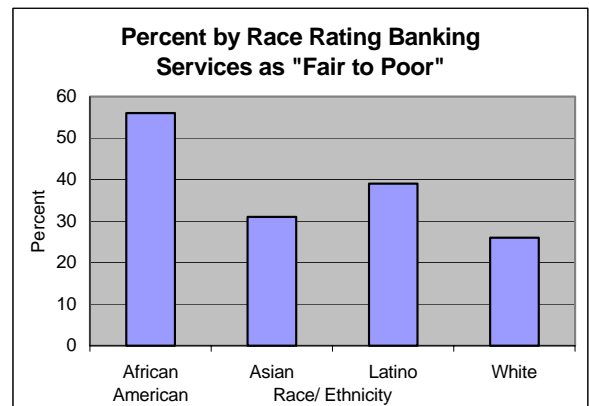


In 2000, far fewer bank branches existed in African American and Latino community areas. More than 15 bank branches were located in each of the following mostly white community areas: Loop, Near North Side, Lincoln Park, Lake View, and Portage Park. Fewer than four bank branches were found in mostly African American Near South Side, Douglas, Grand Boulevard, Englewood, and Auburn Gresham, while between five and nine bank branches were in the mostly Latino South Lawndale, Brighton Park, Avondale, Logan Square, and Belmont Craigin.²⁴

Of the eight largest banks in the Chicago area, none excel at providing resources to low or moderate-income communities. Only one is near the industry rate and the remaining seven are all below the investment rate in low and moderate-income communities.²⁵

There is a clear racial gap in perception of quality banking services. In 1997, whites gave a more favorable evaluation of banking service in their neighborhoods, compared to Latinos and African Americans. More recent studies have found that persons of color feel the quality of access to financial services in their living area needs improvement.²⁶

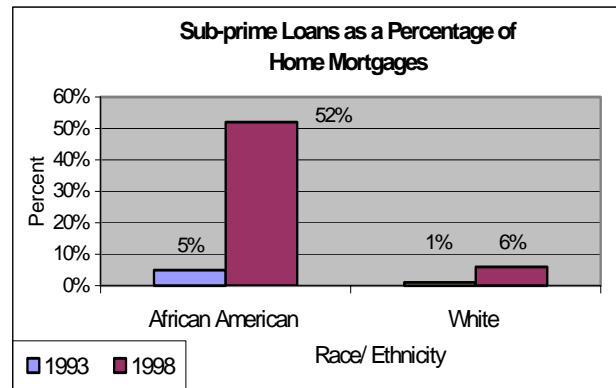
A recent study by the Woodstock Institute found that lending in middle and upper-income census tracts grew by 11.8% and 13.5% respectively, from 1996 to 1998, five and six times faster than the 2.3% increase in low and moderate-income tracts.²⁷ Further, they found that the location of bank branches was a critical determinant of lending patterns.²⁸



African Americans and Latinos in the MSA were more likely to be denied mortgages, including those backed by the government. In 2001, one in three African Americans and one in six Latinos who applied for conventional mortgages were denied. African Americans were five times more likely to be denied conventional mortgages than whites. This rate has increased by 58.95% since 1996. Latinos were two-and-a-half times more likely to be denied conventional mortgages than whites. This rate has increased by 33.56% since 1996.²⁹

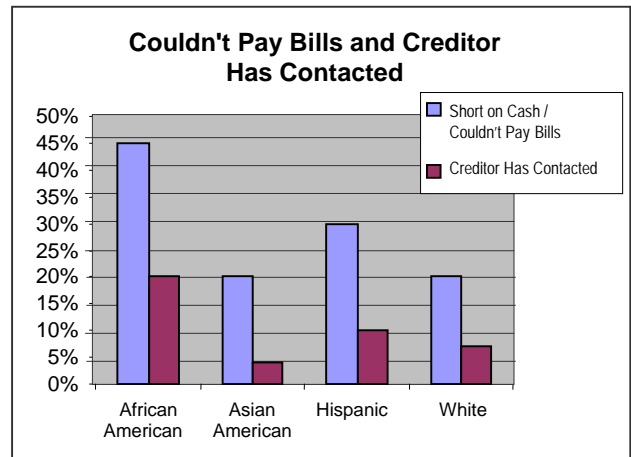
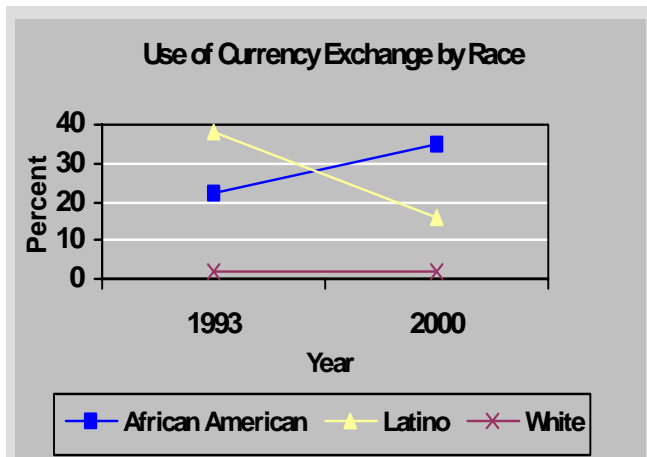
Sub-prime lending to African Americans in the Chicago metropolitan area dramatically increased in the last decade. Most sub-prime borrowers are low-income African Americans.

In 1998, only 10% of the refinance loans in the metropolitan area were in African American neighborhoods, but they accounted for 41% of all sub-prime refinances.³⁰



African Americans are 17 times more likely and Latinos eight times more likely than whites and Asian Americans to cash checks at currency exchanges in the six-county area.³¹

African Americans and Hispanics are significantly more likely to fall behind in paying bills than whites and Asian Americans. In 2001, 28% of African Americans and 25% of Hispanics in the six-county area said they had fallen behind on rent or utility payments in the past, compared to 9% of whites and 4% of Asian Americans.³²



In the city of Chicago, African Americans spent more money and a higher percentage of their income on lottery tickets than Latinos and whites in 2002.

As shown in the chart below, Chicagoans in mostly African American neighborhoods spent \$223.88 per person (or \$1.57 per \$100 of income) on lottery tickets. Chicagoans in mostly Latino neighborhoods spent \$168.63 per person and \$172.97 per person in white neighborhoods on lottery tickets.³³

LOTTERY SPENDING PER PERSON, CHICAGO (2002)					
Community Make-Up	Per Capita Income	Poverty Level	Unemployment	Amount Per Person	Spent/\$100 of Income
African American	\$14,289	26.5%	17.5%	\$223.88	\$1.57
Latino	\$12,610	21.7%	11.1%	\$168.63	\$1.34
White	\$37,307	N/A	N/A	\$172.97	\$0.46

Education

From 1990 to 2000, the overall gaps in educational attainment decreased throughout Illinois. This decrease is most significant in the African American community, with drastic improvements at all education levels. There remains a tremendous gap within the Latino community education levels. There is no way to fully interpret this data given the recent rapid growth in the Latino population.

Despite these increases, African Americans and Latinos remain overly represented in special education classrooms, school drop outs, those who are expelled from school, score lower on standardized tests and comprise a majority of the population in all schools on the state's academic watch list.

Educational Attainment

Between 1990 and 2000, the average educational level of adults over 25 improved across all races. The number of adults who had completed grade school and the number who finished high school rose in all communities. The most significant gains included a more than 4.5% increase in grade school graduation rates of both Latinos and African Americans.³⁴

Between 1990 and 2000, there were significant statewide increases in pre-primary schooling, pre-school enrollment and attendance. These increases were particularly high in communities of color. African American enrollment has increased by 139%, Asian American by 143%, Hispanic by 351%, Native American by 145%, and whites by 61.4%.³⁵ These increases are significant because researchers have linked early childhood education with long-term academic success.

From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant improvement in graduation rates for African Americans. There was a 68% increase in the number of African Americans who graduated eighth grade and a 21% increase in high school graduation rates. As well, the number of African Americans obtaining bachelor's degrees and graduate degrees increased by 23%.³⁶

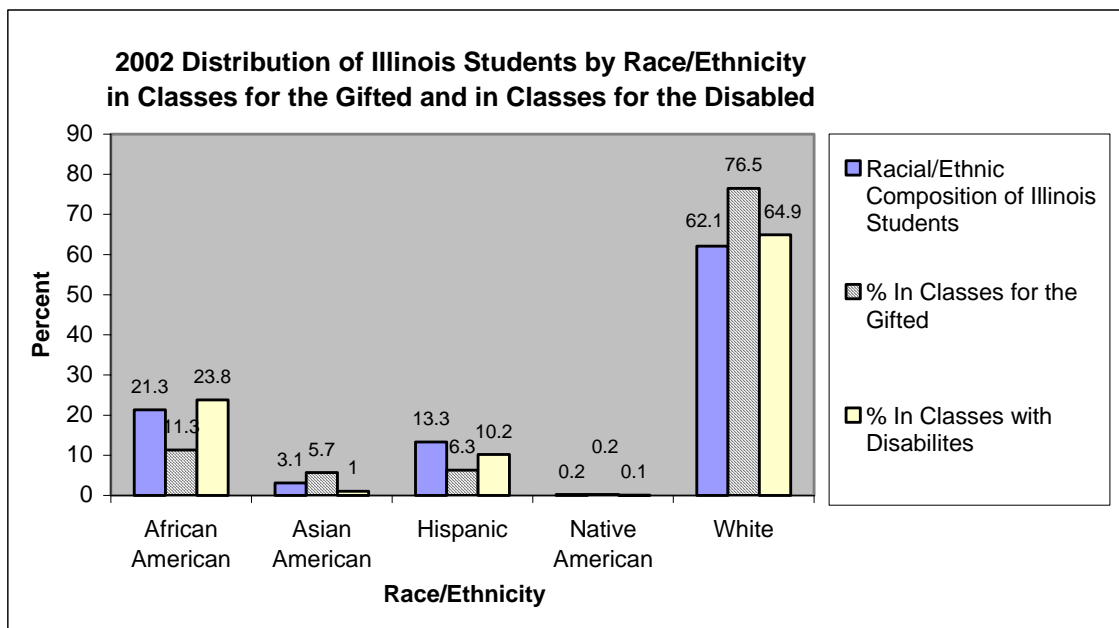
In all counties and in the city of Chicago, Latinos had the lowest eighth grade and high school graduation rates.³⁷ Thirty-four percent of Latinos in the city and 31% in the collar counties have less than an eighth grade education, and an additional 19.7% of Latinos in the city and 18% of Latinos in the collar counties have less than a high school degree.

Educational Levels

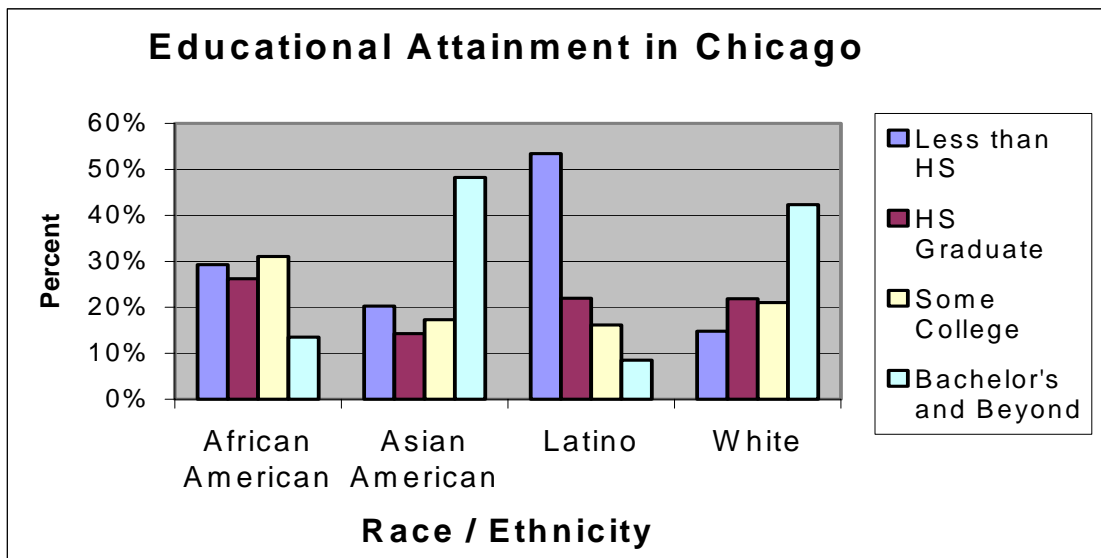
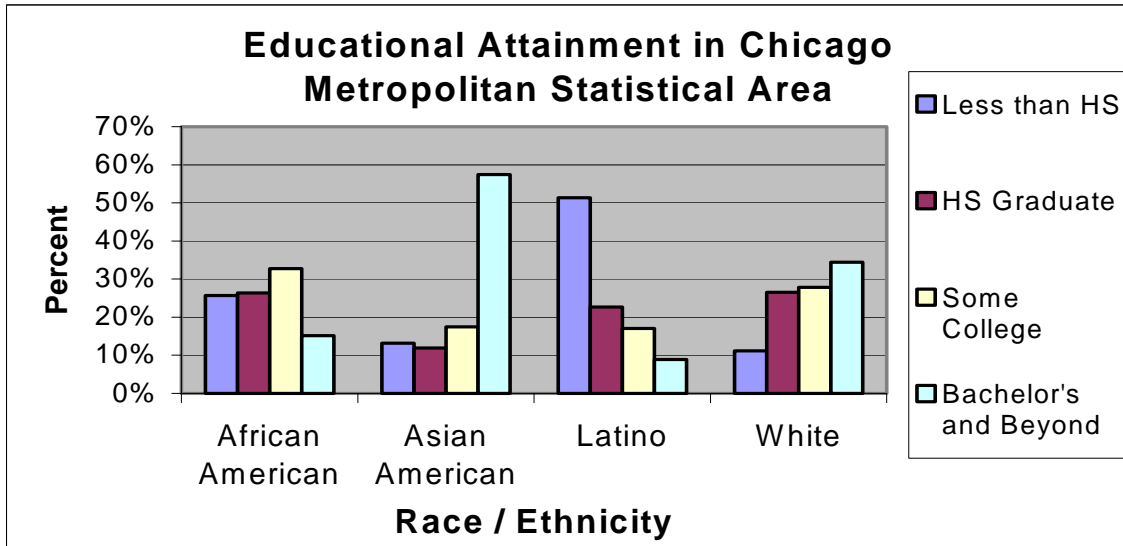
The 2000 census indicates improvements in educational attainment at all levels across all races and in all locations in the Chicago region.³⁸ The most striking statistics include:

- In 2000, 41.7% of African Americans over 25 in Chicago have some college coursework, but only 8.67% have bachelor's college degrees. In 1990, 26.9% had completed course work with 8.6% holding bachelor's. This is a significant increase in the number of adults with some college education but only a minimal increase in the percentage of the African American population with bachelor's degrees. This jump is not reflected in any other racial group and is not nearly as dramatic outside of Chicago.
- Persons of color in DuPage County are more likely to have college experience, bachelor's degrees, or professional degrees than any other location. In DuPage County 29.8% of the Asian population, 11% of the African American population and 5.6% of the Latino population have professional degrees; 22.55% of the African American population, 36.7% of the Asian population, and 9.2% of the Latino population have bachelor's degrees. These figures are all significantly above the state averages.
- In 2000, 37.3% of Latinos 25 years and older did not have at least a high school education in the six-county area. The percentages were over 40% in Kane County, 35% in Lake County, and 33% in Chicago.

Despite these signs of progress, children of color are disproportionately represented in special education programs and are underrepresented in gifted education programs.³⁹



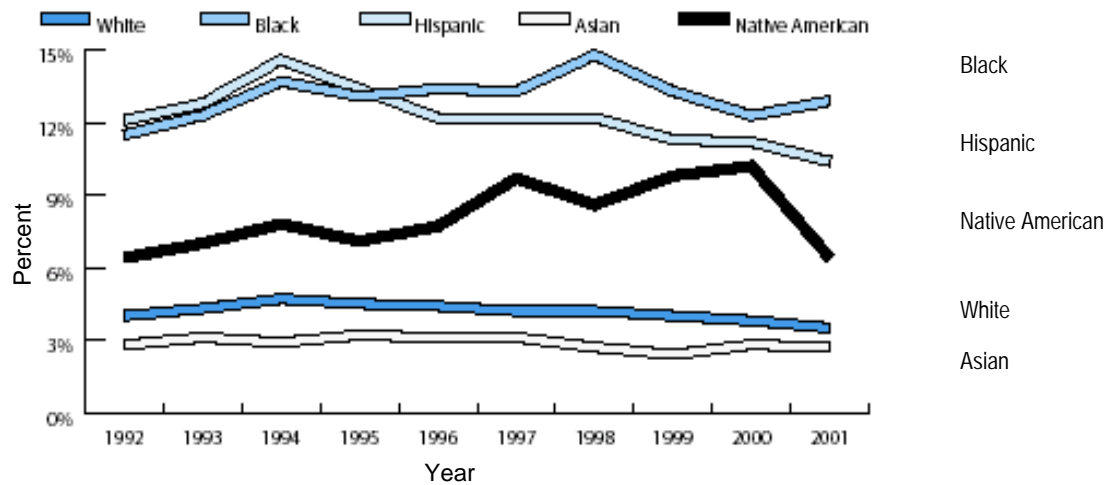
Latino educational attainment only slightly improved from 1990 to 2000. There was a 10% increase in eighth grade graduation rates and a 2% increase in high school graduation rates. Latinos have had positive increases in upper levels of education, including a 15.72% increase from 1990 to 2000 in bachelor's degrees.



Drop Out and Expulsion Rates

In 2000-2001, 38% of the students who dropped out of high school in Illinois were African Americans (13,121 students). By comparison, 21% of dropouts were Latino (7,222 students), .2% were Native American (68 students), 38.3% were white (13,022 students), and 1.7% of dropouts were Asian American (575 students). More than 34,000 public high school students in the region leave school each year without graduating.⁴⁰ The annual regional dropout rate was 7.3% in the 1998-99 school year, down from 8% in 1997-98, while the annual rate for Chicago Public Schools was nearly twice as high, at 14%.⁴¹

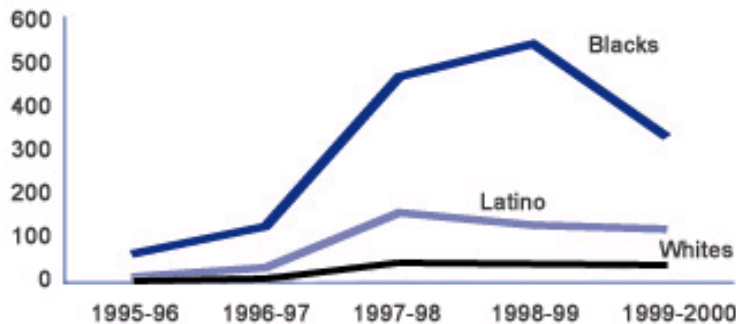
Illinois Public Secondary School Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity: 1992-2001.⁴²



The dropout rate is a significant predictor of quality of life. Elementary school dropouts make up 7% of the total U.S. adult population, yet they comprise 13% of local and county jail inmates and 14% of state prison inmates.⁴³

Since the 1995 Safe Schools Law took effect, the number of students expelled from Chicago public schools has skyrocketed, particularly among African Americans and Latinos. Expulsion removes students from their regular classrooms. African Americans have more than three times as many expulsions than Latinos or whites.⁴⁴

Expulsion Rates for CPS



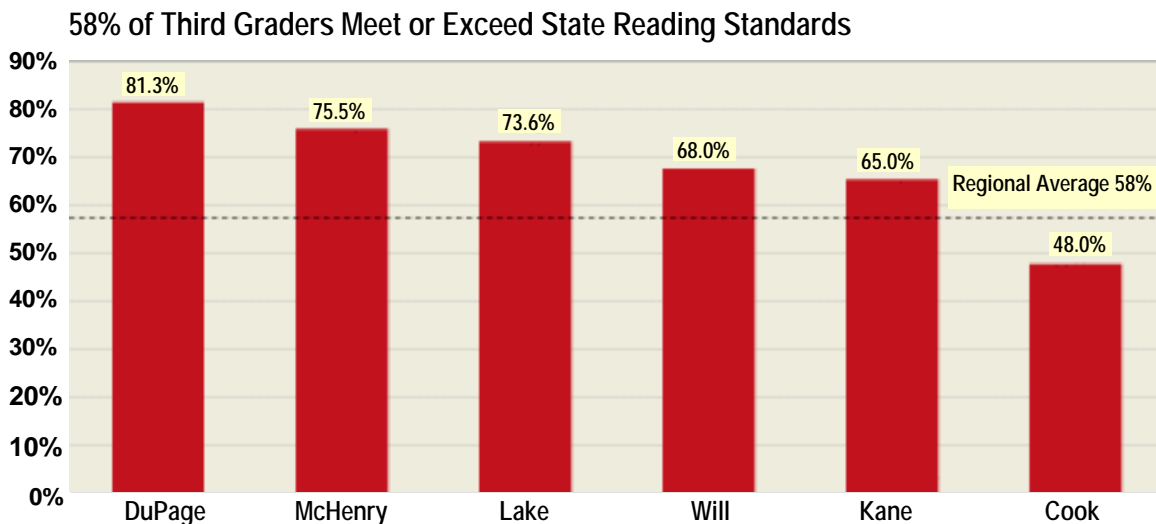
Student Achievement Levels

Students of color are less likely than white students to meet or exceed state standards on either the Illinois State Achievement Tests (ISAT) or the Prairie State Achievement Examination (PSAE). Most significant are the differences in the PSAE, where the average African American student scored 31.8 on reading and 19.2 on math, compared to 66.1 in reading and 62.8 in math for white students.⁴⁵

Grade	Subject	Total	African American	Hispanic	White
Grade 3	Reading	62.2	34.0	48.1	76.1
	Math	74.2	45.3	66.2	87.5
	Writing	56.6	34.8	48.3	66.5
Grade 4	Science	67.2	37.8	48.3	82.4
	Social Science	59.8	29.5	38.2	75.9
Grade 5	Reading	59.1	33.4	40.5	72.6
	Math	62.9	32.2	46.3	77.3
	Writing	58.8	39.7	48.0	67.7
Grade 7	Science	73.3	46.5	58.4	84.8
	Social Science	58.6	31.6	41.0	70.8
Grade 8	Reading	68.0	48.8	51.0	76.8
	Math	52.6	22.1	33.0	64.8
	Writing	62.5	44.1	53.1	63.1

	Reading	Math
African American	31.8	19.2
Hispanic	25.9	28.7
White	66.1	62.8
State Average	58.1	53.6

Due to the segregated nature of the Chicago area, test scores by geography also indicate student achievement gaps. Clearly, based on the ISAT scores, communities of color were less likely to meet the reading standards in third grade.



Percentage of third grade students who meet/exceed reading standards on the Illinois Standards Achievement Test (1999), by county.

Source Illinois State Board of Education

Students in districts with higher median household incomes consistently scored better on standardized tests. These districts are disproportionately located in white suburban communities. Public elementary school and high school Illinois Goal Assessment Program (IGAP) scores are lowest in the city of Chicago, followed by other school districts with median household incomes below \$35,000.⁴⁶

Six-County IGAP Scores (2000)			
Comparative Performance of Public Elementary Schools in the Six-County Area			
Median Household Income of School District	Below 40th%	40-60th%	Above 60th%
Below \$35K Chicago	85%	7%	8%
Below \$35K	73%	18%	9%
Above \$35K	8%	21%	71%
Total for all Six Counties	57%	13%	30%
Comparative Performance of Public High Schools in the Six-County Area			
Median Household Income of School District	Below 40th%	40-60th%	Above 60th%
Below \$35K Chicago	90%	5%	5%
Below \$35K	80%	6%	4%
Above \$35K	13%	19%	69%
Total for all Six Counties	46%	14%	40%

In 2001, 56,503 high school students in Illinois took Advanced Placement exams. The racial breakdown of the participants indicates that Asian American and white students are more likely to take these tests. Of those taking the test, 2,461 (4%) students were African Americans, 8,409 (15%) students were Asian Americans, 3,566 (6%) students were Latinos, 96 students were Native American and 39,277 (70%) students were white. Statewide the average score on the exams was 3.2. In most instances a three or above is passing. There are significant racial differences in average scores: African American 2.09, Asian Americans 3.31, Latinos 2.90, Native Americans 2.59, and whites 3.31.⁴⁷

SAT scores also differ by race. In the state of Illinois the average SAT score in 2001 was verbal 575 and math 588. There are significant racial differences—the average African American scores are 503 verbal and 484 math, for Asian Americans 564 verbal and 626 math, Latinos 539 verbal and 543 math, and whites 586 verbal and 595 math.⁴⁸

Due to poor performance, 54 schools are on the Illinois 2002 Academic Watch List. Thirty-five are Chicago Public High Schools and 15 are Chicago Public Elementary Schools. Of the 671 schools on the 2002 Academic Early Warning List, 356 are located in Chicago.

Property Tax and School Tax

Property taxes play a large role in the division/provision of educational services. *Education Week* magazine gave Illinois a failing grade for the degree of equity in their school funding systems.⁴⁹

In 2002, Illinois spent an average of \$7,926 per pupil in operating expenses, but within the state there were large variations. In the Chicago area, the dollar amount spent per student ranged from the highest in Lake Forest's Roundout School District 72, which spends \$18,225 per student, to the lowest in Harvey Chicago Public School District 152, which spends \$6,678 per pupil. By comparison, the Roundout district raises 87.5% of its funding from local property taxes, compared to 15.6% for the Harvey district. The City of Chicago School District spends more than the state average, with operating expenses per pupil at \$8,379 in 2002.⁵⁰

Tax capacity by municipalities is a measure of equity, because it indicates whether communities in the Chicago region have a sufficient revenue base to fund basic public services like education. The level of funding for schools and the amount spent per pupil directly correlates to a community's tax capacity. The average tax capacity per household in the Chicago region was \$747 in 1998. However, this average masks a geographically uneven distribution of capacity across the region. Robbins had the least tax capacity per household in the region (\$107), while Oak Brook had the highest at (\$6,954).⁵¹

Internet and Computer Access

In the state of Illinois a child in a low-income white family is three times more likely to have home internet access than a child in a comparable African American family and four times more likely than a Latino child.⁵²

Language Spoken at Home

An obstacle to education that is consistently identified by teachers is the ability to speak, write, and communicate in English. Despite ESL programs and bilingual instruction, the language spoken at home has a significant impact on a student's ability to succeed.⁵³ From 1990 to 2000 the number of households that spoke a primary language other than English increased. The 2000 Census indicates that there are over 210,000 households that are linguistically isolated in the Chicago MSA. Of those households a little more than half speak Spanish and more than 90% speak an Asian language. Since over 90% of non-English speakers are persons of color, this language barrier affects their educational experience.

Higher Education

The number of minorities in higher education has increased. From 1995 to 2000 there was an increase from 26.1% to 30.3% in the enrollment of students of color in Illinois colleges and universities.⁵⁴

The state of Illinois graduates the fourth largest doctoral class in the nation with 2,181 doctoral candidates each year. The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is the eighth largest awarder in the country with over 600 new candidates annually; the University of Chicago and Northwestern graduate 391 and 360 respectively. However, in advanced fields of study and doctoral programs, students of color are significantly underrepresented. Nationally, 79.3% of candidates are white, 7.8% are Asian American, 5.9% are African American, and only 4.3% are Latino. There are also disparities among the subjects in which the doctorates are granted, with 12.4% of education doctorates being received by African Americans compared to only 2.8% in the sciences. Asian American students account for 17.5% of engineering degrees conferred but only 3.1% in education and 2.9% in business.⁵⁵

One of the barriers to higher education remains the cost of tuition. Tuition varies significantly between Chicago area institutions of higher education. However from 1992 to 2002, the average tuition increase was 246%, with the most significant increase of 608% at the College of DuPage. The average tuition and fees for Chicago area colleges in 2002 was \$12,898 per year.

The impact of this tuition increase was felt by schools that have disproportionate numbers of students of color. Chicago State University's (95% persons of color) tuition for 2001 was \$8,165 up from \$2,198 a year in 1993. This is a 271% increase in the last decade. Tuition at the City Colleges has increased 511% from \$1,140 to \$6,971 over the same time period. Governors State (74% persons of color) went from \$1,978 in 1993 to \$7,030 in 2001. Tuition at the University of Illinois at Chicago for 2001 was \$11,244, placing higher education opportunities further out of reach. The maximum federal subsidized loans for the first two years of education are \$4,500 a year. Without other grants, scholarships, or programs these loans would not cover a full year at the community colleges or the state public schools.⁵⁶

Housing

The location, availability, quality and cost of housing are important indicators of racial and ethnic gaps. This is particularly true because housing is linked to a variety of other systems, life conditions and opportunities (i.e., education, transportation, safety, wealth-building).

The economic boom of the 1990s gave more people the opportunity to purchase their homes, leading to a significant increase in home ownership among all racial and ethnic groups in the six-county area. Home ownership is an important wealth-building tool. The capacity to build wealth is determined by the location, quality and price of the housing. For most minority communities, the value of the home is less.

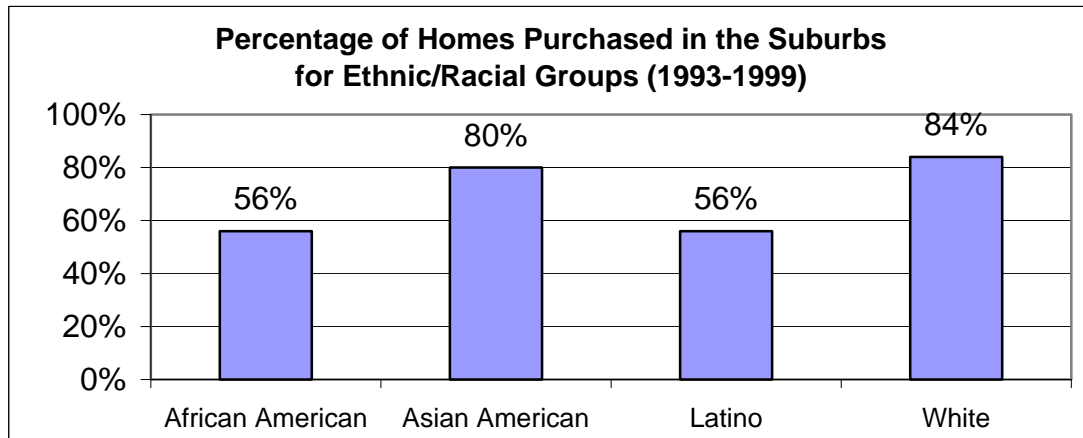
This is further complicated by residential segregation. Although the U.S. Supreme Court declared racial restrictive covenants unconstitutional more than 50 years ago, de facto housing segregation remains prevalent today. In fact, the buying patterns in the suburbs mimics the racial and ethnic segregation of the city. While housing segregation exists for all groups, Latinos are less geographically isolated than African Americans.

Other issues related to housing in this section include the increasing lack of affordable housing in the metropolitan area, the dismantling of public housing and the persistence of homelessness.

Home Ownership

Homeownership rates grew significantly during the 1990s—from 61.0% in 1990 to 64.6% in 2000—reflecting an increase of 290,000 owners in the metropolitan region. People of color made up 60% of this net increase in the number of owners. The growth rates of homeowners of color dramatically outpaced that of white owners in Chicago, in its satellite cities, and in the suburbs. The absolute number of white owners declined in Cook County overall, and increased fastest in the outlying areas of Will and McHenry counties.⁵⁷

Nearly four out of five homes bought between 1993 and 1999 were located in the suburbs. Suburban home purchases accounted for 70% of the increase in African American home ownership and close to 80% of the increase in Asian American home ownership. Overall, Asian Americans and whites were more likely to purchase homes in the suburbs than African Americans and Latinos. More than 80% of Asian Americans and whites purchased homes in the suburbs, compared to 56% of African Americans and Latinos.⁵⁸ A national housing study shows that immigration is a significant factor in the large increase in homeowners of color.⁵⁹



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Geographic and Racial Disparities in Housing Values

An analysis of 2001 and 2002 housing sales in Chicago and the six-county area shows that white community areas on the North side of the city and white suburbs in the north and northwestern suburbs had the highest median selling prices. Conversely, African American community areas on the south side of the city and African American suburbs in the south suburbs had the lowest median selling prices.⁶¹

Highest Housing Prices

10 Community Areas with Highest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2001				
Community Area	Dominant Racial/Ethnic Group*	Region of City	Units Sold	Median Price
North Center	78% White	North	158	\$372,500
Lincoln Park	88% White	North	491	\$355,000
West Town	58% White	North	412	\$303,500
Forest Glen	87% White	North	80	\$295,000
Lake View	84% White	North	666	\$291,000
Lincoln Square	67% White	North	135	\$260,000
Near North Side	72% White	North	706	\$257,000
Edison Park	96% White	North	40	\$257,000
North Park	64% White	North	56	\$250,000
Avondale	62% Hispanic/Latino	North	121	\$248,000

10 Community Areas with Highest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2002

Community Area	Dominant Racial/ Ethnic Group*	Region of City	Units Sold	Median Price
Lincoln Park	88% White	North	344	\$377,000
North Center	78% White	North	111	\$372,500
Forest Glen	87% White	North	52	\$320,000
Near South Side	64% African American	South	83	\$317,000
West Town	58% White	North	325	\$311,000
Lake View	84% White	North	547	\$297,000
North Park	64% White	North	27	\$290,000
Logan Square	65% Hispanic/Latino	North	196	\$285,000
Edison Park	96% White	North	32	\$280,000
Near North Side	72% White	North	653	\$277,000

10 Suburbs with Highest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2001

Suburb	Dominant Racial/ Ethnic Group*	County	Metro Region	Units Sold	Median Price
Bannockburn	91% White	Lake	North	2	\$1,330,000
Kenilworth	96% White	Cook	North	17	\$1,300,000
Hinsdale	93% White	Cook	West	18	\$ 802,500
Winnetka	96% White	Cook	North	109	\$ 800,000
North Barrington	96% White	Lake	NW	20	\$ 800,000
Glencoe	95% White	Cook	North	66	\$ 795,000
Barrington Hills	96% White	Cook/Lake/McHenry	NW	18	\$ 750,000
Riverwoods	94% White	Lake	North	17	\$ 745,000
Lake Forest	94% White	Lake	North	151	\$ 710,000
Kildeer	95% White	Lake	NW	31	\$ 700,000

10 Suburbs with Highest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2002

Suburb	Dominant Racial/ Ethnic Group*	County	Metro Region	Units Sold	Median Price
Bannockburn	91% White	Lake	North	1	\$1,725,000
Kenilworth	96% White	Cook	North	11	\$1,327,000
Barrington Hills	96% White	Lake	NW	9	\$1,100,000
North Barrington	96% White	Lake	NW	20	\$ 912,500
Winnetka	96% White	Cook	North	55	\$ 870,000
Hinsdale	93% White	Cook	West	10	\$ 818,500
Glencoe	95% White	Cook	North	37	\$ 800,000
Lake Forest	94% White	Lake	North	155	\$ 762,000
Barrington Hills	96% White	Cook/Lake/McHenry	NW	4	\$ 755,000
Riverwoods	94% White	Lake	North	30	\$ 755,000

* According to the 2000 Census

Lowest Housing Prices

10 Community Areas with Lowest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2001

Community Area	Dominant Racial/ Ethnic Group*	Region of City	Units Sold	Median Price
Chicago Lawn	53% African American	South	140	\$108,000
Greater Grand Crossing	99% African American	South	59	\$108,000
West Lawn	63% White	South	181	\$ 99,000
Riverdale	97% African American	South	21	\$ 98,000
Pullman	82% African American	South	11	\$ 97,000
Roseland	98% African American	South	96	\$ 95,000
Washington Heights	98% African American	South	53	\$ 95,000
West Pullman	94% African American	South	135	\$ 90,000
Clearing	86% White	South	135	\$ 90,000
South Deering	61% African American	South	43	\$ 85,000

10 Community Areas with Lowest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2002

Community Area	Dominant Racial/ Ethnic Group*	Region of City	Units Sold	Median Price
Auburn Gresham	98% African American	South	85	\$115,000
Englewood	98% African American	South	51	\$114,000
Washington Heights	98% African American	South	43	\$110,000
East Side	56% White	South	8	\$108,000
Roseland	98% African American	South	93	\$100,000
South Deering	61% African American	South	24	\$ 99,000
Riverdale	97% African American	South	17	\$ 98,000
West Pullman	94% African American	South	53	\$ 96,000
Pullman	82% African American	South	19	\$ 96,000
West Englewood	98% African American	South	40	\$ 90,000

10 Suburbs with Lowest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2001

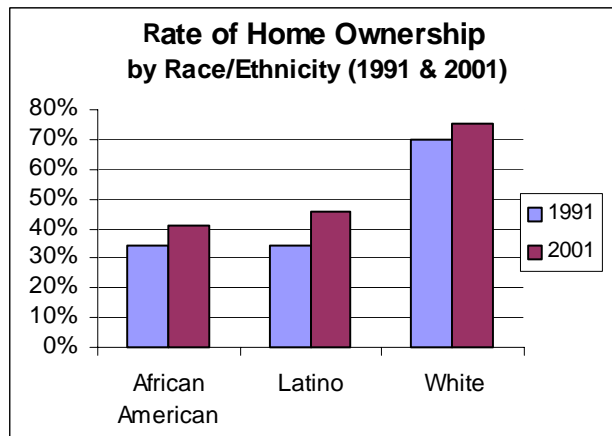
Suburb	Dominant Racial/ Ethnic Group*	County	Metro Region	Units Sold	Median Price
North Chicago	48% White	Lake	North	78	\$96,500
Hodgkins	80% White	Cook	West	1	\$96,000
South Chicago Heights	79% White	Cook	South	10	\$95,000
Markham	79% White	Cook	South	35	\$92,000
Chicago Ridge	88% White	Cook	South	85	\$90,000
Sauk Village	61% White	Cook	South	32	\$90,000
Steger	87% African American	Will/Cook	South	23	\$82,500
Dixmoor	60% African American	Cook	South	1	\$79,000
Harvey	79% African American	Cook	South	46	\$78,000
Robbins	97% African American	Cook	South	1	\$60,000

10 Suburbs with Lowest Median Selling Prices: August-October, 2002

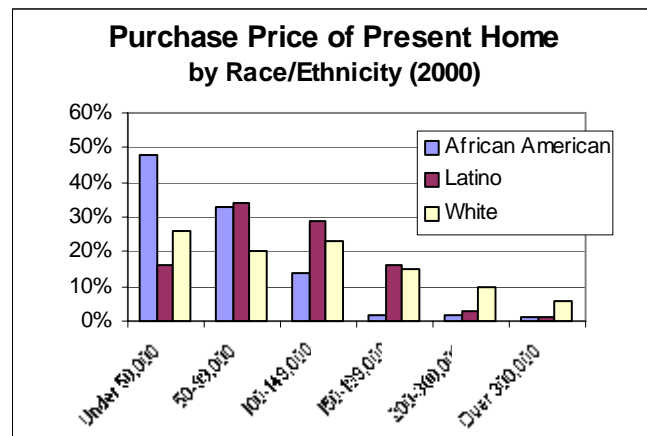
Suburbs	Dominant Racial/Ethnic Group*	County	Metro Region	Units Sold	Median Price
Riverdale	85% African American	Cook	South	30	\$99,000
Sauk Village	61% White	Cook	South	33	\$99,000
Park Forest	56% White	Cook	South	56	\$97,500
Hodgkins	80% White	Cook	West	2	\$96,750
University Park	85% African American	Will	South	29	\$95,000
South Chicago Heights	79% White	Cook	South	9	\$95,000
Markham	79% African American	Cook	South	29	\$92,000
Wilmington	96% White	Will	South	47	\$90,000
Harvey	79% African American	Cook	South	41	\$78,000
Robbins	97% African American	Cook	South	3	\$75,000

* According to the 2000 Census

The purchase price of homes suggests significant gaps in housing values by race. Homes owned by African Americans and Latinos are, on average, worth less than the homes of whites and Asian Americans. While the homes of whites and Asian Americans are valued 40% higher than the homes of African Americans and Latinos, their mortgage payments are only 29% higher.⁶²



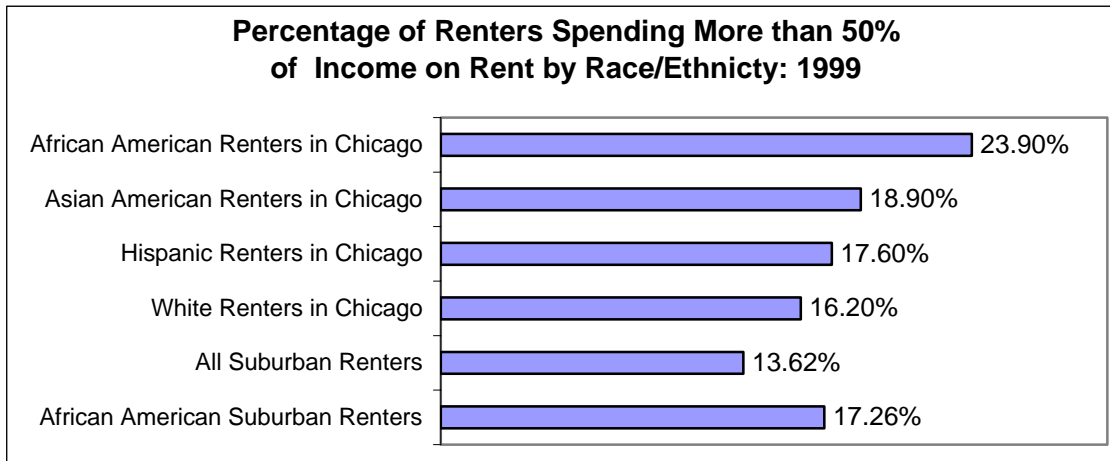
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Renters

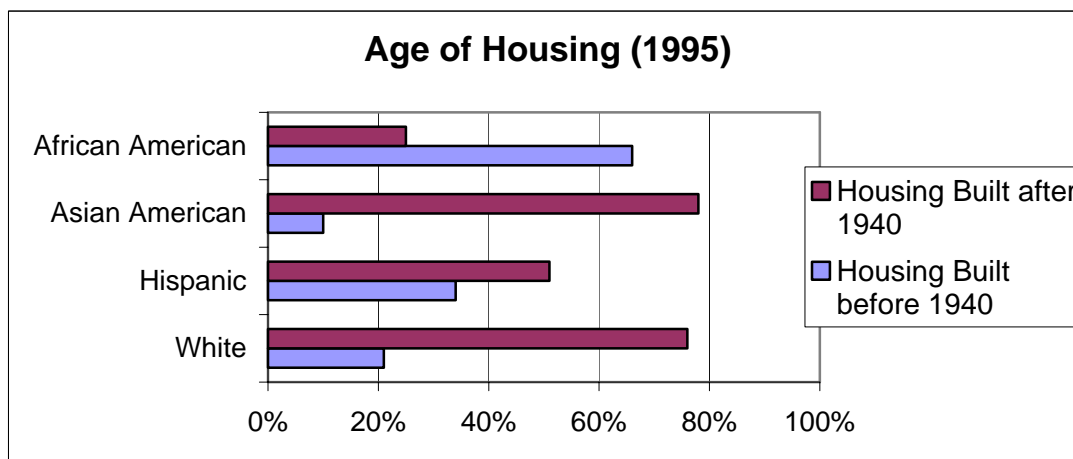
Federal guidelines suggest no more than 30% of personal income should be spent on rent, yet in 1999, a higher percentage of African American renters in Chicago spent more than 50% of their income on rent than non-African American renters. In the suburbs, a smaller percentage of renters spent more than 50% of their income on rent as compared to Chicago renters; however, the percentage of suburban African American renters was significantly higher.⁶⁵



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Quality of Housing

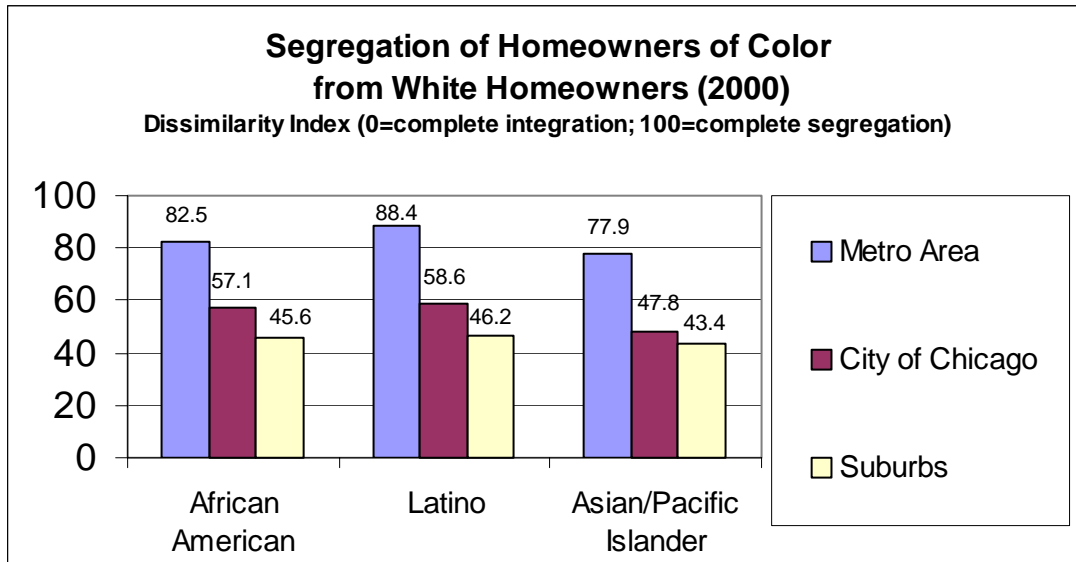
Older housing stock often translates into higher upkeep and repair costs, safety problems, and devaluation. Sixty-six percent of African Americans live in housing built before 1940, while a majority of Asian Americans, Hispanics, and whites report living in housing built after 1940.⁶⁷



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Housing Segregation

Racial segregation in Chicago remains high but declined marginally for African Americans and Latinos, while dropping significantly between Asian Americans and whites. Asian Americans are adopting settlement patterns similar to whites, and areas attracting Asian Americans are also showing substantial white growth. African Americans across all income levels were the most segregated racial group during the 1990s. African Americans had the highest homebuyer race dissimilarity rates across all income levels and races. (The dissimilarity index measures racial segregation on a scale from 0 to 100. The higher the index number, the more segregation exists). The index number was lower for higher income African Americans but still the highest among all racial groups.⁶⁹



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Suburban Growth and Racial Concentration

African Americans

African Americans are more likely than any other group to live in racially concentrated suburbs. Of 271 suburban communities, the number where African American households account for 30% or more of all households increased from 12 in 1990 to 26 in 2000.⁷¹

At the same time, African Americans have increased their presence in a number of historically white municipalities. In 1990 there were 83 communities with no African American households, but this number had decreased to 24 communities by 2000. Still, the presence of African Americans within suburban areas is not evenly dispersed. Those communities with few African Americans are in the near northwestern and far southwestern suburbs, as well as communities within McHenry County.⁷²

African American suburbanites are concentrated in the inner, south and western suburbs in communities such as Harvey, Maywood, Dolton, and Riverdale (these same areas have shown marked white declines). In addition, significant numbers of African Americans live in far northern suburbs like Waukegan and Zion, as well as some parts of DuPage and northern Will counties.⁷³

African Americans, while increasing in the suburbs at a slower pace than Latinos and Asian Americans, are approaching 1 in 10 suburban residents. African American/white segregation has seen slight improvement but is still dramatically higher than that of other racial and ethnic groups. Chicago ranks as the fourth most segregated large metropolitan area for African Americans.⁷⁴

Asian Americans

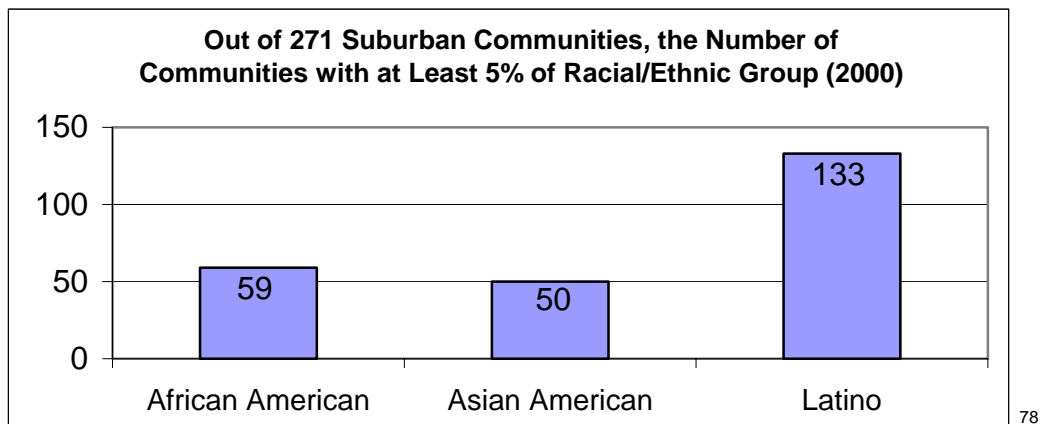
Most Asian American suburbanites live in northern Cook County communities such as Skokie, Morton Grove, and Lincolnwood; in northwest Cook County in Schaumburg and Palatine; in DuPage County, especially Naperville; and throughout parts of central Lake County. In the past 10 years, the number of Asian Americans in these areas has continued to grow, but a significant number of Asian Americans have also moved into McHenry, Kane, and Will counties. Asian Americans followed trends similar to whites in earlier decades by leaving collar suburbs where African American population growth was strong.⁷⁵

Latinos

Latino populations have boomed throughout the metropolitan area. In 1990 there were 23 communities with no Latino households, but in 2000 there were only three communities with no Latino residents.⁷⁶

In 1990, Latinos made up 1 out of 20 suburban residents. By 2000, they made up 1 in 10 residents. Yet the largest increases in overall segregation are for suburban Latinos, with levels beginning to approach those found in the city of Chicago. For example, whites make up 74% of the total suburban population, yet the average Latino suburbanite lives in a neighborhood that is just 55% white, a decrease from 72% white in 1990.⁷⁷

As the chart below indicates, Latinos are more dispersed throughout the suburbs than African Americans or Asian Americans.

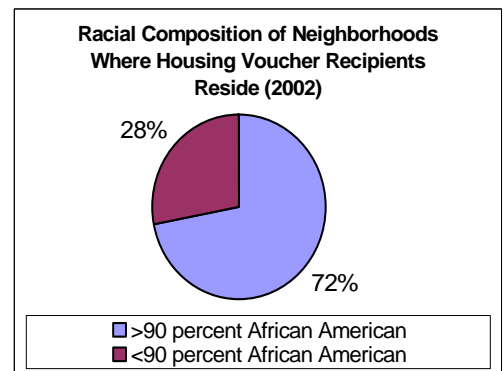


Whites

Half of all whites in the metropolitan region live in Cook County, including such towns as Tinley Park, which is over 90% white. Currently the areas with the highest concentration of whites are in McHenry and Will counties. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of whites increased most dramatically in Lake, McHenry, and Will counties, while the percentage of whites dropped significantly in most Cook and DuPage census tracts, especially those in the south and west suburbs.⁷⁹

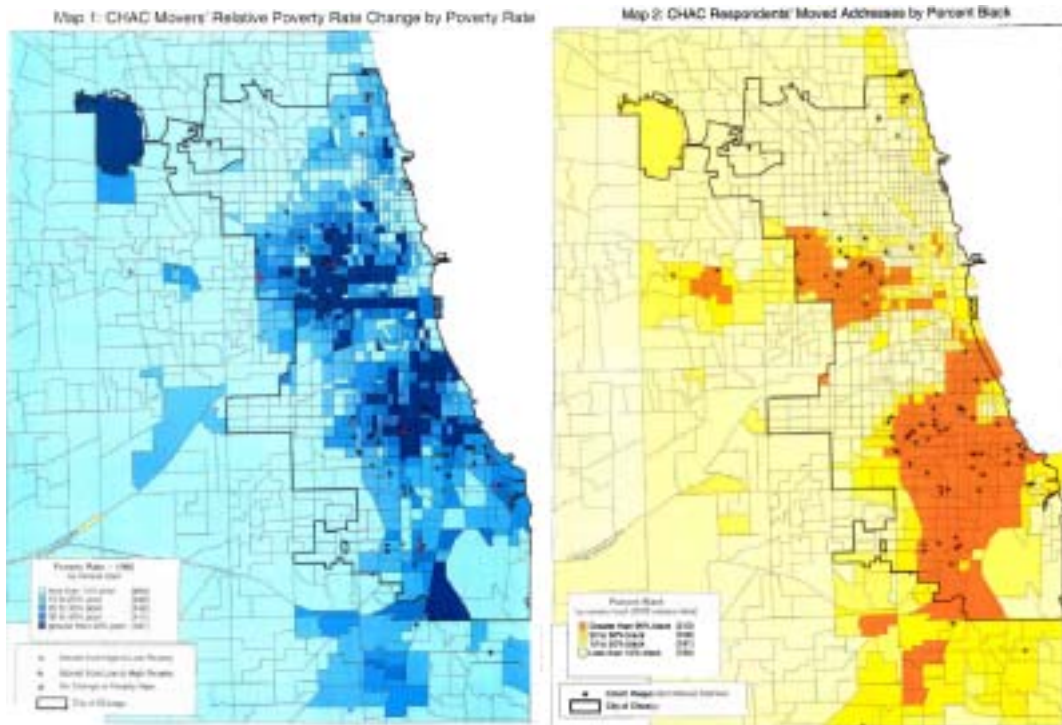
Public Housing

Most public housing residents are African Americans. In the late 1990s, the Chicago Housing Authority began its “Plan for Transformation,” a massive reorganization in public housing services. For several decades public housing has been plagued by racial segregation, physical isolation, crime, and deterioration. The new approach relies on portable vouchers instead of housing residents in large projects. This is meant to more evenly distribute the public housing population. However, an evaluation of 105 housing voucher recipients reveals an even greater segregation and isolation of African Americans—12 months after leaving public housing projects 72% of the housing voucher recipients lived in neighborhoods over 90% African American.⁸⁰



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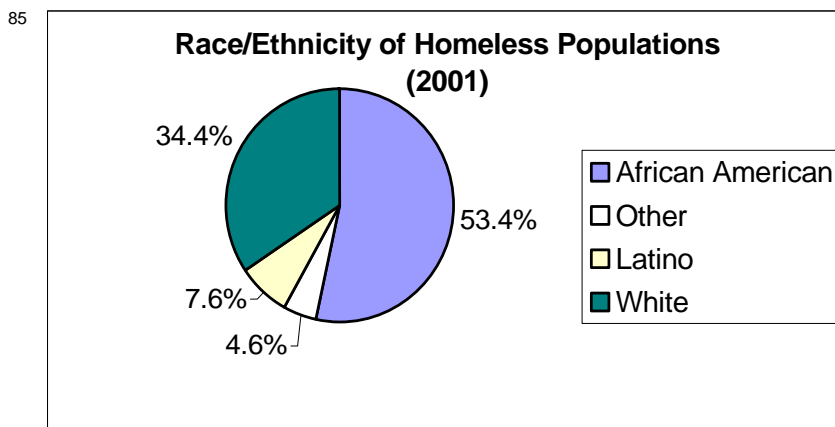
The maps below demonstrate that public housing residents are overwhelmingly moving into segregated, high poverty African American neighborhoods.⁸²



Homelessness

More than 150,000 people are homeless in the Chicago metropolitan area each year. The 4.2% housing vacancy rate for the Chicago metropolitan region is far below the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 6% measure for a "tight market." The number of rental units decreased by nearly 50,000 between 1990 and 2000, even though the population increased by nearly 8%. In addition, there is a deficit of 153,000 housing units that are affordable to families earning less than \$20,000 per year.⁸³

African Americans are extremely overrepresented among the six-county homeless population. Although African Americans make up less than one in five persons in the region, they account for more than one half of the homeless.⁸⁴



Transportation

Transportation is a vital issue in the six-county metropolitan region—a vast area encompassing 3,749 square miles. Significant gaps among racial and ethnic groups can be seen in transportation services. African Americans are less likely to own automobiles than Asian Americans, Latinos, and whites. Not surprisingly, therefore, African Americans are more likely to use public transit to commute to work.

Transportation issues play a major role in the “spatial mismatch” between places of residence and employment. Even those African Americans with cars are likely to face long commuting times. Discriminatory practices by taxicab companies and fear of crime on public transit also disproportionately affect travelers of color.

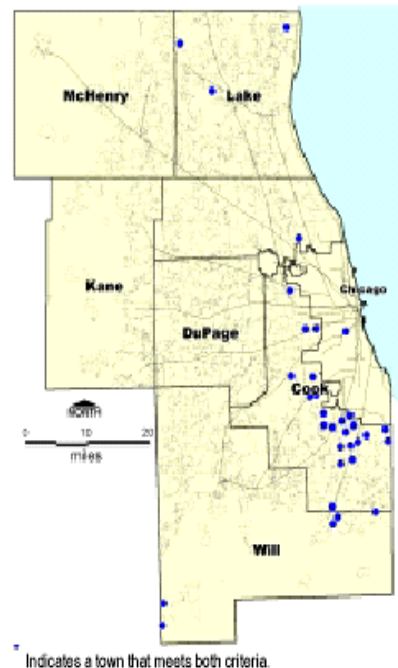
Commute Times

Suburban sprawl and traffic congestion impact all residents, but they particularly affect African Americans and Latinos. Between 1990 and 2000, suburbs with the largest number and highest percentage of African American and Latino residents experienced a greater percentage increase in the average commuting times than suburbs with the largest numbers and highest percentages of whites and Asian Americans.⁸⁶

South suburbs with large African American populations experienced some of the most dramatic increases in commute times. As “collar” suburbs, these communities are relatively close to the central city. However, many jobs have moved to the northwest suburbs, increasing commute times.

In 2000, there were 33 communities with median incomes below the regional average and commute times of 30 minutes or more. More than half of these were concentrated in predominantly African American areas in the south suburbs.⁸⁷

Towns With Average Commutes of 30 Minutes or More and income Below the Regional Median

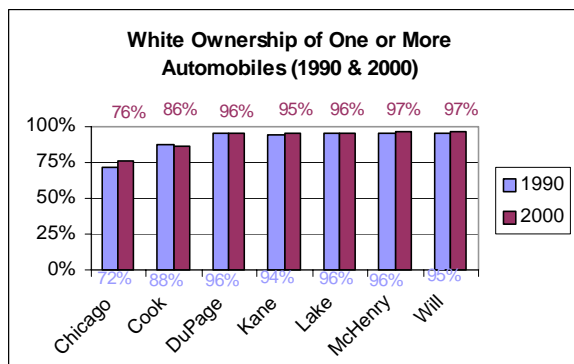
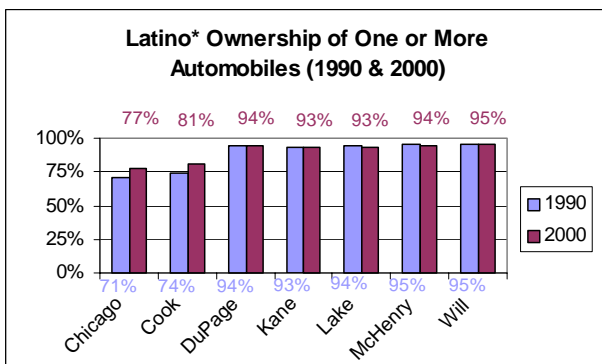
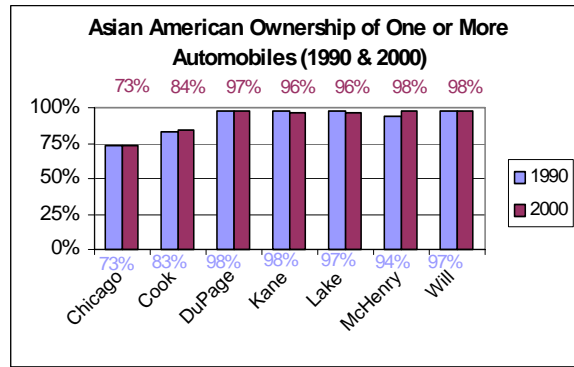
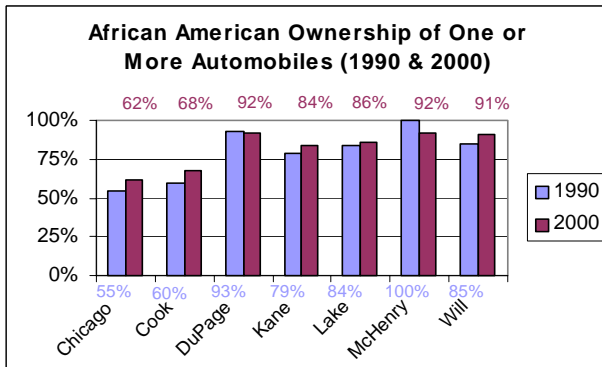


For example, the south suburbs of Burnham (53% African American), Dolton (82% African American), Riverdale (85% African American), and South Holland (50% African American), all experienced increases of seven or more minutes in their average commute times between 1990 and 2000, compared to a three-minute average increase region-wide.⁸⁹

Income and Commuting Times for Top 5 Suburbs With Highest Percentage of Asian American, African American, Latino, and White Residents Out of the Top 20 Non-City Suburbs in the Six-County Area (2000)					
	Percent African American	Median Household Income (2000)	Average Commute Time (1990) (Minutes)	Average Commute Time (2000) (Minutes)	Change Average Commute Time (1990-2000)
"African American" Suburbs					
Robbins	97.3%	24,145	30.7	30.8	3%
Riverdale	85.5%	38,321	33.5	42.4	27%
Calumet Park	84.0%	45,357	34.9	39.0	12%
Country Club Hills	83.0%	57,701	34.5	38.5	12%
Maywood	82.8%	41,942	25.0	29.7	19%
	Percent Asian American	Median Household Income (2000)	Average Commute Time (1990) (Minutes)	Average Commute Time (2000) (Minutes)	Change Average Commute Time (1990-2000)
"Asian American" Suburbs					
Morton Grove	22.0%	63,511	25.1	27.7	10%
Skokie	21.0%	57,375	26.5	28.7	8%
Hoffman Estates	19.9%	65,937	27.7	28.4	2%
Mount Prospect	14.9%	57,165	25.1	27.2	8%
Schaumburg	13.8%	60,941	27.8	28.6	3%
	Percent Latino	Median Household Income (2000)	Average Commute Time (1990) (Minutes)	Average Commute Time (2000) (Minutes)	Change Average Commute Time (1990-2000)
"Latino" Suburbs					
Cicero	77.3%	38,044	28.0	32.1	15%
Melrose Park	53.9%	40,689	21.8	24.2	11%
West Chicago	47.9%	63,424	21.1	24.3	15%
Waukegan	45.1%	42,335	22.7	26.2	15%
Carpentersville	41.3%	54,526	26.8	30.0	12%
	Percent White	Median Household Income (2000)	Average Commute Time (1990) (Minutes)	Average Commute Time (2000) (Minutes)	Change Average Commute Time (1990-2000)
"White" Suburbs					
Park Ridge	94.9%	73,154	26.1	26.7	2%
Crystal Lake	93.9%	66,872	28.1	31.5	12%
Oak Lawn	93.4%	47,585	28.3	30.8	9%
Elmhurst	93.4%	69,794	24.8	26.7	8%
Orland Park	93.2%	67,574	31.6	34.6	9%

Private Transportation

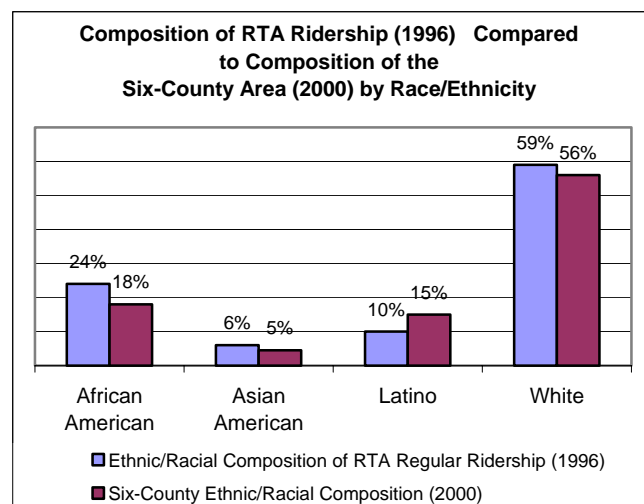
Car ownership is almost universal in the suburbs, while a smaller percentage of people own cars in the city. In both the city and suburbs, African Americans are less likely to own a car compared to all other ethnic and racial groups. Between 1990 and 2000, however, the rate of car ownership among African Americans and Latinos in Cook County increased significantly.⁹⁰

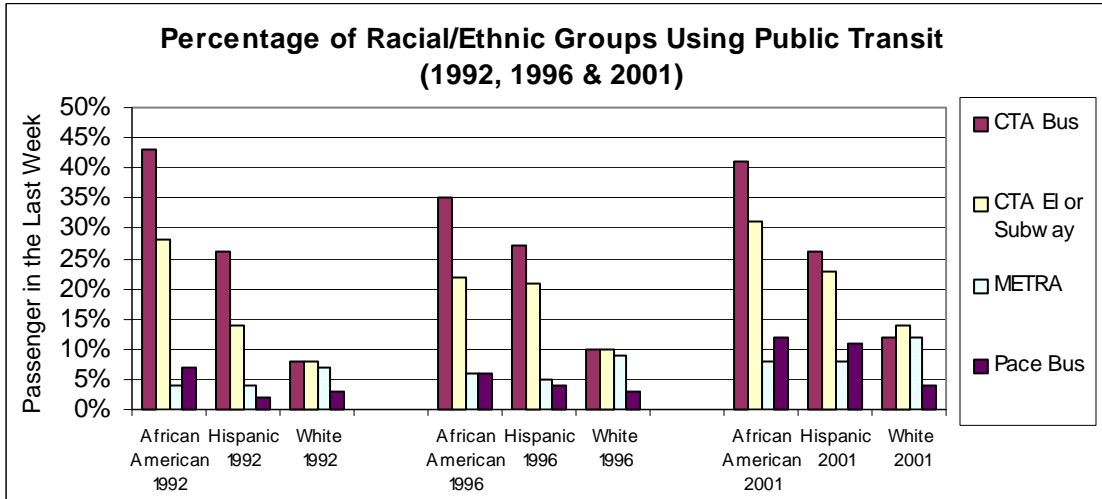


*The 1990 numbers are from the census category "other race."

Public Transit

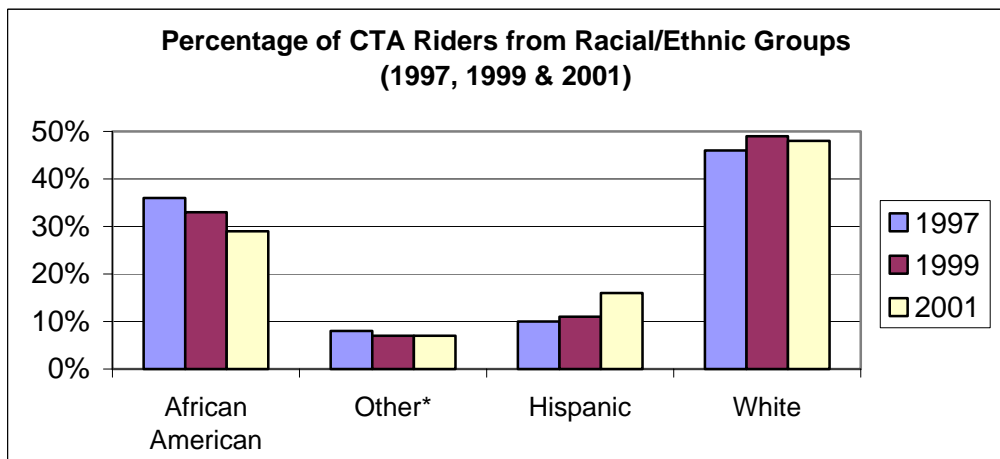
A 1996 survey found that the ethnic and racial composition of regular users of the Regional Transit Authority (RTA) service lines—which include Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) buses and trains, Metra trains, and Pace suburban buses—approximately represented the region's overall racial and ethnic composition.⁹¹ African Americans were overrepresented by 6% and Latinos were underrepresented by 5%. Whites were slightly overrepresented and Asian Americans were slightly underrepresented.⁹² African Americans were more likely than Hispanics and whites to take the CTA or Pace. However, whites were more likely than African Americans or Hispanics to take Metra.⁹³





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The chart below reveals that the percentage of African Americans riding CTA decreased significantly (7%) between 1997 and 2001. The percentage of Hispanics, on the other hand, increased (6%) during the same period. Yet, Hispanics are still underrepresented among public transit users.



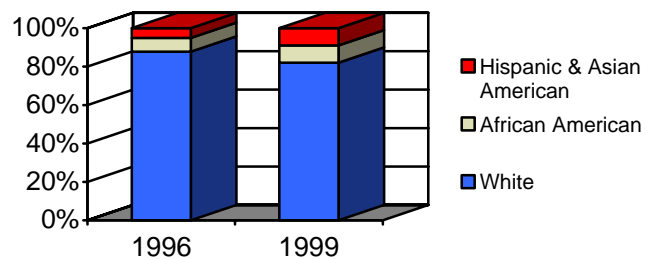
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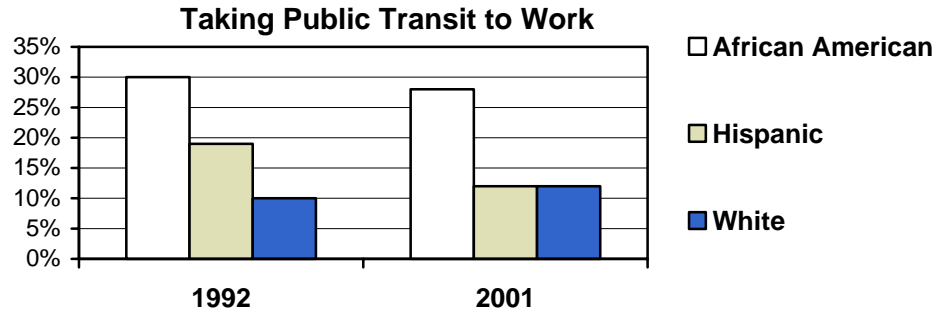
*Asian Americans most likely make up most of the "other" category.

Surveys show that the typical Metra train rider is white, upper-middle-class, well educated, owns a car, and works as a supervisor, manager, or administrator. A slight increase in the percentage of people of color taking Metra occurred between 1996 and 1999.⁹⁶

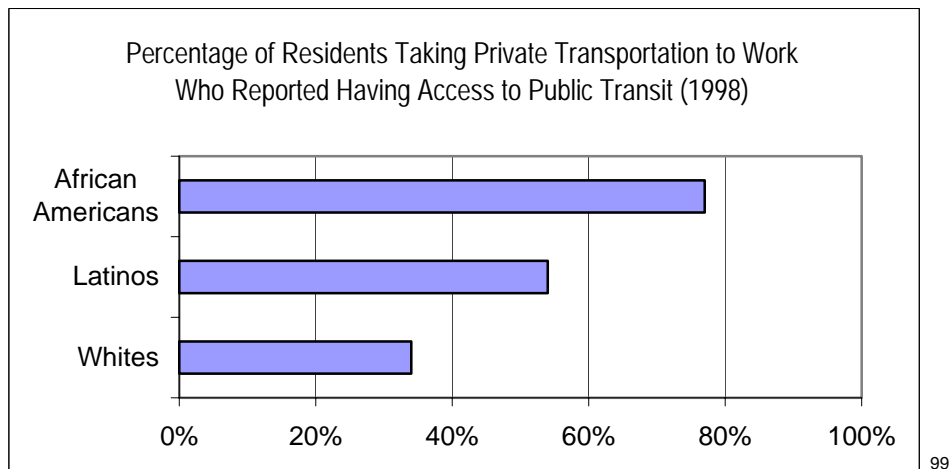
The percentage of African Americans using public transit to get to work decreased slightly during the last decade, while the percentage of whites using public transportation to get to work increased slightly. However, the percentage of Hispanics taking public transit to get to work decreased significantly.⁹⁷

Race/Ethnicity of Metra Riders

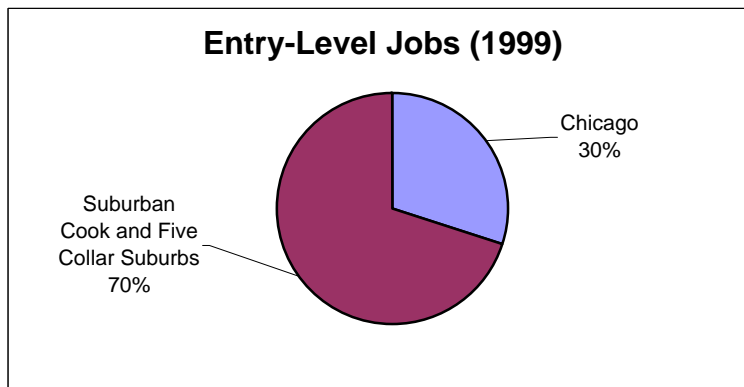




Many whites do not have ready access to public transportation, based in part on spatial housing patterns. Therefore, African Americans and Latinos are more likely than whites to be able to take public transportation to work.⁹⁸

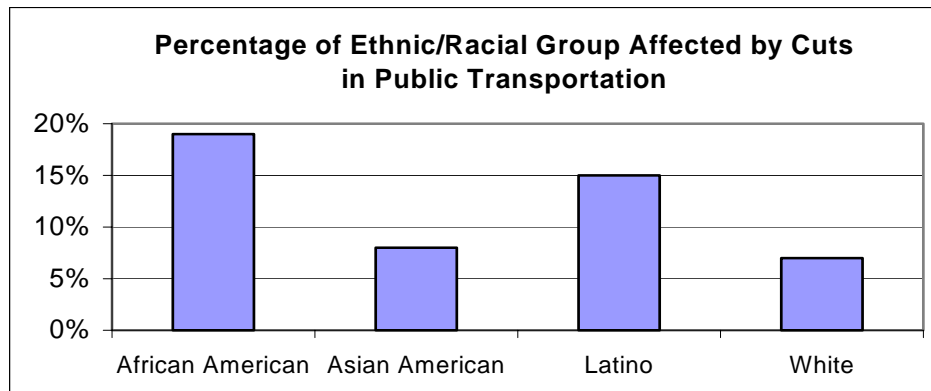


Poor African Americans seeking entry-level jobs are not using Metra to get to those entry-level jobs in the suburbs. Most workers do not live where the jobs are and have difficulty getting to them—creating a “spatial mismatch.”¹⁰⁰ The majority of TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) clients live on the south and west sides of the city of Chicago, but most new entry-level jobs are in the suburbs, especially in Cook and DuPage counties.



Cutbacks in Service

According to a 1999 poll, cutbacks in Chicago Transportation Authority (CTA) service in the late 1990s affected a greater percentage of African Americans and Latinos than whites and Asian Americans.¹⁰¹



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Variations in Service

According to a study by the Center for Neighborhood Technology, Chicago Transit Authority bus service in 1995 provided less frequent service to predominantly Latino neighborhoods. Out of the 10 community areas with fewest stops per hour per 1,000 residents, eight had populations over 25% Latino—four with populations over 65% Latino. On the other hand, out of the 10 community areas with the most stops per hour per 1,000 residents, only one had a population over 12% Latino.¹⁰³

CTA BUS SERVICE 1995: LEAST STOPS PER HOUR (PER 1000 POPULATION)								
Community Area	Population	Bus Routes	Stops Per Hour	Stops/Hr Per 1000 Population	% African American (2000)	% Asian American (2000)	% Hispanic (2000)	% White (2000)
1. Albany Park	57,655	7	84	1.456	3.3	17.7	46.4	27.5
2. West Elsdon	15,921	3	36	2.261	0.5	0.9	49.5	46.9
3. East Side	23,653	5	60	2.536	1.0	0.2	68.1	29.4
4. Chicago Lawn	61,412	13	156	2.540	52.5	0.6	35.1	10.1
5. Rogers Park	63,484	14	168	2.646	29.6	6.4	27.8	31.8
6. Hermosa	26,908	6	72	2.675	2.4	1.2	83.9	11.5
7. Gage Park	39,193	9	108	2.755	7.0	0.4	79.3	12.3
8. West Pullman	36,649	9	108	2.946	93.5	0.0	4.6	0.9
9. Edgewater	62,198	16	192	3.086	17.0	11.5	19.6	47.9
10. South Lawndale	91,071	25	300	3.294	12.9	0.1	83.0	3.5

CTA BUS SERVICE 1995: MOST STOPS PER HOUR (PER 1000 POPULATION)								
Community Area	Population	Bus Routes	Stops Per Hour	Stops/Hr Per 1000 Population	% African American (2000)	% Asian American (2000)	% Hispanic (2000)	% White (2000)
1. Near South Side	9,509	49	588	61.836	63.6	5.4	4.0	25.2
2. Near West Side	46,419	173	2076	44.723	52.9	10.5	9.5	25.3
3. Fuller Park	3,420	12	144	42.105	94.3	0.2	3.4	0.5
4. Armour Square	12,032	36	432	35.904	17.0	60.7	3.7	17.1
5. Jefferson Park	25,859	58	696	26.915	0.3	4.8	11.1	81.6
6. Washington Park	14,146	28	336	23.752	97.5	0.0	0.9	0.5
7. Near North Side	72,811	128	1536	21.095	19.1	6.1	3.9	69.2
8. E. Garfield Park	20,881	36	432	20.688	97.2	0.1	1.0	1.1
9. O'Hare	11,665	20	240	20.574	2.2	7.4	6.5	81.4
10. Archer Heights	12,644	18	216	17.083	0.6	0.4	43.4	53.4

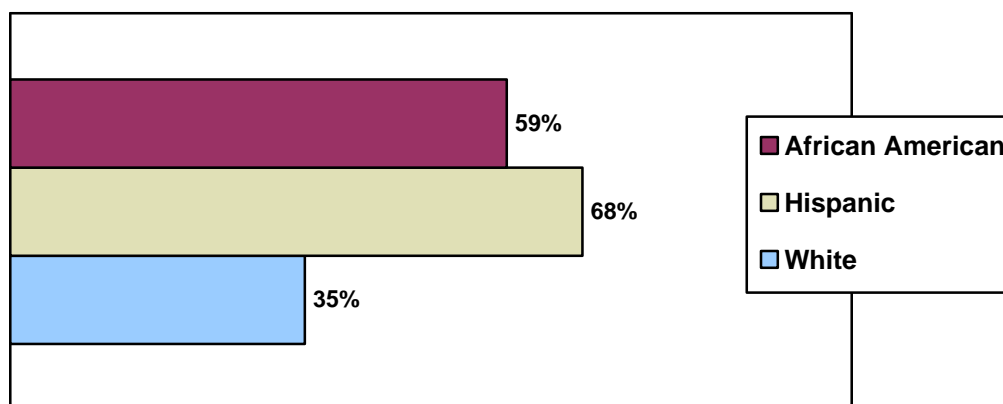
Taxicabs

Taxicabs are another form of public transportation with variations in service. In 1997, Chicago passed an ordinance requiring taxicab drivers to pick up residents in every part of the city. Drivers had been avoiding low-income neighborhoods populated by people of color.¹⁰⁴ The *Chicago Tribune* found that cabs were still difficult to find in low-income minority neighborhoods six months after the ordinance went into effect.¹⁰⁵ In 2001, the city began monitoring drivers for compliance. As of yet, no findings have been released.¹⁰⁶

Crime and Public Transit

Fear of crime is a significant deterrent to riding public transit. The effect is greater among Hispanics and African Americans than among whites. Over 50% of Hispanics and African Americans taking private transportation to work reported that they would be more likely to take public transit if it were safer.¹⁰⁷

Fear of Crime as Deterrence to Taking Public Transportation (1998)



Statistical evidence shows that in some neighborhoods crime is more likely in the immediate surroundings of public transit stops. A study of two police districts (20th and 24th) in Northeast Chicago in 1993 and 1994 found that 39% of the street robberies took place within 1,000 feet of rapid transit stations. This was spatially disproportionate, as 22.1% of the street robberies occurred within a geographic area composing only 2.9% of the two police districts.¹⁰⁸ On the other hand, a study of two police districts (11th and 15th) on the West Side of Chicago in 1993 and 1994 found that street robberies were common near rapid transit stops, but not anymore likely there than in the area as a whole.¹⁰⁹

Health

According to the World Health Organization's constitution, "health is the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."¹¹⁰ Disparities in health associated with race plague not only the city of Chicago, but also the nation as a whole. The truly frustrating part is that many of these disparities can be prevented through regular screenings, access to medical care, and education, resources that are often more difficult for people of color to access. While Chicago and the six-county areas is home to some of the leading medical research and treatment centers in the nation, people of color are still disproportionately being affected by health problems and are more likely than their white counterparts to die from them. The issues of health disparities and their causes must be immediately addressed in order to prevent the gap between whites and people of color from growing.

Included in many of the graphs are rates for the Healthy People 2010 target. Healthy People 2010 are a set of health objectives from the Surgeon General for the nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Often current rates are above these goals (the intention of the goals is to decrease indicators of poor health), but on some occasions counties in the Metropolitan Statistical Area fall below the Healthy People target, such as unintentional injury mortality for all six of the counties, showing that they have exceptionally positive rates in relation to the national average.

The majority of health rates are reported in terms of populations of 100,000. These rates show how many of every 100,000 persons in the eligible population (for instance, only women are counted for breast cancer rates) are affected by the researched health indicator.

General Health Data

Chicago's 1997 age-adjusted mortality rate was 605 per 100,000 populations. This rate represents a decrease of 11.9% from 687 in 1992 but is still higher than the national age adjusted death rate of 479.1 deaths per 100,000 population.¹¹¹

The leading causes of death are uniform across all racial and ethnic groups. As seen in the following charts, heart disease is the leading cause of death for all racial groups, cancer is second. Still, there is a gap between the rates at which different racial groups suffer from health problems. For instance, black respondents have a cancer mortality rate well over twice that of their white and Hispanic counterparts (292.5, 121.8, and 90.6 per 100,000 respectively).¹¹²

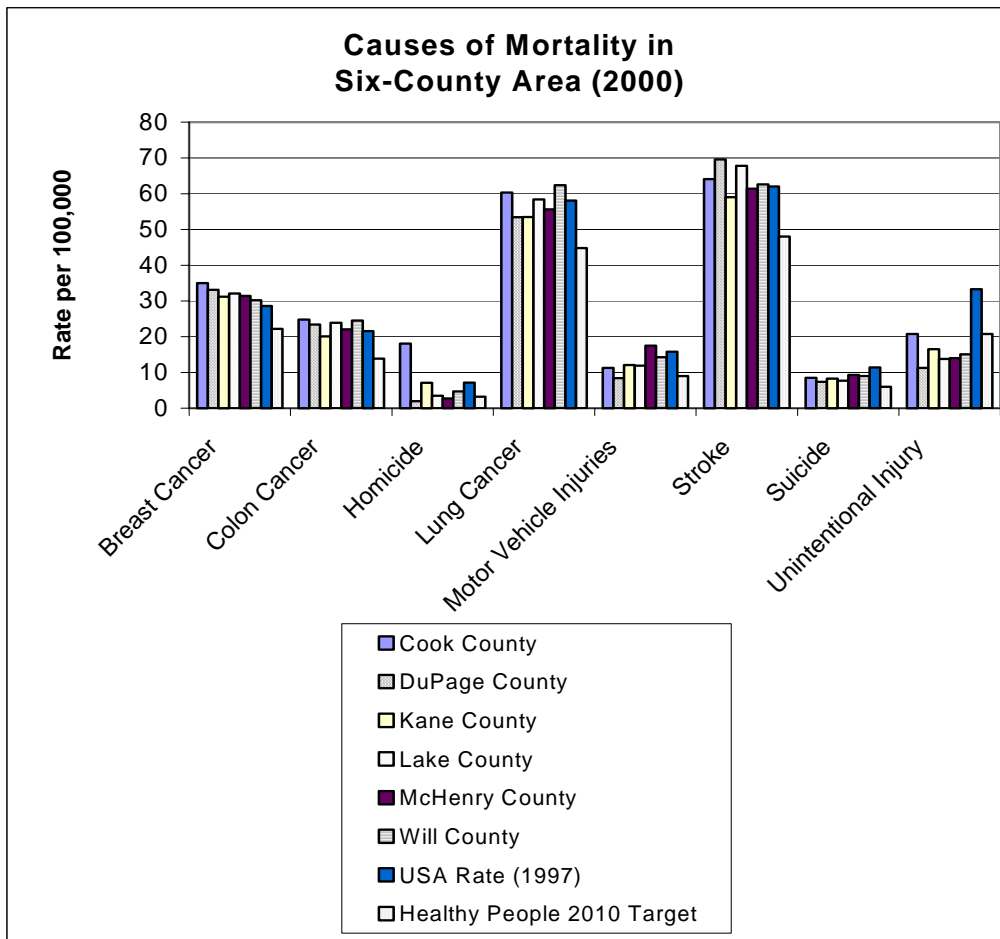
Leading Causes of Death in Chicago by Race and Ethnicity (1997)								
	Chicago		Black		White		Hispanic	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate	#	Rate*
All Causes	24,657	604.9	10,894	869.4	11,736	463.4	1,577	462.5
Heart Disease	7,722	168.5	3,064	230.0	4,218	144.7	301	96.4
Cancer	5,640	144.9	2,499	292.5	2,759	121.8	272	90.6
Stroke	1,460	30.6	575	43.3	752	22.3	80	24.2
Pneumonia/Influenza	929	17.6	372	25.9	496	13.4	42	11.7
Pulmonary Disease	788	18.0	288	22.7	455	15.5	32	10.6
Homicide	742	27.7	553	53.3	71	7.1	117	25.8
Diabetes	690	17.1	314	25.5	274	10.4	86	27.7

*All rates are age adjusted.

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Leading Causes of Death for Asians in Illinois (1992-1994)	
	Age Adjusted Rate
Heart Disease	86.6
Cancer	75.9
Stroke	22.3
Unintentional Injuries	14.1
Pneumonia/Influenza	8.3

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Asthma

Asthma is a serious concern in the State of Illinois, specifically in the city of Chicago. The asthma death rate for African Americans in Illinois is currently more than four times the national average of 1.6 per 100,000, and is the highest in the country.¹¹⁶ Nationally, the annual asthma death rate (1999) is 1.4 for whites, 3.9 for African Americans, and 2.0 for all other racial groups combined.¹¹⁷ In the city of Chicago the asthma mortality rate is much higher, with a rate of 4.0 per 100,000.¹¹⁸

A survey of Chicago residents indicates that among school-age children, Puerto Ricans have the highest asthma prevalence rate in Chicago at 24.4%, compared to African Americans at 16.8%, whites at 12.9% and Mexicans at 9.2%.¹¹⁹ Asthma is the leading cause of hospitalization for children in Illinois.

Of the 115 Chicagoans who died of asthma in 2000, 78 were African American, 23 were white, and 12 were Hispanic (two were simply accounted for as “minority children”).¹²⁰ For African Americans in Chicago the risk of death from asthma is five times the rate of white Chicagoans.¹²¹

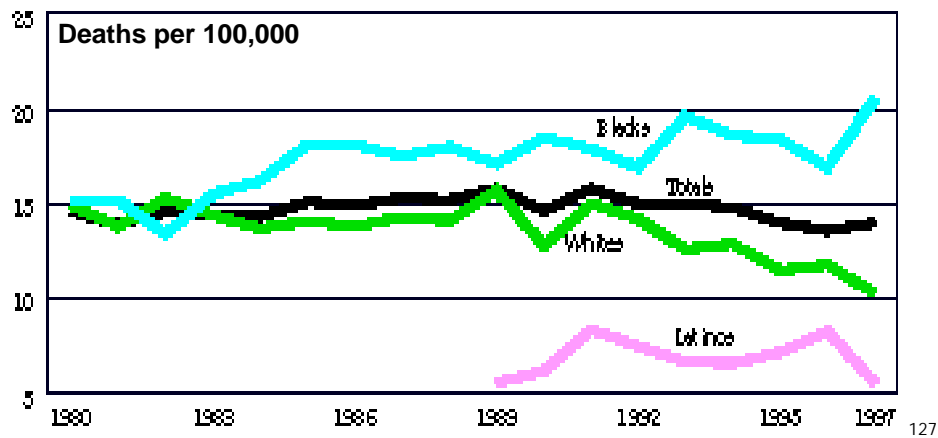
According to the *Chicago Tribune* magazine, Chicago’s current hospitalization rate for asthma is 30.6 per 100,000.¹²²

According to Dr. Kevin Weiss, asthma prevalence is under-recorded because findings concerning asthma prevalence are affected by how respondents are asked. When asked if they have asthma there is a rate of approximately 8%. When asked about asthma-like symptoms these rates jumped to between 20% and 35%, showing that this problem may be even more severe than previously believed.¹²³

Cancer

From 1990-1996 in the state of Illinois, African American males had the highest cancer incidence rates among all racial and ethnic groups.¹²⁴ In Chicago, African Americans constitute 34.7% of all cancer incidences.¹²⁵

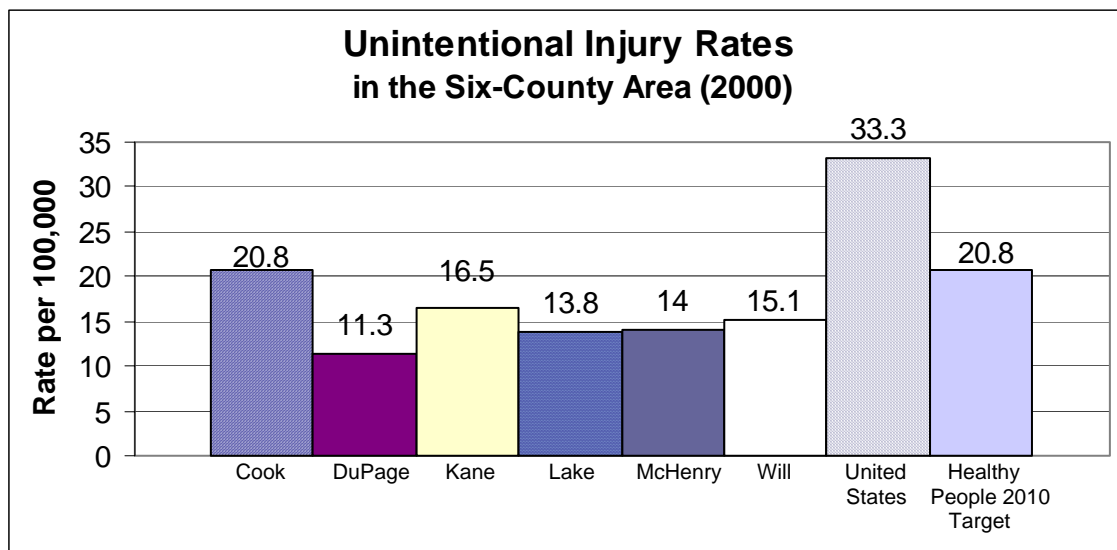
In 1980, African American and white women in Chicago died from breast cancer at close to the same rates: 15.2 and 14.9 per 100,000, respectively. By 1997, however, the death rate for white women had fallen dramatically, to 10.3, while the rate for African American women climbed to 20.5.¹²⁶



Childhood/Community Accident Rates

Childhood accident rates disproportionately affect minority children. Between 1994 and 1996, 9 out of every 10 Chicago children who died in accidents were minorities.¹²⁸ By 1999, this rate had declined slightly, with minority children constituting approximately 85% of all deaths caused by accidents. This rate is still overrepresented by the 68% of children in Chicago who are minorities.¹²⁹

Of the six-county areas, Cook County ranks the highest with an unintentional mortality rate of 20.8, far less than the national rate of 33.3 and the same as the national goal for Healthy People 2010, showing that unintentional injury in the six-county areas is less of a concern than it is nationally, though it remains racially disproportionate.¹³⁰



Diabetes

There are two forms of diabetes: Type 1 diabetes, insulin dependent or "juvenile diabetes" and Type 2 diabetes, adult-onset or "insulin resistant." Type 1 diabetes is usually diagnosed amongst children and young adults. Type 2 diabetes is far more common than Type 1. Nationally, 90% of the people living with diabetes are Type 2. Diagnosis usually occurs during adulthood when the pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin or starts ignoring the insulin that is produced. Type 2 diabetes is often associated with poor diet and a sedentary lifestyle.

In the State of Illinois the diabetes mortality rate for African Americans is far higher than for any other group.¹³¹ In 1999, there were 45 deaths per 100,000 due to diabetes for African Americans, compared to a rate of 22.9 per 100,000 for whites, and a combined rate of 18.6 for all other racial categories.¹³²

Diabetes is the 7th overall leading cause of death in Chicago. Although this ranking might in fact be higher, since diabetes is often not noted as the specific cause of death and complications from diabetes are listed as the cause of mortality.¹³³

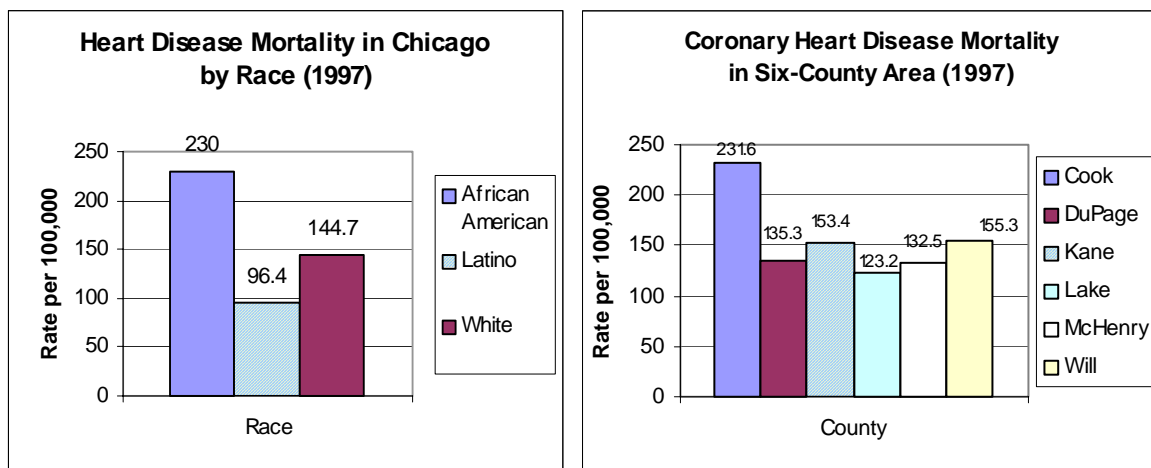
Poor nutrition is directly related to many health concerns, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and obesity. It has been indirectly related to other health issues, such as cancer and susceptibility to disease. A larger percentage of African Americans in Illinois are obese (64%),

compared to Latinos (58%) and whites (55%).¹³⁴ These obesity rates are higher than the national average for African Americans and whites, implying that nutrition, activity level, or a combination of the two are concerns for Illinois residents.

Diabetes is often associated with access, or lack thereof, to healthful foods, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and over-consumption of non-healthy foods, specifically processed and refined foods. Because of this, the proximity of persons to grocery stores that carry fresh produce has been linked to predicting diabetes rates. One example of this is the Austin neighborhood. With 114,000 residents (73% African American, 19% white, and 6% Latino), this community has only one full-service grocery store and several smaller grocery and convenience stores. Studies show that residents of Austin spent approximately \$134 million on groceries in 2001, only \$34 million of which was spent in their own neighborhood.¹³⁵ This lack of convenient, healthy food has led to the implementation of farmers' markets and gardens in the Austin neighborhood.

Heart Disease

Heart disease has remained the leading cause of death in Chicago for the past ten years. Among African Americans, the 1997 rate of 230 per 100,000 was nearly 60% greater than the white rate of 144.7 per 100,000, and more than 138% higher than the Latino rate of 96.4.¹³⁶ A higher percentage of the deaths of whites in Chicago is due to heart disease than it is for Asians, African Americans, or a combined variable of all other races.¹³⁷



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The disproportionate rate of African Americans affected with heart disease is apparent in the exceedingly higher coronary heart disease mortality rate for Cook County, compared to the five other counties which all have a much smaller African American population.¹³⁹

HIV/AIDS

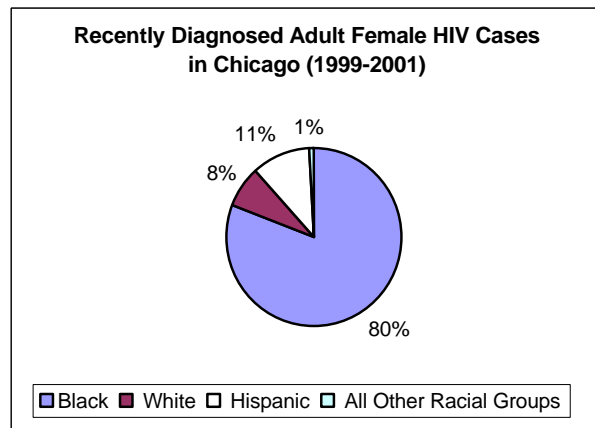
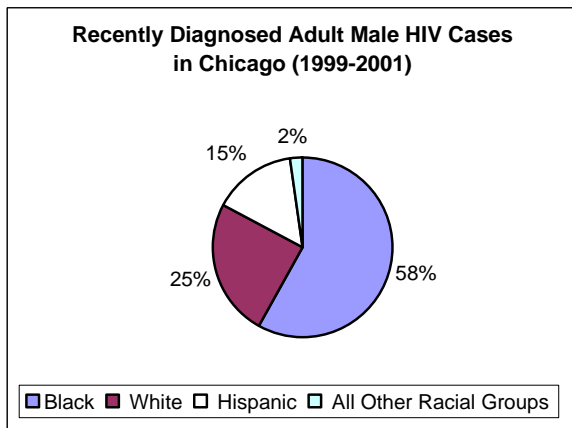
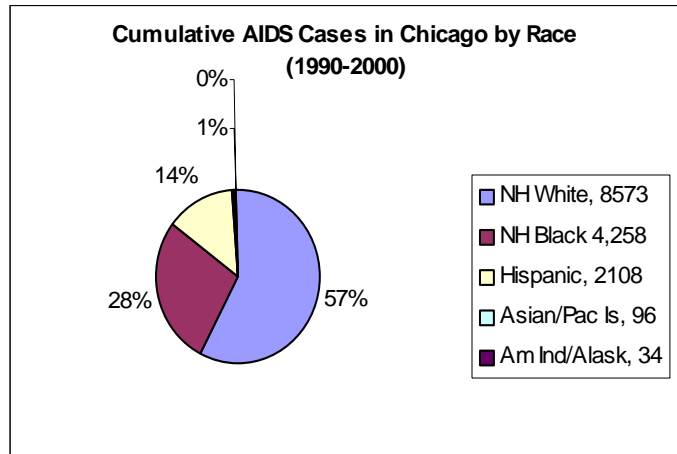
Fifty-percent of all persons in Illinois living with AIDS are African American, while African Americans account for only 15.1% of the population. By comparison, Latinos, who comprise 12.3% of the Illinois population, account for 13.4% of cases, and non-Hispanic whites, who comprise 67.8% of Illinois population, account for 34.8% of all cases. When looking at this data in relation to the percentage of the population that each race comprises, the racial disparity in the number of African Americans affected by AIDS is clear.¹⁴⁰

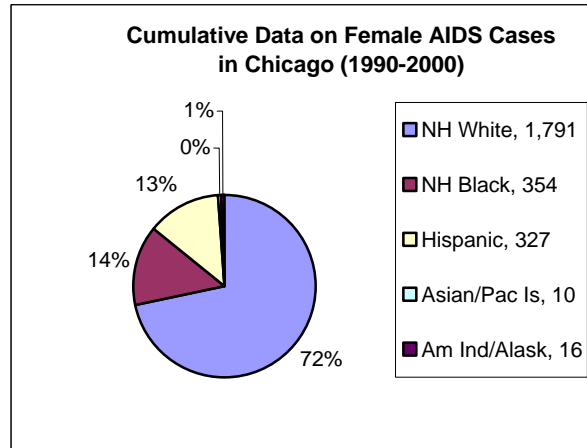
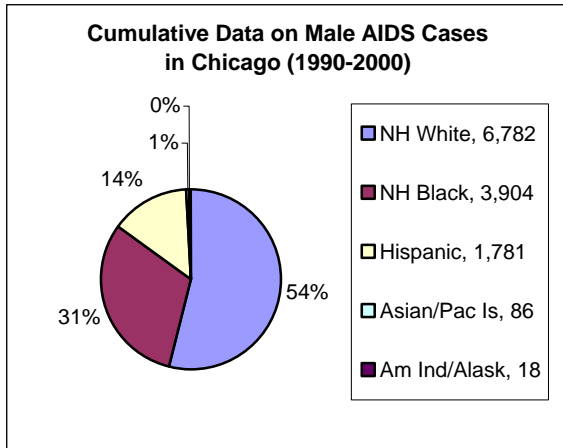
In 2002, Chicago ranked 5th in the number of people living with AIDS in the U.S., which represents a rise from its 6th-place ranking in 1998. Though there are a staggering number of cases, it must be noted that Chicago is the third largest metropolitan area in the United States, thus the number of AIDS cases in Chicago in relation to the total population is therefore lower than those in other metropolitan areas.

In Chicago since 1992, more than half of the AIDS cases annually have occurred among non-Hispanic Black people. The percentage of AIDS cases among non-Hispanic whites declined from 33% in 1992 to 15% in 2001, while the percentage for non-Hispanic Blacks increased from 53% in 1992 to 68% in 2001.¹⁴¹

As the face of HIV/AIDS changes and evolves, minorities and women are being disproportionately affected. According to the city of Chicago's Office of HIV/AIDS Surveillance, the AIDS rate among all Chicago women nearly tripled in the last decade, with women of color accounting for 85% of all female AIDS cases. Eight out of 10 of those women were African American. Additionally, Latinos account for 15% of newly diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases.¹⁴²

AIDS has deeply penetrated the predominantly African American south and west sides of Chicago.¹⁴³



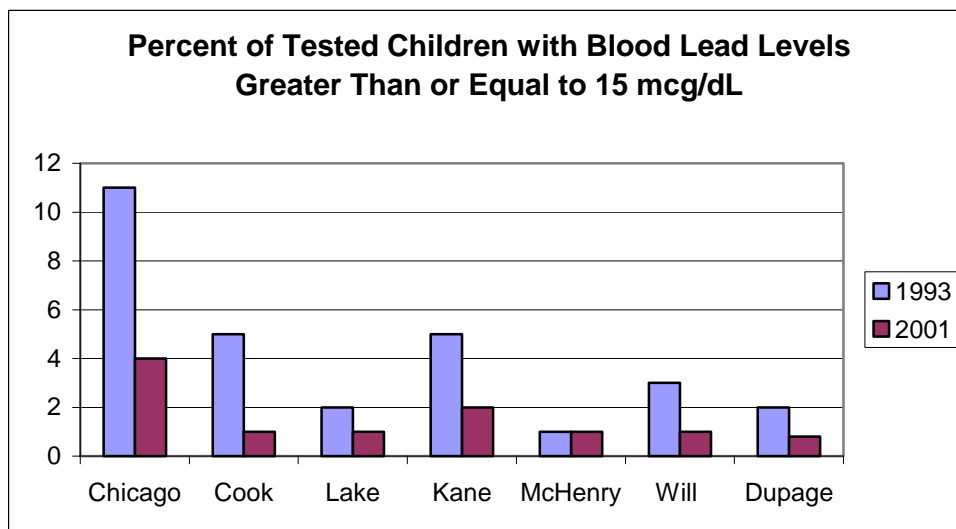


Infant and Child Health

In Illinois, African Americans are the most likely to have low birth weight infants (14%), followed by whites (7%) and Latinos (6%).¹⁴⁴ In Chicago in 1997, African American babies were more than twice as likely to be low birth weight (15%) than were births to whites (7.1%) and Latinos (6.9%).

Overall, African American births represent 60% of all babies born at low birth weight. Citywide, 2.2% of all births in 1997 were very low birth weight or less than 1,500 grams (approximately 3.3 pounds). A far higher percentage of African American babies are born low birth rate compared to whites and Latinos (3.4%, 1.2%, and 1.4% respectively). Among Latino subgroups, Puerto Rican women were more likely to deliver very low birth weight babies (2%) than Mexican women (1.2%)¹⁴⁵

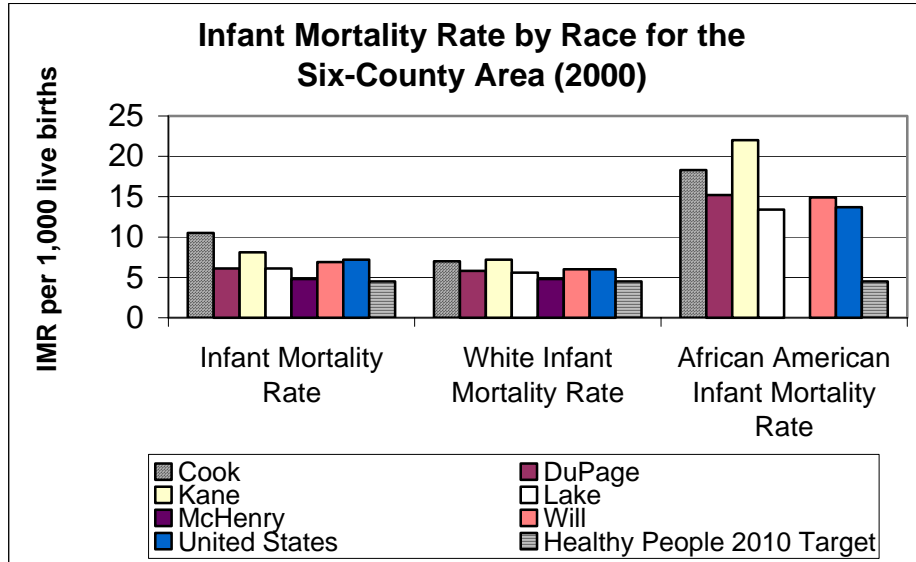
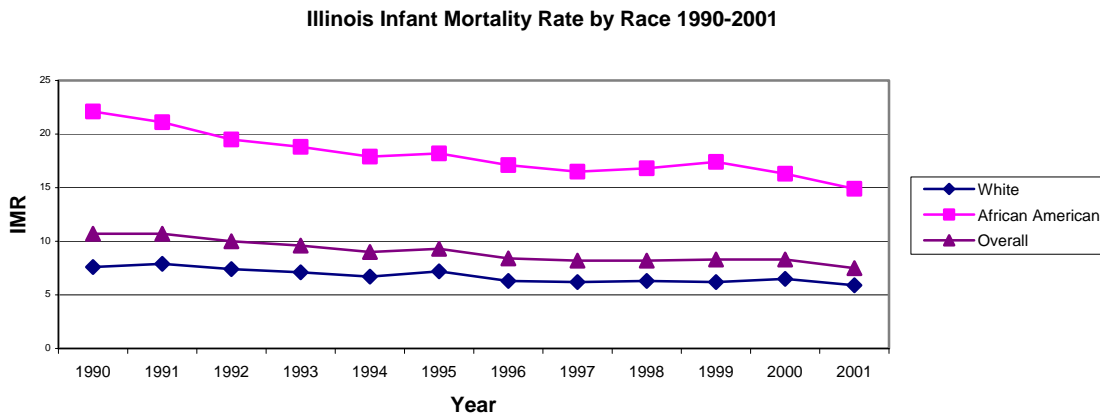
Chicago has one of the highest lead poisoning rates in the country.¹⁴⁶ Non-Latino African American children have the highest rates of lead poisoning and the lowest rates of lead exposure testing. Neighborhoods with the highest rates are generally in the west and south areas of the city, where the housing stock is older and often poorly maintained.^{147,148}



Impressively, according to the Illinois Department of Health (IDPH), Illinois has progressed from 46th to 9th place in the nation for the percentage of two-year-olds who are immunized.¹⁴⁹

Infant Mortality

Looking at changes between 1990 and 2000, infant mortality rates (IMR) for all races are currently at an all time low. While infant mortality rates for the state of Illinois have decreased overall during this period, rates remain much higher for the African American population than for whites. The infant mortality rate for African Americans in Illinois in 1990 was 22.1 per 1,000 live births compared to 7.6 for whites. In 2001 the rate for African American babies was a record low 14.9 deaths per 1,000 live births and 5.9 for whites, also an all-time low.¹⁵⁰ This declined IMR is reflective of Chicago and Southern Illinois, both claiming their lowest IMR in recorded history in 2001. In Chicago the IMR has fallen 42% since 1990.¹⁵¹



*African American IMR for McHenry County is not included because the numbers were not large enough.¹⁵²

Mental Health

While there is little local data looking at the mental health of residents by racial grouping, national data gives us an accurate view of national mental health needs that we can apply on a local level.

According to the Surgeon General’s Report on Mental Health, the prevalence of mental disorders is the same for all racial and ethnic groups in the United States. The researchers note that these

findings apply to minorities in the general population and that they “do not apply to those individuals in vulnerable, high-need subgroups such as persons who are homeless, incarcerated, or institutionalized. People in these groups have higher rates of mental disorders.”¹⁵³

The Surgeon General’s report found that the true disparity in mental health is accessibility to resources. According to the Surgeon General’s report:

- Minorities have less access to, and availability of, mental health services.
- Minorities are less likely to receive needed mental health services.
- Minorities in treatment often receive a poorer quality of mental health care.
- Minorities are underrepresented in mental health research.¹⁵⁴

As a result of this disparity, the Surgeon General has reported that “racial and ethnic minorities collectively experience a greater disability burden from mental illness than do whites. This higher level of burden stems from minorities receiving less care and poorer quality of care, rather than from their illnesses being inherently more severe or prevalent in the community.”¹⁵⁵

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) continue to be a very serious problem in Chicago. Although primary and secondary syphilis rates have been declining in Chicago, the current syphilis rate is still 4.5 times higher than the national rate of 2.7 per 100,000—leaving Chicago with the second largest number of syphilis cases in the United States.

Fifty-percent of the nation’s syphilis cases are concentrated in only 28 counties. Cook County is one of these 28 counties.¹⁵⁶

In Chicago in 2000, 80% of all newly reported syphilis cases occurred among African Americans. Syphilis has been found primarily in neighborhoods with high poverty rates on the south and west sides of the city. Recently, however, several new trends in the demographics of syphilis have been identified in Chicago. According to the Centers for Disease Control, “an increasing number of cases are being reported among white males, among men who have sex with men and in neighborhoods along the north lakefront.”¹⁵⁷

African American women experience the highest rate of chlamydia (1,129 per 100,000) and African American men experience the highest rate of gonorrhea (1,143 per 100,000).¹⁵⁸

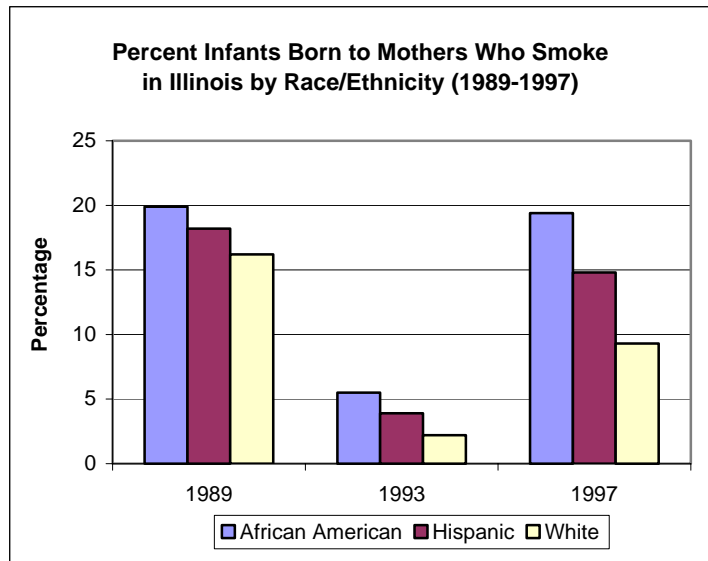
Smoking

In the State of Illinois, whites are the most likely to smoke.¹⁵⁹ A 1998 Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (MCIC) survey found that of respondents who smoke, 45% reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day. This figure was highest for whites (57%), compared to African Americans (38%) and Latinos (29%).¹⁶⁰

While whites in Illinois are more likely to smoke than African Americans, it was found that African American women in Chicago were the most likely of any racial group to report smoking during pregnancy. This may be due to underreporting of some groups and over-reporting of others or it may have an association with access to pre-natal education.

In 1997, 4,837 or 9.5% of live births were to women who reported that they had smoked while pregnant. Racial groups such as Asians and Native Americans were the least likely to report smoking, with a reported rate of 1.9%. For Latino mothers the rate was 2.2%, 9.3% for whites and 16.2% for African Americans. Since 1989, maternal smoking has been declining for all racial and ethnic groups, but most significantly among whites and Latinos (52% and 60% respectively).

According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data for Chicago, 24% or approximately 512,682 of adult Chicagoans smoke.¹⁶¹



Teen Pregnancy

Maternal age is important not because of the social implications of being a young or unmarried mother, but rather because of the dramatic health risks associated with children of young mothers. Young mothers, especially those under age 15, have higher rates of premature labor, spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, neonatal mortality and low birth weight infants. For the infant who survives, the higher risk of death, particularly Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), persists throughout early childhood.¹⁶²

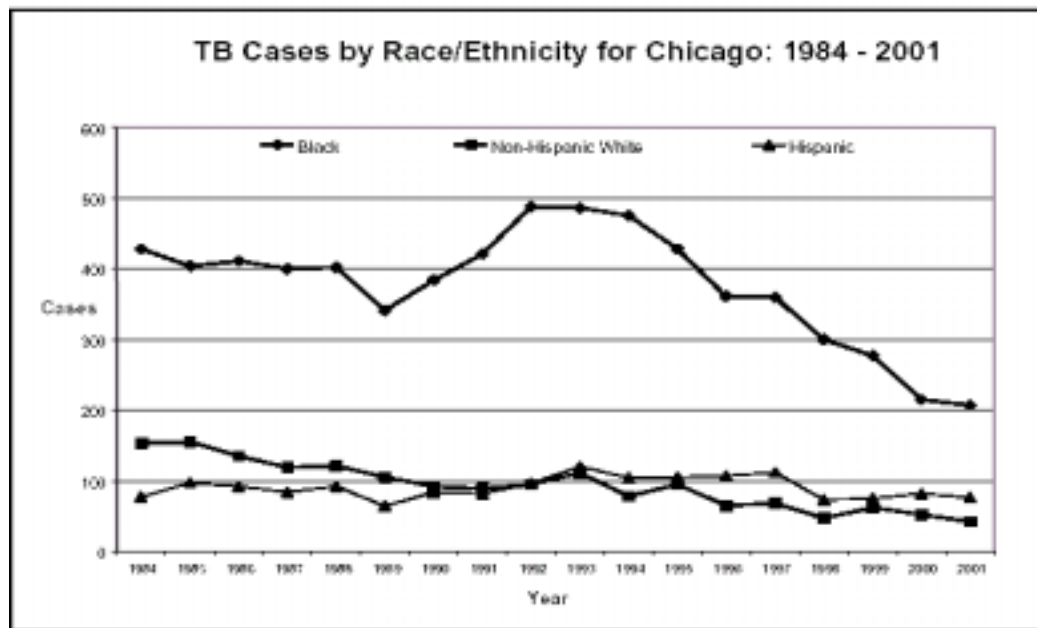
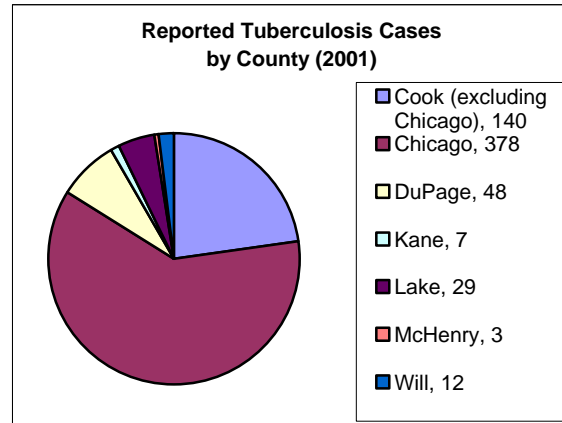
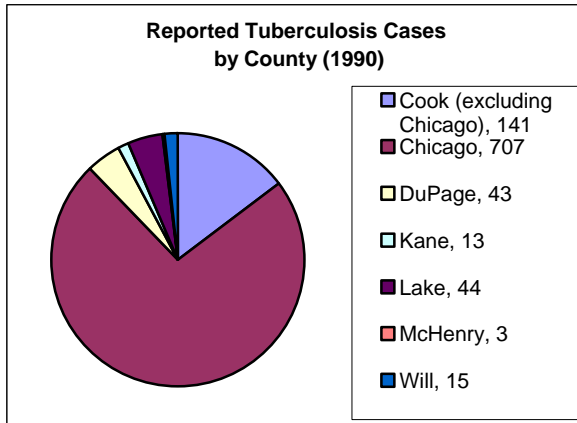
From 1993-2001, Chicago experienced a decrease in births to mothers under the age of 15, from 376 in 1993 to 191 in 2001. Similarly, there was a decrease in suburban Cook County births of mothers younger than 15, from 50 in 1993 to 23 in 2001.¹⁶³

Recent research has found that teenage motherhood is more prevalent among African American mothers in Chicago, than other racial groups. Of the 51,117 live births in Chicago in 1997, 26.9% of African American births, 16.9% of Latino births, and 5.4% of white births were to teenage mothers.¹⁶⁴

Not surprisingly, Chicago, which has the largest population among the six surrounding counties, has the highest number of teen births.¹⁶⁵

Tuberculosis

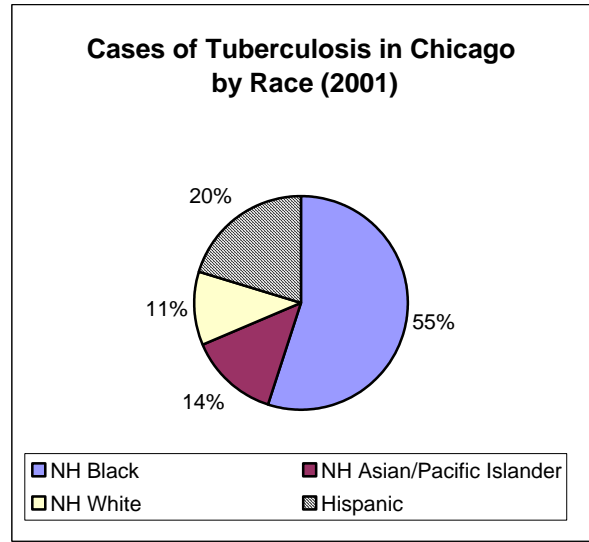
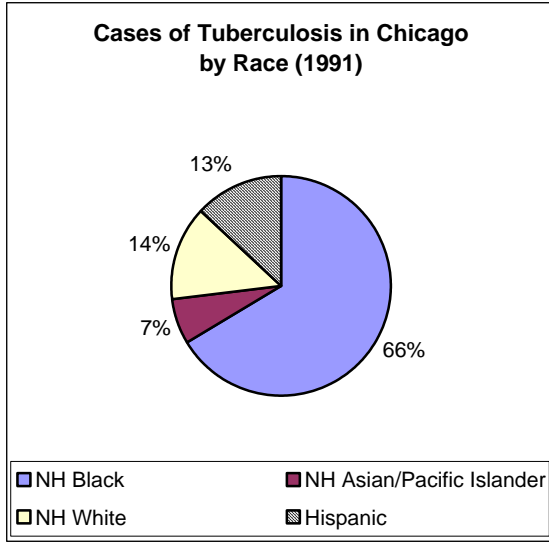
In 2001 Chicago accounted for 54% (378/707) of tuberculosis (TB) cases in Illinois, while housing about one-fourth of Illinois residents. Chicago's TB case rate of 13.1 was more than double the national TB rate of 5.6 for 2001. With only 1.1% of the national population, Chicago contributed 2.8% of all cases reported between 1994 and 2000. Still, TB in Chicago is on the decline from 1990, when Chicago reported 707 cases of TB.¹⁶⁶



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While TB transmission is often associated with foreign-born individuals, in Chicago only 21% (78/378) of cases in 2001 were among the foreign born. Community transmission continues to be the major source of Chicago TB cases (300/378, 79%).¹⁶⁸

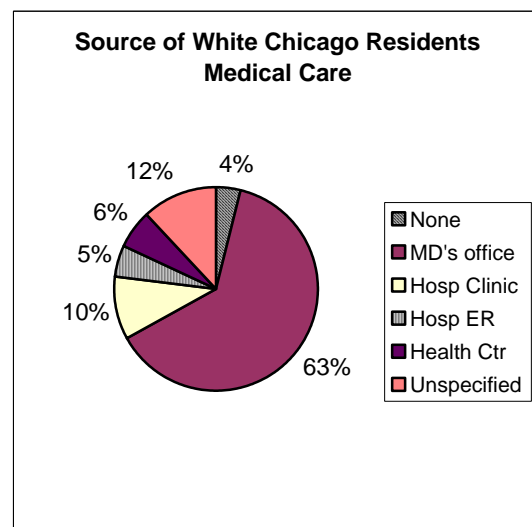
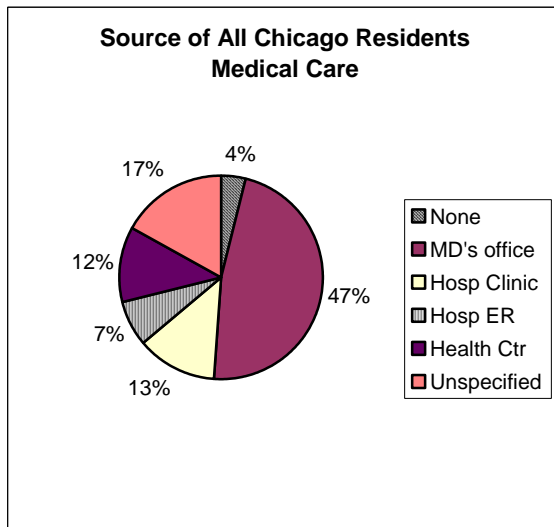
As overall case rates have declined in the city since 1993, the pool of disease has become concentrated in specific areas of Chicago. TB disproportionately affects communities of color. Case rates for African Americans continue to be well over four times those of whites and nearly double the rates among Hispanics. The current TB rate for African Americans in Chicago is 19.6, 3.5 times the overall national rate, and continues to exceed the national rate for African Americans of 15.1 per 100,000. Of the 17 communities in Chicago with TB rates of 20 or more, 11 have an African American population in excess of 60%.¹⁶⁹

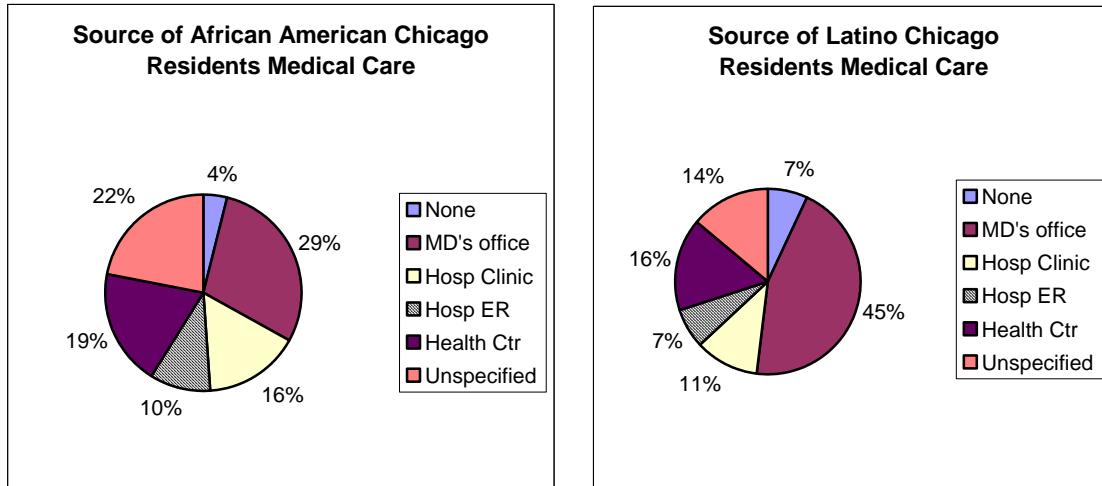


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Source of Healthcare

According to the Chicago Plan for Public Health System Improvement, African Americans in Chicago are the least likely of all racial groups to seek regular medical care at a doctor's office (29%) and the most likely to seek care from a health center (19%), a hospital clinic (16%) or hospital emergency room (10%). In contrast, whites are most likely to seek care from a doctor's office (63%).¹⁷¹





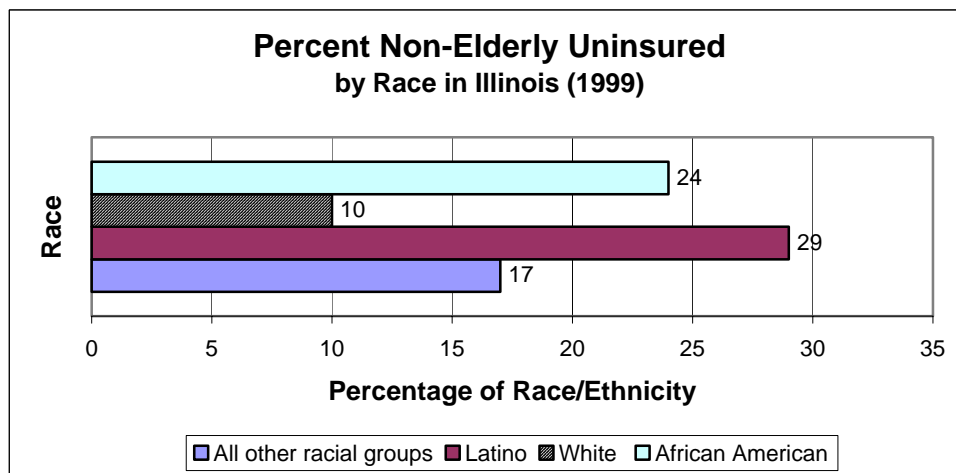
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A large majority of MCIC respondents (71%) report that they have their own doctor. This figure is greater among whites (76%) than African Americans (70%) and Latinos (65%). Twelve percent report that they have no doctor, with this figure significantly higher among Latinos (21%) than whites (11%) and African Americans (10%).¹⁷³

Health Insurance Coverage

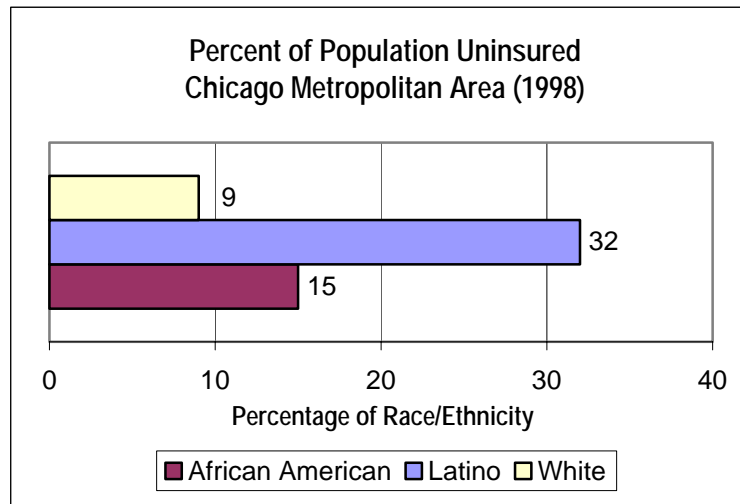
In Illinois, Latinos have the highest rate of non-elderly uninsured, (29%), followed by African Americans at (24%), Asians/Pacific Islanders/Native Americans, (17%) and whites (10%).¹⁷⁴

The rate of white, Latino and Asian/Native American non-elderly uninsured in Illinois is below the national rate of uninsured (11%, 34%, and 21% respectively). Conversely, the rate for African Americans in Illinois is higher than the national rate for African Americans, at 20%.¹⁷⁵



In 1997 about 22.5% of Chicago's population was uninsured.¹⁷⁶ Of Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (MCIC) respondents (1998), 32% of Latinos, 15% of African Americans and 9% of whites said they were uninsured.¹⁷⁷ At the time the survey was conducted, 19% of African Americans, 16% of whites, and 14% of Latinos had become uninsured within the previous six-month period.¹⁷⁸

According to the MCIC survey, of those respondents with insurance, only 49% of Latinos, 57% of African Americans and 64% of whites report being very satisfied with their choices for medical care.¹⁷⁹

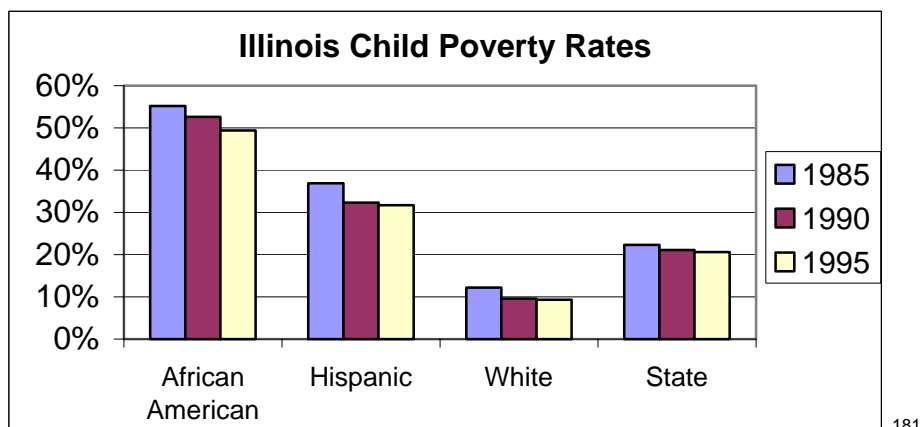


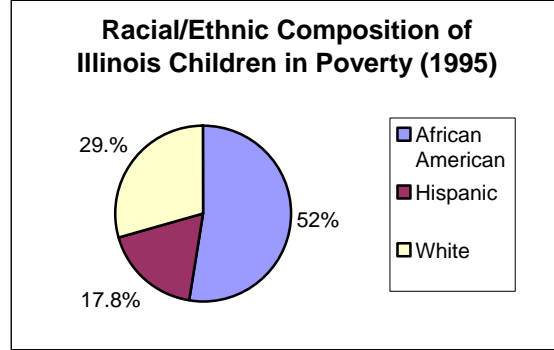
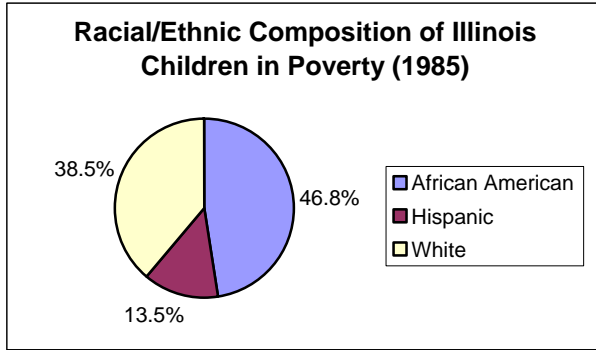
Health and Welfare of Children

A child's quality of life provides a vision for the future. That is, the welfare of today's children is predictive of society's success in the decades ahead. In the six-county area, extremely large gaps remain in the poverty rates between white children and children of color. In the year 2000 in Cook County, for example, an African American child was seven times more likely to live in poverty than a white child. In addition to financial resources, several other factors affect children's quality of life, including: prenatal and infant health, childcare, and educational opportunities. These large racial and ethnic gaps among children—our most vulnerable yet most promising population—are particularly distressing.

Child Poverty in Illinois

Between 1985 and 1995, the child poverty rate decreased for all racial groups in the state of Illinois. Still, large gaps remained between white children and African American and Hispanic children. In 1995, the child poverty rate for African Americans and Hispanics remained higher than for whites: 50% of African American children and 32% of Latino children lived in poverty. The overall percentage of children in poverty decreased between 1985 and 1995.¹⁸⁰

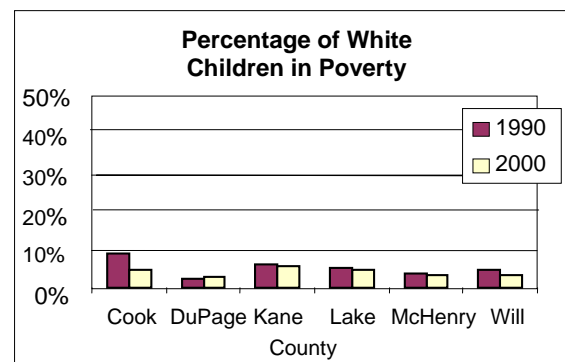
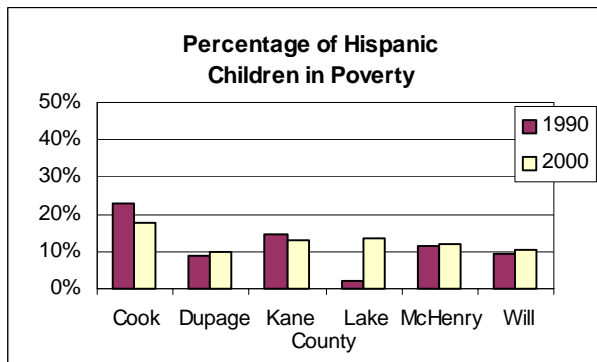
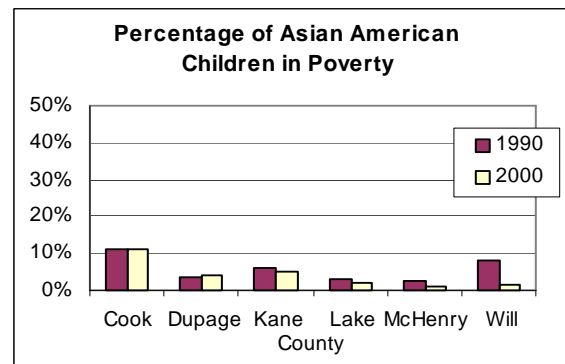
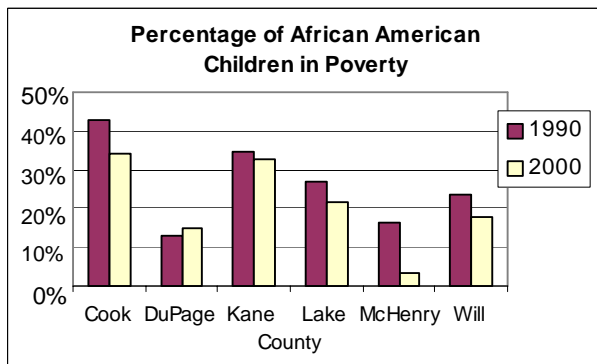




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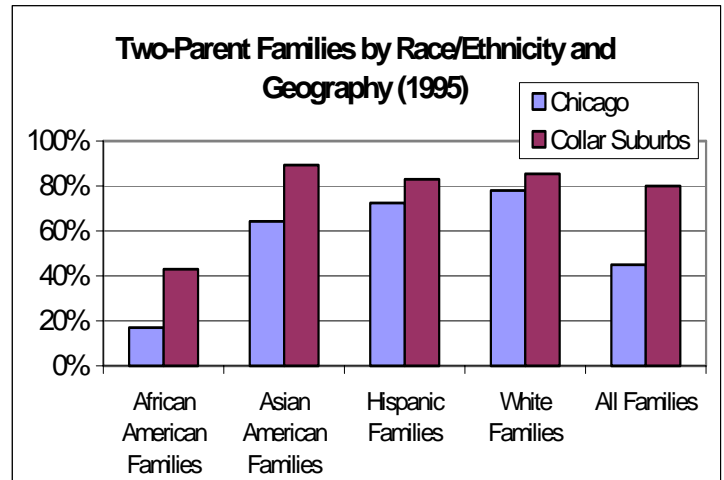
Child Poverty in the Six Counties

Overall, the percentage of children in poverty decreased between 1990 and 2000 in the six counties. Poverty increased for the following groups in the following counties: African American children in DuPage County (13.2% to 15%); Asian American children in Cook (10.9% to 11.09%) and DuPage (3.5% to 4.22%); Hispanic children in DuPage (8.9% to 9.9%), Lake (2.1% to 13.7%), and Will (9.5% to 10.3%); and white children in DuPage (2.5% to 2.79%).¹⁸³



One-Parent Families and Poverty

Two-parent families are more common in the suburbs than in the city among all racial groups. The city/suburban difference is greatest among African Americans. In all racial and ethnic groups, single-parent households are more likely to be in poverty than two-parent households.¹⁸⁴ This most likely results from reliance on one income for support. Women head most single-parent households. Since the late 1970s, researchers have recognized a phenomenon labeled the “feminization of poverty,” whereby women and children are more likely to live in poverty than men.¹⁸⁵



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Children and Welfare

African American children stay on welfare longer than white or Hispanic children. Between 1990 and 1998, African American children in the state of Illinois receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AFDC/TANF) benefits were on welfare about 200% longer than white children and about 50% longer than Hispanic children. As a result of welfare reform, the duration of children on welfare decreased by about 50% from 1990 to 1998 for all races and ethnicities.¹⁸⁷

Entry Year	All AFDC/TANF Entries	Chicago	Balance of State	African American	Hispanic	White	Other*
1990	12	19	9	18	12	8	12
1991	11	16	8	16	11	7	12
1992	12	21	9	19	13	8	16
1993	14	21	11	20	14	9	17
1994	13	18	10	18	13	9	17
1995	12	16	9	16	12	8	13
1996	10	12	8	12	9	7	11
1997	8	10	6	10	8	6	8
1998	6	8	5	8	6	4	6

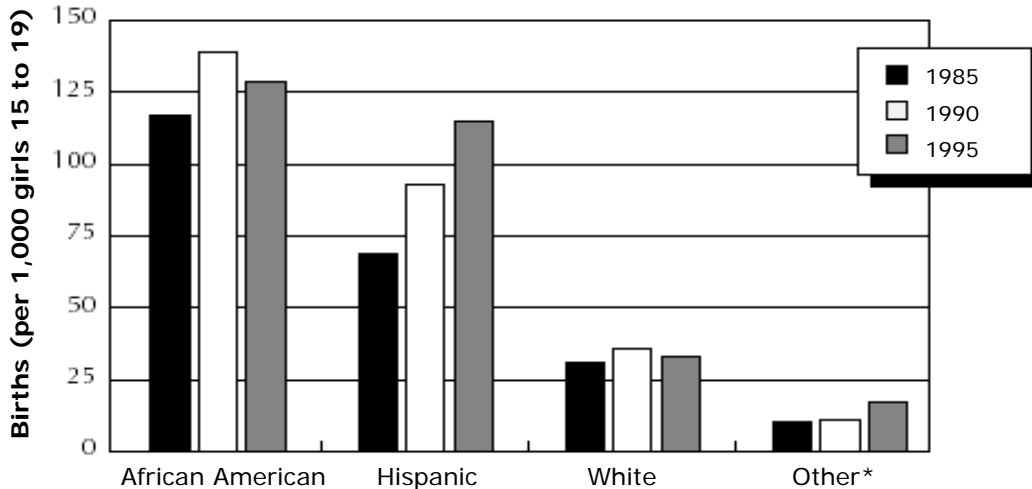
*Includes Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, and other unidentified races/ethnicities.¹⁸⁸

Infant Health and Teenage Pregnancy

Children born to teenage mothers are more likely to encounter health problems. Between 1993 and 1998, the rate of teenage pregnancy among all ethnicities decreased in Chicago and the collar suburbs. The rate of teenage pregnancy remained much higher for African Americans and Hispanics

than for whites. Between 1990 and 1995 in Illinois, the rates of teenage pregnancy for African Americans and whites decreased, while the rates of teenage pregnancy for Hispanics increased.¹⁸⁹

**Birthrates for Illinois Girls
Ages 15 to 19-by Race/Ethnicity
(1985/1990/1995)**

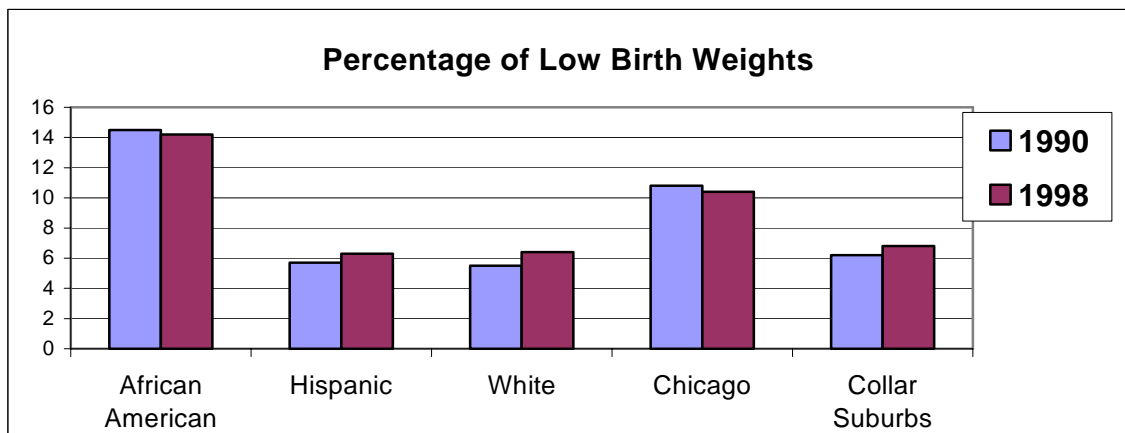


Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Sterilized Birth Certificate Master Files, 1985-1996 (Chapin Hall staff analysis); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Population Estimates for Counties by Age, Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: Annual Time Series July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1998" (CO-98-12); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A [State Files] [Computer file]. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 1992 (Chapin Hall staff analysis); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1981 to 1989"; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Annual Time Series of State Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1990-1998."

*Includes Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native and other unidentified races/ethnicities.

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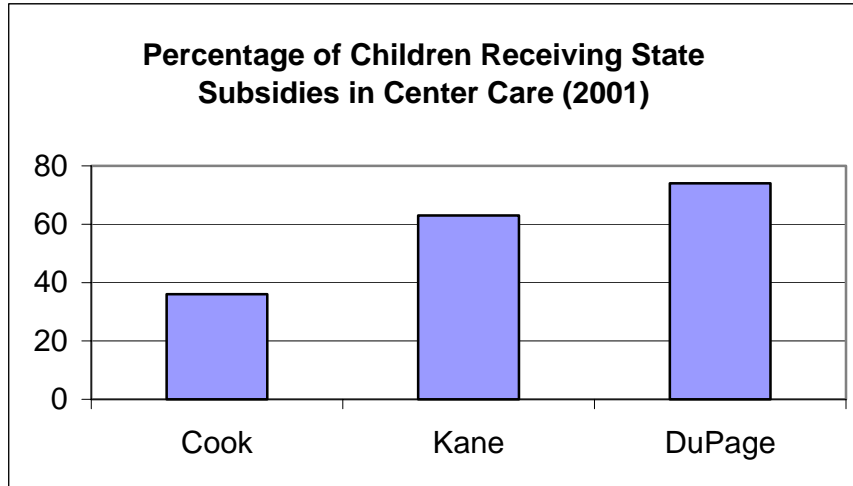
During the 1990s, the rate of children with low birth weights remained fairly constant among all races. However, African American mothers were more than twice as likely as Hispanics and whites to have children with low birth weights.¹⁹¹



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Childcare

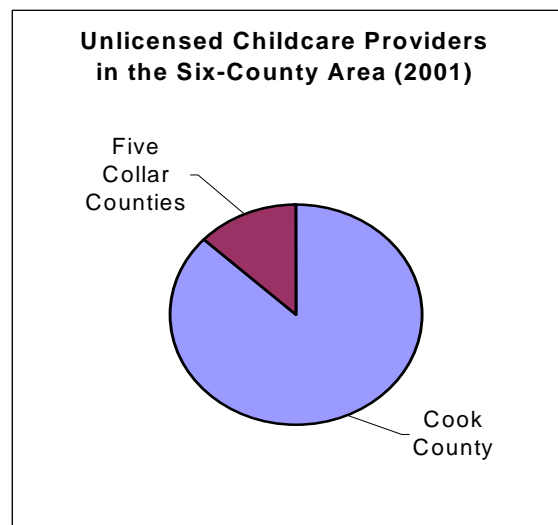
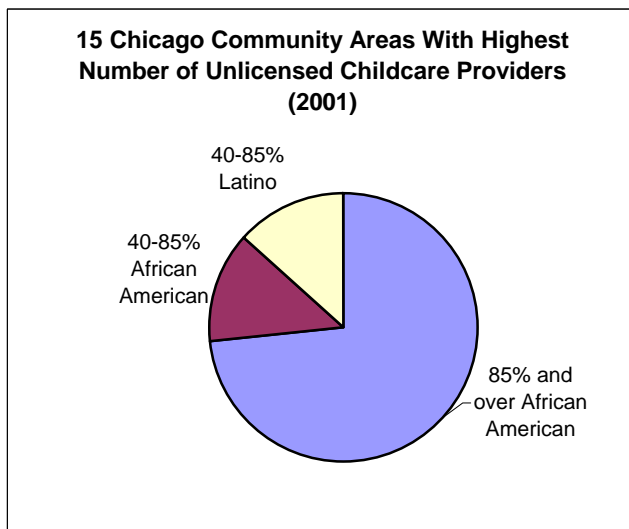
In December 2001, only 36% of children in Cook County under the age of five receiving Illinois state subsidies were in center care, compared to 74% in DuPage County and 63% in Kane County.¹⁹³

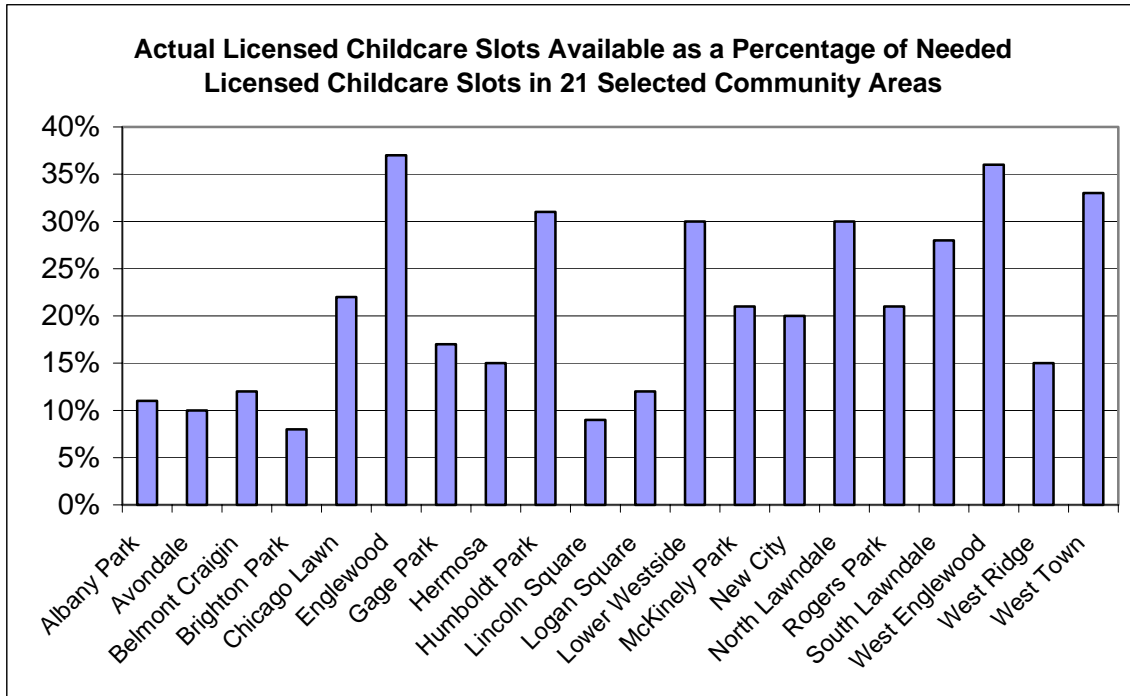


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Most unlicensed childcare providers in the Chicago metropolitan area are on the south and west sides in high-poverty African American and Hispanic neighborhoods. In 2001, 87% of the unlicensed childcare providers in the six-county area were located in Cook County. In some of the poorest and most segregated neighborhoods, like Englewood, more than 90% of the caregivers were unlicensed.¹⁹⁵ The 15 community areas with the highest number of unlicensed care centers were all located in communities of color. Eleven out of the 15 community areas have populations over 85% African American. Two have populations 40-85% African American, and two have populations 40-85% Hispanic.^{196 197 198}

A study in 2000 found that childcare facilities in 21 Chicago community areas with large African American and Latino populations served only 8% to 37% of those children needing care.¹⁹⁹

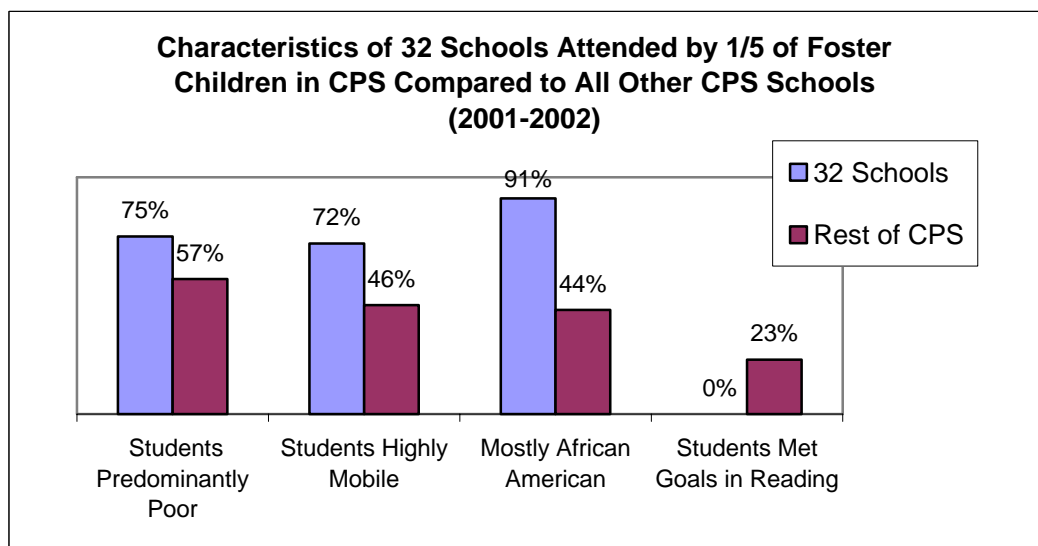




Foster Care

According to the Chicago Reporter, in 1998, African American children made up 95% of the foster child population in Chicago, 83% in suburban Cook County, and 58% in the collar suburbs. This is a gross overrepresentation when compared with the incidence of white children (at 3%, 12% and 31% respectively) and Hispanic children (with 6%, 4% and 8% respectively).

A disproportionate number of foster children in Chicago are concentrated in a small number of poor, mostly African American, underachieving public schools. During the 2001-2002 school year, one-fifth of the foster children in Chicago Public Schools (CPS) attended just 32 of the 600 total schools in the system (normal distribution would be 120 schools).²⁰⁰



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Crime, Law Enforcement and the Justice System

The largest racial and ethnic gap occurs in the areas of crime, law enforcement, and the justice system. African Americans are far more likely to take part in the justice system and at each level of participation the African American presence grows more disproportionate. With the 1996 Safe Zones Act being highly enforced in Chicago, the gaps in arrests, drug crimes, juvenile transfers, and convictions have increased. The enforcement of this law has long-term consequences which impact a person's ability to obtain higher education, apply for a job, secure a line of credit, vote, and purchase a home. The lack of systematic programs to collect data in the areas of racial profiling, police brutality, hate crimes, and domestic violence, speaks to the low priority these key issues have in the metropolitan area.

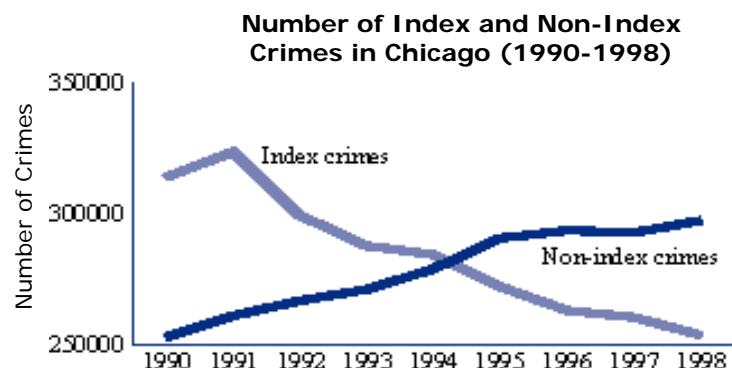
Crime Rates

From 1990 to 2000, the city of Chicago experienced a 40.8% decrease in the number of violent crimes and a 25.8% decrease in property crimes.²⁰² This decrease in crime occurred across the metropolitan region and the state.

Every county, municipality, and community area experienced a marked decrease in crime over the last decade. Three-quarters (76%) of the public say they form their opinions about crime from what they see or read in the news, compared to 22% who state they get their primary information on crime from personal experience.²⁰³

The media has created the image that crime is increasing when in fact crime is on the decrease. Crime coverage has increased while real crime rates have fallen. For example, homicide coverage increased on the network news by 473% from 1990 to 1998 but homicide dropped 32.9% during this same time period. The media directly impacts the community's beliefs. In a recent study 62% of the public stated that they believed that youth crime was on the rise. The reality is that nationally youth homicides declined by 68% between 1993 and 1999 and are at their lowest rate since 1966.²⁰⁴

From 1990 to 1998, Chicago's index crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and



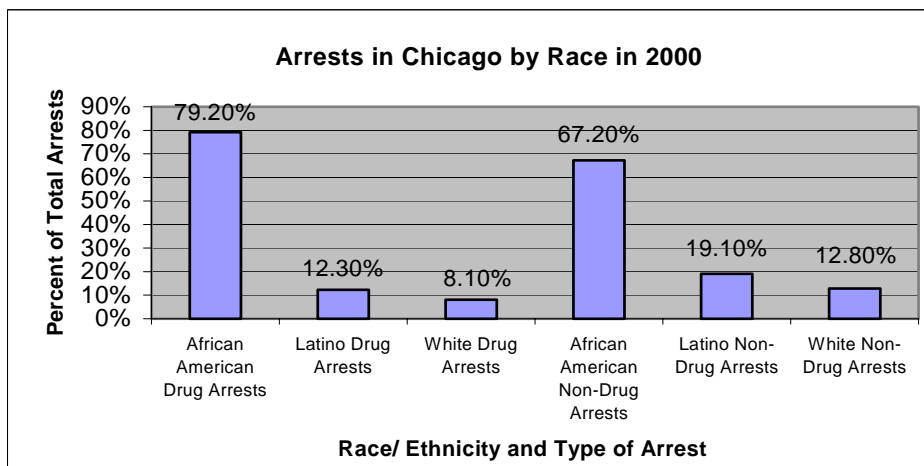
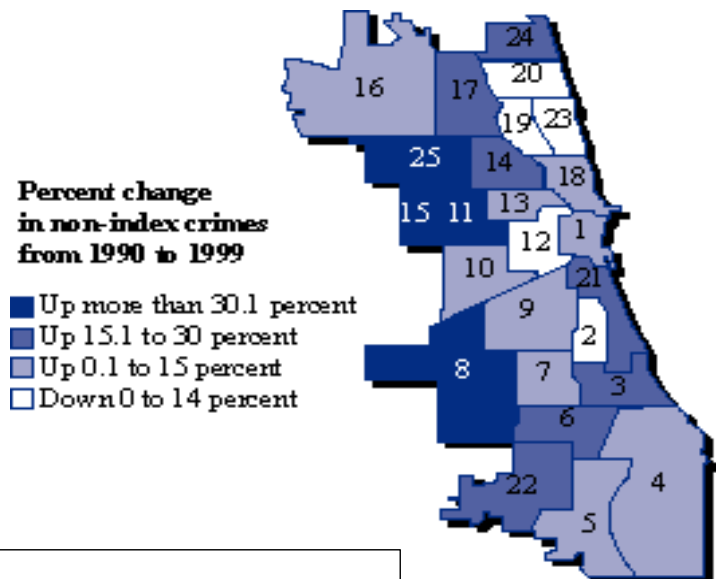
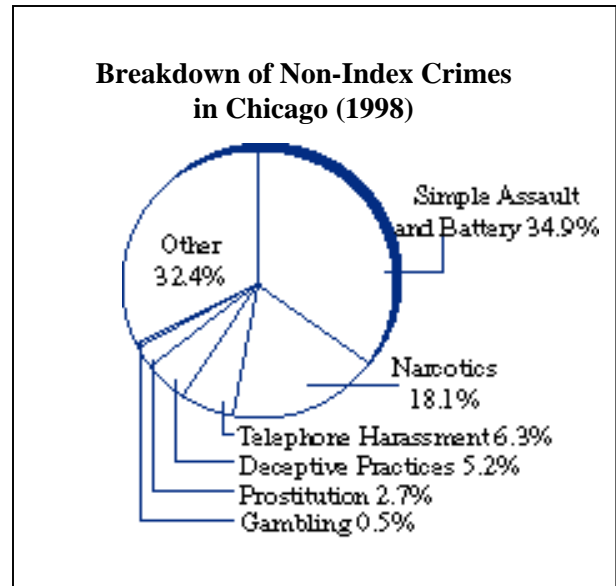
arson) dropped 19%, while non-index crimes (all other crimes) jumped 17.8%. When both categories are combined, the city saw a 2.8% decrease in the number of crimes reported.²⁰⁵

Crime Rates/Arrest Rates

The increases in drug offense arrests were the driving force behind the increase in non-index crimes. Law enforcement agencies track non-index crimes in 191 different categories. From 1990 to 1998, drug offenses showed a sharp increase of 63.7%, from 32,954 (6.6% of the total) to 53,956 (18.1% of the total). All other non-index offenses decreased 10.9%.²⁰⁶

The greatest increases in non-index crime were seen in the Harrison and Austin districts with over 60% increases in both communities.²⁰⁷ Citywide, the largest increases were seen in police districts that are majority African American.

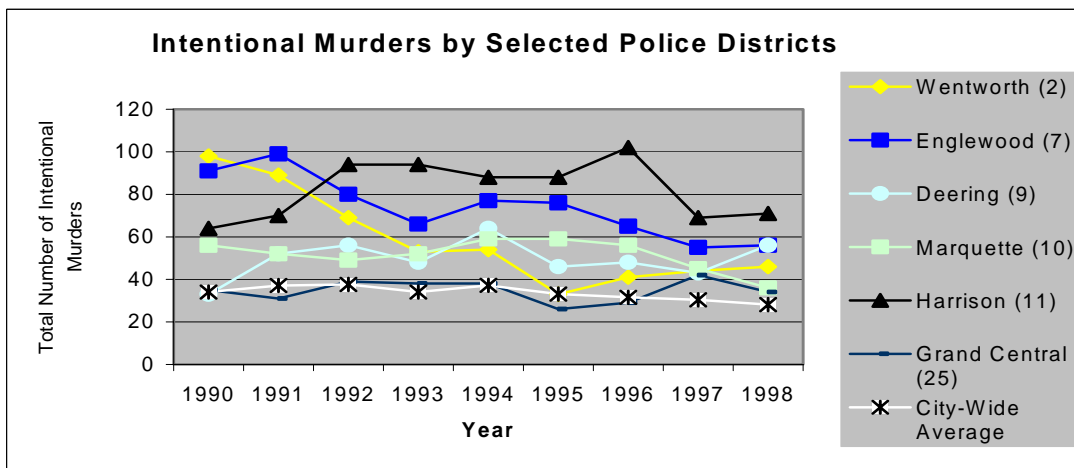
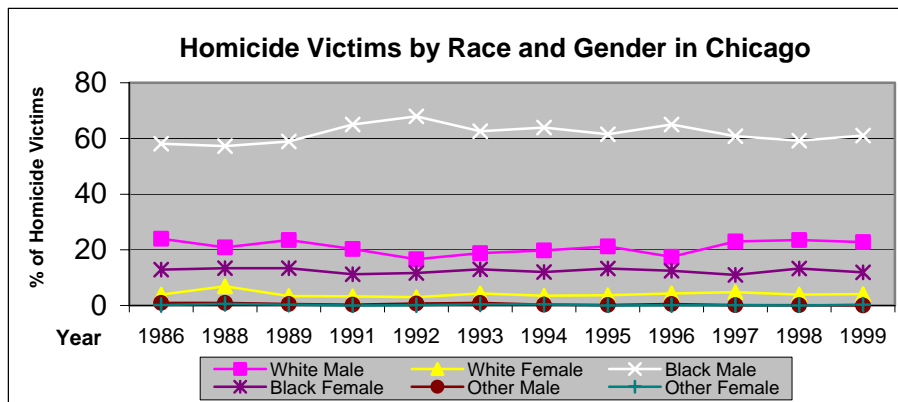
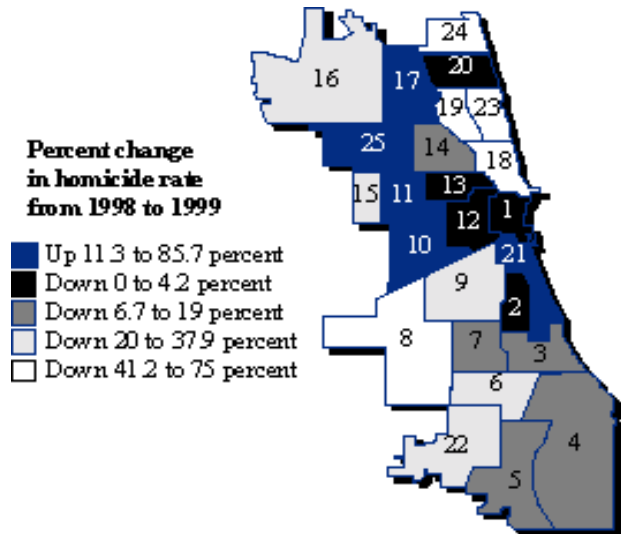
Chicago's racial gap widened in both drug arrests and non-drug arrests between 1998 and 2000. Drug arrests of African Americans and Latinos increased, while drug arrests of whites declined. Non-drug arrests fell for each racial group, but African Americans and Latinos accounted for a higher percentage of the arrests in 2000 than they did in 1998.²⁰⁸



African American men are most likely to be crime victims in Cook County. African Americans are most frequently the victims of both violent crimes (61%) and property crimes (42%). African American men are the most likely to be the victims of homicide.²⁰⁹ Latinos had the second highest rate of victimization for violent crimes (21%), while whites had the second highest rate of victimization for property crimes (38%).²¹⁰

While Chicago districts overall experienced a decrease in homicide numbers from 851 in 1990 to 641 in 2000, the five districts with the greatest population of African Americans—Wentworth, Pullman, Englewood, Marquette and Harrison—still had the highest numbers of homicides.²¹¹

Latino victims of homicide are more likely to be killed with a firearm than any other group. In Chicago 73% of Latinos were killed with a firearm. A 29-year study revealed that firearms were used in 62.6% of Latino-on-Latino intimate partner homicides, the highest usage among all intra-racial intimate partner homicides.²¹²



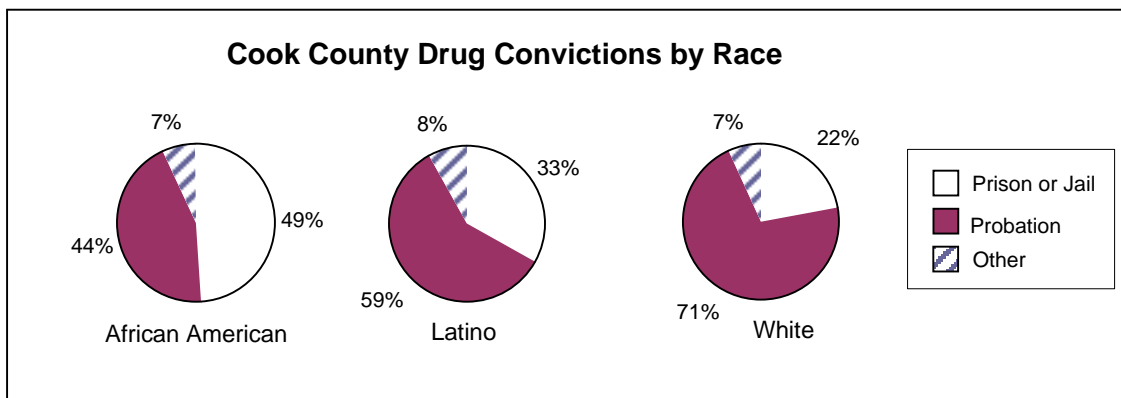
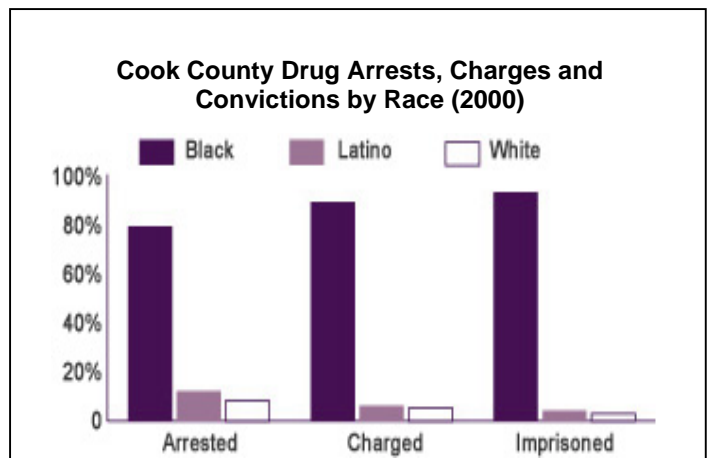
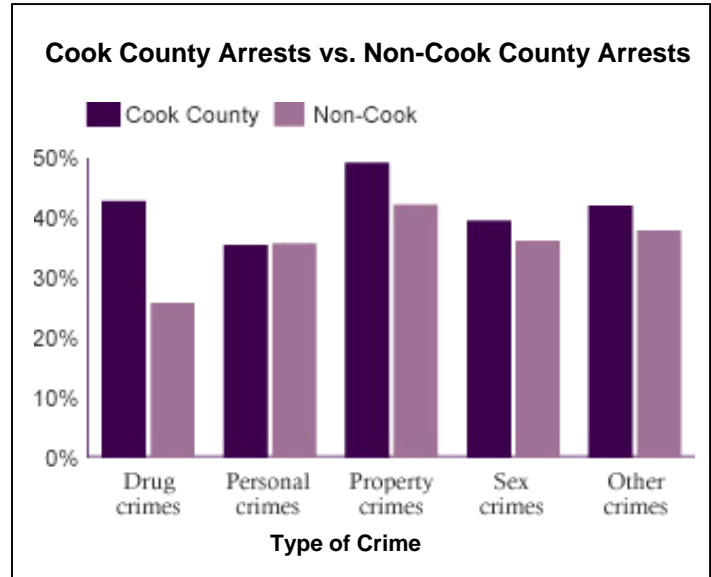
Drug Related Crime

The number of drug arrests in Illinois has increased dramatically over the last two decades, from 27,608 in 1980 to 106,609 in 1999. Cook County's 68,180 drug arrests in 1999 accounted for 64% of all drug arrests statewide, while Cook County represents only 43% of the state's total population.²¹³

Within Cook County these arrests are disproportionately African American men.²¹⁴ Four out of every five individuals arrested on drug related charges in Chicago in 2000 were African American.²¹⁵ African Americans also made up an even greater share of those charged with drug offenses by prosecutors and those sentenced to prison in Cook County.²¹⁶

African Americans are less likely to use drugs than whites or Latinos. There is no evidence suggesting that the gap in drug arrests relates to a gap in drug usage. Whites are 125% more likely to use marijuana, 181% more likely to use cocaine, 413% more likely to use inhalants, 516% more likely to use LSD, and are also more likely than African Americans or Latinos to abuse alcohol, prescription drugs, PCP, and hallucinogens.²¹⁷

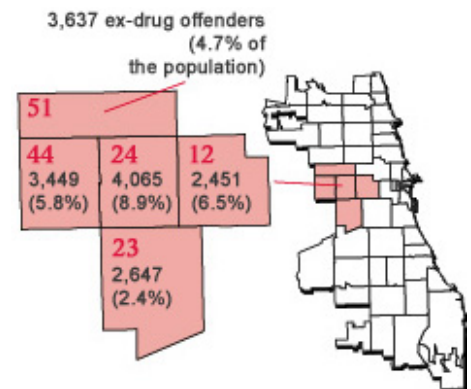
African Americans convicted of drug possession or drug delivery were more likely than whites or Latinos to be sentenced to prison and less likely to get probation in Cook County between 1995 and 2000.²¹⁸



More than half the city's drug arrests occurred in six districts, clustered together across the city's south and west sides. In the seven police districts where whites outnumber African Americans and Latinos, there were 4,243 drug arrests, or 12% of the citywide total. Of those drug arrestees, 63% were African Americans.²¹⁹

Under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act,²²⁰ any possession or delivery of a controlled substance that occurs within 1,000 feet of a school, public housing site, public park, church, synagogue, place of religious worship, senior citizen housing, hospital, nursing home, assisted living center, or truck stop results in more stringent punishment. These "safe zones" include all public and private schools, universities, and daycare centers, as well as storefront churches and scattered site housing. This provision often results in felony charges for what would have been misdemeanors. While the legal rationale was to deter narcotic activity in public areas and provide more severe penalties for such conduct,²²¹ the reality is that this provision results in the entire residential section of Chicago falling into a "safe zone." The criminal does not need to have any knowledge that he or she is within 1,000 feet of these institutions. This provision is universally applied throughout Chicago. However, it has not been used by police departments and prosecutors in other parts of the state. Therefore, anyone who is arrested for drug related crimes in Chicago will likely have more serious charges and sentences than those arrested in the suburban communities.

Since 1995, the 60624 zip code area (which is framed by Roosevelt Road and Kedzie, Chicago and Kenton avenues, and includes the West Garfield Park community area and portions of East Garfield Park, North Lawndale and Humboldt Park) has been home to more ex-drug offenders than any other area in Chicago. A total of 4,065 ex-drug offenders were paroled to the area between 1995 and 2001—an average of 1 of every 11 residents, according to census figures. The area is nearly 99% African American.²²²



Chicago Police Department drug arrests do not indicate the entire scope of the gap. While African Americans account for 79% of Chicago's drug arrests, they comprise only 66% of the area's clients for state funded drug treatment centers, account for only 57% of drug-related emergency room visits, and comprise 45% of drug related deaths.²²³

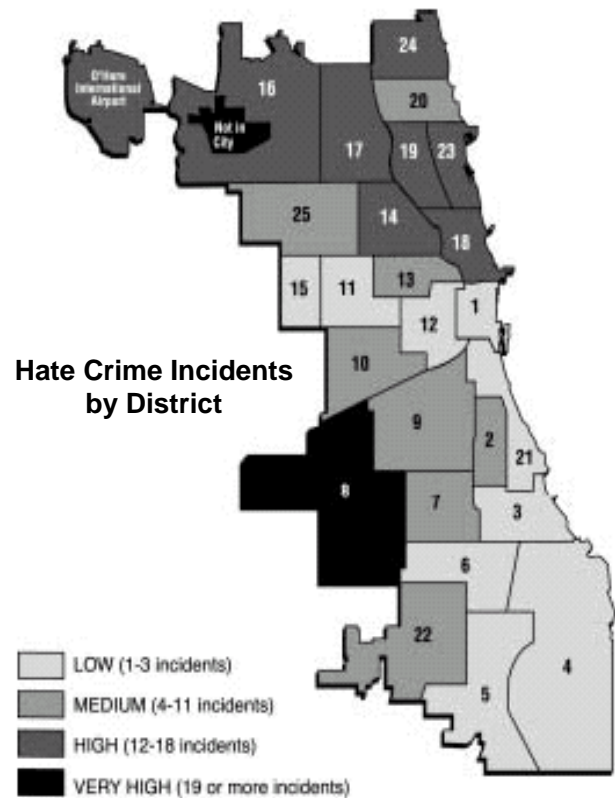
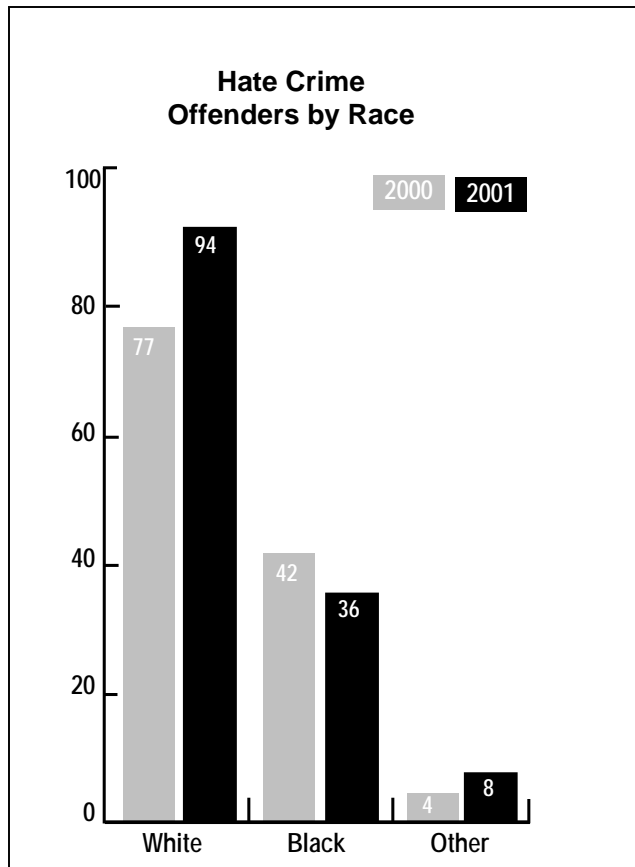
Hate Crimes

Hate crimes were reported in all 25 Chicago police districts with the greatest number occurring in Chicago Lawn (25 incidents), East Chicago (18 incidents), and Rogers Park (15 incidents). East Chicago is mostly Latino, and Rogers Park and Chicago Lawn are multi-ethnic and multi-racial neighborhoods.²²⁴

From 1989 to 2000, hate crimes overall decreased for the city of Chicago. However, Chicago Lawn, a neighborhood that is half African American and one-third Latino, remained in the lead with the highest number of hate crimes for both 1989 and 2000. This neighborhood actually experienced an increase from 15 reported hate crimes in 1989 to 25 in 2000.²²⁵

Of the racially motivated hate crimes, in 2001, 85% occurred against persons of color, with 72% of all hate crimes motivated by anti-African American sentiments.²²⁶

White men commit 64% of all hate crimes where the race and gender are known, followed by African American men who commit 23% of all hate crimes.²²⁷



Racial Profiling and Police Brutality

No governmental entity is required to maintain racial or ethnic data on incidents of racial profiling or on reports of police brutality. Despite increasing attention to these issues in the last decade, no organization is responsible for collecting this information. Therefore, the extent and nature of the problem is unknown. However, a study completed in 1998 indicated that in Cook County, 61.4% of motorists stopped by the Drug Investigation Unit were African American, clearly disproportionate to the African American population of 23.8% in Cook County.²²⁸ National studies show similar patterns of racial gaps in police stops:

- Among drivers stopped for speeding, African Americans (75.7%) and Hispanics (79.4%) were more likely than whites (66.6%) to be ticketed.
- The average number of stops was greater for young African American males (2.7) and young Hispanic males (1.8).
- Police were more likely to conduct a search of the vehicle and/or driver in traffic stops involving African American male drivers (15.9%) or Hispanic male drivers (14.2%), compared to white male drivers (7.9%).²²⁹

There have been attempts to require that racial and ethnic information be collected and reported by law enforcement. The United States Congress has had seven proposed bills on the issue of racial profiling and two bills proposed on preventing police brutality over the last Congressional session,

and none have ever been considered. Nationally the most promising and complete was the 2000 Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act, which would have commissioned several studies on police brutality, increased spending to prosecute cases, trained officers and collected data on racial profiling. This act was introduced in 1999 and 2000 but failed to advance. In Illinois recent legislation has passed that will help assess the extent of the gaps in racial profiling.

Domestic Violence

Currently there is no system that gathers data on domestic violence by race and ethnicity in the Chicago region. The city of Chicago, statewide agencies, and private organizations indicate that domestic violence is present in approximately 10% of homes at any point in time. There are no indications that there has been a change in the last decade. National data and anecdotal evidence indicates domestic violence is present across all races, ethnicities, and classes.

The Criminal Justice System

The Illinois Department of Corrections is a \$1.2 billion state agency. In 2003, it is responsible for the supervision and care of over 33,000 adults and juveniles on parole and 45,000 in custody. Of this group, 94% are male, 63% are African American, 36% are white, and 11% are Latino.²³⁰ Cook County is the committing county for 59% of all state prisoners. The collar counties represent 11% of inmates, and the remaining sections of the state comprise 31%. In examining the Department of Corrections data over the last decade, there has been little to no change in the racial breakdown or the committing county. The average prisoner is 33 years old, has been sentenced to 4.2 years in prison and serves 1.3 years.

In Cook County in 2000, about one in five African American men in their 20s was either in jail, prison, or on parole, compared to 1 in 104 white men and 1 in 26 Latino men.²³¹

Among the 22,095 inmates who were released from Illinois prisons in 1996, 8,916 returned to prison by the end of 1999—a 40.4% recidivism rate. Drug offenders in Cook County posted a 42.8% recidivism rate, compared to 25.7% for offenders in Illinois' 101 other counties.²³²

While no comprehensive data source exists for the racial and ethnic breakdown of inmates, the disproportionate number of persons of color and persons from Cook County indicate that there exist racial differences within the justice system.

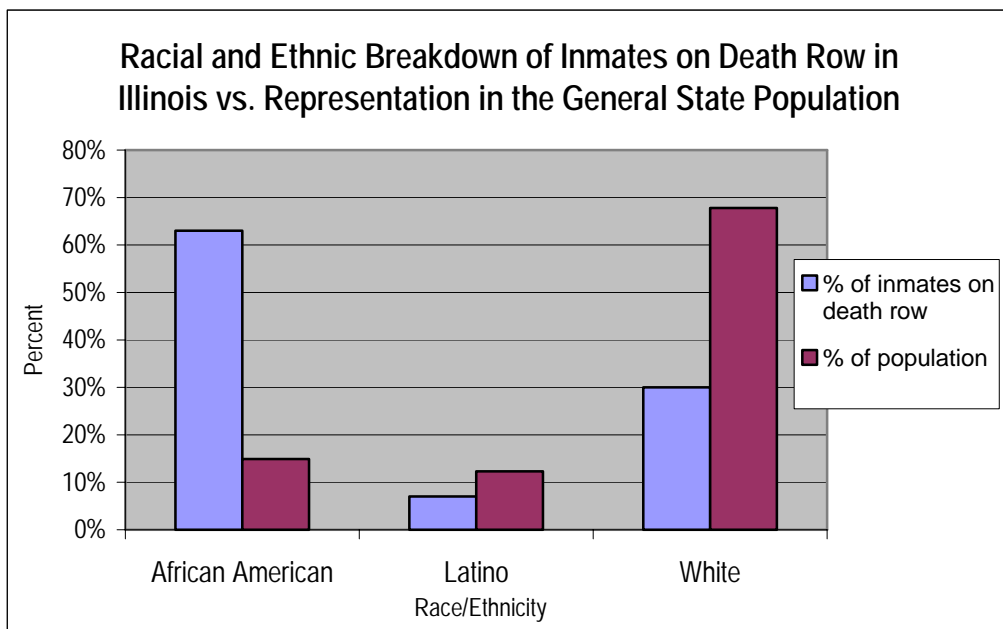
Recent research found that low-income African Americans and Latinos in Chicago were more likely to be cynical about the law and dissatisfied with the police. Higher proportions of African Americans (29%) and Latinos (31%) than whites (19%) view legal norms as not binding. This research found that it is not a racially or ethnically based subculture of violence but instead the concentration of communities of color among low-income individuals. When the researchers controlled for socio-economic status, they found no difference between the way African American, Latino, and white Chicagoans viewed violence, the police, or the law.²³³

Capital Punishment

Since the reinstatement of the Illinois death penalty in 1977 until the end of 2002, 310 inmates have been sentenced to death. Over that time period 124 inmates have had their sentences reversed, 11 have died in prison, 13 have been executed (12 in Illinois and one in Ohio), two have been reversed and discharged, one has been pardoned, and one has had the death sentence commuted.

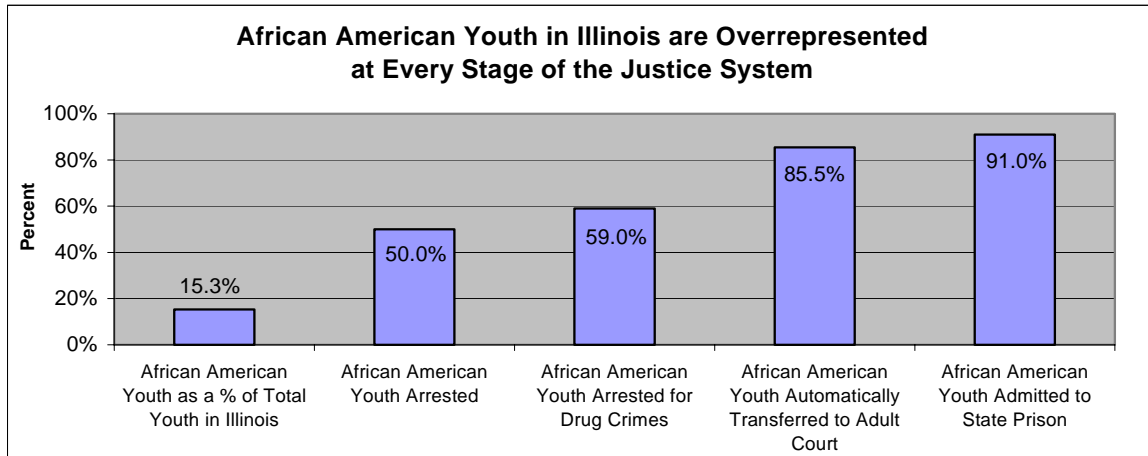
- Of the 158 current inmates that had been on Death Row in Illinois: 63% were African American, 30% were white, and 7% Latino.
- A 14-member panel of Governor Ryan’s special commission on the death penalty concluded that the state’s death penalty “sanction is greatly affected by where a murder occurs and the race of the victim.”²³⁴ This report concluded that of the 5,310 first-degree murder convictions during the 10-year period from 1988 to 1997, defendants who killed African Americans were nearly 60% less likely to face the death penalty than those who killed whites. While white offenders were twice as likely to receive the death sentence as African Americans on a percentage basis but that distinction vanished once the victim’s race was factored in.

Governor Ryan’s moratorium on the death penalty and conversion of sentences for those on death row highlights a racial gap throughout the state that needs to be addressed.



Juvenile Crime

Studies indicate that white youths ages 12-17 are three times more likely to have sold drugs than African American youth in the state of Illinois. Correspondingly, white youths use cocaine and heroin seven to eight times more often than African American youth.²³⁵ Despite higher drug use and sales by white Illinois teens, African American youth make up 15.3% of Illinois’ youth population, 59% of youth arrested for drug crimes, 85.5% of youth automatically transferred to adult court, 88% of youth imprisoned for drug crimes, and 91% of youth admitted to state prison.²³⁶



These drug laws also disproportionately target Latino youth, who are 13 times more likely than whites to be tried as adults for drug offenses, resulting in persons of color representing 99% of the youth transferred to adult court and imprisoned for drug crimes in Cook County.²³⁷

Illinois' automatic transfer laws result in many youth convicted of drug offenses being tried in adult courts, resulting in fewer appropriate services provided and an adult felony record that prevents employment, credit, and educational opportunities.²³⁸

There were three times the number of juvenile drug arrests in 1999 compared to 1990. Juvenile drug cases were transferred to Cook County Criminal Court 363 times between 1995 and 1999, 97% of these cases came from the city of Chicago. Ten suburban Cook County juveniles were transferred to adult court under the law; all were African Americans.²³⁹ Similar to adult trends in crime, drug arrests, punishments, and sentences have all dramatically increased over the last 10 years and have disproportionately affected African Americans.

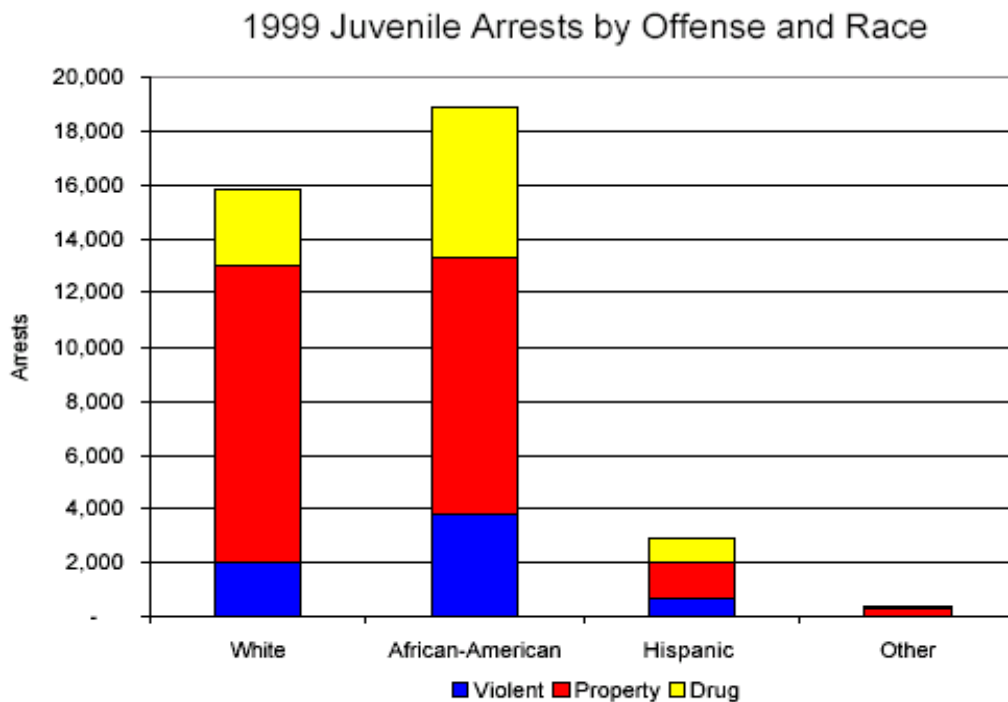
A major overhaul of the Juvenile Justice system in Illinois took effect on January 1, 1999. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 adopted a balanced and restorative justice model. This recent trend toward a more punitive system seeks to hold juveniles accountable for their actions and has less funding for prevention and rehabilitation.

Juvenile Justice

In Illinois a juvenile is defined as an individual between the ages of 5 and 16 years old. In 2000, there were 604,255 juveniles in Chicago and 1,090,956 in suburban Cook County and the collar counties. These children represent 17.47% of the total population. Chicago youth are 41% African American, 3% Asian American, 30% Latino, and 26% white. Comparatively, suburban youth are 11% African American, 4% Asian American, 15% Latino, and 70% white.²⁴⁰ Data pertaining to juvenile court filings and adjudication are not reported by race in most circumstances, and therefore the gap is not always presented in terms of race. Because racial disparity exists between the city and suburban communities, the racial gap can be implied.

Although juveniles account for only 17.47% of Illinois' total population in 1999, they accounted for 26% of the people arrested for property offenses, 23% of those arrested for violent offenses, and 11% of those arrested for drug offenses.

Statewide, African American juveniles accounted for more violent crimes and drug arrests in 1999 (18,906 of the 37,964 juvenile arrests) than white or Latino juveniles, while white juveniles accounted for the most arrests for property index crimes (11,024 or almost 50% of all property index arrests).²⁴¹

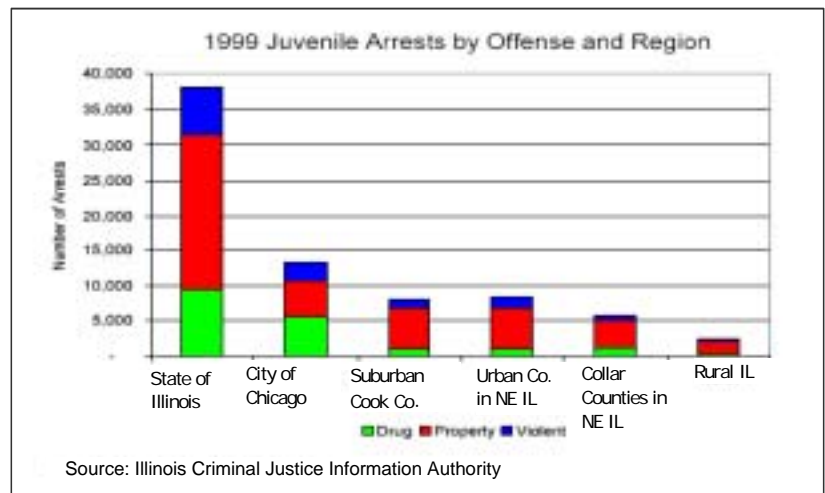


Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

In 1999 there were more juveniles arrested in Chicago than in any other region of the state. However, property offenses, which dominate suburban Cook County and the collar counties, were less likely to occur in Chicago.²⁴²

In 1998, Cook County had the highest juvenile delinquency petition-filing rate per juvenile population (1,671 per 100,000 juveniles), compared to the collar counties (722 per 100,000). Four of the five collar counties had delinquency filing rates that placed them in the lowest category in the state. This is a reflection of alternative measures such as station adjustments, more readily used in suburban communities.

When a youth is arrested in Chicago (high concentrations of persons of color), they are more likely than their majority white suburban counterparts to be placed in the punitive juvenile justice system.²⁴³

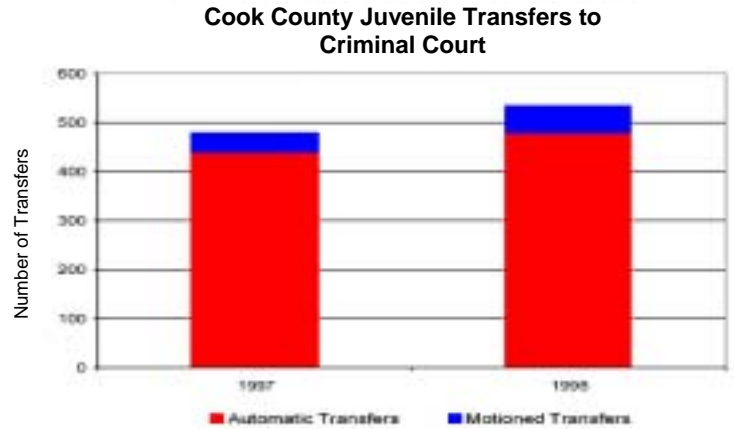


Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Cook County files more delinquency petitions, has more detention admissions, adjudicates more petitions delinquent, has larger probation caseloads, and commits more people to the Illinois Department of Corrections as a percentage of the total population than any other community in

Northeastern Illinois.²⁴⁴ Cook County juveniles are 225% more likely to be found delinquent and 152% more likely to be sentenced to prison than those from other counties.

Of the 16 juvenile detention centers operating in January 2000 in the state of Illinois, all experienced increases in admission over the last 10 years. Five of these facilities are located in the Chicago area. From 1989 to 1999 there has been a 68% increase in the capacity of juvenile detention centers in the six-county area. Currently these detention centers have a capacity of 824 youth.²⁴⁵



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Endnotes

Employment, Income and Wealth

¹ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

²

Per Capita Income Census						
Geography	1990 Per Capita Income	1990 in 2000 Dollars	2000 Per Capita Income	% Increase in Income	Net Change in Real Dollars	% Change in Real Dollars
City of Chicago						
African Americans	\$ 8,569	\$10,948	\$13,799	61.03%	\$2,851	26.04%
Asian Americans	\$11,581	\$14,796	\$19,822	71.16%	\$5,026	33.97%
Caucasians	\$18,258	\$23,327	\$29,174	59.79%	\$5,847	25.06%
Latino/ Latina	\$ 7,438	\$ 9,503	\$11,801	58.66%	\$2,298	24.18%
Cook County						
African Americans	\$ 9,115	\$11,646	\$14,990	64.45%	\$3,344	28.72%
Asian Americans	\$13,931	\$17,799	\$22,874	64.19%	\$5,075	28.51%
Caucasians	\$19,516	\$24,934	\$29,588	51.61%	\$4,654	18.66%
Latino/ Latina	\$ 8,065	\$10,304	\$12,303	52.55%	\$1,999	19.40%
DuPage County						
African Americans	\$16,813	\$21,481	\$24,349	44.82%	\$2,868	13.35%
Asian Americans	\$18,398	\$23,506	\$28,568	55.28%	\$5,062	21.54%
Caucasians	\$21,557	\$27,542	\$32,799	52.15%	\$5,257	19.09%
Latino/ Latina	\$11,966	\$15,288	\$15,692	31.14%	\$ 404	2.64%
Kane County						
African Americans	\$ 8,577	\$10,958	\$15,249	77.79%	\$4,291	39.15%
Asian Americans	\$12,665	\$16,181	\$23,666	86.86%	\$7,485	46.26%
Caucasians	\$17,149	\$21,910	\$27,086	57.95%	\$5,176	23.62%
Latino/ Latina	\$ 8,285	\$10,585	\$11,915	43.81%	\$1,330	12.56%
McHenry County						
African Americans	\$12,295	\$15,709	\$29,432	139.38%	\$3,723	87.36%
Asian Americans	\$23,101	\$29,515	\$27,280	18.09%	-\$2,235	-7.57%
Caucasians	\$17,355	\$22,173	\$27,022	55.70%	\$4,849	21.87%
Latino/ Latina	\$10,579	\$13,516	\$13,633	28.87%	\$ 117	0.86%
Lake County						
African Americans	\$10,558	\$13,489	\$17,041	61.40%	\$3,552	26.33%
Asian Americans	\$17,287	\$22,086	\$29,561	71.00%	\$7,475	33.84%
Caucasians	\$23,261	\$29,719	\$35,748	53.68%	\$6,029	20.29%
Latino/ Latina	\$ 9,126	\$11,660	\$12,499	36.96%	\$ 839	7.20%
Will County						
African Americans	\$11,015	\$14,073	\$18,455	67.54%	\$4,382	31.14%
Asian Americans	\$16,877	\$21,563	\$26,456	56.76%	\$4,893	22.69%
Caucasians	\$15,904	\$20,320	\$26,021	63.61%	\$5,701	28.06%
Latino/ Latina	\$ 9,473	\$12,103	\$15,298	61.49%	\$3,195	26.40%

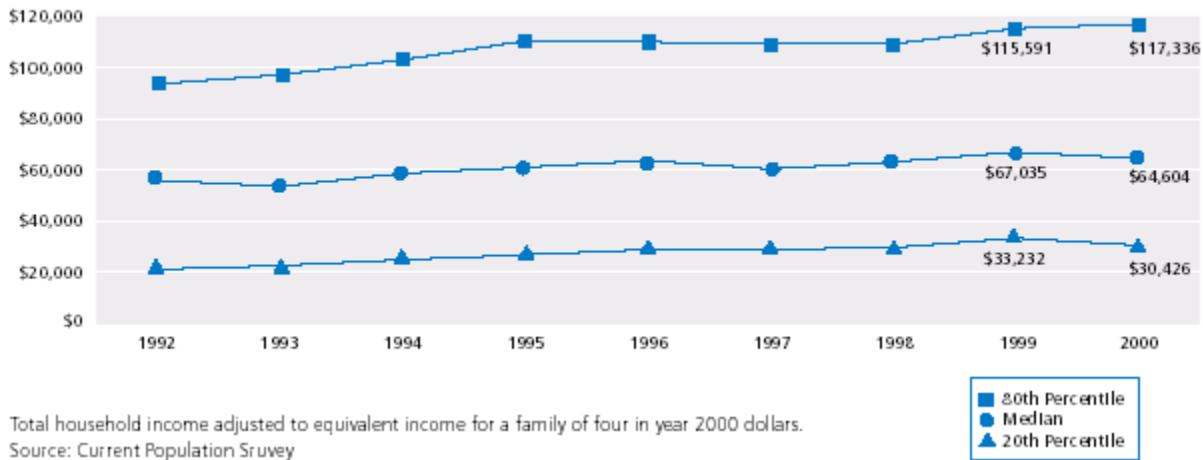
³ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "2003 Annual Report Illinois Department of Labor Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Workforce" (April 2003). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/wm/2003/wmbook03.pdf>

⁴ Chicago Metropolis 2020. (2002). "Community Life," p. 25. Chicago. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www.chicagometropolis2020.org/02_comlife.pdf

⁵ Chicago Metropolis 2020. (2002). "Community Life," p. 25. Chicago. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www.chicagometropolis2020.org/02_comlife.pdf

Income Gap:

MEDIAN- AND LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS BEGIN TO LOSE GROUND



⁶ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

Household Income By Race in 1990								
	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago/Gary/Lake County, IL/IN/WI CMSA
White								
Under \$15K	213,766	20,112	12,290	15,507	6,579	13,212	122,918	323,577
\$15K to \$25K	188,542	25,050	12,072	16,108	7,155	12,640	94,922	300,760
\$25K to \$35K	196,404	33,184	13,995	20,337	8,560	14,008	86,881	325,735
\$35K to \$50K	255,945	55,426	20,772	29,467	14,416	24,679	100,658	452,959
\$50K to \$100K	342,780	100,188	29,799	51,569	21,260	33,547	112,786	636,961
Over \$100K	92,373	26,828	6,089	23,024	3,919	4,918	29,768	163,561
% Under \$15K	16.57%	7.71%	12.93%	9.94%	10.63%	12.83%	22.43%	14.68%
% \$15K to \$25K	14.62%	9.61%	12.71%	10.32%	11.56%	12.27%	17.32%	13.65%
% \$25K to \$35K	15.23%	12.72%	14.73%	13.04%	13.83%	13.60%	15.86%	14.78%
% \$35K to \$50K	19.84%	21.25%	21.86%	18.89%	23.29%	23.96%	18.37%	20.56%
% \$50K to \$100K	26.58%	38.42%	31.36%	33.05%	34.35%	32.57%	20.58%	28.91%
% Over \$100K	7.16%	10.29%	6.41%	14.76%	6.33%	4.77%	5.43%	7.42%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Household Income By Race in 1990 (Continued)

	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago/Gary/Lake County, IL/IN/WI CMSA
African American								
Under \$15K	162,333	674	1,793	2,651	10	2,443	147,518	187,835
\$15K to \$25K	75,788	780	841	1,939	4	1,635	64,432	88,099
\$25K to \$35K	62,186	723	727	1,788	0	1,520	49,632	71,979
\$35K to \$50K	63,398	905	866	1,895	46	1,959	48,185	74,754
\$50K to \$100K	60,445	1,805	1,035	1,719	34	2,687	44,043	73,129
Over \$100K	6,107	321	39	222	0	153	4,354	7,121
% Under \$15K	37.73%	12.94%	33.82%	25.95%	10.64%	23.50%	41.19%	37.35%
% \$15K to \$25K	17.61%	14.98%	15.86%	18.98%	4.26%	15.73%	17.99%	17.52%
% \$25K to \$35K	14.45%	13.88%	13.71%	17.51%	0.00%	14.62%	13.86%	14.31%
% \$35K to \$50K	14.73%	17.38%	16.34%	18.55%	48.94%	18.84%	13.45%	14.86%
% \$50K to \$100K	14.05%	34.66%	19.52%	16.83%	36.17%	25.84%	12.30%	14.54%
% Over \$100K	1.42%	6.16%	0.74%	2.17%	0.00%	1.47%	1.22%	1.42%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Asian and Pacific Islander								
Under \$15K	10,588	671	106	233	31	85	8,821	11,882
\$15K to \$25K	7,863	695	191	255	14	108	5,921	9,241
\$25K to \$35K	8,366	1,137	203	413	35	105	5,219	10,399
\$35K to \$50K	10,621	2,123	252	517	54	300	5,954	14,040
\$50K to \$100K	14,929	4,631	259	1,297	114	491	6,166	22,028
Over \$100K	3,691	1,419	81	430	78	131	1,147	6,147
% Under \$15K	18.89%	6.29%	9.71%	7.41%	9.51%	6.97%	26.55%	16.11%
% \$15K to \$25K	14.03%	6.51%	17.49%	8.11%	4.29%	8.85%	17.82%	12.53%
% \$25K to \$35K	14.92%	10.65%	18.59%	13.13%	10.74%	8.61%	15.71%	14.10%
% \$35K to \$50K	18.95%	19.89%	23.08%	16.44%	16.56%	24.59%	17.92%	19.04%
% \$50K to \$100K	26.63%	43.38%	23.72%	41.24%	34.97%	40.25%	18.56%	29.87%
% Over \$100K	6.58%	13.29%	7.42%	13.67%	23.93%	10.74%	3.45%	8.34%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Latino								
Under \$15K	42,765	684	1,690	1,399	208	601	38,411	51,099
\$15K to \$25K	35,722	1,341	1,666	1,476	261	780	29,966	43,840
\$25K to \$35K	31,820	1,698	1,886	1,815	392	699	24,793	41,270
\$35K to \$50K	33,242	2,155	2,271	1,866	284	959	24,282	44,228
\$50K to \$100K	25,531	2,374	1,946	1,844	277	1,277	16,963	35,852
Over \$100K	2,605	328	141	237	87	105	1,480	3,668
	171,685	8,580	9,600	8,637	1,509	4,421	135,895	219,957
% Under \$15K	24.91%	7.97%	17.60%	16.20%	13.78%	13.59%	28.27%	23.23%
% \$15K to \$25K	20.81%	15.63%	17.35%	17.09%	17.30%	17.64%	22.05%	19.93%
% \$25K to \$35K	18.53%	19.79%	19.65%	21.01%	25.98%	15.81%	18.24%	18.76%
% \$35K to \$50K	19.36%	25.12%	23.66%	21.60%	18.82%	21.69%	17.87%	20.11%
% \$50K to \$100K	14.87%	27.67%	20.27%	21.35%	18.36%	28.88%	12.48%	16.30%
% Over \$100K	1.52%	3.82%	1.47%	2.74%	5.77%	2.38%	1.09%	1.67%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Household Income By Race in 2000

	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago/Gary/Lake County, IL/IN/WI CMSA
White								
Under \$15K	115,165	14,880	6,435	9,852	4,622	8,088	59,869	193,009
\$15K to \$25K	105,678	15,987	7,170	10,568	5,240	9,603	45,796	187,274
\$25K to \$35K	117,637	21,437	8,529	12,826	6,930	11,329	49,554	214,422
\$35K to \$50K	172,257	35,792	14,620	20,983	11,301	18,951	69,858	325,306
\$50K to \$100K	379,501	106,920	40,924	61,797	36,482	58,513	137,087	802,222
Over \$100K	225,983	77,462	24,393	56,966	18,525	30,392	82,416	469,294
	1,116,221	272,478	102,071	172,992	83,100	136,876	444,580	2,191,527
% Under \$15K	10.32%	5.46%	6.30%	5.70%	5.56%	5.91%	13.47%	8.81%
% \$15K to \$25K	9.47%	5.87%	7.02%	6.11%	6.31%	7.02%	10.30%	8.55%
% \$25K to \$35K	10.54%	7.87%	8.36%	7.41%	8.34%	8.28%	11.15%	9.78%
% \$35K to \$50K	15.43%	13.14%	14.32%	12.13%	13.60%	13.85%	15.71%	14.84%
% \$50K to \$100K	34.00%	39.24%	40.09%	35.72%	43.90%	42.75%	30.84%	36.61%
% Over \$100K	20.25%	28.43%	23.90%	32.93%	22.29%	22.20%	18.54%	21.41%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
African American								
Under \$15K	125,923	976	1,541	2,593	37	2,282	109,524	149,502
\$15K to \$25K	62,469	954	978	1,930	7	1,458	50,899	76,385
\$25K to \$35K	62,021	1,112	864	1,917	55	1,944	47,690	75,231
\$35K to \$50K	74,721	1,657	1,264	2,531	69	2,512	53,901	90,831
\$50K to \$100K	115,997	3,494	2,082	3,800	204	5,263	77,686	142,497
Over \$100K	34,364	1,690	647	1,146	106	2,295	21,926	43,158
	475,495	9,883	7,376	13,917	478	15,754	361,626	577,604
% Under \$15K	26.48%	9.88%	20.89%	18.63%	7.74%	14.49%	30.29%	25.88%
% \$15K to \$25K	13.14%	9.65%	13.26%	13.87%	1.46%	9.25%	14.08%	13.22%
% \$25K to \$35K	13.04%	11.25%	11.71%	13.77%	11.51%	12.34%	13.19%	13.02%
% \$35K to \$50K	15.71%	16.77%	17.14%	18.19%	14.44%	15.95%	14.91%	15.73%
% \$50K to \$100K	24.39%	35.35%	28.23%	27.30%	42.68%	33.41%	21.48%	24.67%
% Over \$100K	7.23%	17.10%	8.77%	8.23%	22.18%	14.57%	6.06%	7.47%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Asian and Pacific Islander								
Under \$15K	12,343	839	107	354	64	82	9,872	14,288
\$15K to \$25K	3,125	414	38	159	0	107	2,128	3,965
\$25K to \$35K	8,698	1,399	101	353	80	139	5,452	11,019
\$35K to \$50K	13,059	2,393	282	686	118	338	7,571	17,207
\$50K to \$100K	30,109	8,417	748	2,921	453	1,336	13,011	44,891
Over \$100K	15,744	7,126	522	2,561	265	1,032	5,399	27,895
	83,078	20,588	1,798	7,034	980	3,034	43,433	119,265
% Under \$15K	14.86%	4.08%	5.95%	5.03%	6.53%	2.70%	22.73%	11.98%
% \$15K to \$25K	3.76%	2.01%	2.11%	2.26%	0.00%	3.53%	4.90%	3.32%
% \$25K to \$35K	10.47%	6.80%	5.62%	5.02%	8.16%	4.58%	12.55%	9.24%
% \$35K to \$50K	15.72%	11.62%	15.68%	9.75%	12.04%	11.14%	17.43%	14.43%
% \$50K to \$100K	36.24%	40.88%	41.60%	41.53%	46.22%	44.03%	29.96%	37.64%
% Over \$100K	18.95%	34.61%	29.03%	36.41%	27.04%	34.01%	12.43%	23.39%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Household Income By Race in 2000 (Continued)

	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago/Gary/Lake County, IL/IN/WI CMSA
Latino								
Under \$15K	40,274	1,282	1,829	1,512	372	741	33,507	49,749
\$15K to \$25K	37,231	1,372	2,596	2,643	325	951	28,771	48,672
\$25K to \$35K	38,406	2,421	3,010	2,828	557	1,114	28,418	51,955
\$35K to \$50K	51,822	3,397	4,403	4,028	877	1,821	36,681	70,785
\$50K to \$100K	79,164	7,776	7,895	7,149	1,665	4,573	51,474	116,258
Over \$100K	19,477	2,890	1,524	1,876	504	1,165	12,506	29,586
	266,374	19,138	21,257	20,036	4,300	10,365	191,357	367,005
% Under \$15K	15.12%	6.70%	8.60%	7.55%	8.65%	7.15%	17.51%	13.56%
% \$15K to \$25K	13.98%	7.17%	12.21%	13.19%	7.56%	9.18%	15.04%	13.26%
% \$25K to \$35K	14.42%	12.65%	14.16%	14.11%	12.95%	10.75%	14.85%	14.16%
% \$35K to \$50K	19.45%	17.75%	20.71%	20.10%	20.40%	17.57%	19.17%	19.29%
% \$50K to \$100K	29.72%	40.63%	37.14%	35.68%	38.72%	44.12%	26.90%	31.68%
% Over \$100K	7.31%	15.10%	7.17%	9.36%	11.72%	11.24%	6.54%	8.06%

⁷ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

Poverty Status By Race in 2000

	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago/Gary/Lake County, IL/IN/WI CMSA
% Of that Group Below the Poverty Line								
White	5.40%	2.57%	3.23%	3.29%	2.89%	3.18%	8.19%	4.55%
African American	25.54%	10.93%	23.21%	16.97%	6.36%	13.87%	29.41%	24.79%
Asian and Pacific Islander	11.06%	3.35%	4.84%	2.85%	2.95%	2.30%	17.96%	8.78%
Hispanic	17.64%	10.25%	12.81%	13.83%	12.46%	10.70%	20.03%	16.25%
Total Population	13.47%	3.58%	6.68%	5.72%	3.64%	4.88%	19.64%	10.46%

Poverty Status By Race in 1990

	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago/Gary/Lake County, IL/IN/WI CMSA
% Of that Group Below the Poverty Line								
White	6.64%	2.41%	4.65%	3.86%	3.24%	4.36%	11.01%	5.59%
African American	30.25%	8.86%	26.43%	19.44%	17.16%	18.08%	33.17%	29.69%
Asian and Pacific Islander	11.53%	3.95%	5.32%	4.10%	3.54%	6.64%	17.39%	9.68%
Hispanic	21.47%	6.98%	15.23%	13.92%	11.96%	12.03%	24.24%	19.78%

⁸ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME						
	Illinois	Cook County	DuPage County	Kane County	Lake County	City of Chicago
1989 Number with Public Assistance Income	307,015	177,543	5,777	4,397	5,074	146,555
1999 Number with Public Assistance Income	152,667	92,634	3,605	2,482	3,391	73,415

⁹ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

¹⁰ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "2003 Annual Report Illinois Department of Labor Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Workforce," pp. 13-17, (April 2003). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/wm/2003/wmbook03.pdf>

¹¹ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

¹² U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

¹³ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

¹⁴ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

¹⁵ Illinois Department of Employment Security. (2002). "Illinois Labor Market Information," February 2002. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.nipc.cog.il.us/lausdata.htm>

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS (1990-2001) ANNUAL AVERAGES												
County	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cook	6.7%	7.6%	8.0%	8.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.9%
DuPage	3.7%	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	3.8%
Kane	5.5%	7.2%	7.6%	6.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	5.2%
Lake	4.2%	5.4%	5.8%	5.8%	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	4.6%
McHenry	5.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	4.6%
Will	6.0%	7.1%	7.9%	7.3%	5.7%	5.1%	5.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	5.2%
Six-County Area	6.1%	7.0%	7.4%	7.4%	5.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%	5.4%
Chicago PMSA*	6.0%	7.0%	7.4%	7.3%	5.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%	5.4%
*Chicago PMSA = Chicago Primary Statistical Area (PMSA) which consists of the six counties above plus DeKalb, Grundy, and Kendall counties.												

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS, 1990 & 1995-2001 ANNUAL AVERAGES

MUNICIPALITY	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ADDISON VILLAGE	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.7
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS VILLAGE	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.5
AURORA CITY	7.0	5.6	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.7	6.2
BARTLETT VILLAGE	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	4.0
BERWYN CITY	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.7	6.2
BOLINGBROOK VILLAGE	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	5.2
BUFFALO GROVE VILLAGE	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.3
BURBANK CITY	6.6	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.4
CALUMET CITY	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.5	6.1	7.1
CAROL STREAM VILLAGE	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	4.1
CARPENTERSVILLE VILLAGE	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.7	8.6
CHICAGO CITY	8.4	6.7	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.9
CHICAGO HEIGHTS CITY	4.6	4.2	7.3	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.6
CICERO TOWN	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.9	8.5
CRYSTAL LAKE CITY	4.7	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	5.1
DES PLAINES CITY	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	6.3
DOLTON VILLAGE	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.1	8.4
DOWNERS GROVE VILLAGE	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.6
ELGIN CITY	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	7.2
ELK GROVE VILLAGE	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.0
ELMHURST CITY	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.5
ELMWOOD PARK VILLAGE	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.4	4.8
EVANSTON CITY	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.2
EVERGREEN PARK	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	4.3
GLEN ELLYN VILLAGE	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	4.6
GLENDALE HEIGHTS CITY	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.5	5.2
GLENVIEW CITY	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.7
GURNEE VILLAGE	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.7
HANOVER PARK VILLAGE	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.6
HARVEY CITY	13.2	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.8	9.4	10.0
HIGHLAND PARK CITY	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4
HOFFMAN ESTATES VILLAGE	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	4.2
JOLIET CITY	10.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.9
LANSING VILLAGE	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.3
LOMBARD VILLAGE	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	4.1
MAYWOOD VILLAGE	11.0	9.3	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.8	9.2
MORTON GROVE VILLAGE	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.7
MOUNT PROSPECT VILLAGE	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.9
MUNDELEIN VILLAGE	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.1	5.1
NAPERVILLE CITY	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.7
NILES VILLAGE	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.9
NORTH CHICAGO CITY	8.6	7.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	8.8	9.2	10.0
NORTHBROOK VILLAGE	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.0
OAK FOREST VILLAGE	5.2	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.1
OAK LAWN VILLAGE	5.1	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.8
OAK PARK VILLAGE	3.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.6
ORLAND PARK CITY	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.6
PALATINE VILLAGE	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	5.1
PARK FOREST VILLAGE	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	6.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS, 1990 & 1995-2001 ANNUAL AVERAGES (Continued)

MUNICIPALITY	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
PARK RIDGE CITY	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.1
ROUND LAKE BEACH VILLAGE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0
SCHAUMBURG VILLAGE	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.9
SKOKIE VILLAGE	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.9
SOUTH HOLLAND VILLAGE	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.5
ST. CHARLES CITY	3.0	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	5.2
STREAMWOOD CITY	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.0
TINLEY PARK VILLAGE	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.7
VILLA PARK	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	4.4
WAUKEGAN CITY	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	5.8	6.7	7.5
WHEATON CITY	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.1
WHEELING VILLAGE	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.3				

¹⁶ Illinois Department of Employment Security. (2002). "Illinois Labor Market Information," February 2002. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.nipc.cog.il.us/lausdata.htm>.

Some examples from the north, northwest, and far west suburbs: Gurnee increased from 2.6% (1990) to 3.7% (2001). Buffalo Grove increased from 3% (1990) to 3.3% (2001). Naperville increased from 2.7% (1990) to 3.7% (2000). Some examples from the south, southwest, and near west suburbs: Harvey decreased from 13.2% (1990) to 10% (2001). Joliet decreased from 10.3% (1990) to 7.9% (2001). Maywood decreased from 11% (1990) to 9.2% (2001).

¹⁷ Illinois Department of Employment Security. (2002). "2001 Where Workers Work" data tables have been produced using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/wwwork.htm> and <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/PDFs/2001Highlights.pdf>

¹⁸ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "2003 Annual Report Illinois Department of Labor Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Workforce," (April 2003). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/wm/2003/wmbook03.pdf>

¹⁹ Illinois Department of Employment Security. (2003). "Workforce Availability Information, 2003." Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/affaction/chicago2001_MSA.pdf

Annual Average for Chicago MSA (2001)				
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Total	4,240,788	4,013,097	227,691	5.4%
White, Including Hispanic	3,177,234	3,071,806	105,428	3.3%
Black, Including Hispanic	370,816	576,432	94,384	14.1%
Asian & Pacific Islander, Including Hispanic	147,859	142,202	5,657	3.8%
Hispanic, All Races	434,908	398,610	36,298	8.3%
Sum of Non-White Groups	1,063,554	941,291	122,263	11.5%

²⁰ Illinois Department of Employment Security. (2003). "Workforce Availability Information, 2003." Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/affaction/chicago2001_MSA.pdf

County	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cook	6.70%	5.60%	5.60%	5.00%	4.80%	4.50%	4.70%	5.90%
DuPage	3.70%	3.40%	3.40%	2.90%	2.70%	2.70%	2.60%	3.80%
Kane	5.50%	4.90%	4.80%	4.20%	3.90%	3.80%	3.90%	5.20%
Lake	4.20%	4.00%	4.00%	3.60%	3.70%	3.40%	3.60%	4.60%
McHenry	5.00%	4.00%	4.00%	3.60%	3.50%	3.20%	3.20%	4.60%
Will	6.00%	5.10%	5.00%	4.40%	4.10%	4.00%	4.00%	5.20%
Six-County Area	6.10%	5.10%	5.00%	4.50%	4.30%	4.10%	4.20%	5.40%

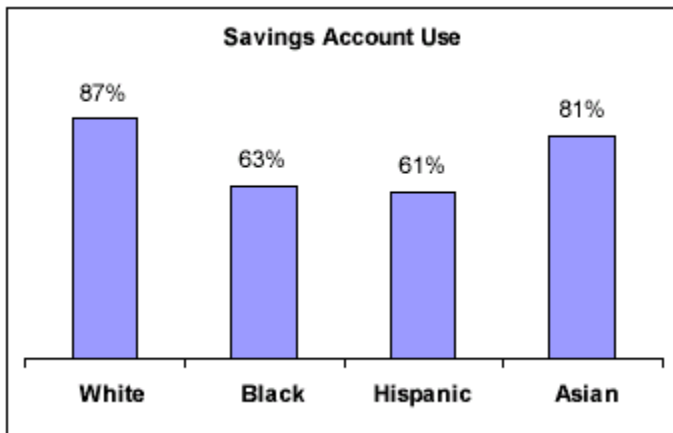
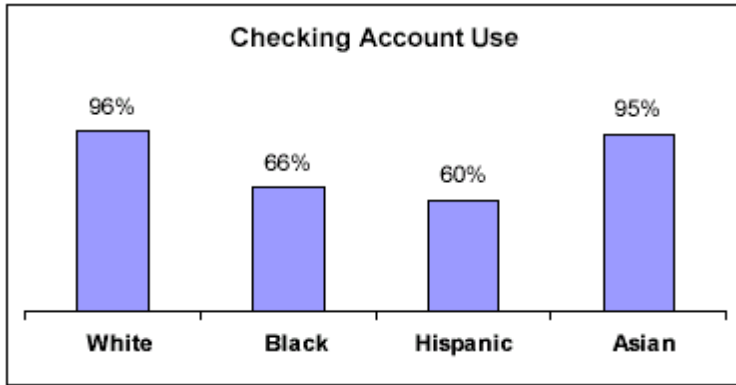
²¹ From MCIC 2001

Employer Provides:	Chicago			Suburban		
	White	African American	Latino	White	African American	Latino
Health Insurance	80%	71%	79%	82%	84%	76%
Pension Plans Other than Social Security	68%	61%	58%	75%	73%	66%
\$ for Job Training or Classes	56%	49%	42%	57%	59%	48%

²² Occupation by Race/Ethnicity and Location as self-identified in MCIC 2001.

Occupation	Chicago			Suburban		
	White	Black	Latino	White	Black	Latino
Admin. Support	18%	20%	19%	20%	20%	17%
Professional	24%	14%	6%	20%	17%	10%
Manager	16%	11%	6%	19%	14%	8%
Sales	11%	6%	5%	11%	7%	5%
Service	12%	22%	18%	9%	15%	17%
Craft	8%	6%	14%	8%	6%	14%
Laborers	3%	9%	14%	4%	9%	8%
Assemblers	2%	6%	15%	3%	6%	14%

²³ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center. (1993). "Community Financial Need in the Chicago Area," pp. 17, 24.
 "Community Financial Need in the Chicago Area" Metropolitan Chicago Information Center, 2001



²⁴ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center. (2000). "Community Financial Need in the Chicago Area - 2000."

²⁵ Immergluck, Dan and Wiles, Marti. Woodstock Institute. (2000). "Which Banks Are Serving Businesses in Low and Moderate-Income Communities Large Banks Generally Lag; Branch Locations Key to Lending Patterns" (April 2000). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.woodstockinst.org/sb2000.html>

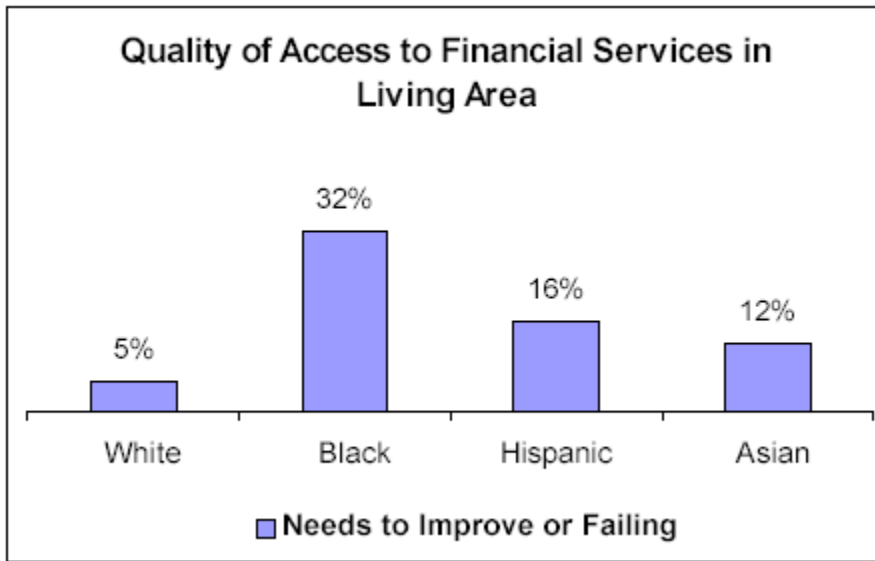
Investment of Chicago Banks in Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts

Bank Holding Company	Deposits in Illinois (000s)	Loans	LMI Loans	% LMI
ABN AMRO/LaSalle Banks	\$ 23,259,000	1,554	260	16.73%
Bank of America Corporation	\$ 3,935,000	86	11	12.79%
Banc One Corporation	\$ 30,165,000	4,783	640	13.38%
Bank of Montreal/Harris	\$ 5,812,000	3,731	229	6.14%
Citigroup Inc.	\$ 4,136,000	1,662	185	11.13%
First Midwest Bancorp	\$ 3,938,000	2,414	210	8.70%
National City Corporation	\$ 4,947,000	406	29	7.14%
Northern Trust Corporation	\$ 8,318,000	380	53	13.95%

Industry-wide LMI Rate: 13.5%

²⁶ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center. "Community Financial Need in the Chicago Area," 1997, p. 17.

"Community Financial Needs in the Chicago Area" Metropolitan Chicago Information Center 2001



²⁷ Immergluck, Dan and Wiles, Marti. Woodstock Institute. (2000). "Which Banks Are Serving Businesses in Low and Moderate-Income Communities Large Banks Generally Lag; Branch Locations Key to Lending Patterns," (April 2000). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.woodstockinst.org/sb2000.html>

²⁸ Immergluck, Dan and Wiles, Marti. Woodstock Institute. (2000). "Which Banks Are Serving Businesses in Low and Moderate-Income Communities Large Banks Generally Lag; Branch Locations Key to Lending Patterns," (April 2000). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.woodstockinst.org/sb2000.html>

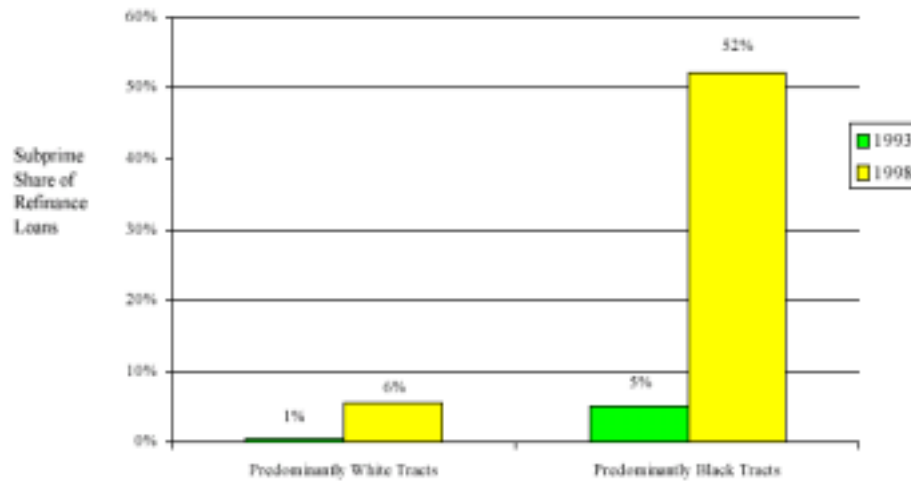
²⁹ ACORN. (2002). "The Great Divide: An Analysis of Racial and Economic Disparities in Home Purchase Mortgage Lending Nationally and in Sixty-Eight Metropolitan Areas." Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www.acorn.org/reporter_pub/Chicago.htm

Denial of Conventional Mortgages Across All Incomes for African Americans and Latinos Compared to Whites in the Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Race	Denied Mortgage (2001)	Denied Mortgage (2000)	Denied Mortgage (1996)
African American	5.01 times more than Whites	4.61 times more than Whites	3.15 times more than Whites
Latino	2.56 times more than Whites	2.54 times more than Whites	1.92 times more than Whites

³⁰ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (1998). "Unequal Burden in Chicago: Income and Racial Disparities in Subprime Lending." Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/pred/chchmp.pdf>

Figure 3

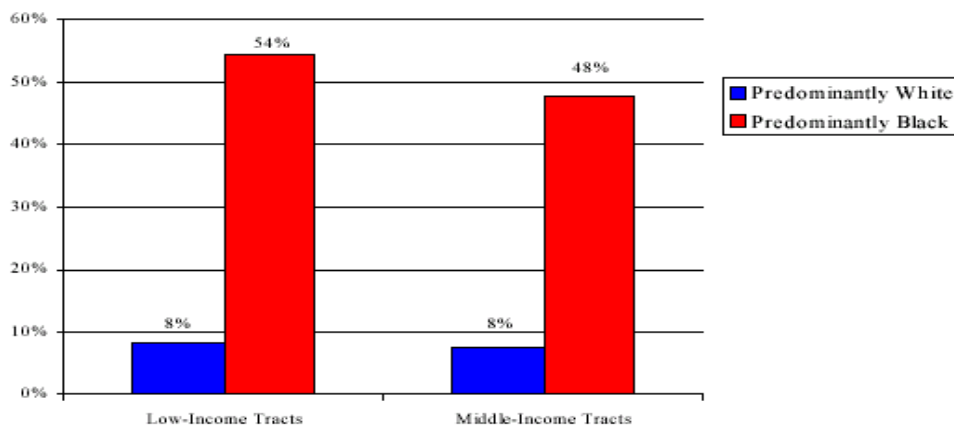
Subprime Share of Refinance Mortgages by Neighborhood Race (Chicago Metropolitan Area)



Note: Predominantly White Tracts: At least 85% White; Predominantly Black Tracts: At least 75% Black.

Figure 4

Subprime Share of 1998 Refinance Mortgages by Neighborhood Race and Income (Chicago Metropolitan Area)



Note: Predominantly White Tract: At least 85% White; Predominantly Black Tract: At least 75% Black.
Low-Income Tract: Not More than 80% AMI; Middle-Income Tract: 80-120% AMI.

Figure 5

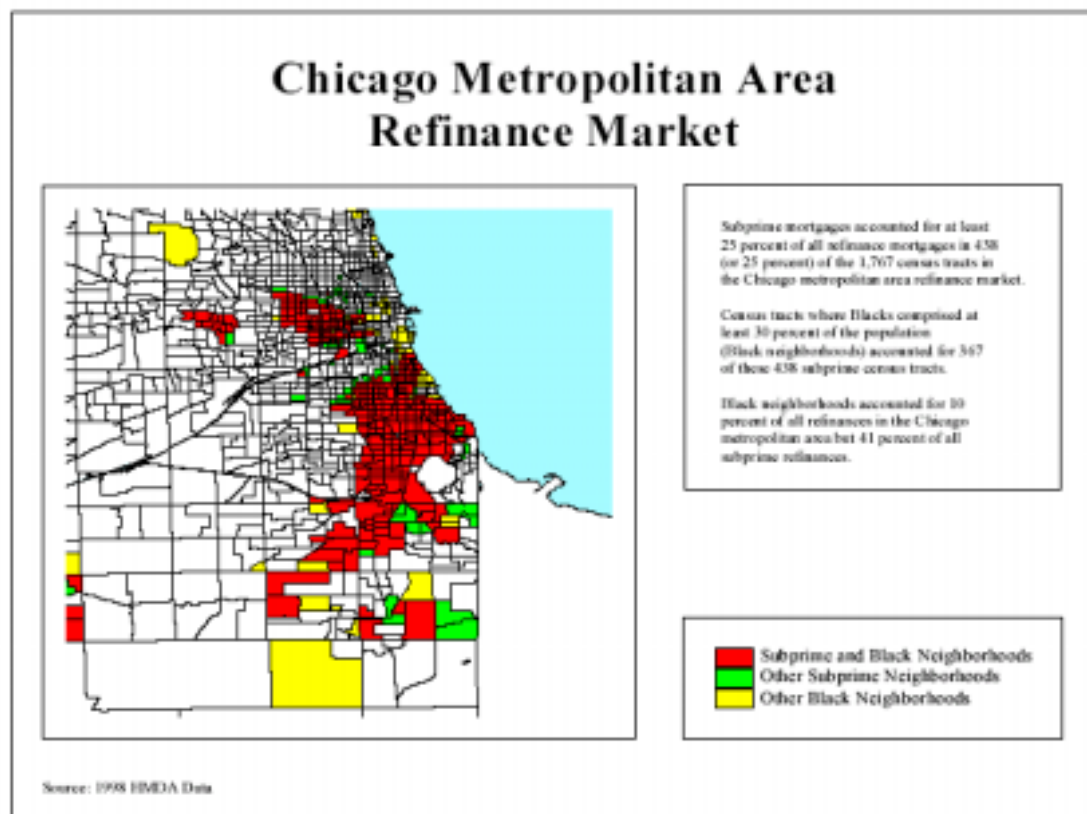
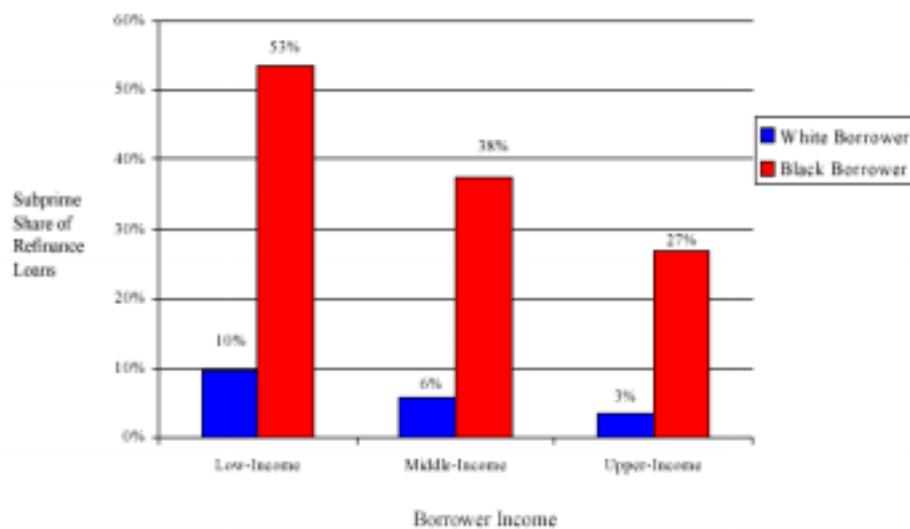


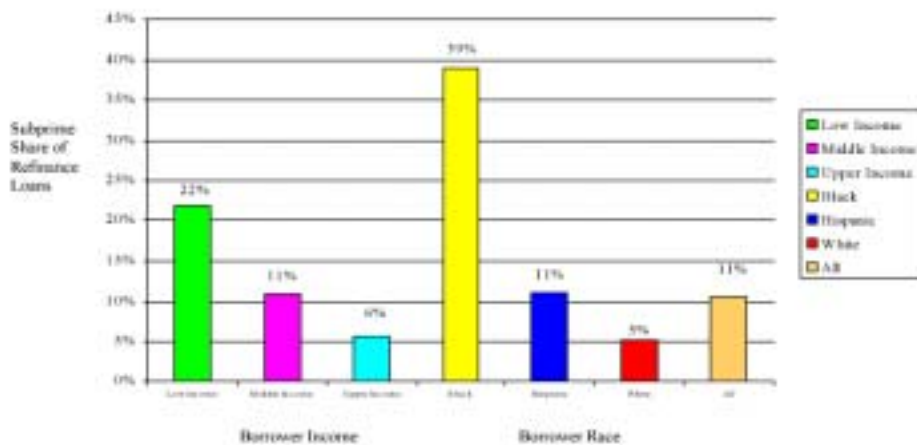
Figure 7

Subprime Share of 1998 Refinance Mortgages by Borrower Race and Income (Chicago Metropolitan Area)



Note: Low-Income Borrower: Not More than 80% AMI, Middle-Income Borrower: 80-120% AMI, Upper-Income Borrower: 120% AMI.

Figure 6
Subprime Share of 1998 Refinance Mortgages
by Income and Race of Borrower
(Chicago Metropolitan Area)



³¹ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center. (2000). "Financial Assets, Financial Services, Housing," p. 78.

Where Usually Cash Checks - Currency Exchange: African American 35%; Whites 2%; Hispanics 16%; Asians 0%; (suggestive data; only 50-100 respondents).

Denial of Conventional Mortgages Adjusted for Income for African Americans and Latinos Compared to Whites in Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area				
Race	Denied Mortgage 2001 (Upper Income)	Denied Mortgage 2001 (Upper-Middle Income)	Denied Mortgage 2001 (Moderate Income)	Denied Mortgage 2001 (Low Income)
African Americans	5.23 times more than upper-income Whites	5.33 times more than upper-middle-income Whites	4.51 times more than moderate-income Whites	3.26 times more than low-income Whites
Latinos	3.02 times more than upper-income Whites	2.61 times more than upper-middle-income Whites	2.18 times more than moderate-income Whites	1.87 times more than low-income Whites

Denial Rate of Conventional Mortgages Across All Incomes for African Americans, Latinos, and Whites in Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Race	2001	2000	1996
African American	31.6%	35.77%	25.05%
Latino	16.22%	19.7%	15.28%
White	6.32%	7.76%	7.94%

Minority Share of Conventional Loans in the Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (Percentage of Population in Parentheses)			
Race	2001	2000	1996
African American	6.39% (19.07%)	6.7%	5.61%
Latino	7.92% (16.93%)	7.57%	6.57%

Conventional Loans in Low and Moderate Income Neighborhoods Compared to Upper Income Neighborhoods in the Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Low and moderate-income neighborhoods comprise 36.8% of the MSA, but received just 14.1% of the conventional purchase loans in 2001. Applicants from low-income neighborhoods were 3.89 times more likely to be denied than applicants from upper-income neighborhoods. Residents of moderate-income neighborhoods were rejected 3.67 times more often than residents of upper-income neighborhoods, and residents of middle-income neighborhoods were turned down 1.93 times more often than residents of upper income neighborhoods.

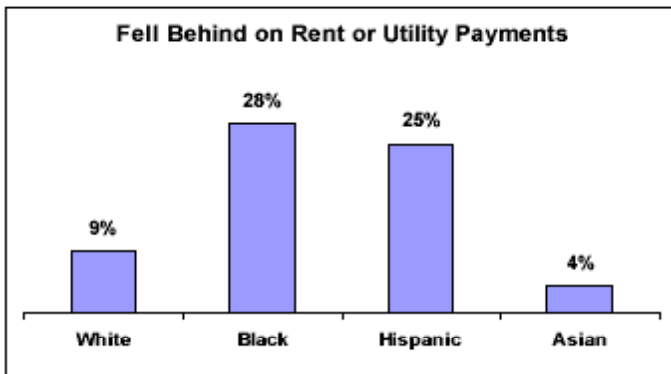
Minority Share of Government-Backed Mortgages in the Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area

Race	2001	2000	1996
African American	8.24%	10.7%	9.08%
Latino	11.65%	13.45%	10.24%

Minority Rejection Ratios for Government-Backed Mortgages Compared to Whites in the Nine-County Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area

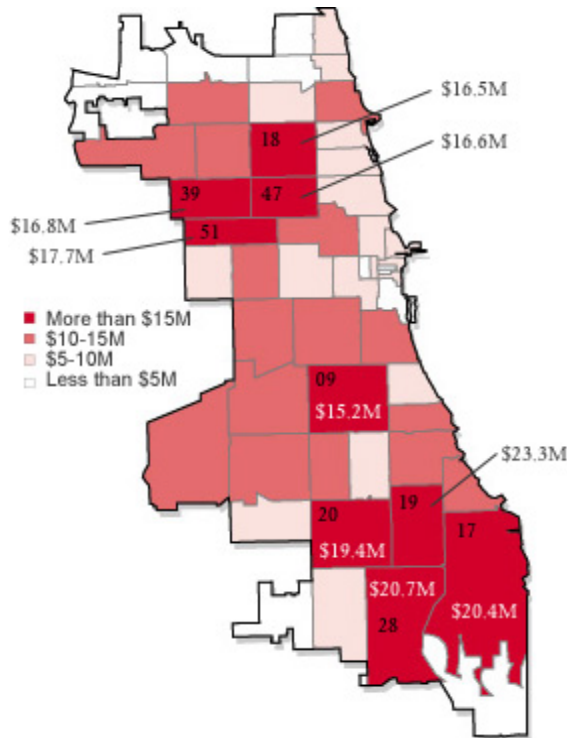
Race	2001	2000	1996
African American	4.19 times Whites	1.96 times Whites	2.02 times Whites
Latino	1.7 times Whites	1.51 times Whites	1.04 times Whites

³² Metropolitan Chicago Information Center. (2001). "Community Financial Needs in the Chicago Area."



³³ Samuel, Leah. (2002). "Illinois Lottery: The Poor Pay More." *Chicago Reporter*, October 2002. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://chicagoreporter.com/2002/10-2002/10-2002toc.htm>

The state's top 20 zip code areas in fiscal year 2002 lottery sales were from Chicago. Among them, six were at least 70% black, four were at least 60% Latino and three were at least 70% white.



Average lottery players in mostly-black zip code areas spent more money and a higher percentage of their income on the lottery in fiscal year 2002 than did average lottery players in mostly Latino and mostly white zip code areas.

Lottery Sales by Race/Ethnicity of the Neighborhood							
Race/Ethnicity of Neighborhood	Total Population FY 2002	Lottery Sales (Millions)	Per Capita Income	Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	FY 2002 Lottery Spending	Per Person Per \$100 of Income
Black	651,103	\$145.80	\$14,289	26.50%	17.50%	\$223.88	\$1.57
Latino	480,259	\$81.00	\$12,610	21.70%	11.10%	\$168.63	\$1.34
Mixed	1,233,975	\$216.90	\$19,201	19.40%	9.70%	\$175.78	\$0.92
White	512,778	\$88.70	\$37,307	6.80%	4.00%	\$172.97	\$0.46

Notes: 'Black' refers to all Chicago zip codes that were at least 70% black, according to the 2000 Census. 'White' refers to those at least 70% white. 'Latino' refers to those at least 60% Latino. All other zip codes were called 'Mixed.' 'Per Capita Income' was computed by dividing the aggregate income for all zip codes in each group by their total population. 'Below Poverty' is the percentage of individuals in families below the federal poverty line based on their family income and size. 'FY 2002 Lottery Spending, Per \$100 of Income' denotes the share of lottery sales per \$100 of aggregate income for the specified zip code areas.

Source: Illinois Lottery and U.S. Census Bureau; analyzed by the *Chicago Reporter*.

Education

³⁴ U.S. Census 2000.

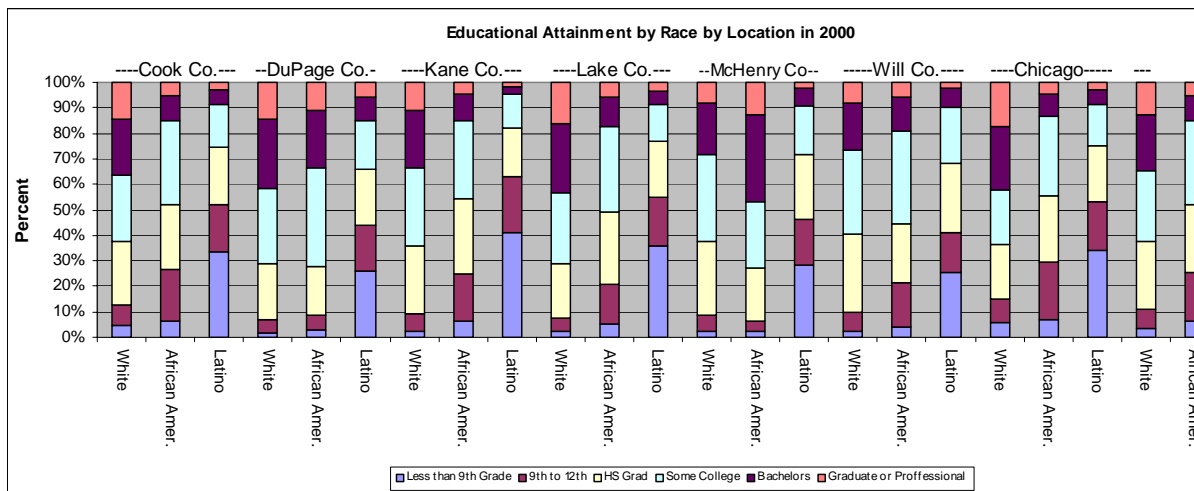
Change in Educational Attainment by Race from 1990 to 2000								
	Cook County, Illinois	DuPage County, Illinois	Kane County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago CMSA
White								
Less than 9th Grade	-4.97%	-1.81%	-4.26%	-2.68%	-2.97%	-3.45%	-7.96%	-4.28%
9th to 12th	-3.79%	-2.04%	-4.93%	-3.27%	-3.50%	-4.73%	-5.07%	-3.76%
HS Grad	-2.59%	-2.50%	-3.93%	-4.01%	-3.94%	-4.08%	-3.71%	-2.38%
Some College	1.41%	-0.49%	2.59%	0.35%	3.03%	4.02%	0.96%	2.21%
Bachelors	5.37%	3.83%	7.09%	5.59%	5.47%	6.24%	9.11%	4.87%
Graduate or Professional	4.55%	3.00%	3.45%	4.02%	1.93%	2.01%	6.68%	3.35%
African American								
Less than 9th Grade	-4.44%	-1.10%	-4.23%	-2.96%	-3.28%	-3.56%	-4.40%	-4.29%
9th to 12 th	-3.91%	-3.73%	-8.82%	-2.31%	0.26%	-1.54%	-3.26%	-4.06%
HS Grad	0.23%	2.61%	0.89%	-0.90%	-1.90%	-3.35%	0.55%	0.14%
Some College	4.71%	2.63%	4.65%	1.14%	-5.57%	1.43%	4.12%	4.68%
Bachelors	2.17%	-0.80%	5.82%	2.52%	3.44%	5.65%	1.81%	2.31%
Graduate or Professional	1.25%	0.38%	1.69%	2.53%	7.02%	1.38%	1.18%	1.21%
Asian and Pacific Islander								
Less than 9th Grade	-2.54%	-0.71%	-8.67%	-1.60%	1.13%	-1.51%	-2.58%	-2.52%
9th to 12th	-0.42%	0.18%	-10.57%	-1.25%	-1.86%	-1.00%	-0.45%	-0.66%
HS Grad	-2.41%	-1.03%	2.19%	-1.89%	-6.54%	-1.56%	-2.30%	-2.36%
Some College	-2.74%	-2.35%	1.45%	-6.95%	-3.99%	-1.28%	-2.93%	-2.69%
Bachelors	3.33%	2.03%	10.49%	3.44%	13.99%	2.83%	3.42%	3.45%
Graduate or Professional	4.79%	1.88%	5.11%	8.24%	-2.74%	2.51%	4.85%	4.76%
Latino(a)								
Less than 9th Grade	-3.69%	0.52%	-5.57%	-0.58%	-7.33%	-4.08%	-4.79%	-3.42%
9th to 12th	-0.66%	3.61%	2.40%	0.48%	3.18%	-2.63%	-1.05%	-0.36%
HS Grad	2.15%	1.76%	1.52%	0.89%	3.21%	2.21%	2.56%	1.77%
Some College	1.00%	-4.56%	0.65%	-2.03%	-0.32%	1.78%	1.39%	0.72%
Bachelors	0.85%	-0.97%	0.98%	0.57%	0.93%	1.74%	1.32%	0.92%
Graduate or Professional	0.34%	-0.36%	0.01%	0.67%	0.32%	0.99%	0.57%	0.37%

Percent Change in Highest Level of Education by Race/Ethnicity for the Adult Population of Illinois From 1990-2000							
	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	High School Grad or GED	Some College, No Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Beyond a Bachelors
African American	-33.8%	-2.1%	14.7%	33.3%	20.4%	46.4%	47.2%
Asian American	22.7%	50.7%	39.3%	47.2%	33.5%	81.2%	100.4%
Hispanic	61.3%	76.9%	93.9%	90.7%	64.5%	106.1%	96.7%
Native American	40.7%	21.7%	15.1%	23.6%	9.1%	14.3%	31.0%
White	-32.4%	-20.4%	-4.5%	15.7%	10.0%	26.5%	32.2%

³⁵ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "2003 Annual Report Illinois Department of Labor Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Workforce," p. 12-13, (April 2003). Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/wm/2003/wmbook03.pdf>

³⁶ U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000.

³⁷ U.S. Census 2000.



³⁸ U.S. Census 2000.

Educational Attainment by Race in Illinois (2000)								
	Cook County	DuPage County	Kane County	Lake County	McHenry County	Will County	Chicago City	Chicago, Gary, Lake County IL/IN/WI CMSA
White	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	4.44%	2.00%	2.59%	2.09%	2.06%	2.57%	5.53%	3.51%
9th to 12th	8.29%	5.18%	6.81%	5.38%	6.50%	7.27%	9.24%	7.66%
HS Grad	25.08%	21.74%	26.34%	21.24%	28.86%	30.38%	21.86%	26.57%
Some College	25.52%	29.26%	30.64%	28.15%	34.19%	33.09%	21.03%	27.85%
Bachelors	22.15%	27.54%	22.64%	27.08%	20.08%	18.74%	25.01%	21.70%
Graduate or Professional	14.51%	14.28%	10.98%	16.05%	8.32%	7.95%	17.33%	12.72%
African American	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	6.34%	2.81%	6.28%	5.03%	2.28%	4.01%	7.06%	6.26%
9th to 12th	20.00%	6.12%	18.62%	15.52%	4.15%	17.57%	22.22%	19.43%
HS Grad	25.86%	19.05%	29.40%	28.61%	20.88%	23.20%	26.22%	26.40%
Some College	32.81%	38.48%	30.47%	33.58%	26.10%	36.13%	31.02%	32.75%
Bachelors	9.80%	22.55%	10.46%	11.27%	34.00%	13.13%	8.67%	9.92%
Graduate or Professional	5.20%	10.99%	4.77%	6.00%	12.58%	5.97%	4.81%	5.23%
Asian and Pacific Islander	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	7.93%	4.65%	6.46%	3.32%	5.26%	4.14%	11.50%	6.85%
9th to 12th	6.96%	4.71%	7.44%	3.86%	5.48%	5.17%	8.75%	6.30%
HS Grad	12.78%	8.45%	16.53%	10.89%	8.14%	11.86%	14.24%	11.92%
Some College	17.68%	15.68%	22.03%	17.17%	25.37%	19.99%	17.28%	17.48%
Bachelors	34.34%	36.70%	30.53%	36.54%	36.01%	36.55%	30.26%	34.82%
Graduate or Professional	20.31%	29.80%	17.01%	28.21%	19.74%	22.28%	17.97%	22.62%

Educational Attainment by Race in Illinois (2000) Continued

	Cook County	DuPage County	Kane County	Lake County	McHenry County	Will County	Chicago City	Chicago, Gary, Lake County IL/IN/WI CMSA
Latino(a)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	33.43%	25.95%	40.83%	35.55%	28.33%	25.15%	34.28%	32.53%
9th to 12th	18.85%	18.18%	22.27%	19.43%	17.83%	16.16%	19.11%	18.85%
HS Grad	22.14%	21.92%	18.71%	21.90%	25.72%	26.97%	21.96%	22.65%
Some College	16.80%	19.16%	13.31%	14.72%	18.82%	22.17%	16.14%	17.06%
Bachelors	5.70%	9.21%	3.41%	4.88%	6.71%	7.16%	5.65%	5.82%
Graduate or Professional	3.08%	5.58%	1.47%	3.52%	2.58%	2.39%	2.86%	3.09%

Educational Attainment by Race in Illinois (1990)

	Cook County	DuPage County	Kane County	Lake County	McHenry County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois	Chicago City, Illinois	Chicago, Gary, Lake County IL/IN/WI CMSA
White	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	9.41%	3.81%	6.85%	4.77%	5.03%	6.02%	13.49%	7.79%
9th to 12th	12.08%	7.22%	11.74%	8.65%	10.00%	12.00%	14.31%	11.42%
HS Grad	27.67%	24.24%	30.27%	25.25%	32.80%	34.46%	25.57%	28.95%
Some College	24.11%	29.75%	28.05%	27.80%	31.16%	29.07%	20.07%	25.64%
Bachelors	16.78%	23.71%	15.55%	21.49%	14.61%	12.50%	15.90%	16.83%
Graduate or Professional	9.96%	11.28%	7.53%	12.03%	6.39%	5.94%	10.65%	9.37%
African Americans	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	10.78%	3.91%	10.51%	7.99%	5.56%	7.57%	11.46%	10.55%
9th to 12th	23.91%	9.85%	27.44%	17.83%	3.89%	19.11%	25.48%	23.49%
HS Grad	25.63%	16.44%	28.51%	29.51%	22.78%	26.55%	25.67%	26.26%
Some College	28.10%	35.85%	25.82%	32.44%	31.67%	34.70%	26.90%	28.07%
Bachelors	7.63%	23.35%	4.64%	8.75%	30.56%	7.48%	6.86%	7.61%
Graduate or Professional	3.95%	10.61%	3.08%	3.47%	5.56%	4.59%	3.63%	4.02%
Asian and Pacific Islander	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	10.47%	5.36%	15.13%	4.92%	4.13%	5.65%	14.08%	9.37%
9th to 12th	7.38%	4.53%	18.01%	5.11%	7.34%	6.17%	9.20%	6.96%
HS Grad	15.19%	9.48%	14.34%	12.78%	14.68%	13.42%	16.54%	14.28%
Some College	20.42%	18.03%	20.58%	24.12%	29.36%	21.27%	20.21%	20.17%
Bachelors	31.01%	34.67%	20.04%	33.10%	22.02%	33.72%	26.84%	31.37%
Graduate or Professional	15.52%	27.92%	11.90%	19.97%	22.48%	19.77%	13.12%	17.86%
Latino(a)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Less than 9th Grade	37.12%	25.43%	46.40%	36.13%	35.66%	29.23%	39.07%	35.95%
9th to 12th	19.51%	14.57%	19.87%	18.95%	14.65%	18.79%	20.16%	19.21%
HS Grad	19.99%	20.16%	17.19%	21.01%	22.51%	24.76%	19.40%	20.88%
Some College	15.80%	23.72%	12.66%	16.75%	19.14%	20.39%	14.75%	16.34%
Bachelors	4.85%	10.18%	2.43%	4.31%	5.78%	5.42%	4.33%	4.90%
Graduate or Professional	2.74%	5.94%	1.46%	2.85%	2.26%	1.40%	2.29%	2.72%

³⁹ Research Division, Illinois State Board of Education. (2003). "Gifted Education in Illinois 1998 School Year." Retrieved April 8, 2003, from <http://www.isbe.net/research/gifted98rpt.html>

Table 2. Gifted Students in Illinois by Race/Ethnic Classification.

	Number of Gifted Students	Percent of Gifted Students	State Total	State Percent
American Indian	272	0.2%	3,302	0.2%
Asian	9,035	5.7%	62,338	3.1%
African American	17,891	11.3%	426,051	21.3%
Hispanic	10,055	6.3%	264,812	13.3%
White	121,231	76.5%	1,238,786	62.1%
Total	158,484	100.0%	1,995,289	100.0%

http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/OSEP/Products/OSEP2001AnIRpt/Appendix_A_Pt1.pdf

Table AA14 (p. 35-62)

**Number of Students Ages 6-21 Served Under IDEA Part B
by Race/Ethnicity and Disability, During the 1999-2000 School Year**

Race/ Ethnicity-Disability	American Indian	Asian American	African American	Latino	White
All Disabilities	235 (.09%)	2,733 (1%)	62,466 (23.75%)	26,826 (10.2%)	170,768 (64.92%)
Specified Learning Disabilities	0.09%	0.76%	21.76%	12.49%	64.90%
Speech or Language Impairment	0.09%	1.53%	15.91%	6.89%	75.58%
Mental Retardation	0.07%	1.41%	40.62%	10.25%	47.65%
Emotional Disturbance	0.08%	0.57%	34.44%	7.20%	57.70%
Deaf- Blindness	0.00%	5.08%	13.56%	6.78%	74.58%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0.15%	1.68%	30.69%	12.37%	55.11%

http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/OSEP/Products/OSEP2001AnIRpt/Section_II.pdf

⁴⁰ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Work Force" p. 20. Retrieved April 8, 2003, from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/BOOK03/wmbook03.pdf>

⁴¹ Allensworth, Elaine M., Kochanek, Julie Reed and Miller, Shazia Rafiullah. (2002). "Student Performance: Course Taking, Test Scores, and Outcomes. The State of Chicago Public Schools: 1993 to 2000." University of Chicago's Consortium for School Research (May 2002).

⁴² Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Work Force," p. 20. Retrieved April 8, 2003, from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/BOOK03/wmbook03.pdf>

⁴³ Harlow, Caroline Wolf. (2003). Bureau of Justice Statistics: Special Report. "Educational and Correctional Population" U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved May 20, 2003, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ecp.pdf>

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⁴⁵ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Work Force," p. 21. Retrieved April 8, 2003, from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/BOOK03/wmbook03.pdf>

⁴⁶ U.S. Census 2000.

⁴⁷ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Work Force," p. 22. Retrieved April 8, 2003, from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/BOOK03/wmbook03.pdf>

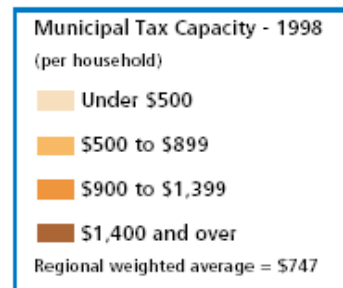
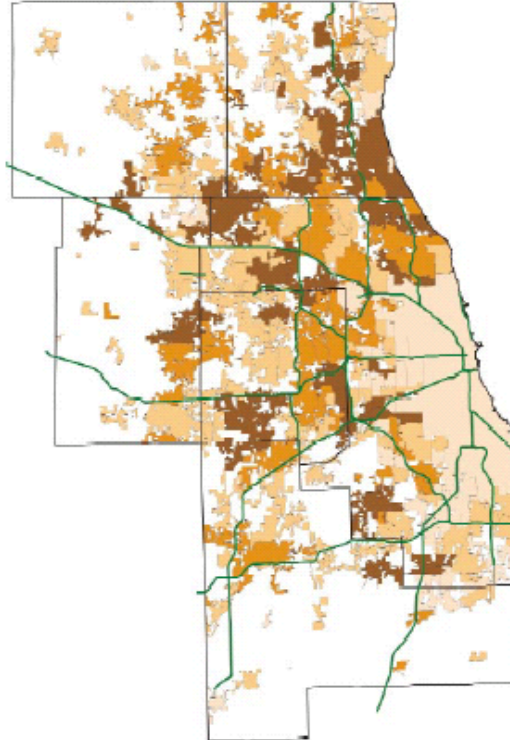
⁴⁸ Illinois Department of Labor. (2003). "Progress of Women and Minorities in the Illinois Work Force," State of Illinois, p. 23. Retrieved April 8, 2003, from <http://www.state.il.us/agency/idol/BOOK03/wmbook03.pdf>

⁴⁹ Education Week on the Web. (2003). "State Data." Retrieved May 20, 2003, from: <http://www.edweek.org/sreports/qc03/reports/equity-t1.cfm>

⁵⁰ Illinois State Board of Education. (2003). "2002 Illinois District Report Card." Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://206.166.105.128/ReportCard/rchome.asp>

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INEQUITIES IN MUNICIPALITIES ABILITY TO PAY FOR PUBLIC SERVICES



Municipal Tax Capacity is per number of households and is the sum of the local property tax base (equalized assessed value minus exemptions) by the regional mean municipal property tax rate and the local sales tax base by the average municipal sales tax rate.
Source: Metropolitan Area Research Corporation based on data from Illinois Department of Revenue and local county clerk offices.

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⁵³ State of Illinois Board of Higher Education. (2001). "Gateway to Success: Rethinking Access and Diversity for A New Century," *State of Illinois Board of Higher Education, Report of the Committee on Access and Diversity* (Aug 2001).

⁵⁴ State of Illinois Board of Higher Education. (2001). *Chronicle of Higher Education - 1995 and 2000 Almanac*, from *State of Illinois Board of Higher Education* - PDF in Ed File on p. 13

⁵⁵ *Chronicle of Higher Education - 2000 Almanac*. Available online only by subscription.

⁵⁶ Center for Urban Research and Learning. (2002). Unpublished Survey of Admissions Department, completed November 2002.

School Name	1993-1994	2001-2002	% Tuition Increase
Aurora	\$ 9,700	\$ 13,767	41.92784
Barat College	\$ 9,830	\$ 17,820	81.28179
Chicago State	\$ 2,198	\$ 8,165	271.4741
Eastern Illinois University	\$ 2,600	\$ 9,912	281.2308
Governors	\$ 1,978	\$ 7,030	255.4095
NE IL U	\$ 2,340	\$ 7,344	213.8462
Western	\$ 2,548	\$ 6,722	163.8148
City Colleges	\$ 1,140	\$ 6,971	511.4912
Columbia College	\$ 6,998	\$ 14,149	102.1863
Concordia	\$ 8,576	\$ 16,900	97.06157
DePaul	\$ 10,590	\$ 17,820	68.27195
DeVry	\$ 5,580	\$ 8,390	50.35842
East West	\$ 6,282	\$ 8,445	34.43171
Elgin	\$ 1,140	\$ 11,664	923.1579
Elmhurst	\$ 9,767	\$ 17,000	74.05549
COD	\$ 1,080	\$ 7,654	608.7037
CLC	\$ 1,181	\$ 6,971	490.2625
ISU	\$ 3,253	\$ 10,778	231.3249
Northern	\$ 3,343	\$ 7,415	121.8068
ITT	\$ 5,627	\$ 10,778	91.54079
Judson	\$ 9,284	\$ 20,950	125.657
Joliet JC	\$ 1,080	\$ 5,160	377.7778
Lake Forest	\$ 16,175	\$ 27,110	67.60433
Lewis U	\$ 10,112	\$ 15,250	50.81092
Loyola	\$ 10,680	\$ 18,877	76.75094
McHenry	\$ 1,056	\$ 5,960	464.3939
Moraine Valley	\$ 1,232	\$ 6,750	447.8896
National Louis	\$ 9,090	\$ 11,019	21.22112
North Park	\$ 11,990	\$ 18,680	55.7965
NW	\$ 15,804	\$ 21,095	33.47887
Oakton	\$ 948	\$ 6,895	627.3207
Olivet	\$ 7,836	\$ 16,700	113.1189
Roosevelt	\$ 8,700	\$ 19,120	119.7701
South Suburban	\$ 1,357	\$ 9,645	610.759
Trinity	\$ 9,460	\$ 14,460	52.85412
Triton	\$ 1,146	\$ 6,246	445.0262
U of C	\$ 18,207	\$ 29,236	60.5756
UIC	\$ 3,310	\$ 11,244	239.6979
UIUC	\$ 3,388	\$ 12,200	260.0945
Waubonesse	\$ 1,380	\$ 6,600	378.2609
Wheaton	\$ 10,640	\$ 21,480	101.8797
Harper	\$ 1,110	\$ 8,474	663.4234

Housing

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- ⁵⁸ Stuart, G. (May 2002). "Integration or Resegregation? Metropolitan Chicago at the Turn of the New Century." Boston: The Civil Rights Project at Harvard University, p. 6. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.civilrightsproject.harvard.edu/research/metro/Chicago%20Study4.pdf>
- ⁵⁹ The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University (2002). "The State of the Nation's Housing 2002." Boston: Harvard University, p. 9. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/markets/Son2002.pdf>
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- ⁶¹ U.S. Census, 2000.
- ⁶² Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (1991-2001). Metro survey data.
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⁸¹ Cunningham, M. & Popkin, S. (October 2002). "CHAC Mobility Counseling Assessment Final Report." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, p. 29. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410588_CHACReport.pdf

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⁸⁶ Stuart, G. (May 2002). "Integration or Resegregation? Metropolitan Chicago at the Turn of the New Century." Boston: The Civil Rights Project at Harvard University, p. 3. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.civilrightsproject.harvard.edu/research/metro/Chicago%20Study4.pdf> U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000.

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⁹³ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (1991-2001). Metro survey data.

⁹⁴ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (1991-2001). Metro survey data.

⁹⁵ Chicago Transit Authority & Northwest Research Group, Inc. (April 2002). "2001 Customer Satisfaction Survey." Technical Report MR02-05. p. 53.

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Entry-Level Job Qualified AFDC Clients

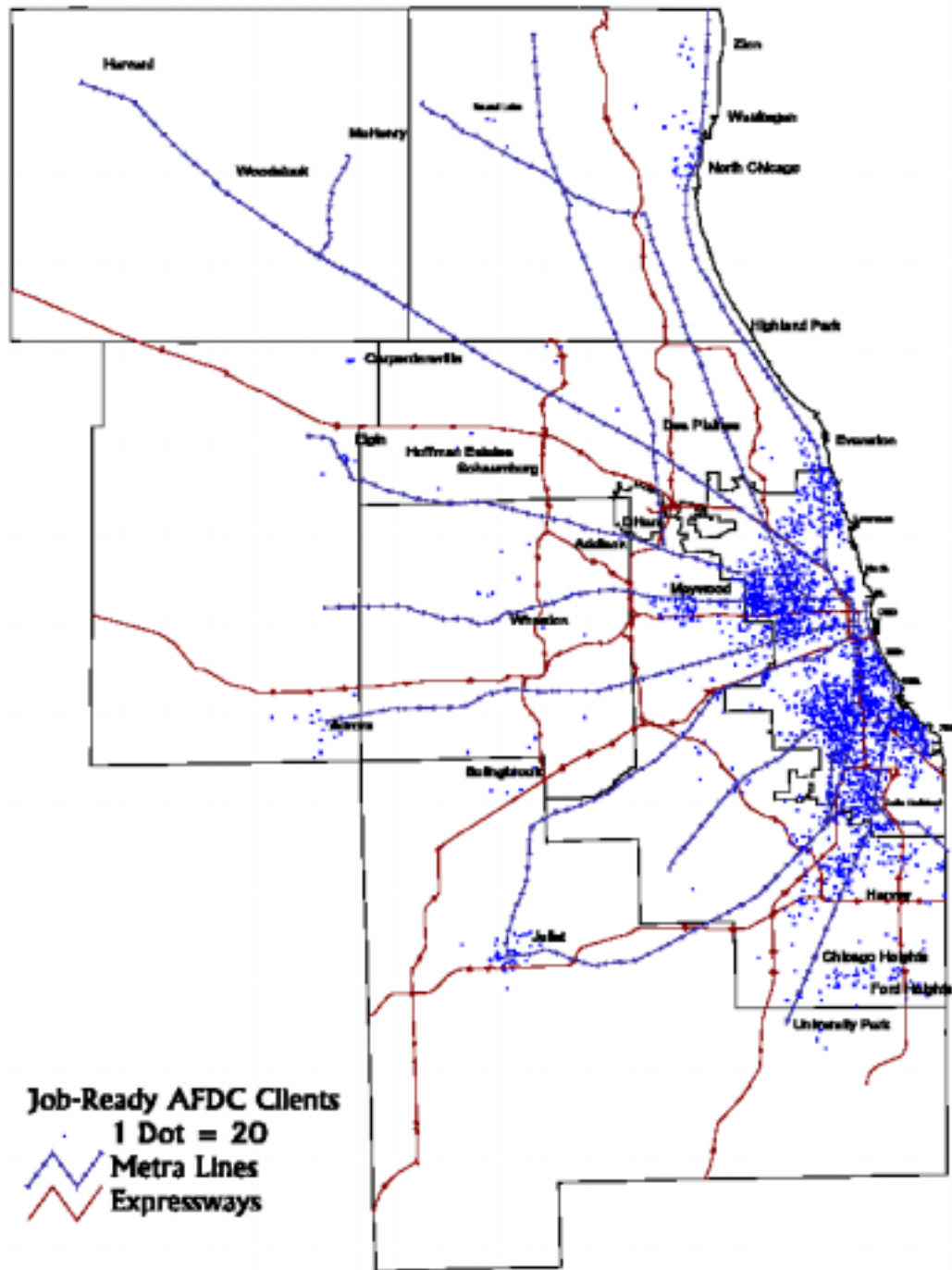


Figure 2.2: Location of non-exempt job-ready TANF clients in the six-county area.

*** When the study began TANF was known as AFDC.

Entry-Level Job Openings

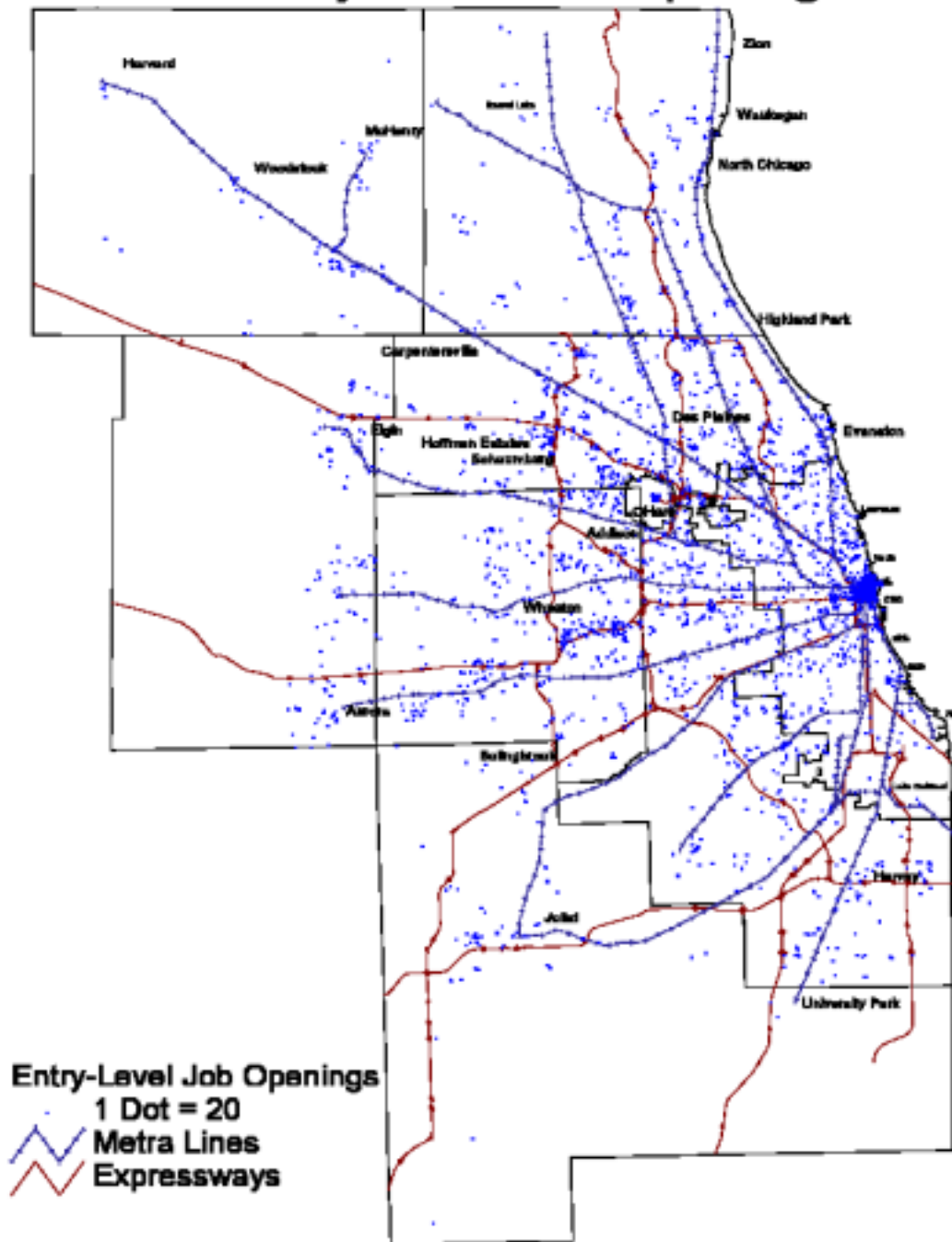


Figure 3.1: The spatial distribution of entry-level job openings.

¹⁰¹ Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (1991-2001). Metro survey data. See also *The Campaign for Better Transit* (June 1999). "Is There Equal Access for All to Public Transportation in Metropolitan Chicago?" Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www.bettertransit.com/equal_access.htm#percepts

¹⁰² Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (1991-2001). Metro survey data. See also *The Campaign for Better Transit* (June 1999). "Is There Equal Access for All to Public Transportation in Metropolitan Chicago?" Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www.bettertransit.com/equal_access.htm#percepts

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¹²³ Galatzer-Levy. "Asthma's Ground Zero." Copyrighted (April 27, 2003), Chicago Tribune Company. All rights reserved. Used with permission.

Table 1.
Cancer Incidence Rates* for All Sites and the Top Five Sites by
Race/Ethnic Group and Sex
Illinois, 1990 to 1996

		Males			
	Whites	Rate	Blacks	Rate	
All Sites		441.8	All Sites		550.0
Prostate		120.1	Prostate		174.9
Lung and Bronchus		80.8	Lung and Bronchus		117.9
Colon and Rectum		56.2	Colon and Rectum		58.6
Urinary Bladder		30.7	Oral Cavity and Pharynx		22.3
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas		17.4	Stomach		17.9
	Asian/Other Races	Rate	Hispanics	Rate	
All Sites		252.6	All Sites		280.5
Prostate		55.4	Prostate		82.5
Lung and Bronchus		40.3	Lung and Bronchus		37.0
Colon and Rectum		37.1	Colon and Rectum		30.2
Stomach		15.7	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas		14.9
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct		13.7	Urinary Bladder		13.3

		Females			
	Whites	Rate	Blacks	Rate	
All Sites		338.4	All Sites		332.3
Breast		108.7	Breast		93.6
Lung and Bronchus		41.9	Lung and Bronchus		49.4
Colon and Rectum		39.3	Colon and Rectum		44.1
Corpus and Uterus NOS		22.7	Cervix		17.3
Ovary		15.0	Corpus and Uterus NOS		14.0
	Asian/Other Races	Rate	Hispanics	Rate	
All Sites		195.7	All Sites		250.6
Breast		55.6	Breast		68.9
Colon and Rectum		25.1	Colon and Rectum		26.6
Lung and Bronchus		16.4	Lung and Bronchus		21.9
Cervix		10.8	Cervix		18.4
Corpus and Uterus NOS		9.9	Corpus and Uterus NOS		13.3

*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard million population.

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, January 1999.

¹²⁴ Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). "Highlight From the Report on the Status of Cancer in Illinois." Retrieved October 21, 2002 from <http://www.idph.state.il.us/about/epi/pdf/fallartcl.PD>

¹²⁵ For City of Chicago

Cancer Incidence - Illinois Department of Public Health (1986-1990)

Race Code	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
White	36,377	65.0	36,377	65.0
African American	19,406	34.7	55,783	99.7
Other	145	0.3	55,928	100.0

Frequency Missing = 2,679

Cancer Incidence - Illinois Department of Public Health (1986-1990)

Latino Ethnicity Code	Frequency	Percent
Latino	2,633	14.2
Non-Latino	15,932	85.8

Frequency Missing = 40,042

The Center for Health Administration Studies at the University of Chicago. (September 8, 1999). Retrieved September 28, 2002 from <http://www.chas.uchicago.edu/healthdata/atlas/>

¹²⁶ Pardo, N. (April, 1999). "Diseases Follow a Persistent Pattern." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved November 3, 2002 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/1999/04-99/0499healthextra3.htm>

¹²⁷ City of Chicago, Department of Public Health. "Chicago Department of Public Health - Epidemiology Program, All Cancer Mortality Average Annual Number, Rate, and Rank, 1995-1997." Retrieved September 16, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/CommunityAreaHealthInventoryVolume2/Cancer.pdf>

¹²⁸ Nine out of every 10 Chicago children who die in accidents are minorities. (1996). Rogal, B. (July/August 1996). "Death Comes By Accident in Poor, Black Neighborhoods." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved October 18, 2002 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/1996/07-96/0796accident.htm>

¹²⁹ McDavid, N. & Dumke, M. (July/August, 1999). "Most Accidents Still Claim Minority Children." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved October 18, 2002 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/1999/07-99/0799accidents.htm>

¹³⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Community Health Status Report, Illinois, July 2000*. Retrieved November 8, 2003 from, <http://www.communityhealth.hrsa.gov>

City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. p. 16. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹³¹ Diabetes was the seventh overall leading cause of death in Chicago in 1997. During that year there were a total of 690 deaths for a mortality rate of 17.1 per 100,000. The Latino rate (27.7) was nearly 40% higher than that of the city overall and 62% greater than the White rate of 10.4. African Americans had a rate of 25.5. Among Latinos, Puerto Rican and Mexicans had the highest overall rates at 31.1 and 39.1 respectively.

City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

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Number of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity (1999)

	Illinois Rate/100,000	U.S. Total Rate/100,000
White	22.9	22.8
African American	45.0	50.0
Other	18.6	23.6

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online. (2003). "Number of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1999." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Minority+Health&link_category=Health+Status&link_subcategory=Diabetes&link_topic=Death+Rate+per+100%2c000+by+Race%2fEthnicity

¹³³ National Diabetes Fact Sheet National Estimates on Diabetes. (2003). <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/estimates.htm#incidence>

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Illinois: Overweight and Obesity Rate by Race/Ethnicity (2000)

Race	IL Percentage	U.S. Percentage
White	55%	54%
African American	68%	65%
Latino	58%	59%
Asian/Pacific Islander	NSD	36%
American Indian/Alaska Native	NSD	58%

Notes and Sources: [Show](#) | [Hide](#)

Notes: Overweight or obese is defined as having a body mass index greater than or equal to 25.0 kg/meters squared. Racial/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive.

Percentages are weighted to reflect population characteristics.

Definitions: NSD: Not Sufficient Data. In this case the State sample had fewer than 50 respondents.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, unpublished data, 2000.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online. (2003). "Illinois: Overweight and Obesity Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2000." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Health+Status&subcategory=Obesity&topic=Overweight+and+Obesity+Rate+by+Race%2fEthnicity>

¹³⁵ Pierre, R (August 14, 2002). Chicago Neighbors Plot a Way to Healthier Food.” *Washington Post*, A03. Retrieved December 13, 2002 from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A14949-2002Aug13?language=printer>. Copyright (2001), *The Washington Post*. Reprinted with permission.

Black Issues in Higher Education. (2002). “Study Links Availability of Supermarkets to Disparities in Diet, Illness.” December 5, 2002, p.20. Reprinted with permission from Black Issues In Higher Education.

¹³⁶ Heart disease was the leading cause of death in Chicago in 1997 accounting for 7,722 total deaths. Among African Americans, the 1997 rate of 230 was nearly 60% greater than the White rate of 144.7 and more than 138% higher than the Latino rate (96.4).

City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

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2.02.01 LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN CHICAGO (1998)			
RACE	CAUSE	# OF DEATHS	TOTAL
Asian/Pacific Islander			398
	Heart Disease	111	28%
	Coronary Heart Disease*	95	24%
	Cerebrovascular Disease	34	9%
African American			11,015
	Heart Disease	3,068	28%
	Coronary Heart Disease*	2,386	22%
	Cerebrovascular Disease	585	5%
White			12,881
	Heart Disease	4,400	34%
	Coronary Heart Disease*	3,662	28%
	Cerebrovascular Disease	735	6%
Other			29
	Heart Disease	9	31%
	Coronary Heart Disease*	5	17%
Total for All Races			24,323
	Heart Disease	7,588	31%
	Coronary Heart Disease*	6,148	25%
	Cerebrovascular Disease	1,354	6%

*This is a subcategory of a preceding cause.

Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs. Retrieved October 21, 2002 from <http://app.idph.state.il.us/cgi-in/vfpcgi.exe?IDCFile=/data/iplanrpt.idc>

¹³⁸ Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.).” Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs. Retrieved October 21, 2002 from <http://app.idph.state.il.us/data/countyLevel.asp>

¹³⁹ Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs. Retrieved October 21, 2002 from <http://app.idph.state.il.us/data/countyLevel.asp>

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Distribution of Persons Estimated to be Living with AIDS by Race/Ethnicity at the End of 1999					
Race	IL %	IL #	U.S. %	U.S. #	
White	34.8%	3,441	38.3%	121,649	
African American	50.8%	5,025	40.6%	129,017	
Latino	13.4%	1,326	19.7%	62,600	
Asian/Pacific Islander	.7%	71	.8%	2,584	
American Indian/Alaska Native	.2%	23	.3%	1,069	
Total	100.0%	9,889	99.8%	317,652	

Notes and Sources: [Show](#) | [Hide](#)

Notes: U.S. totals include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Two people with AIDS are reported to be living in the Pacific Islands.

These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS, but rather are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and deaths, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data were reported through September 30, 2000.

Persons with unknown state or area of residence were excluded.

The sum of the demographic categories may not equal the total estimate due to rounding.

Total includes cases with unknown race/ethnicity.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report, Vol 7, No.1. "Characteristics of Persons Living with AIDS at the End of 1999."

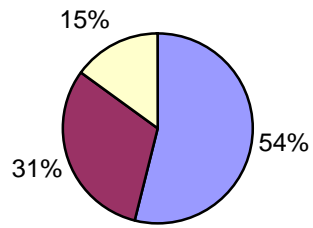
The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online. (2003). "Distribution of Teen Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2001." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Minority+Health&link_category=Health+Status&link_subcategory=Births&link_topic=Teen+Births+by+Race%2fEthnicity

¹⁴¹ Chicago Department of Public Health. *AIDS Chicago: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. Third Quarter, 2002. Retrieved April 20, 2003 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/AIDSChicago02Q3.pdf>

Characteristic	Race/Ethnicity				Total	Hispanic Sub-Group*		
	Black	White	Hisp.	Other		Mex	P. Ric.	Oth. H
Male Groups	Percent					Percent		
Male sex w/ Male	36	77	58	38	49	68	36	65
Injection Drug Use	24	4	13	13	17	2	38	4
MSM and IDU**	3	3	3	4	3	4	0	4
Hemophiliac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual	7	1	5	9	5	4	6	4
Transfusion	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Other/Undetermined	30	15	21	33	25	21	19	22
Total Number of Male Cases	1173	503	304	45	2025	82	47	23
Female Groups	Percent					Percent		
Injection Drug Use	23	41	11	29	23	37	36	20
Heterosexual	33	30	40	14	33	30	14	40
Transfusion	1	0	1	14	1	0	7	0
Other/Undetermined	43	30	48	43	42	33	43	40
Total Number of Female Cases	656	61	88	7	812	27	14	5

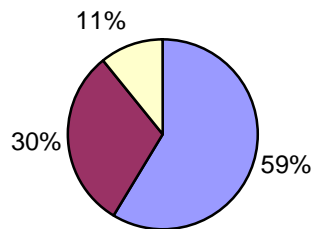
Note: Groups may not total to 100% due to rounding.
 *Proportions based only on known subgroup cases.
 **Men who have sex with men and inject drugs

**Recently Diagnosed Male HIV Cases in Chicago by
Hispanic Origin (Diagnosed 1999-2001)**



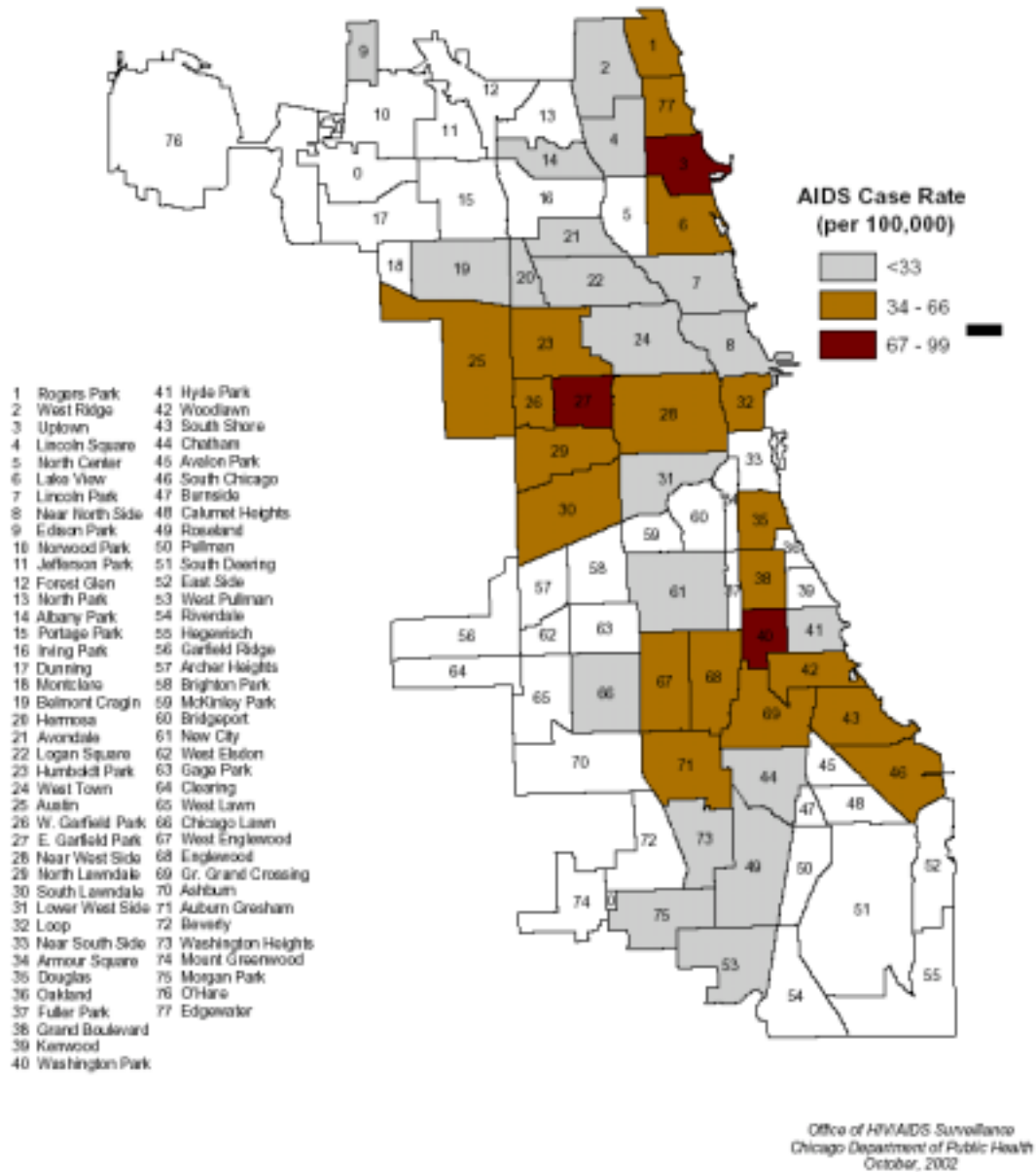
■ Mexican ■ Puerto Rican ■ Other Hispanic

**Recently Diagnosed Female HIV Cases in Chicago
by Hispanic Origin (Diagnosed 1999-2001)**



■ Mexican ■ Puerto Rican ■ Other Hispanic

**Figure 1. Average Annual AIDS Incidence by Community Area
1999-2001, Chicago, as of 09/30/02**



¹⁴² Chicago Department of Public Health. *AIDS Chicago: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. Third Quarter, 2002. <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/AIDSChicago02Q3.pdf>

¹⁴³ Chicago has the seventh highest number of AIDS cases among metropolitan statistical areas. AIDS has deeply penetrated the predominantly African American South and West sides of Chicago, areas that disproportionately suffer from increased morbidity and mortality from other causes as well as high rates of poverty; 63% of the 3,751 individuals diagnosed with AIDS from 1995 to 1997 were African American compared to 22% White and 14% Latino.

City of Chicago, Office of the Mayor. (n.d.). "Mayor Richard M. Daley Legislative Agenda." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Mayor/government_health.html

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Rate of Low Birth Weight Infants by Race/Ethnicity, 1999

	<u>IL #</u>	<u>IL %</u>	<u>U.S. #</u>	<u>U.S. %</u>
White	6,746	7%	55,613	7%
African American	4,839	14%	77,826	13%
Latino	2,359	6%	48,688	6%
Total	14,567	8%	301,183	8%

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2003) State Health Facts Online. "Rate of Low Birth Weight Infants, by Race/Ethnicity, 1999." Retrieved November 10, 2002, from *The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online*: http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Minority+Health&link_category=Health+Status&link_subcategory=Infants&link_topic=Low+Birth+Weight+by+Race%2fEthnicity

¹⁴⁵ In 1997, African American babies were more than twice as likely to be low birth weight (15%) than were births to Whites (7.1%) and Latinos (6.9%). Overall, African American births represented 60% of all babies born with low birth weight during that year. Citywide, 2.2% of all births in 1997 were very low birth weight or less than 1,500 grams. African Americans, at 3.4%, were more likely than Whites (1.2%) and Latinos (1.4%) to give birth to very low birth weight babies. Among Latino subgroups, Puerto Rican women were more likely to deliver very low birth weight babies (2%) than Mexican women (1.2%).

City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹⁴⁶ Because Chicago has some of the oldest housing stock in the country, Chicago has one of the highest lead poisoning rates in the country. Out of the children blood tested for lead in Chicago, 35% tested positively for elevated blood lead levels, as compared to an estimated 4.4% of children nationwide.

City of Chicago, Office of the Mayor. (n.d.). "Mayor Richard M. Daley Legislative Agenda." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Mayor/government_health.html

¹⁴⁷ Illinois Department of Public Health. *Childhood Lead Poisoning Surveillance Report*. Retrieved April 14, 2003 from <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/clpsr/clps0001.htm>

Blood Lead Data for Children Aged 0-6 Years in Chicago (1996-1998)

By Race	1996			1997			1998		
	Screened	Elevated		Screened	Elevated		Screened	Elevated	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,576	127	8.1	1,450	151	10.4	1,322	119	9.0
Non-Latino African American	48,351	18,135	29.0	46,074	16,916	36.7	41,165	12,253	29.8
Latino	27,586	5,097	18.5	29,090	5,198	17.9	25,999	3,712	14.3
Native American/Eskimo	86	15	17.4	79	20	25.3	46	5	10.9
Non-Latino White	7,347	559	7.6	4,798	475	9.9	4,200	306	7.3
Other	2,952	356	12.1	2,197	234	10.7	2,934	164	5.6
Unknown	6,451	1,763	27.3	12,024	3,407	28.3	14,955	3,944	26.4
Totals	94,349	26,052	27.6	95,712	26,401	27.6	91,621	20,503	22.4

- Non-Latino African American children had the highest rates of lead poisoning.
- Only venous tests were used because capillary tests require a confirmation.
- Neighborhoods with the highest rates are generally in the West and South areas of the city.

Binns, H. (Spring, 2001). "Lead Poisoning, Still a Common Problem in Chicago." *Journal of Children's Memorial Hospital Chicago*. Retrieved November 18, 2002 from <http://www.childsdoc.org/spring2001/leadpoisoning.asp>

Percent of Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels for Chicago, 1998

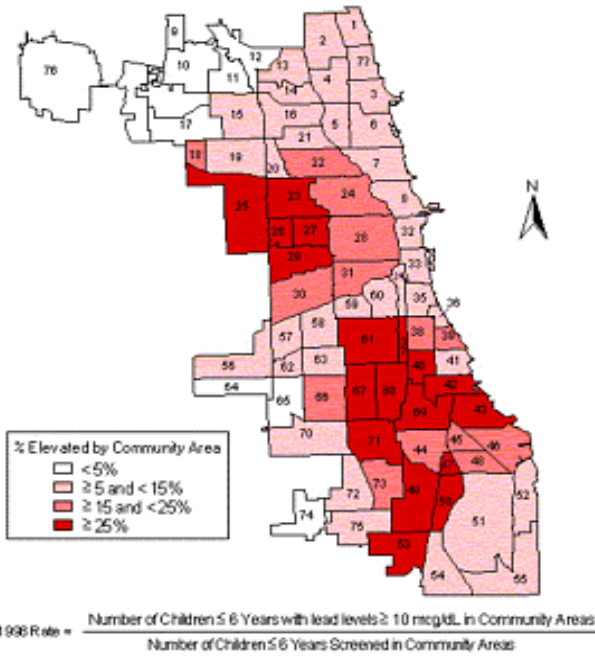


Figure 2% of children with blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ for Chicago, 1998.

Chicagolead.org. (n.d) Retrieved January 21, 2003 from www.chicagolead.org.

¹⁴⁹ City of Chicago, Department of Public Health. Retrieved April 16, 2003 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/health/Newsletter/97.04/ImmunizationPolicy.html>.

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ILLINOIS INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY RACE (1980-2000)			
Year	White	African-American	Overall
2000	6.5	16.3	8.3
1999	6.2	17.4	8.3
1998	6.3	16.8	8.2
1997	6.2	16.5	8.2
1996	6.3	17.1	8.4
1995	7.2	18.2	9.3
1994	6.7	17.9	9.0
1993	7.1	18.8	9.6
1992	7.4	19.5	10.0
1991	7.9	21.1	10.7
1990	7.6	22.1	10.7

Illinois Department of Public Health, Health Statistics. (n.d.). "Illinois Infant Mortality by Race, 1980-2000." Retrieved October 21, 2002, from <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/infant/infmortrace.htm>

¹⁵¹ Illinois Department of Public Health, Health Statistics. (November 12, 2002). "Governor Announces Infant Mortality Rate Drops to Record Low." Retrieved October 21, 2002, from <http://www.idph.state.il.us/public/press02/infant2001.htm>

¹⁵² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Community Health Status Report, Illinois, July 2000*. Retrieved November 8, 2003 from <http://www.community.health.hrsa.gov/>

¹⁵³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Surgeon General's Report." Retrieved May 5, 2003 from <http://www.mentalhealth.org/cre/execsummary-2.asp>

¹⁵⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Surgeon General's Report." Retrieved May 5, 2003 from <http://www.mentalhealth.org/cre/execsummary-2.asp>

¹⁵⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Surgeon General's Report." Retrieved May 5, 2003 from <http://www.mentalhealth.org/cre/execsummary-2.asp>.

¹⁵⁶ Chicago Department of Public Health. (1999). "CDC set goal of syphilis elimination." Retrieved April 16, 2003 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/health/PressReleases/Siphylis.html>

¹⁵⁷ Chicago Department of Public Health. (1999). "CDC set goal of syphilis elimination." Retrieved April 16, 2003 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/health/PressReleases/Siphylis.html>

¹⁵⁸ Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) continue to be a very serious problem in Chicago. Although primary and secondary syphilis rates have been declining in Chicago, the current syphilis rate is still 4.5 times higher than the national rate of 2.7 per 100,000—leaving Chicago with the second largest number of syphilis cases in the United States. STDs disproportionately affect communities of color. African American women experience the highest rates of chlamydia (1,129 per 100,000) and African American men experience the highest rate of gonorrhea (1,143 per 100,000).

City of Chicago, Office of the Mayor. (n.d.). "Mayor Richard M. Daley Legislative Agenda." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Mayor/government_health.html

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Adult Cigarette Smoking Rate by Race/Ethnicity (2000)

Race	% IL	% U.S.
White	23.6	23.0
African American	20.5	22.8
Latino	NSD	21.9
Other	NSD	24.4

Notes and Sources: [Show](#) | [Hide](#)

Notes: Smokers are defined by an affirmative answer to the question "Do you smoke cigarettes now?"

Data for White and African American smokers do not include Latino persons.

Percentages are weighted to reflect population characteristics.

U.S. Total represents the median of States' averages.

Definitions: NSD: Not Sufficient Data. In this case the State Sample had fewer than 50 respondents. NA: Data Not Available.

Sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000. Survey data, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online. (2003). "Cigarette Smoking Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2000." Retrieved November 10, 2002, from http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Minority+Health&link_category=Health+Status&link_subcategory=Smoking&link_topic=Rate+by+Race%2fEthnicity

¹⁶⁰ The Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (MCIC) (1998) survey found that of respondents who smoke, 45% reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day. This figure was higher for whites (57%) than for African Americans (38%) and Latinos (29%). from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹⁶¹ City of Chicago, Department of Public Health. "Quick Health Facts Chicago 2002, Smoking/Alcohol." Retrieved September 16, 2002 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/TestData.pdf>

¹⁶² McCauley, A.P. and Salter, C. (1995). "Meeting the Needs of Young Adults. Population Reports, Series J, No. 41." Baltimore. John Hopkins School of Public Health, Population Information Program. October 1995. http://www.jhuccp.org/pr/j41/j41chap2_3.shtml

ILLINOIS TEEN BIRTHS BY COUNTY, 1999-2000

County	1999						2000					
	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years
* ILLINOIS *	182,027	21,833	12.0	422	7,408	14,003	185,003	21,108	11.4	392	7,156	13,560
ADAMS	843	109	12.9	0	30	79	825	76	9.2	0	19	57
ALEXANDER	117	35	29.9	3	11	21	132	30	22.7	0	9	21
BOND	188	21	11.2	0	8	13	184	25	13.6	0	7	18
BOONE	595	71	11.9	0	23	48	587	61	10.4	0	19	42
BROWN	51	5	9.8	0	3	2	63	8	12.7	0	1	7
BUREAU	396	48	12.1	0	15	33	434	52	12.0	1	13	38
CALHOUN	47	2	4.3	0	0	2	51	7	13.7	0	0	7
CARROLL	193	24	12.4	1	6	17	170	25	14.7	0	4	21
CASS	191	34	17.8	2	13	19	181	34	18.8	0	13	21
CHAMPAIGN	2,194	211	9.6	5	67	139	2,260	212	9.4	5	55	152
CHRISTIAN	395	52	13.2	0	17	35	404	58	14.4	0	18	40
CLARK	177	26	14.7	0	9	17	189	26	13.8	0	8	18
CLAY	169	27	16.0	0	9	18	187	33	17.6	0	10	23
CLINTON	402	40	10.0	0	15	25	439	43	9.8	0	17	26
COLES	592	97	16.4	0	33	64	615	93	15.1	0	21	72
COOK (Suburb.)	33,993	2,856	8.4	44	942	1,870	34,618	2,860	8.3	35	944	1,881
CHICAGO	50,542	8,637	17.1	214	3,205	5,218	50,885	8,162	16.0	204	3,117	4,841
CRAWFORD	222	24	10.8	0	7	17	240	35	14.6	0	7	28
CUMBERLAND	139	11	7.9	1	4	6	120	17	14.2	0	7	10
DEKALB	1,083	103	9.5	1	21	81	1,118	89	8.0	1	22	66
DEWITT	193	30	15.5	1	9	20	206	34	16.5	0	6	28
DOUGLAS	294	34	11.6	0	8	26	287	27	9.4	0	8	19
DUPAGE	13,427	582	4.3	5	173	404	13,528	613	4.5	4	174	435
EDGAR	227	34	15.0	2	15	17	199	33	16.6	0	7	26
EDWARDS	72	11	15.3	0	2	9	95	9	9.5	0	4	5
EFFINGHAM	488	50	10.2	0	15	35	440	59	13.4	1	19	39
FAYETTE	254	42	16.5	1	19	22	268	48	17.9	1	12	35
FORD	176	20	11.4	0	6	14	191	23	12.0	0	10	13
FRANKLIN	465	74	15.9	1	30	43	495	81	16.4	0	26	55
FULTON	401	71	17.7	0	20	51	431	45	10.4	1	8	36
GALLATIN	64	11	17.2	0	2	9	75	16	21.3	1	8	7
GREENE	177	21	11.9	0	5	16	170	24	14.1	0	6	18
GRUNDY	503	44	8.7	1	15	28	493	34	6.9	0	12	22
HAMILTON	93	4	4.3	0	2	2	100	15	15.0	0	7	8
HANCOCK	218	23	10.6	0	6	17	259	28	10.8	0	8	20
HARDIN	51	12	23.5	2	2	8	37	10	27.0	0	4	6
HENDERSON	75	10	13.3	0	3	7	77	11	14.3	0	6	5
HENRY	602	61	10.1	0	20	41	601	73	12.1	2	16	55
IROQUOIS	365	51	14.0	0	14	37	367	34	9.3	0	14	20
JACKSON	705	86	12.2	2	24	60	667	76	11.4	3	17	56
JASPER	111	10	9.0	0	2	8	110	12	10.9	0	4	8
JEFFERSON	446	60	13.5	0	25	35	476	84	17.6	2	28	54
JERSEY	249	21	8.4	0	4	17	211	23	10.9	0	6	17
JO DAVIESS	232	27	11.6	0	7	20	246	23	9.3	0	7	16
JOHNSON	140	17	12.1	0	4	13	162	19	11.7	0	9	10
KANE	7,359	789	10.7	23	278	488	7,844	779	9.9	10	262	507
KANKAKEE	1,493	229	15.3	5	75	149	1,561	239	15.3	9	70	160
KENDALL	801	53	6.6	0	13	40	879	42	4.8	0	12	30
KNOX	655	85	13.0	0	26	59	626	77	12.3	1	19	57
LAKE	10,617	876	8.3	12	294	570	10,562	808	7.7	8	259	541
LASALLE	1,350	181	13.4	1	53	127	1,488	173	11.6	0	56	117
LAWRENCE	191	36	18.8	0	13	23	143	23	16.1	0	5	18
LEE	352	43	12.2	0	10	33	409	51	12.5	1	13	37
LIVINGSTON	457	60	13.1	0	15	45	524	76	14.5	1	16	59
LOGAN	333	42	12.6	0	15	27	349	37	10.6	0	12	25
MCDONOUGH	306	33	10.8	0	11	22	327	31	9.5	0	9	22

ILLINOIS TEEN BIRTHS BY COUNTY, 1999-2000 (Continued)

County	1999						2000					
	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years
MCHENRY	4,016	225	5.6	1	61	163	4,056	240	5.9	2	66	172
MCLEAN	1,948	157	8.1	1	41	115	1,990	140	7.0	3	39	98
MACON	1,528	274	17.9	4	69	201	1,445	251	17.4	5	72	174
MACOUPIN	579	90	15.5	0	25	65	520	60	11.5	1	23	36
MADISON	3,262	436	13.4	3	152	281	3,376	434	12.9	6	145	283
MARION	534	92	17.2	1	20	71	534	89	16.7	2	30	57
MARSHALL	128	19	14.8	0	2	17	131	13	9.9	0	5	8
MASON	176	33	18.8	1	10	22	166	27	16.3	0	6	21
MASSAC	202	28	13.9	0	10	18	177	32	18.1	0	16	16
MENARD	124	19	15.3	0	8	11	150	16	10.7	0	6	10
MERCER	193	27	14.0	1	7	19	178	11	6.2	0	2	9
MONROE	338	19	5.6	0	3	16	350	20	5.7	0	4	16
MONTGOMERY	345	55	15.9	2	21	32	363	55	15.2	2	18	35
MORGAN	392	56	14.3	2	17	37	430	55	12.8	0	14	41
MOULTRIE	206	27	13.1	0	9	18	204	21	10.3	0	0	21
OGLE	623	76	12.2	1	19	56	600	58	9.7	2	15	41
PEORIA	2,581	353	13.7	10	111	232	2,688	371	13.8	13	126	232
PERRY	227	31	13.7	1	6	24	242	35	14.5	0	14	21
PIATT	170	13	7.6	0	3	10	191	17	8.9	0	2	15
PIKE	192	20	10.4	0	6	14	194	31	16.0	1	7	23
POPE	32	1	3.1	0	1	0	29	5	17.2	0	0	5
PULASKI	112	22	19.6	0	11	11	104	25	24.0	0	6	19
PUTNAM	73	6	8.2	0	2	4	60	6	10.0	0	0	6
RANDOLPH	385	55	14.3	0	18	37	387	50	12.9	0	14	36
RICHLAND	205	28	13.7	1	8	19	199	23	11.6	0	8	15
ROCK ISLAND	2,001	275	13.7	3	97	175	1,921	287	14.9	2	84	201
ST. CLAIR	3,681	632	17.2	25	217	390	3,734	569	15.2	17	219	333
SALINE	293	58	19.8	0	17	41	297	54	18.2	0	16	38
SANGAMON	2,442	326	13.3	9	97	220	2,646	331	12.5	8	100	223
SCHUYLER	71	10	14.1	0	4	6	79	5	6.3	1	2	2
SCOTT	64	9	14.1	0	3	6	72	12	16.7	0	3	9
SHELBY	261	36	13.8	0	10	26	244	30	12.3	0	14	16
STARK	77	11	14.3	0	1	10	75	12	16.0	0	2	10
STEPHENSON	611	81	13.3	1	32	48	594	73	12.3	2	24	47
TAZEWELL	1,553	183	11.8	3	49	131	1,585	180	11.4	2	48	130
UNION	198	30	15.2	4	9	17	202	23	11.4	1	6	16
VERMILION	1,170	220	18.8	4	66	150	1,207	213	17.6	6	64	143
WABASH	134	19	14.2	0	6	13	132	18	13.6	0	4	14
WARREN	212	32	15.1	1	9	22	214	35	16.4	2	13	20
WASHINGTON	153	18	11.8	0	7	11	179	21	11.7	0	6	15
WAYNE	208	27	13.0	0	4	23	183	28	15.3	0	6	22
WHITE	170	32	18.8	0	7	25	158	24	15.2	1	4	19
WHITESIDE	750	112	14.9	2	39	71	771	126	16.3	0	40	86
WILL	7,825	593	7.6	5	205	383	8,213	584	7.1	6	181	397
WILLIAMSON	721	109	15.1	1	31	77	674	105	15.6	1	30	74
WOODFORD	436	38	8.7	0	8	30	433	22	5.1	0	3	19
UNSPECIFIED	2	1	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINNEBAGO	3,952	553	14.0	8	176	369	4,021	535	13.3	15	179	341

ILLINOIS TEEN BIRTHS BY COUNTY, 1993-1994

County	1993						1994					
	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years
* ILLINOIS *	190,709	24,395	12.8	630	9,439	14,326	189,182	24,668	13.0	645	9,585	14,438
ADAMS	893	125	14.0	2	38	85	865	113	13.1	2	36	75
ALEXANDER	152	49	32.2	4	22	23	158	47	29.7	1	16	30
BOND	206	32	15.5	0	14	18	200	29	14.5	0	8	21
BOONE	497	63	12.7	0	24	39	538	48	8.9	0	20	28
BROWN	50	3	6.0	0	2	1	58	5	8.6	0	3	2
BUREAU	389	45	11.6	0	21	24	429	47	11.0	0	20	27
CALHOUN	75	4	5.3	0	1	3	48	3	6.3	0	2	1
CARROLL	202	24	11.9	0	8	16	189	25	13.2	0	8	17
CASS	183	26	14.2	0	5	21	171	20	11.7	0	6	14
CHAMPAIGN	2,337	255	10.9	6	100	149	2,240	262	11.7	9	105	148
CHRISTIAN	437	57	13.0	0	12	45	419	68	16.2	1	20	47
CLARK	192	21	10.9	0	5	16	222	34	15.3	0	16	18
CLAY	177	32	18.1	0	15	17	175	41	23.4	1	15	25
CLINTON	454	49	10.8	1	16	32	442	50	11.3	0	17	33
COLES	555	83	15.0	3	35	45	579	95	16.4	1	33	61
COOK (Suburb.)	35,603	2,689	7.6	50	963	1,676	35,559	2,775	7.8	50	1,006	1,719
CHICAGO	59,011	10,972	18.6	376	4,545	6,051	57,324	10,796	18.8	383	4,569	5,844
DUPAGE	14,070	519	3.7	8	153	358	14,212	520	3.7	7	159	354
CRAWFORD	220	41	18.6	0	13	28	233	40	17.2	2	15	23
CUMBERLAND	144	14	9.7	0	3	11	151	15	9.9	1	5	9
DEKALB	965	63	6.5	0	27	36	958	93	9.7	0	27	66
DEWITT	220	24	10.9	0	12	12	229	28	12.2	1	7	20
DOUGLAS	261	35	13.4	0	8	27	262	23	8.8	0	5	18
EDGAR	234	39	16.7	1	15	23	234	40	17.1	0	17	23
EDWARDS	64	8	12.5	0	1	7	69	11	15.9	0	4	7
EFFINGHAM	492	54	11.0	1	15	38	482	46	9.5	0	13	33
FAYETTE	257	43	16.7	0	16	27	250	50	20.0	3	18	29
FORD	161	19	11.8	0	4	15	169	20	11.8	1	8	11
FRANKLIN	461	78	16.9	0	31	47	483	80	16.6	2	26	52
FULTON	431	64	14.8	2	22	40	409	65	15.9	1	19	45
GALLATIN	76	14	18.4	1	6	7	76	20	26.3	1	7	12
GREENE	195	28	14.4	1	8	19	199	37	18.6	1	13	23
GRUNDY	445	59	13.3	0	20	39	458	50	10.9	1	15	34
HAMILTON	97	16	16.5	0	3	13	105	21	20.0	1	7	13
HANCOCK	231	21	9.1	1	5	15	263	40	15.2	0	11	29
HARDIN	50	10	20.0	0	2	8	39	9	23.1	1	2	6
HENDERSON	83	12	14.5	0	6	6	99	11	11.1	1	7	3
HENRY	564	63	11.2	1	17	45	603	80	13.3	0	25	55
IROQUOIS	353	50	14.2	0	21	29	370	47	12.7	0	17	30
JACKSON	686	71	10.3	0	22	49	701	99	14.1	1	34	64
JASPER	122	16	13.1	0	2	14	126	12	9.5	0	6	6
JEFFERSON	498	97	19.5	2	36	59	470	81	17.2	2	32	47
JERSEY	257	33	12.8	0	11	22	226	27	11.9	0	6	21
JO DAVIESS	240	19	7.9	1	4	14	263	17	6.5	0	3	14
JOHNSON	112	18	16.1	0	3	15	109	14	12.8	0	5	9
KANE	6,406	727	11.3	13	274	440	6,552	741	11.3	10	258	473
KANKAKEE	1,673	273	16.3	5	115	153	1,563	263	16.8	7	108	148
KENDALL	612	49	8.0	1	12	36	666	51	7.7	0	16	35
KNOX	623	86	13.8	2	34	50	660	120	18.2	3	39	78
LAKE	9,876	822	8.3	15	320	487	9,953	836	8.4	15	286	535
LASALLE	1,320	158	12.0	1	49	108	1,347	161	12.0	3	53	105
LAWRENCE	170	30	17.6	1	8	21	174	25	14.4	1	10	14
LEE	414	47	11.4	1	10	36	395	46	11.6	0	10	36
LIVINGSTON	503	57	11.3	0	22	35	464	59	12.7	1	17	41
LOGAN	353	55	15.6	0	11	44	361	67	18.6	0	24	43
MCDONOUGH	300	36	12.0	0	8	28	338	37	10.9	0	10	27
MCHENRY	3,453	159	4.6	2	42	115	3,684	203	5.5	1	59	143
MCLEAN	1,864	185	9.9	0	64	121	1,898	184	9.7	4	69	111
MACON	1,707	294	17.2	13	108	173	1,649	336	20.4	10	128	198

ILLINOIS TEEN BIRTHS BY COUNTY, 1993-1994 (Continued)

County	1993						1994					
	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	Births	Teen Births	Teen Percent	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years
MACOUPIN	529	79	14.9	0	26	53	568	98	17.3	0	37	61
MADISON	3,527	530	15.0	8	202	320	3,411	478	14.0	14	174	290
MARION	593	86	14.5	1	23	62	562	111	19.8	0	40	71
MARSHALL	137	12	8.8	0	5	7	173	18	10.4	0	7	11
MASON	185	20	10.8	0	8	12	218	44	20.2	0	13	31
MASSAC	191	42	22.0	0	13	29	178	36	20.2	0	16	20
MENARD	160	13	8.1	0	5	8	133	10	7.5	1	4	5
MERCER	167	20	12.0	1	4	15	171	17	9.9	0	4	13
MONROE	307	17	5.5	0	7	10	307	12	3.9	0	4	8
MONTGOMERY	394	59	15.0	1	20	38	344	56	16.3	0	22	34
MORGAN	459	66	14.4	2	17	47	435	66	15.2	3	23	40
MOULTRIE	155	14	9.0	0	5	9	187	27	14.4	0	7	20
OGLE	631	63	10.0	1	31	31	622	74	11.9	0	19	55
PEORIA	2,775	501	18.1	23	221	257	2,778	502	18.1	18	192	292
PERRY	240	41	17.1	0	11	30	266	27	10.2	0	9	18
PIATT	200	21	10.5	0	8	13	196	24	12.2	0	12	12
PIKE	215	34	15.8	0	9	25	190	32	16.8	1	10	21
POPE	28	3	10.7	0	0	3	34	9	26.5	0	1	8
PULASKI	103	23	22.3	2	9	12	100	23	23.0	1	10	12
PUTNAM	62	4	6.5	0	2	2	72	10	13.9	0	3	7
RANDOLPH	371	48	12.9	0	17	31	379	38	10.0	0	23	15
RICHLAND	208	27	13.0	0	14	13	196	47	24.0	0	19	28
ROCK ISLAND	2,126	360	16.9	3	139	218	1,924	344	17.9	6	127	211
ST. CLAIR	4,326	822	19.0	29	341	452	4,249	816	19.2	25	328	463
SALINE	326	55	16.9	0	20	35	310	55	17.7	2	14	39
SANGAMON	2,634	381	14.5	9	156	216	2,683	380	14.2	8	158	214
SCHUYLER	83	15	18.1	0	4	11	74	11	14.9	0	3	8
SCOTT	70	8	11.4	0	4	4	68	11	16.2	0	4	7
SHELBY	255	33	12.9	1	7	25	292	40	13.7	2	11	27
STARK	102	15	14.7	0	5	10	84	15	17.9	0	5	10
STEPHENSON	615	82	13.3	0	28	54	657	91	13.9	2	44	45
TAZEWELL	1,588	187	11.8	3	63	121	1,621	206	12.7	0	73	133
UNION	224	37	16.5	0	10	27	198	24	12.1	0	6	18
VERMILION	1,286	221	17.2	4	81	136	1,248	245	19.6	3	107	135
WABASH	156	19	12.2	1	8	10	136	24	17.6	1	8	15
WARREN	224	41	18.3	0	23	18	244	33	13.5	1	19	13
WASHINGTON	186	20	10.8	1	7	12	142	9	6.3	0	5	4
WAYNE	186	29	15.6	1	8	20	182	29	15.9	0	8	21
WHITE	177	26	14.7	0	12	14	179	33	18.4	1	12	20
WHITESIDE	792	125	15.8	2	44	79	755	132	17.5	0	51	81
WILL	5,942	515	8.7	7	189	319	6,068	565	9.3	11	207	347
WILLIAMSON	699	93	13.3	0	36	57	702	99	14.1	1	32	66
WINNEBAGO	3,985	521	13.1	15	198	308	3,898	529	13.6	14	201	314
WOODFORD	406	28	6.9	0	9	19	379	34	9.0	0	12	22
UNSPECIFIED	8	4	-	0	1	3	3	1	-	0	1	0

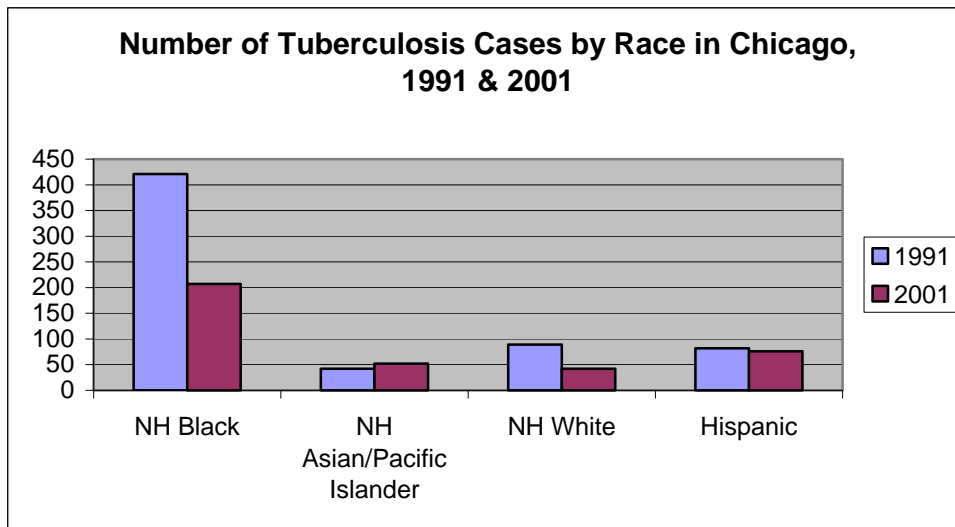
Illinois Department of Public Health, Health Statistics. (n.d.). "Illinois Teen Births by County, 1993-1994." Retrieved October 21, 2002, from <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/teen/teen9798.htm>

¹⁶⁴ Of the 51,117 live births in Chicago in 1997, 9,279 or 18.2% were born to mothers younger than 20 years of age. By race/ethnicity, 26.9% of African American births, 16.9% of Latino births, and 5.4% of white births were to teenaged mothers.

City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. Retrieved November 10, 2002, from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹⁶⁵ Illinois Department of Public Health, Health Statistics. (n.d.). "Illinois Teen Births by County, 1999-2000." Retrieved October 21, 2002 from <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/teen/teen9900.htm>

¹⁶⁶ Tuberculosis Control Program, Chicago Department of Public Health. (2001). *2001 Annual Tuberculosis Morbidity Report*. Retrieved May 3 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/MedicalAffairs/TBAnnual2001.pdf>



¹⁶⁷ Tuberculosis Control Program, Chicago Department of Public Health. (2001). *2001 Annual Tuberculosis Morbidity Report*. Retrieved May 3 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/MedicalAffairs/TBAnnual2001.pdf>

¹⁶⁸ Tuberculosis Control Program, Chicago Department of Public Health. (2001). *2001 Annual Tuberculosis Morbidity Report*. Retrieved May 3 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/MedicalAffairs/TBAnnual2001.pdf>

¹⁶⁹ Tuberculosis Control Program, Chicago Department of Public Health. (2001). *2001 Annual Tuberculosis Morbidity Report*. Retrieved May 3 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/MedicalAffairs/TBAnnual2001.pdf>

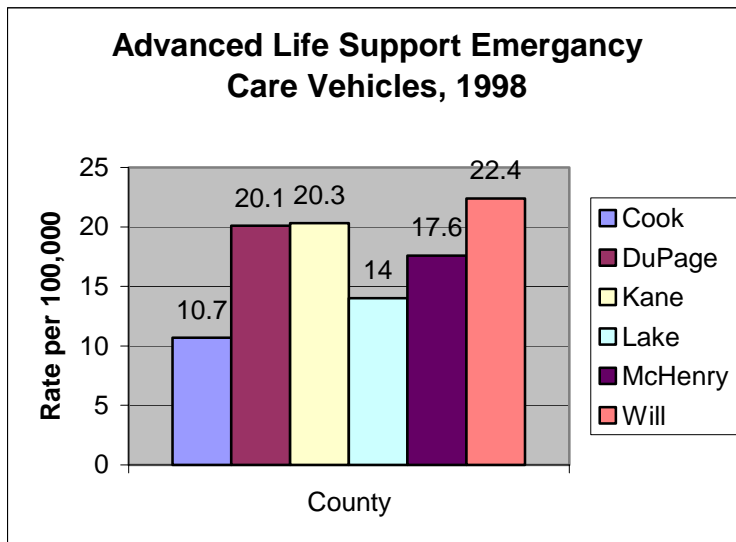
¹⁷⁰ Tuberculosis Control Program, Chicago Department of Public Health. (2001). *2001 Annual Tuberculosis Morbidity Report*. Retrieved May 3 from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/MedicalAffairs/TBAnnual2001.pdf>

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	Total	White	Black	Hisp
None	4%	4%	4%	7%
MD's Office	47%	63%	29%	45%
Hosp. Clinic	13%	10%	16%	11%
Hosp. ER	7%	5%	10%	7%
Health Ctr	12%	6%	19%	16%

City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. p. 33. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹⁷² City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. p. 33. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>



Timely access to medical attention is also a major concern. It appears that there is a great distinction between access to life support vehicles within the six counties. There is likely a direct connection between the rates of emergency care vehicles and the socioeconomic status of each area, the total population, and the geographic distribution of the population. Still, it is interesting to note that in Cook County there are 10.7 emergency vehicles for every 100,000 people compared to Will County where there are 22.4. This indicator reports the number and rate per 100,000 population of advanced life support pre-hospital emergency care vehicles.

Description: Advanced Life Support or Mobile Intensive Care means an advanced level of pre-hospital and inter-hospital emergency care that includes basic life support functions (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) plus cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, electrocardiography, administration of antiarrhythmic agents, intravenous therapy, administration of medications, drugs and solutions, use of adjunctive medical devices, trauma care, and other authorized techniques and procedures) initiated for the treatment of real or potential acute life threatening conditions under the direction of a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a registered professional nurse/MICN or registered professional nurse/Field RN and where authorized by the Project Medical Director in an IDPH approved advanced life support system (Public Act 85-785; 88-1).

Data Source: Numerator: IDPH Division of Emergency Medical Services, and denominator: U. S. Bureau of the Census

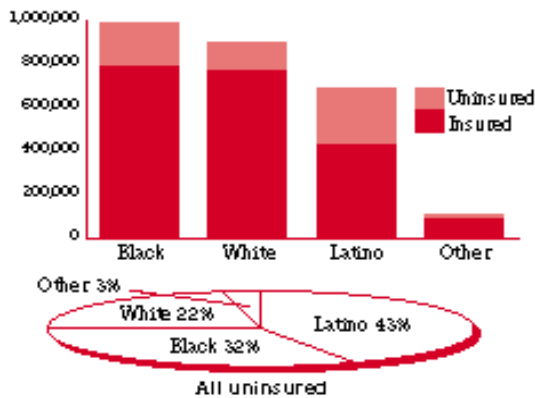
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	IL #	IL %	U.S. #	U.S. %
White	716,490	10	18,791,380	11
African American	462,260	24	6,298,650	20
Latino	365,470	29	10,738,250	34
Other	67,940	17	2,610,230	21

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online. (2003). "Rate of Non-Elderly Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, 1999-2000." Retrieved November 10, 2002 from http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Minority+Health&link_category=Health+Coverage+%26+Uninsured&link_subcategory=Nonelderly+Uninsured&link_topic=Rate+by+Race%2fEthnicity

175 The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts Online. (2003). "Rate of Non-Elderly Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, 1999-2000." Retrieved November 10, 2002,] from http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/cgi-bin/healthfacts.cgi?action=profile&area=Illinois&category=Minority+Health&link_category=Health+Coverage+%26+Uninsured&link_subcategory=Nonelderly+Uninsured&link_topic=Rate+by+Race%2fEthnicity

¹⁷⁶ In 1997, about 606,600 Chicagoans—22.5% of the city's population—had no health insurance. Though Latinos made up only 26% of Chicagoans under 65, they represented 43% of the uninsured. Whites, at 33.4% of the population, accounted for 22% of the uninsured; and African Americans, at 36.6 percent, were 32% of the uninsured.



Kaneya, Rui. (May, 1999). Health Insurance Graphics. *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved October 12, 2002, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/1999/05-99/0599insurancehextra2.htm>

¹⁷⁷ City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. p. 35. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹⁷⁸ City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. p. 34. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

¹⁷⁹ City of Chicago, Department of Health, Chicago Plan for Public Health Improvement (n.d.). *Health Profile*. p. 35. Retrieved November 10, 2002 from <http://www.ci.chi.il.us/Health/Publications/HealthSystemImprovement/Profile.pdf>

Health and Welfare of Children

¹⁸⁰ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000. p. 44. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

Table 3-2. Characteristics of Illinois Children by Poverty Status, 1985, 1990, and 1995

	1985					1990					1995				
	Number of All Children (in 1,000)	Percent of All Children	Number of Poor Children (in 1,000)	Percent of Poor Children	Child Poverty Rate	Number of All Children (in 1,000)	Percent of All Children	Number of Poor Children (in 1,000)	Percent of Poor Children	Child Poverty Rate	Number of All Children (in 1,000)	Percent of All Children	Number of Poor Children (in 1,000)	Percent of Poor Children	Child Poverty Rate
Total	3,184	100.0	711	18.0	22.3	3,016	100.0	635	18.0	21.1	3,342	100.0	656	18.0	20.6
Age Groups															
0 to 5	1,108	34.8	267	40.3	28.9	1,084	35.9	264	43.6	24.4	1,095	34.2	274	41.8	28.1
6 to 11	1,046	32.9	226	32.0	21.8	1,004	33.5	206	32.8	20.7	1,072	35.6	219	35.4	20.4
12 to 17	1,030	32.5	197	27.7	19.1	928	30.8	165	25.7	17.6	1,027	32.2	165	24.8	15.9
Race/Ethnicity															
White	2,249	70.7	274	30.5	12.2	1,980	65.8	192	30.2	9.6	2,048	64.6	390	29.0	9.3
African American	605	18.9	355	60.8	58.2	612	20.2	322	58.7	52.6	680	21.6	341	52.0	48.4
Hispanic	260	8.2	96	33.5	36.9	316	30.8	102	35.1	32.3	369	11.6	117	37.8	34.7
Other ^a	71	2.2	8	0.0	11.3	98	3.1	19	6.0	19.4	85	2.5	8	0.0	9.4

Family Structures

Source: Current Population Surveys, March 1962-1998 [machine-readable data files] conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1962-1998. Santa Monica, CA: Unicon Research Corporation [producer and distributor of CPS Utilities], 1999. Chapin Hall staff analysis.

Note: Some percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

^a Includes Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, and other unidentified races/ethnicities.

¹⁸¹ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000. p. 44. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

¹⁸² Bong, J., George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000. p. 45. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

¹⁸³ U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000.

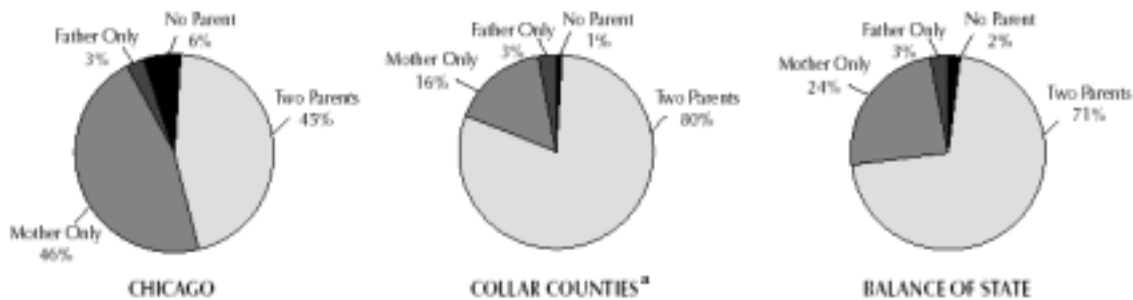
¹⁸⁴ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, pp. 23, 23, 26, 32, 40. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

Table 2-2. Family Living Arrangements of Illinois Children 0 to 17, by Race/Ethnicity, 1985 and 1995

	1985		1995		% Change in Numbers
	Number of Children (in 1,000s)	%	Number of Children (in 1,000s)	%	
White					
Total children 0 to 17	2,249	100.0	2,048	100.0	-8.9
Two-parent family	1,911	85.0	1,625	79.3	-15.0
One-parent family	320	14.2	402	19.6	25.6
Mother only	289	12.9	355	17.2	22.1
Father only	31	1.4	49	2.4	58.6
No parent present	18	0.8	21	1.0	17.3
African American					
Total children 0 to 17	603	100.0	690	100.0	14.3
Two-parent family	175	29.0	187	27.1	-6.8
One-parent family	402	66.6	452	65.5	12.5
Mother only	388	64.3	421	61.0	-8.4
Father only	14	2.3	31	4.5	127.2
No parent present	27	4.4	31	4.4	91.4
Hispanic					
Total children 0 to 17	260	100.0	370	100.0	42.1
Two-parent family	177	68.2	277	75.0	56.3
One-parent family	75	28.9	81	21.8	-7.2
Mother only	73	27.9	66	17.8	-9.4
Father only	3	1.0	15	4.0	469.2
No parent present	8	2.9	12	3.2	55.3

Source: Current Population Surveys, March 1962-1998 [machine-readable data files] conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington; Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor, 1962-1998, Santa Monica, CA; Unicon Research Corporation [producer and distributor of CPS Utilities], 1999; Chapin Hall staff analysis.

Figure 2-3. Living Arrangements of Illinois Children, by Region, 1995



Source: Current Population Surveys, March 1962-1998 [machine-readable data files] conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington; Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor, 1962-1998, Santa Monica, CA; Unicon Research Corporation [producer and distributor of CPS Utilities], 1999; Chapin Hall staff analysis.

^aCollar counties include DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

Table 2-3. Child Living Arrangements, by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 1995

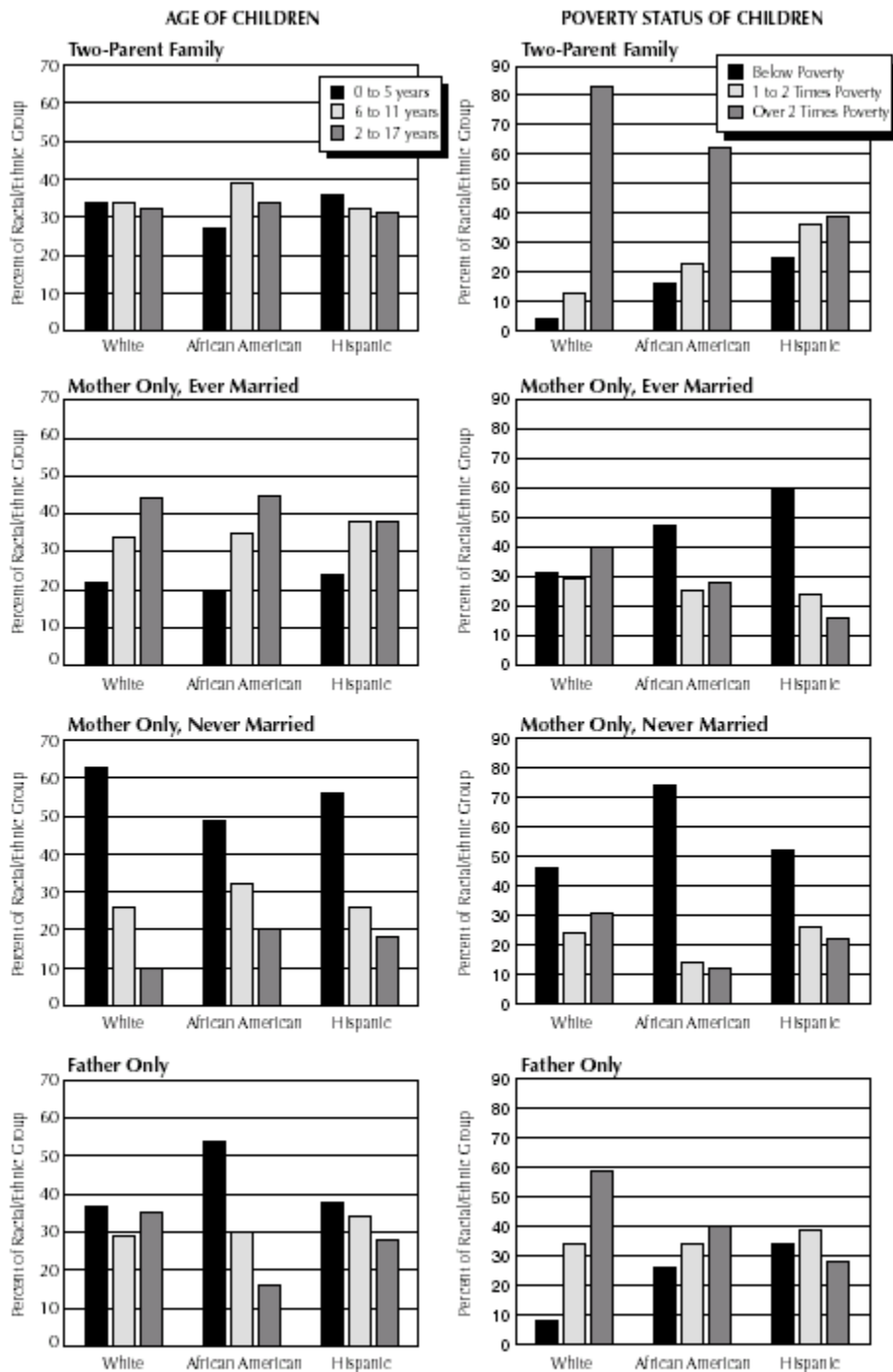
	Counts of Children (in 1,000s)					As Percent of Racial/Ethnic Category				
	African		Asian-		Total	African		Asian-		Total
	White	American	Hispanic	Others ^a		White	American	Hispanic	Others ^a	
Illinois, Total										
Two parents	1,625	187	277	66	2,155	79.3	27.0	75.0	77.4	67.5
Mother only	353	421	66	13	853	17.2	61.0	17.8	15.6	26.7
Father only	49	31	15	3	98	2.4	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.1
No parent	21	51	12	3	87	1.0	7.4	3.2	3.3	2.7
Total	2,048	690	369	85	3,192	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago										
Two parents	114	66	151	15	346	78.0	17.0	72.5	64.3	45.1
Mother only	30	272	44	6	351	20.3	69.8	21.1	24.1	45.7
Father only	1	12	7	1	21	0.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7
No parent	1	39	7	2	49	0.7	10.0	3.3	8.6	6.4
Total	146	389	208	24	767	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collar Counties^b										
Two parents	632	58	92	41	823	85.4	43.9	83.0	89.3	80.0
Mother only	86	61	10	5	161	11.6	46.3	8.7	9.9	15.6
Father only	19	8	5	0	33	2.6	6.1	4.9	0.7	3.2
No parent	3	5	4	0	12	0.5	3.7	3.3	0.0	1.2
Total	741	132	111	46	1,029	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Balance of State										
Two parents	879	63	35	9	985	75.7	37.1	67.9	62.0	70.6
Mother only	238	88	12	3	341	20.5	52.3	23.8	19.3	24.4
Father only	28	11	3	2	44	2.4	6.3	5.7	13.6	3.1
No parent	17	7	1	1	26	1.4	4.4	2.6	5.1	1.9
Total	1,161	169	51	15	1,396	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Current Population Surveys, March 1962-1998 [machine-readable data files] conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1962-1998. Santa Monica, CA: Unicon Research Corporation [producer and distributor of CPS Utilities], 1999. Chapin Hall staff analysis.

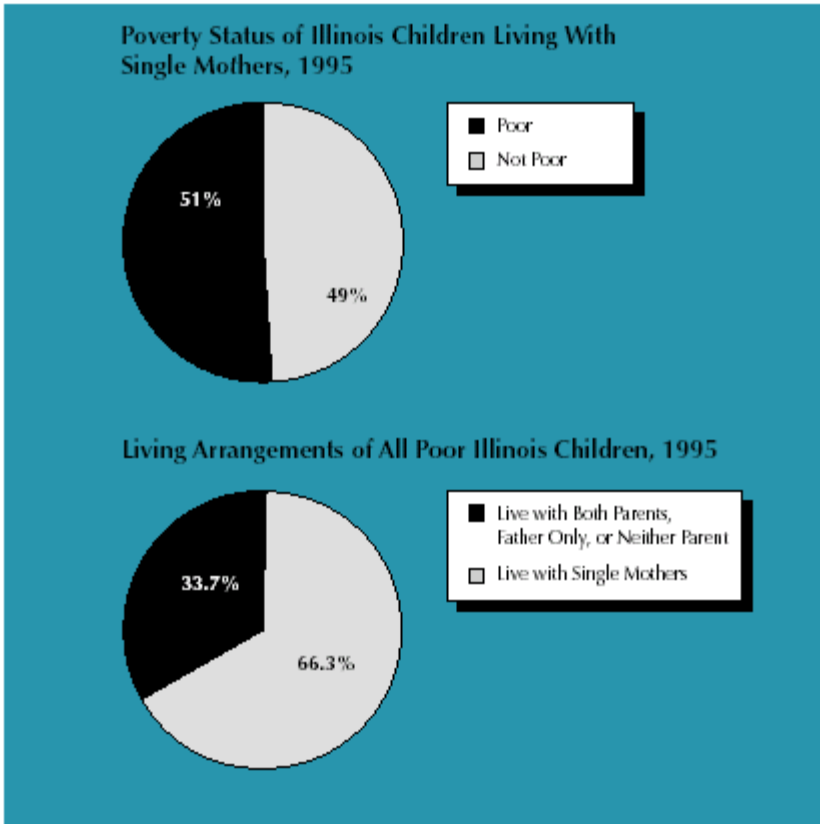
^a Includes Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, and other unidentified races/ethnicities.

^b Collar counties include DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

Figure 2-4. Illinois Child Characteristics, by Race/Ethnicity and Family Type, 1995



Source: Current Population Surveys, March 1962–1998 [machine-readable data files] conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1962–1998. Santa Monica, CA: Unicon Research Corporation [producer and distributor of CPS Utilities], 1999. Chapin Hall staff analysis.



¹⁸⁵ Pearce, D. (February 1978). "The Feminization of Poverty: Women, Work, and Welfare." *Urban and Social Change Review*, pp. 28-36.

¹⁸⁶ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 26. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

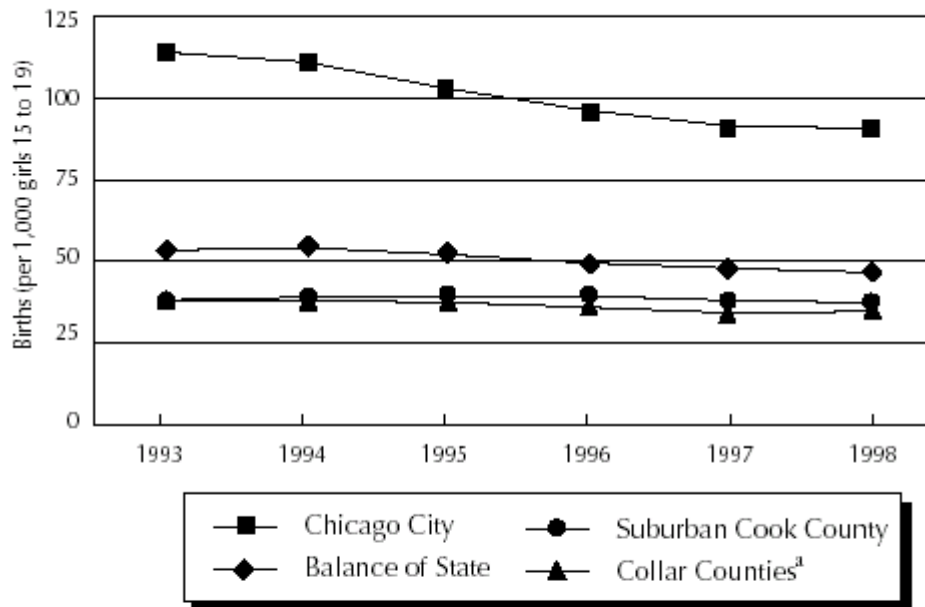
¹⁸⁷ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 53. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

¹⁸⁸ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 53. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

¹⁸⁹ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 36. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

¹⁹⁰ George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 36. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

Figure 2–7. Birthrates for Illinois Girls Ages 15 to 19, by Region, 1993–1998



Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, IPLAN Data System, "County-Level Report," <<http://163.191.194.35/dta/iplanrpt.htm>> (Chapin Hall staff analysis); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Population Estimates for Counties by Age and Sex: Annual Time Series July 1, 1990–July 1, 1998" (CO-98-9) (Chapin Hall staff analysis). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Annual Time Series of State Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1990–1998."

^aCollar counties include DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

¹⁹¹George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 61. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

Table 4–3. Percentage of Illinois Births with Low Birth Weight, by Region, Mother’s Race/Ethnicity, and Mother’s Age Group, 1985–1998

	1985 (%)	1986 (%)	1987 (%)	1988 (%)	1989 (%)	1990 (%)	1991 (%)	1992 (%)	1993 (%)	1994 (%)	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)
Illinois, Total	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.0
Region														
Chicago	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.8	11.2	10.8	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.4
Suburban ring ^a	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8
Balance of state	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
Mother’s Race/Ethnicity														
African American	13.7	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.8	14.5	15.1	14.7	15.4	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.2
Hispanic	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3
White	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.4
Other ^b	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.3
Mother’s Age Group														
10 to 14	15.4	14.3	15.5	13.5	14.8	11.0	12.5	14.1	11.5	13.8	14.8	13.8	14.3	9.7
15 to 19	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.6	10.0	9.7	10.3	10.1
20 to 34	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.5
35 +	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.2

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Sterilized Birth Certificate Master Files, 1985–1998. Chapin Hall staff analysis.

^a Includes suburban Cook County as well as DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

^b Includes Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, and other unidentified races/ethnicities.

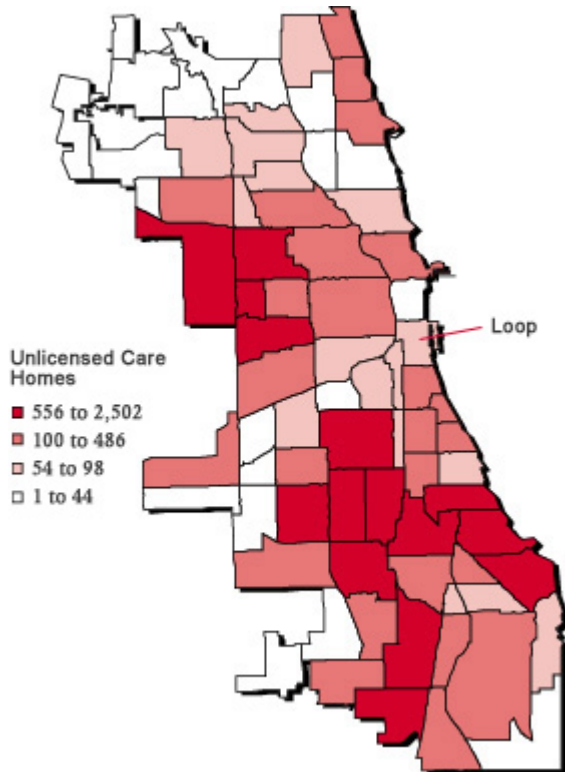
¹⁹² George, R., et al. (2000). *Illinois: 2000, The State of the Child*. Chicago: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2000, p. 61. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from http://www2-chc.spc.uchicago.edu/ProjectsGuide/action.lasso?-database=publications&-layout=allfields&-response=publication_detail.lasso&publication_id=CS-66&-search

¹⁹³ Karp, S. (February 2002). “State Payments Fund Unlicensed Care for Poor Children.” *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/2-2002/daycare/daycare1.htm>

¹⁹⁴ Karp, S. (February 2002). “State Payments Fund Unlicensed Care for Poor Children.” *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/2-2002/daycare/daycare1.htm>

¹⁹⁵ Karp, S. (February 2002). "State Payments Fund Unlicensed Care for Poor Children." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/2-2002/daycare/daycare1.htm>

Unlicensed child-care providers are concentrated in the city's most impoverished—and racially isolated—neighborhoods.



Notes: Covers payments made as of September 2001. Does not include 581 providers whose subsidy payments are mailed to post office boxes in Chicago.

Sources: Illinois Department of Human Services, analyzed by *The Chicago Reporter*.

State child-care subsidies are sent to many more unlicensed providers in Cook County who watch children under five years old than in the five other counties in the region.

County	Licensed	Unlicensed	Total
Cook	22,448	26,792	49,240
DuPage	998	215	1,213
Kane	946	372	1,318
Lake	1,726	591	2,317
McHenry	303	170	473
Will	1,021	904	1,925
Total	27,442	29,044	56,486

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services; analyzed by *The Chicago Reporter*.

¹⁹⁶ Karp, S. (February 2002). "State Payments Fund Unlicensed Care for Poor Children." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/2-2002/daycare/daycare1.htm>

¹⁹⁸ Karp, S. (February 2002). "State Payments Fund Unlicensed Care for Poor Children." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/2-2002/daycare/daycaregraph2.htm>

*Data taken from Illinois Facilities Fund, *Early Childcare and Education Fact Book 2000*.

**Unlicensed childcare data from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/2-2002/daycare/daycaregraph2.htm>

Community Areas 2000	# Children Needing Care	*Slots Avail.	Slot Deficit	% Slots Filled	# Unlicensed Childcare Facilities	Dominant Ethnic Group(s)
Rogers Park	4,135	860	3,275	21%	556-2,502	Black, Latino, White
West Ridge	3,865	515	3,350	15%	54-98	White, Asian, Latino
Lincoln Square	2,500	237	2,263	9%	0-44	White, Asian, Latino
Albany Park	4,046	449	3,597	11%	54-98	White, Asian, Latino
Avondale	2,454	264	2,190	10%	54-98	Latino and White
Belmont Cragin	4,913	605	4,308	12%	100-486	Latino and White.
Hermosa	2,396	349	2,047	15%	54-98	Latino
Logan Square	6,896	831	6,065	12%	100-486	Latino and White
Humboldt Park	6,528	2,005	4,523	31%	556-2,502	Latino and White
West Town	6,885	2,297	4,588	33%	100-486	Latino and White
North Lawndale	3,728	1,118	2,610	30%	556-2,502	Black
South Lawndale	7,253	1,996	5,257	28%	100-486	Latino and White
Lower Westside	3,863	1,169	2,694	30%	54-98	Latino
McKinley Park	1,099	235	864	21%	0-44	Latino and White.
Brighton Park	3,377	258	3,119	8%	0-44	Latino
Gage Park	2,668	449	2,219	17%	100-486	Latino
New City	4,656	935	3,721	20%	556-2,502	Latino and White
Chicago Lawn	4,554	1,022	3,532	22%	556-2,502	Latino and White
West Englewood	3,913	1,396	2,517	36%	556-2,502	Black
Englewood	3,649	1,344	2,305	37%	556-2,502	Black
Austin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Black

Community Areas 1999	# Children Needing Care	Slots Avail.	Slot Deficit	% of Slots Being Filled	Dominant Ethnic Group(s)
Rogers Park	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Black, Latino, White
West Ridge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	White, Asian, Latino
Lincoln Square	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	White, Asian, Latino
Albany Park	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	White, Asian, Latino
Avondale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Latino and White
Belmont Cragin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Latino and White
*Hermosa	865	17	848	2%	Latino
*Logan Square	2,872	63	2,809	2%	Latino and White
*Humboldt Park	3,096	469	2,627	15%	Black and Latino
*West Town	3,568	495	3,073	14%	Latino and White
*North Lawndale	2,062	382	1,680	19%	Black
*South Lawndale	3,413	118	3,295	3%	Latino and White
*Lower Westside	2,010	192	1,818	10%	Latino
*McKinley Park	272	0	272	0%	Latino and White
*Brighton Park	747	8	739	1%	Latino
*Gage Park	478	7	471	1%	Latino
*New City	2,257	72	2,185	3%	Latino and Black
Chicago Lawn	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Latino and Black
*West Englewood	1,886	191	1,695	10%	Black
*Englewood	2,099	102	1,997	5%	Black
*Austin	3,544	1,108	2,436	31%	Black

²⁰⁰ Karp, S. (November 2002). "Foster Children Clustered in Few Schools." *The Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/11-2002/foster/foster1.htm>

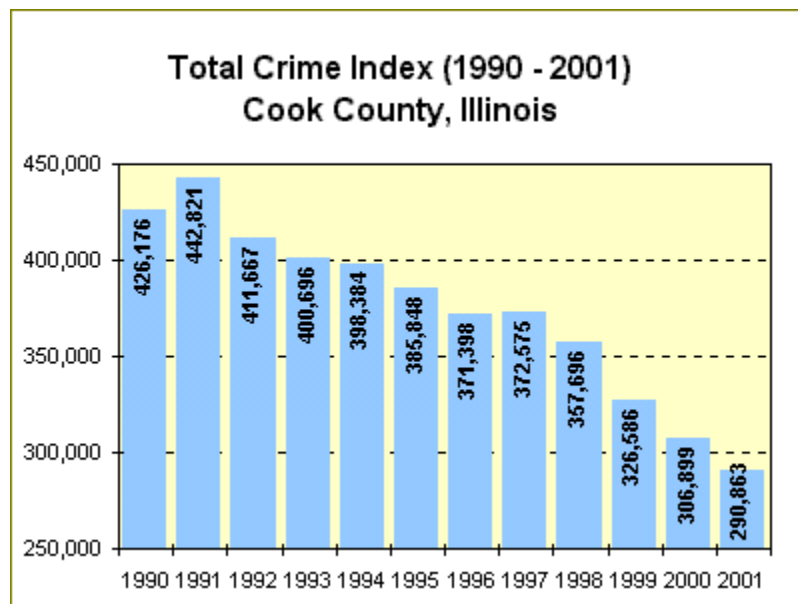
Officials from Chicago Public School and Department of Children and Family Services disputed these numbers, but could not provide alternative evidence. Karp, S. (November 2002). "Agencies Take Issue with Data." *Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/11-2002/foster/data.htm>

²⁰¹ Karp, S. (November 2002). "Foster Children Clustered in Few Schools." *The Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved May 15, 2003 from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/11-2002/foster/foster1.htm>

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Crime, Law Enforcement and the Justice System

²⁰² Hickman, and Matthew Reaves, Brian. U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (2002). "Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000" May 2002 (NCJ 1757030). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from http://www.nibidc.com/il_crime_stat.htm



[*General Data, Race Unspecified]

²⁰³ Dorfman, Lori and Schiraldi, Vincent. "Off Balance: Youth, Race & Crime in the News." Building Blocks for Youth Initiative (April 10, 2001). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/media/factsheet.html>

²⁰⁴ Dorfman, Lori and Schiraldi, Vincent. "Off Balance: Youth, Race & Crime in the News." Building Blocks for Youth Initiative (April 10, 2001). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/media/factsheet.html>

²⁰⁵ Kaneya, Rui. "As City Celebrates Drop in Crime, Drug Offenses Soar." *Chicago Reporter* (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/05-2000/Ruigraphics.htm>

Note: Index crimes include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

²⁰⁶ Kaneya, Rui. "As City Celebrates Drop in Crime, Drug Offenses Soar." *Chicago Reporter* (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/05-2000/Stephaniegraphics.htm>

Note: Index crimes include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

²⁰⁷ Kaneya, Rui. "As City Celebrates Drop in Crime, Drug Offenses Soar." *Chicago Reporter* (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/05-2000/Ruigraphics.htm>

Three minority police districts on the city's West Side saw the greatest increases in non-index crimes in the 1990s. In the Harrison and Austin districts, non-index crimes rose 76.9% and 60.6%, respectively. <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/n-index/n-index1.htm>

Although index crimes slightly decreased from 1990-2000, non-index crimes continually increased. Both index and non-index crimes remain relatively high in Chicago's Austin neighborhood, which is predominantly African American. Austin

experienced a 60% increase in non-index crimes in 1990 and likewise, has the highest occurrences of index crimes according to a 2000 report.

From 1990 to 1998, Chicago's index crimes dropped 19%, while non-index crimes jumped 17.8%. When both categories are combined, the city saw a 2.8% decrease in the number of crimes reported. Drug offenses are the driving force behind the increase in non-index crimes.

Note: Index crimes include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. *Chicago Reporter* <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/05-2000/Ruigraphics.htm>

²⁰⁸ Kaneya, Rui. "As City Celebrates Drop in Crime, Drug Offenses Soar." *Chicago Reporter* (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/3-2002/arrest/arrestweb2.htm>

Drug Arrests by Race				
	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1998-2000
Blacks	45,463	45,273	46,599	2%
Latinos	6,187	7,310	7,217	17%
Whites	5,578	4,913	4,764	-15%
All	58,583	57,705	58,808	0%
% Black	77.6%	78.5%	79.2%	2%
% Latino	10.6%	12.7%	12.3%	6%
% White	9.5%	8.5%	8.1%	15%

Non-Drug Arrests by Race				
	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1998-2000
Blacks	144,543	142,232	130,418	10%
Latinos	37,641	39,625	37,102	1%
Whites	30,944	26,726	24,868	-20%
All	218,403	210,427	193,994	-11%
% Black	66.2%	67.6%	67.2%	2%
% Latino	17.2%	18.8%	19.1%	11%
% White	14.2%	12.7%	12.8%	-10%

Source: The Chicago Police Department; analyzed by *The Chicago Reporter*.

²⁰⁹ Chicago Police Department. "Chicago Police Department Biennial Report 1999/2000." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/Statistics/Reports/9900AnnRprt/9900AnnualReport.pdf>

²¹⁰ Chicago Police Department. "Chicago Police Department Biennial Report 1999/2000." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/Statistics/Reports/9900AnnRprt/9900AnnualReport.pdf>

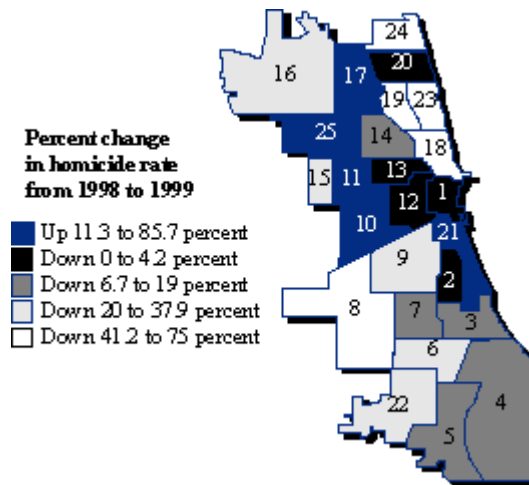
Fig. 14b. Index Crime Victims by Race - 2000

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.
Homicide	73%	6%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	68%	15%	17%	1%	0%	0%
Robbery	55%	20%	21%	3%	0%	0%
Aggravated Assault	65%	14%	21%	1%	0%	0%
Total Violent Crime	61%	16%	21%	2%	0%	0%
Burglary	40%	38%	18%	3%	0%	0%
Theft	41%	42%	14%	3%	0%	0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	46%	25%	25%	2%	0%	1%
Arson	60%	16%	24%	1%	0%	0%
Total Property Crime	42%	38%	17%	3%	0%	0%
Total	48%	30%	18%	3%	0%	0%

During 1999 and 2000, blacks were the most frequent victims of index crimes, particularly with respect to violent crimes. In both years, blacks represented more than 60% of all violent crime victims. Hispanics were second among violent crime victims, but at a considerably lower level, 18% of the total in 1999 and 21% in 2000

²¹¹ Kaneya, Rui. "As city celebrates drop in crime, drug offenses soars." *Chicago Reporter* (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/05-2000/Stephaniegraphics.htm>

The number of homicides fell in 17 of Chicago's 25 police districts from 1998 to 1999. But homicides rose in five districts, ranging from 11.3% in the Harrison District (11th) to 85.7% in the Prairie District (21st). Three districts recorded no change.

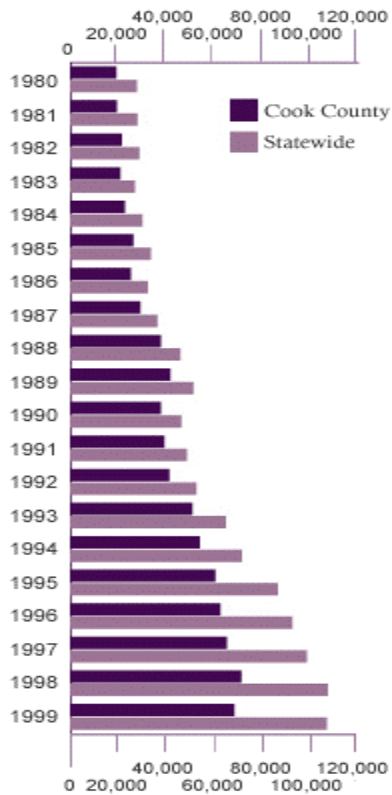


Chicago Police Department Murders by District (1990-1998)

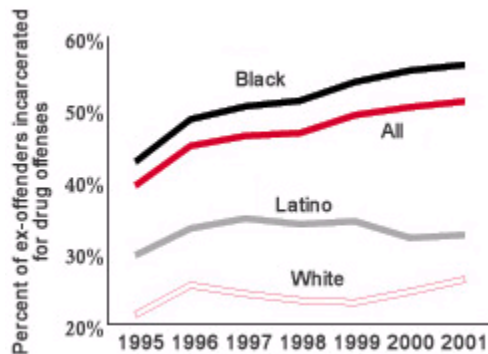
District	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Central (1)	3	3	6	2	3	4	4	4	7
Wentworth (2)	98	89	69	53	54	33	41	44	46
Grand Crossing (3)	43	57	64	39	63	57	52	52	41
South Chicago (4)	43	49	52	70	68	51	53	44	37
Calumet (5)	57	56	67	42	56	64	50	40	34
Gresham (6)	36	47	57	54	50	38	46	57	37
Englewood (7)	91	99	80	66	77	76	65	55	56
Chicago Lawn (8)	12	15	25	22	30	27	22	46	37
Deering (9)	33	52	56	48	64	46	48	43	56
Marquette (10)	56	52	49	52	59	59	56	45	36
Harrison (11)	64	70	94	94	88	88	102	69	71
Monroe (12)	44	47	31	38	27	26	25	22	26
Wood (13)	24	24	32	23	32	33	17	26	20
Shakespeare (14)	38	31	33	41	31	38	22	28	30
Austin (15)	41	32	48	27	43	45	43	38	45
Jefferson Park (16)	4	2	8	8	6	3	3	6	5
Albany Park (17)	11	7	11	17	19	19	16	14	9
East Chicago (18)	7	18	19	7	10	8	7	6	7
Belmont (19)	10	16	8	5	7	9	7	5	4
Foster (20)	14	16	10	12	16	5	12	3	5
Prairie (21)	23	46	27	30	17	13	25	19	13
Morgan Park (22)	20	22	14	26	31	22	18	21	25
Town Hall (23)	24	25	23	16	24	15	10	11	3
Rogers Park (24)	20	21	18	20	16	22	16	19	19
Grand Central (25)	35	31	39	38	38	26	29	42	34
Total	851	927	940	850	929	827	789	759	703

²¹² Violence Policy Center. "Hispanics and Firearm Violence" (2001). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.vpc.org/studies/hispexec.htm>

²¹³ Kaneya, Rui. "Cook County Offenders Lose Out in Drug Treatment Revival." *Chicago Reporter*. (May 2001). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2001/5-2001/drug/druggraph2.htm>



The Chicago Reporter produced data that indicates how this affects how drug offenses are greatly disproportionate for persons of color, minorities and whites:

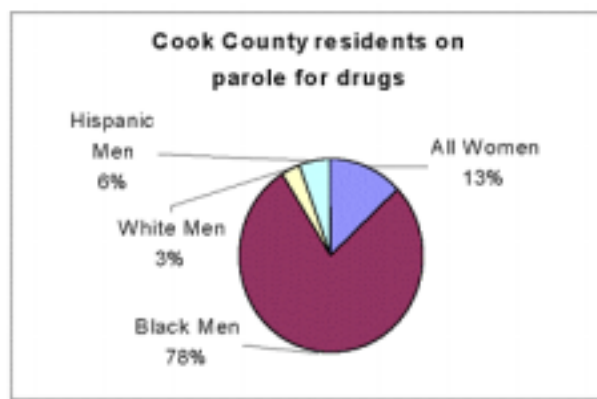
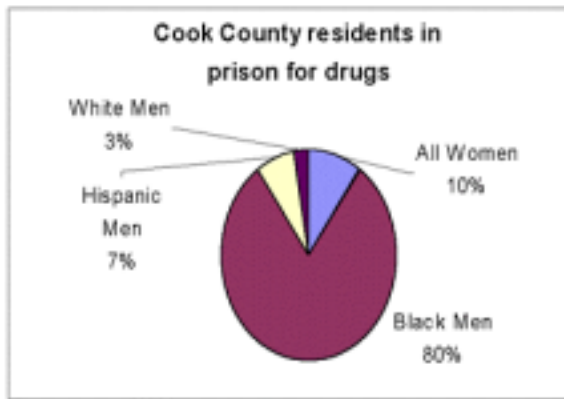


<http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/52002/recidivism/recidivismgraph2.htm>

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections; analyzed by *The Chicago Reporter*.

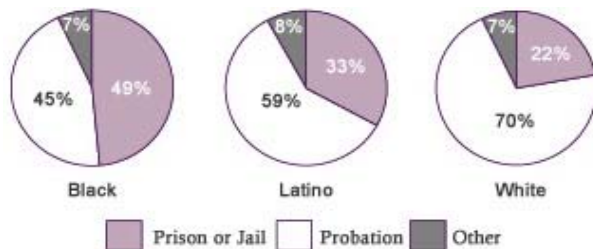
²¹⁴ Kaneya, Rui. "The State of Black Man." *Chicago Reporter*. (April 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/04-2000/042000%20Graphics%20The%20State%20of%20Black%20Men.htm>

Notes: The Reporter was unable to obtain probation data for Cook County. There could be double-counting in the statistics shown since they come from different dates: The parole data is from the end of December 1999, the prison data from January 2000 and the jail data from March 2000. Sources: Chicago Police Department; Cook County Department of Corrections; Illinois Department of Corrections; U.S. Census Bureau



²¹⁵ Loury, Alden K. "Drug Arrests Nab Minorities" *Chicago Reporter*. (March 2002). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/3-2002/arrest/arrest1.htm>

²¹⁶ *Chicago Reporter*. (Jan. 2002). "Arrests Charged and Imprisoned." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/1-2002/drug/druggraph1.htm>



Cook County Drug Convictions

²¹⁷ United States Department of Health and Human Services. (April 1999). "National Household Survey on Drug Abuse" Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda/1997Main/nhsda1997mfWeb.htm#TopOfPage>

SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE RATES BY RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP*								
	Cocaine	Marijuana	Heroin	Hallucinogen	LSD	Inhalant	Non-Med. Prescription	Alcohol
African American	6.5	28.5	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.6	5.0	71.7
Latino	7.3	22.3	1.4	5.7	4.5	3.8	6.2	68.9
White	11.8	35.6	0.9	11.3	9.3	6.6	10.3	86.0

²¹⁸ *Chicago Reporter*. (May 2001). "Recidivism Rates." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2001/5-2001/drug/druggraph3.htm>

*Note: Figures only include individuals convicted of drug offenses and nothing else. 'Prison or jail' includes work release. 'Other' includes sentences of boot camp, community service, conditional discharge, electronic monitoring, restitution, fines, home confinement and supervision.

Source: Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County; analyzed by *The Chicago Reporter*.

²¹⁹ Loury, Alden K. "Drug Arrests Nab Minorities" *Chicago Reporter*. (March 2002). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/3-2002/arrest/arrest1.htm>

²²⁰ 720 ILCS 570/407 (2003).

²²¹ *People v. Shephard*, 152 Ill.2d 489 (1992).

²²² Loury, Alden K. "West Side Residents Battle Drug Realities." *Chicago Reporter*. (May 2002). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/5-2002/recidivism/recidivismprint.htm>

²²³ Loury, Alden K. "Drug Arrests Nab Minorities" *Chicago Reporter* (March 2002). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2002/3-2002/arrest/arrest1.htm>

²²⁴ Chicago Police Department. Hate Crimes in Chicago: 2001; Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/HateCrimes01.pdf

²²⁵ Chicago Police Department. Hate Crimes in Chicago: 2001; Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/HateCrimes01.pdf

²²⁶ Chicago Police Department. Hate Crimes in Chicago: 2001; Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/HateCrimes01.pdf

Table 3. Reported Hate Crimes by Bias Motivation

Motivation	2000	2001	Difference
Anti-Black	64	44	-20
Anti-White	23	9	-14
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	7	6	-1
Anti-Multiple Racial Group	2	2	0
TOTAL RACIAL	96	61	-35

²²⁷ Chicago Police Department. "Hate Crimes in Chicago: 2001." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/HateCrimes01.pdf

²²⁸ Weissinger, Thomas/ "Racial Discrimination in the Criminal Justice System" University of Illinois Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://door.library.uiuc.edu/afx/Criminal%20Justice.htm>

²²⁹ Schmitt, Erica Leah, Langan, Patrick A., Durose, Matthew R. (2002). "Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 1999" U.S. Department of Justice, BJS Statisticians (March 2002). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cdsp99.pdf>

²³⁰ Illinois Department of Corrections. Annual Fact Sheets. (July 31, 2002).

²³¹ *Chicago Reporter*. (May 2001). "Cook County Men in the Criminal Justice System" Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com//2000/04-2000/042000%20Webexclusive%20Cook%20County%20Men%20in%20the%20Criminal%20Justice%20System.htm>

Men In the Criminal Justice System in Cook County

Black Men	Population	Jail	Prison	Parole	In the System
Total	641,036	9,849	19,943	14,874	1 in 14
17-19 yrs	35,026	1,494	853	491	1 in 12
20-24 yrs	45,648	2,161	3,881	3,229	1 in 5
25-29 yrs	46,325	1,629	4,234	3,102	1 in 5
30-34 yrs	45,036	1,515	3,667	2,701	1 in 6
35 and older	254,038	3,050	7,306	5,345	1 in 16
White Men	Population	Jail	Prison	Parole	In the System
Total	1,294,068	1,179	2,326	1,640	1 in 252
17-19 yrs	45,417	105	51	31	1 in 243
20-24 yrs	82,254	223	378	266	1 in 95
25-29 yrs	98,388	205	372	292	1 in 113
30-34 yrs	103,857	173	419	265	1 in 121
35 and older	713,572	473	1,105	784	1 in 302
Latino Men	Population	Jail	Prison	Parole	In the system
Total	458,079	1,363	3,174	1,722	1 in 73
17-19 yrs	25,528	233	152	46	1 in 59
20-24 yrs	38,336	347	773	414	1 in 25
25-29 yrs	41,240	270	776	429	1 in 28
30-34 yrs	41,952	207	574	297	1 in 39
35 and older	148,347	307	897	536	1 in 85

<http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2001/5-2001/drug/druggraph3.htm>

²³² Illinois Department of Corrections. "Cook County Men in the Criminal Justice System" *Chicago Reporter* (May 2001). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/04-2000/042000%20Webexclusive%20Cook%20County%20Men%20in%20the%20Criminal%20Justice%20System.htm>

²³³ Bartusch, Dawn Jeglum and Sampson, Robert. "Attitudes Toward Crime, Police, and the Law: Individual and Neighborhood Differences", U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice (June 1999).

²³⁴ Vock, Daniel, Deadly Equation. *Illinois Issues Online*, (June 2002). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://illinoisissues.uis.edu/features/2002june/death.html>

²³⁵ "Drugs and Disparity: The Racial Impact of Illinois' Practice of Transferring Young Drug Offenders to Adult Court." Building Blocks for Youth (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/statebystate/illinois.html>

²³⁶ Building Blocks for Youth. (May 2000). "Drugs and Disparity: The Racial Impact of Illinois' Practice of Transferring Young Drug Offenders to Adult Court." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/statebystate/illinois.html>

²³⁷ Building Blocks for Youth. (May 2000). "Drugs and Disparity: The Racial Impact of Illinois' Practice of Transferring Young Drug Offenders to Adult Court." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/statebystate/illinois.htm>

²³⁸ Building Blocks for Youth. (May 2000). "Drugs and Disparity: The Racial Impact of Illinois' Practice of Transferring Young Drug Offenders to Adult Court." Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/statebystate/illinois.html>

²³⁹ Karp, Sara. "State Drug Laws Hits City Teens, Minorities" *Chicago Reporter* (May 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/2000/5-2000/TJ/TJ1.htm>

²⁴⁰ U.S. Census 2000.

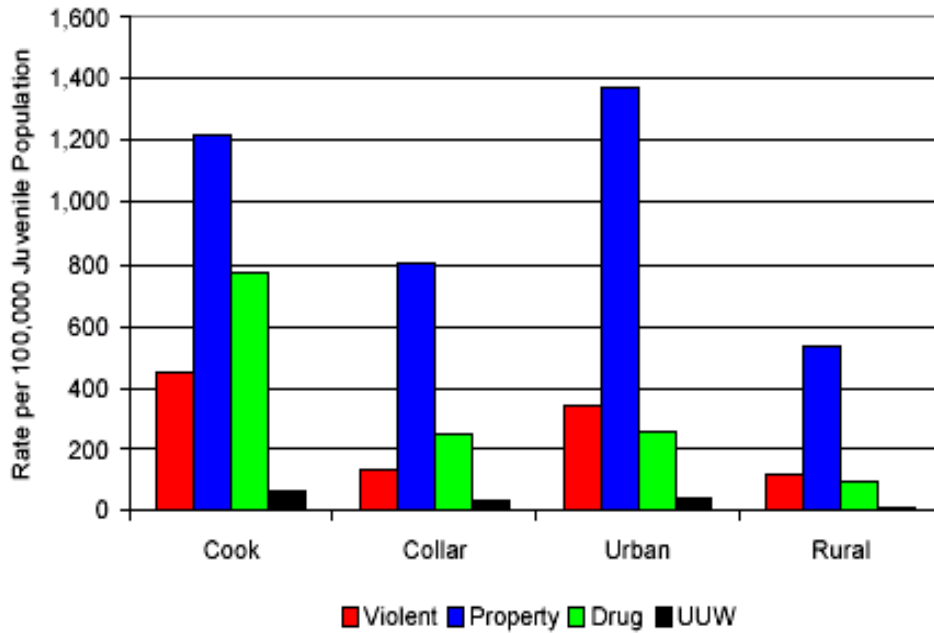
Number of Children Ages 5 and 16				
	Chicago	% Chicago	Collar Counties	% Collar Counties
African American	247,616	40.98%	121,461	11.13%
Asian American	16,372	2.71%	47,434	4.35%
Latino	183,386	30.35%	160,826	14.74%
White	156,881	25.96%	761,235	69.78%
Total	604,255	100.00%	1,090,956	100.00%

²⁴¹ Kane, Candice M. "Juvenile Crime and Justice System Activities in Illinois: An Overview of Trends." The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and The Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (June 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/jjreportfinal99.PDF>

²⁴² Kane, Candice M. "Juvenile Crime and Justice System Activities in Illinois: An Overview of Trends." The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and The Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (June 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/jjreportfinal99.PDF>

²⁴³ Kane, Candice M. "Juvenile Crime and Justice System Activities in Illinois: An Overview of Trends." The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and The Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (June 2000). Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/jjreportfinal99.PDF>

1999 Juvenile Arrest Rates, by Region and Offense

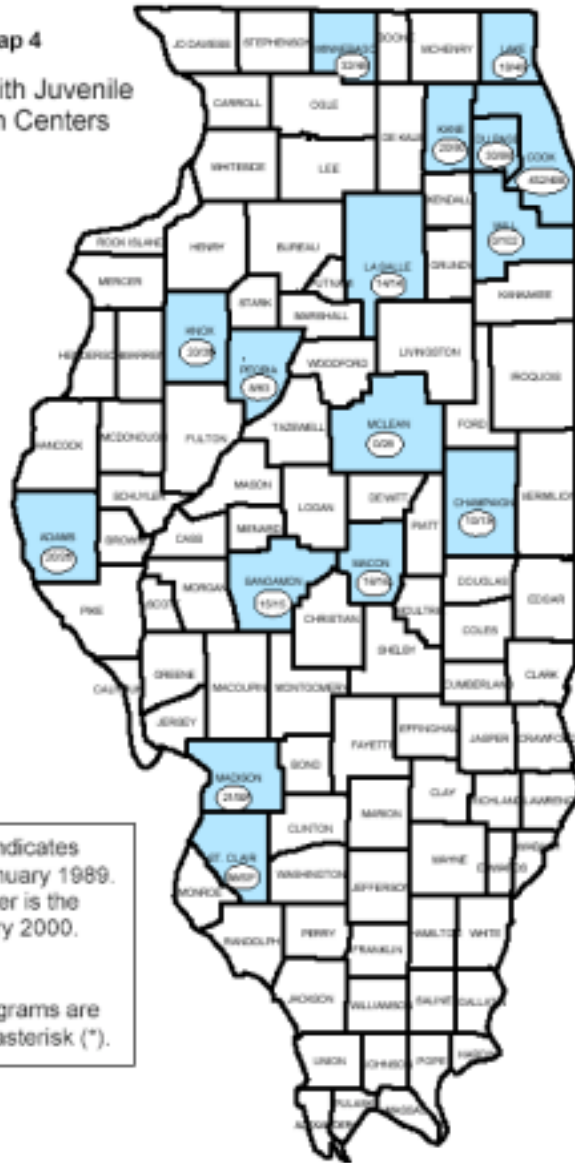


²⁴⁴ Kane, Candice M. (2000, June). "Juvenile Crime and Justice System Activities in Illinois: An Overview of Trends." The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and The Research and Analysis Unit of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Retrieved on May 15, 2003, from <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/jjreportfinal99.PDF>

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Age 5-16 of Delinquency Petitions Filed, Detention Admissions, Delinquency Adjudication, Probation Caseloads, and IDOC Commitments, by County (1998)

County	Delinquency Filings	Detention Admissions	Delinquency Adjudication	Delinquency Adjudication %	Probation Caseloads	IDOC Commitments
Cook	1,671	939	834	50%	975	103
DuPage	846	619	544	64%	467	25
Kane	1,111	795	280	25%	699	17
Lake	575	536	29	5%	473	74
McHenry	734	385	226	31%	685	32
Will	360	600	204	57%	524	56
Down State Total	1,330	874	619	47%	935	103

Map 4
Counties with Juvenile Detention Centers



The first number indicates the capacity in January 1989. The second number is the capacity in January 2000.

Five counties with transportation programs are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division