



Latino Demographic Growth in Metropolitan Chicago

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The Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame conducts academic research and public information programs on the Latino community nationally, Latino spirituality and culture, Latino religion, and border and inter-American affairs. Through its Metropolitan Chicago Initiative, the Institute conducts data analysis, surveys, and other research activities in partnership with local institutions to paint a portrait of the Chicago-area Latino community and identify its most critical needs. Other Institute analyses of Chicago-area Latinos as well as topics related to the national Latino population may be found at <http://www.nd.edu/~latino/>.

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The three wavy lines shown here are a symbol from ancient times representing the human intellect in action. From *The Book of Signs*, collected, drawn, and explained by Rudolf Koch (London: The First Edition Club, 1930, page 8).

Executive Summary

- About 1.4 million Latinos reside in the Metropolitan Chicago area, comprising 17.4 percent of area residents.
- The Latino population of Metropolitan Chicago increased by 568,000 between 1990 and 2000, accounting for more than two-thirds of the region's net population growth.
- Two-thirds of the region's Latino population growth took place in the suburbs.
- The six-county metropolitan area has 25 places with a Latino population of at least 6,000 persons. The largest of these is Chicago, with 753,644 Latinos, followed by Cicero, 66,299, and Aurora, 46,557.
- Although the Latino population grew faster in the suburbs than in Chicago, Latino population growth in the city was still substantial. Were it not for an increase of more than 210,000 Latinos, the population of the city would have decreased between 1990 and 2000.
- More than half of Chicago's Latino residents live in only 9 of the city's 77 community areas; more than three-fourths reside in 18 of the community areas.
- The 1.1 million people of Mexican origin living in Metropolitan Chicago comprise 75 percent of the area's entire Latino population.
- About 150,000 persons of Puerto Rican origin live in Metro Chicago, along with 37,000 Central Americans, 36,000 South Americans, and 17,000 Cubans.
- Some 665,000 Latinos in Metro Chicago are immigrants, representing 47 percent of all area Latinos.
- During the 1990s the median household income of Chicago-area Latinos increased 10.9 percent, slightly more than that of non-Latino whites. Nevertheless, Latinos' median household income of \$41,739 was nearly one-third lower than that of non-Latino whites.
- The poverty rate of Latinos in Metropolitan Chicago fell during the 1990s, from 19.9 percent in 1989 to 16.3 percent in 1999.
- Despite the drop in the poverty rate among Latinos, both the number of Latinos who are poor and the percentage of all people in poverty who are Latino increased because of the overall growth in the Latino population during the 1990s.
- In 1990 the Latino population was only about 60 percent as large as the African American population. By 2000 the two groups were approaching parity, with Latinos amounting to about 91 percent of the size of the black population.



About the Researchers

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Born in Seoul, Korea, research scientist **Sung-Chang Chun** received his PhD from the University of Notre Dame. He was involved in creating the Chicago Fact Finder and conducting the Chicago Area Survey (www.nd.edu/~latino). He has written about Latino-origin group population underestimates, Latinos in distressed communities, wave effect on Cuban political ideology, and black Latinos. He is now conducting research on Latinos' remittance behavior, Latinos' religious participation and ministry needs, and Latinos' geographical mobility.

Wei Sun, research associate, received her PhD in economics from the University of Notre Dame. She has been involved in many research projects within and outside the Institute, including the Institute's annual Census Workshop, Chicago Fact Finder, and the Chicago Area Survey. She has been working with Professor Teresa Ghilarducci of Notre Dame's Department of Economics for many years on several pension projects funded by the Retirement Research Foundation. Her research interests include household savings behavior, retirement income security, employment benefits, and health economics.



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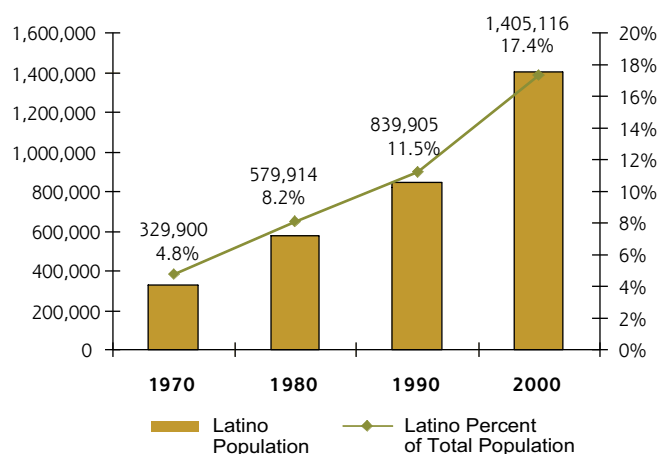
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Introduction

With 1.4 million members, the Latino community is a large and growing part of the Metropolitan Chicago region.¹ Latinos, who comprise one in six of the region's residents, are found throughout the area, from older Chicago neighborhoods to new suburban developments. The population includes nearly as many foreign-born residents as native-born. While the Latino presence has become an especially prominent part of the social fabric of the region in recent years, Latinos have lived in Chicago since the early decades of the twentieth century. During the 1990s two-thirds of all new residents in the region were Latino.

The Latino population has been growing very rapidly for several decades. Between 1970 and 2000 the region's Latino population increased from a little under 330,000 to more than 1.4 million.² During this period the percentage of metropolitan area residents who are Latino also increased. In 1970 less than 5 percent of Metro Chicago residents were Latino, but by 2000 Latinos were 17.4 percent of area residents.

Figure 1
Latino Population in Metro Chicago



Based primarily on data from Census 2000, this report profiles major demographic shifts involving the Latino population in Metropolitan Chicago. These include different growth rates of Latino groups such as Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, income and poverty trends, residential patterns, and age distribution.

¹ Metropolitan Chicago is defined in this report as including Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

² The federal government did not develop terminology to classify Latino Census respondents until 1970 when the Census tabulated "Persons of Spanish Language," and thus our earliest and relatively most complete information on the Latino population (including native- and foreign-born persons of various national origins) dates to that year.

Latinos and the Changing Racial/Ethnic Mix of Metropolitan Chicago

Metropolitan Chicago is home to large numbers of each of the major racial and ethnic groups in the United States including non-Latino whites, African Americans, Asians, and Latinos. Between 1990 and 2000 the population of Metro Chicago grew by 830,000 persons to reach 8.1 million, despite the fact that the area's largest group—non-Latino whites—decreased in number, falling by 119,000 persons.

The size of these different populations is changing in different ways, causing shifts in the racial and ethnic composition of Metro Chicago. As the non-Latino white population has become smaller in the Chicago area, other groups have increased their numbers and added diversity to the region. Chicago, of course, was founded by a man of African origin from the island of Hispanola, Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable. The African American population of the Chicago area has grown steadily throughout the city’s history, with Chicago being one of the principal destinations of blacks participating in the Great Migration from southern states to northern cities during the middle of the twentieth century. During the 1990s the black population continued to grow, increasing during the decade by 9.3 percent or 130,000 persons.

The Asian population in Metro Chicago has been present since the earliest decades of the twentieth century, but the pace of growth of the Asian population has increased markedly, beginning in the mid-1960s, when the passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act ended bias in favor of Europeans and offered persons from other parts of the world a chance to emigrate to America. While the 1980s also saw numerous Southeast Asian refugees resettled in the area, the greatest increase in the Asian population occurred during the 1990s, when the number of Asian residents of the area increased by 133,000 (54.9 percent). The largest Asian groups in the area are Indians, Filipinos, Chinese, and Koreans.

The Latino community has resided in the metro area since the beginning of the last century, although its largest population growth has occurred in recent decades. Mexican immigrants were present in the earliest years of the twentieth century, while large numbers of Puerto Ricans arrived in the years during and after the Second World War. In the latter decades of the twentieth century new residents from Puerto Rico and especially Mexico continued to arrive in the area, along with substantial numbers of immigrants from Cuba and South and Central America.

During the 1990s Latinos experienced the largest growth of any of the major racial/ethnic groups, increasing in number by 568,000 persons (69 percent) during the decade.

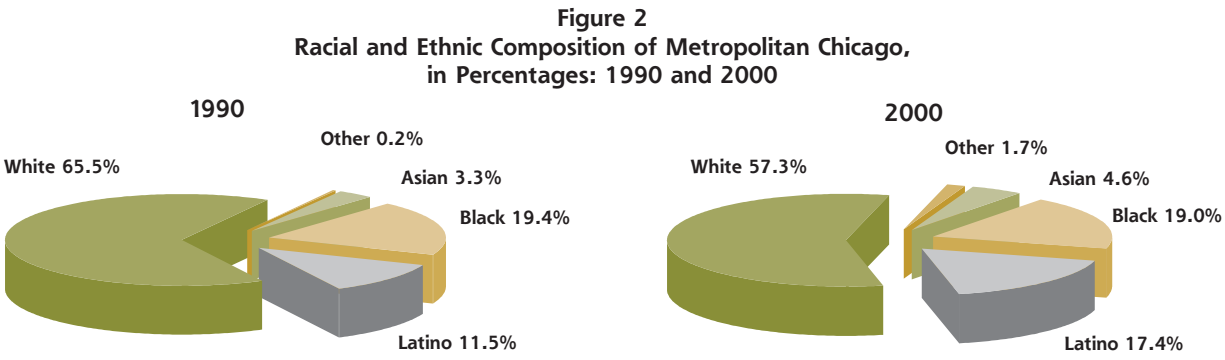
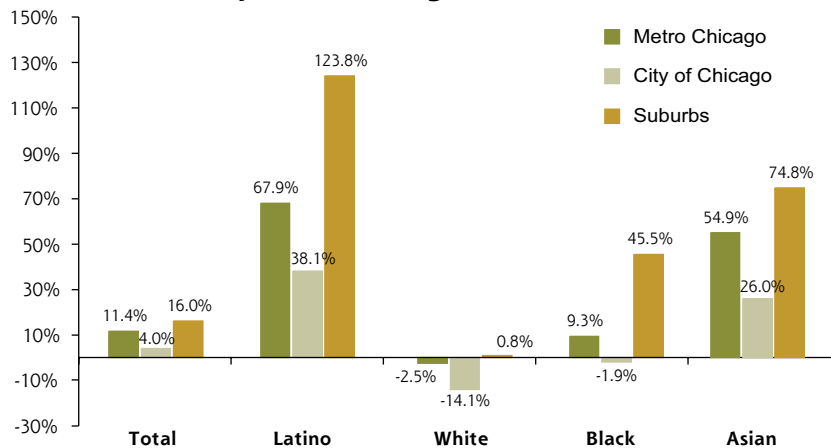


Figure 3
Population Changes in 1990–2000



In 1990 the Latino population of the Chicago area was only about 60 percent as large as the African American population. By 2000 the two groups were approaching parity as the largest minorities, with the Latino population equaling 91 percent of the size of the black population.

Latinos, in fact, were responsible for most of the population growth in Metropolitan Chicago during the 1990s. Of the regional net growth of approximately 830,000 persons in the 1990s more than two-thirds, 568,000, is attributable to Latino growth. (See Figures 2 and 3; Table 1 of Appendix 2.)

Children

The dramatic growth of the Latino population, combined with out-migration and a relatively low birth rate for non-Latino whites, is producing major shifts in the size and ethnic composition of the child population. These shifts are most pronounced and have especially important implications for schooling in those parts of the metropolitan area (urban neighborhoods and suburbs) where the Latino population is growing the fastest.

The average age of Chicago-area Latinos is 25, 13 years younger than that of non-Latino whites. In Chicago 35 percent of the Latino population is under 18, compared to only 26 percent of the population overall. Were it not for an increase of 67,000 Latino children, the total number of children in the city would have fallen by more than 30,000 (4 percent) during the 1990s.

In the suburbs 37 percent of the Latino population is under 18, compared to only 28 percent of the population overall. The total number of suburban children increased during the 1990s by 113,852 (5 percent). Well over half of that increase (58 percent) is attributable to a rise in the number of Latino children.

Places of Origin of Chicago-Area Latinos

Mexicans are by far the largest Chicago-area Latino-origin group. The more than one million Mexicans represent 75 percent of the region's Latino population. Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, the

region's second largest Latino group in the area, account for six of every seven of the region's Latino residents.

Substantial numbers of Chicago-area Latinos have roots in other parts of Latino America as well. Approximately 36,000 Latinos of South American origin live in the area—over 90 percent of whom are from Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru. More than 30,000 Central Americans also live in

the area, 60 percent of whom are from Guatemala. The region also is home to 16,000 persons of Cuban origin.

Growth in the region's Latino population has been propelled primarily by Mexicans, whose population increased by 497,487 (88 percent) between 1990 and 2000. In marked contrast to the rapid growth of the Mexican origin population, the region's second largest Latino origin group, Puerto Ricans, increased by only 6,048 (4 percent) during the same period. The number of Cubans increased by fewer than 300. Residents of South and Central American origin increased by 12,200 and 10,296, respectively. Because relatively few South and Central Americans lived in Metro Chicago in 1990, the percentage increases for both groups between 1990 and 2000 were quite large.

The different rates of growth among Latino groups has led to a population that over the 1990s became increasingly Mexican. While Mexicans were 67.6 percent of area Latinos in 1990, by 2000 their share of the Latino population had increased to 74.9 percent. Puerto Ricans, the next largest Latino group, decreased from 17.1 percent of the Chicago area Latino population in 1990 to only 10.8 percent in 2000.

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Figure 4
Place of Origin of Chicago-Area Latinos, 2000

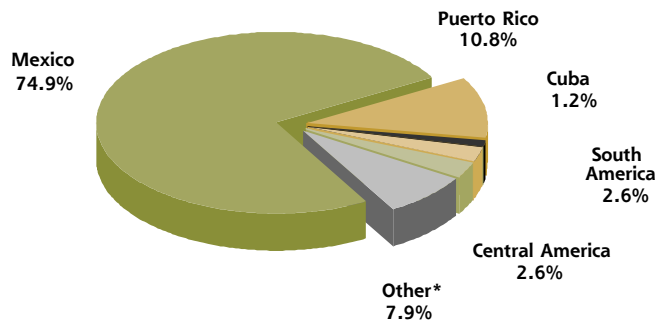
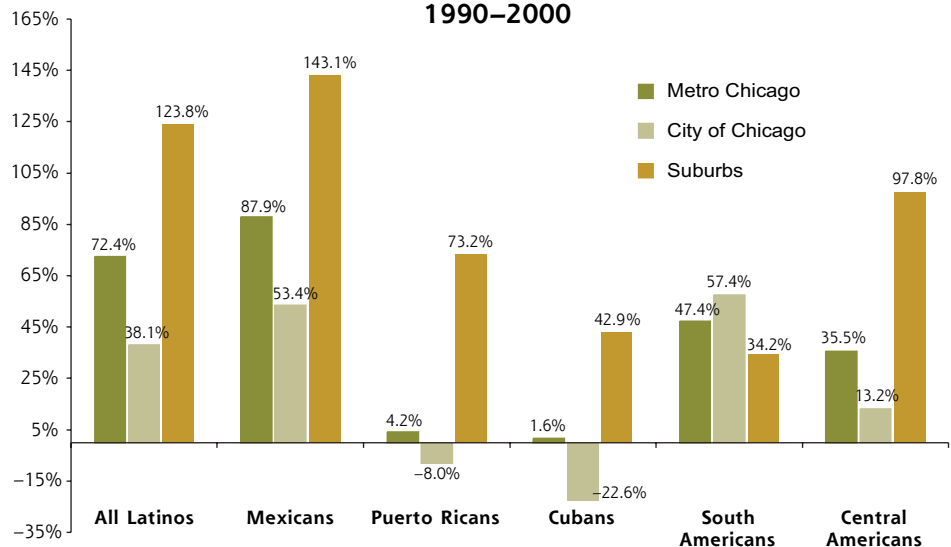


Figure 5
Demographic Change among Major Latino Groups 1990–2000



The City of Chicago and Its Suburbs

Discussion of the Metro Chicago region inevitably includes comparisons between the city and suburban areas. The dynamics of racial/ethnic change have played out differently in the central city and the suburbs. Suburban areas have seen steady population growth for many decades, while the city of Chicago lost population in the period 1940–90, only to see an increase in the 1990s. At the same time, within the suburbs and the city, racial and ethnic groups have grown at different rates, leading to shifting proportions of Latinos, whites, African Americans, and Asians.

Latinos account for much of the increasing diversity in the city of Chicago. The number of Latinos increased by 208,000 in Chicago in the 1990s, while the non-Latino white population fell in number by 149,000 persons in the period. The black population also declined in Chicago during the 1990s, by 21,000. The Asian population grew by nearly 26,000 persons in Chicago in the 1990s, significant growth but only a small fraction of the Latino increase.

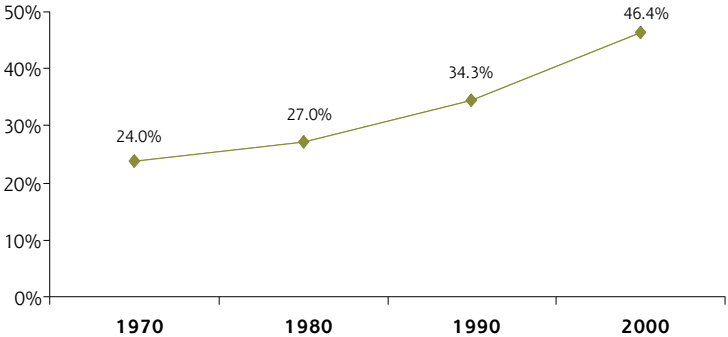
The percentage growth of Latinos in Chicago stands in stark contrast to the declines among non-Latino whites and African Americans, and it exceeds the growth rate of Asians. Latinos in the 1990s in Chicago grew in number by 38.1 percent, while non-Latino whites declined by 14.1 percent and African Americans fell by 1.9 percent. Asians grew by 26.0 percent.

The suburban areas of Metropolitan Chicago have been growing steadily in recent decades. All major groups have increased their numbers in the suburbs over the last ten years, but Latinos have had the fastest growth. In the 1990s some 360,419 Latinos were added to the suburban areas compared to 151,130 African Americans, 107,422 Asians, and 29,478 non-Latino whites. The Latino growth rate in the suburbs was 123.8 percent compared to 45.5 percent for African Americans, 74.8 percent for Asians, and 0.8 percent for non-Latino whites. By 2000 Latinos were 12.5 percent of all suburban residents, compared to only 6.5 percent in 1990.

In the 1990s the Latino suburban population grew more rapidly in percentage and numeric terms than Latinos in Chicago, and as a result the region’s Latino population is becoming increasingly ‘suburbanized’. In 2000 46.4 percent of Latinos lived in the Chicago suburbs, compared to only 24.0 percent in 1970. Although a majority (53 percent) of Chicago-area Latinos lived in the city in 2000, two-thirds of the region’s Latino population growth during the 1990s took place in the suburbs.

Latino population growth in the suburbs was propelled primarily by the dramatic increase of more than

Figure 6
Proportion of Metro Chicago Latinos in the Suburbs



300,000 people of Mexican origin, although the suburban population increased for every other Latino origin group as well. The Mexican origin population increased by nearly 200,000 in the city of Chicago, and the number of Central and South American residents of the city also increased. However, the number of Puerto Rican and Cuban residents of the city decreased between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 7
Chicago-Area Latinos Living in the Suburbs,
in Percent, 1990–2000

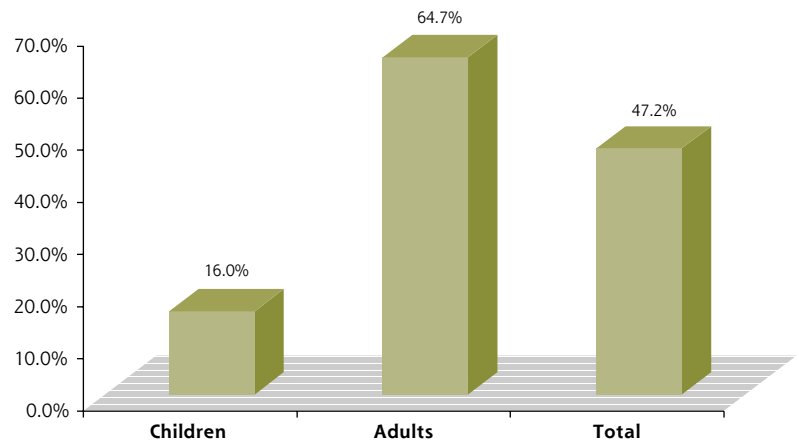
	1990	2000
Latino total	35.1%	46.4%
Mexican	38.5%	49.8%
Puerto Rican	15.1%	25.1%
Cuban	37.1%	52.0%
South American	42.9%	39.0%
Central American	26.4%	38.5%

Every major Latino group except South Americans saw an increase in the percentage of its population living in the suburbs during the 1990s. Between 1990 and 2000 the percentage of Chicago-area Latinos living in the suburbs increased from 35 percent to 46 percent. Despite the trend toward suburbanization, a majority of every Latino origin group except for Cubans still lived in the city in 2000.

The Role of Immigration

Immigration plays an important role in the demography of the Latino community and is responsible for the majority (54.2 percent) of the growth of the metro Latino population. Some 665,000 Latinos in Metro Chicago are immigrants, representing nearly half (47.2 percent) of the Latino population. This overall figure (47.2 percent), however, masks huge differences in the percentages of Latino children and adults who are foreign-born. Nearly two-thirds

Figure 8
Metro Chicago Latino Children & Adults
Who Are Foreign Born, 2000



of Chicago-area Latino adults are foreign-born (64.7 percent), compared to only 16 percent of Latino children. In the city of Chicago 45.6 percent of Latinos are foreign born, while in the suburbs nearly half (49.4 percent) of Latino residents were born outside of the United States.

In Metropolitan Chicago the number of foreign-born Latinos increased by 92.6 percent during the 1990s, almost doubling, compared to an increase of 57.5 percent for native-born Latinos. In suburban Chicago the number of Latino foreign-born grew by a remarkable 175 percent in the 1990s. As a result of high levels of immigration, the Latino population included a greater proportion of immigrants than at the beginning of the decade. While 42 percent of suburban

Latino residents were foreign born in 1990, by the year 2000 this number had risen to 46 percent (Figures 8 and 9).

Nearly two-thirds of Chicago-area Latinos are citizens. Because of the disproportionate settlement of Latino immigrants in the suburbs during the 1990s, a higher percentage of Latino residents of Chicago are citizens than in the suburbs. Also, a much higher percentage of Latino children than adults are citizens, corresponding to the fact that many more Latino children than adults were born in the United States.

Income and Poverty Trends

Household Income

In the 1990s Latino median household income grew by 10.9 percent in Metropolitan Chicago, from \$37,622 in 1989 to \$41,739 in 1999 (all dollar amounts are adjusted to 1999 dollars). The growth rate for Latinos marginally outpaced that of non-Latino whites, who saw their median household income grow by 10.5 percent. In 1989 Latino household income was 69.1 percent of that of non-Latino whites. By 1999 Latino income had risen to 69.4 percent of that of non-Latino whites.

When income data are disaggregated by city and suburban areas, however, we find that Latino income growth lagged behind that of whites both in the city of Chicago and in the suburbs. This seemingly paradoxical finding is due to the more rapid Latino population growth during the 1990s in the suburbs, where average incomes are higher. In Chicago the median Latino household income grew by 11.7 percent in the 1990s, from \$32,726 to \$36,543. Non-Latino white income increased 17.7 percent in the city, from \$41,808 to \$49,222. In the suburbs Latino median household incomes grew by only 3.3 percent in the 1990s, from \$46,753 to \$48,281, while non-

Figure 9
Growth Rates of Native- and Foreign-Born Latinos in the 1990s

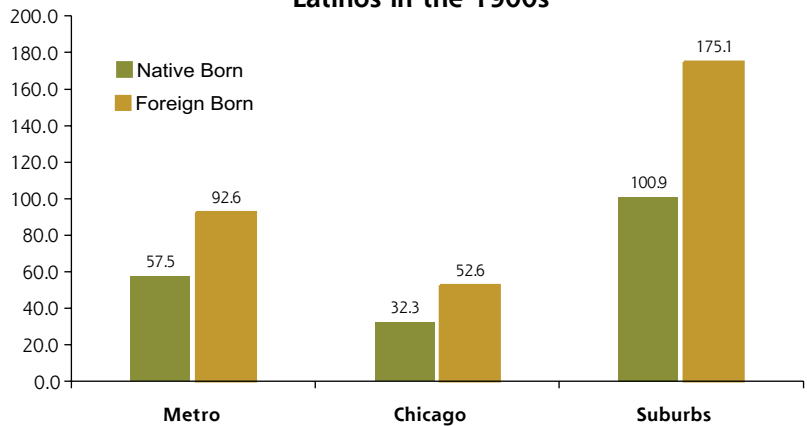
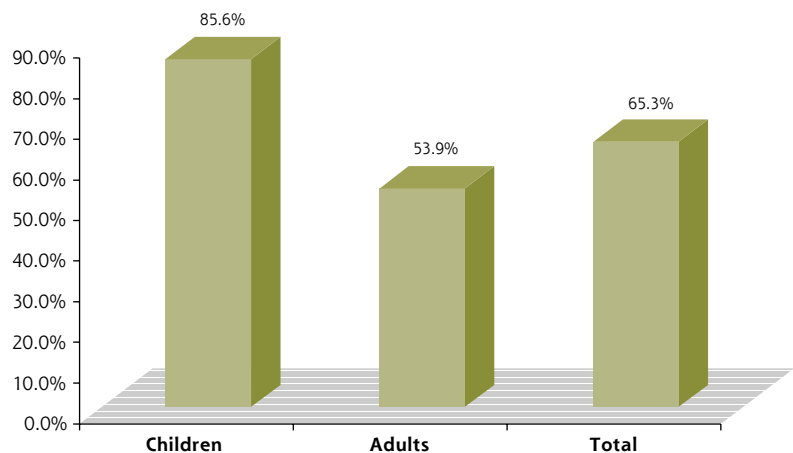


Figure 10
Metro Chicago Latino Children & Adults Who Are Citizens, 2000



Latino white income increased by 8.6 percent, from \$58,536 to \$63,564. In 1989 in Chicago the median household income of Latinos equaled 78.3 percent of that of non-Latino whites; by 1999 this had fallen to 74.2 percent. Similarly, in the suburbs, Latino median household income was 79.9 percent of non-Latino white income in 1989, but by 1999 Latino income had fallen to 76.0 percent of white income.

Table 1
Change in Median Household Income in Metro Chicago

Latino household income in Metro Chicago increased more slowly than that of either African Americans or Asians. In the metro area overall African American median household income grew by 14.1 percent and Asian income increased by 11.6 percent, compared to the 10.9 percent growth rate for Latinos.

In the city of Chicago Latino median income growth slightly exceeded that of Asians, increasing 11.7 percent compared to

10.1 percent for Asians. African American income grew by 13.2 percent. In suburban areas Latino household income grew more slowly than that of all other major groups. Besides lagging behind the rate of growth of non-Latino whites, the 3.3 percent Latino income growth rate in the suburbs was less than the 4.8 percent income growth for African American and the 4.5 percent income growth for Asian residents of the suburbs.

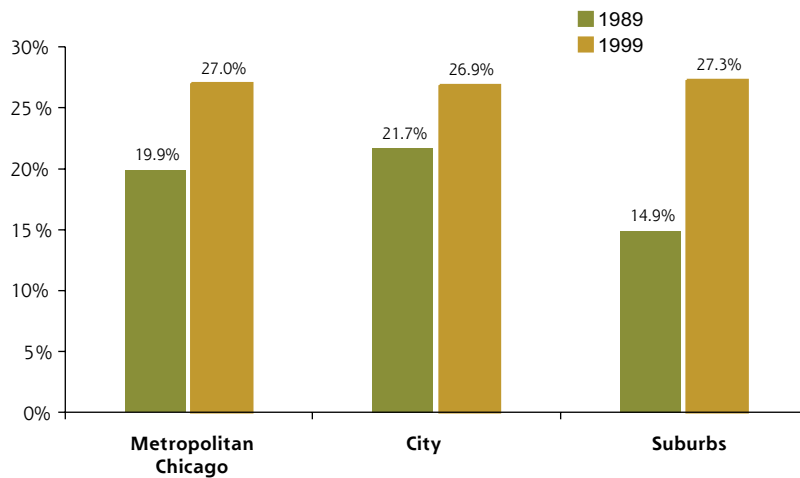
	1990	2000	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total				
Metro Chicago	\$ 48,222	\$ 52,185	\$ 3,962	8.2%
Chicago city	\$ 34,652	\$ 38,625	\$ 3,973	11.5%
Suburbs	\$ 57,113	\$ 60,325	\$ 3,211	5.6%
Latino				
Metro Chicago	\$ 37,622	\$ 41,739	\$ 4,117	10.9%
Chicago city	\$ 32,726	\$ 36,543	\$ 3,817	11.7%
Suburbs	\$ 46,753	\$ 48,281	\$ 1,527	3.3%
Non-Latino white				
Metro Chicago	\$ 54,407	\$ 60,128	\$ 5,721	10.5%
Chicago city	\$ 41,808	\$ 49,222	\$ 7,414	17.7%
Suburbs	\$ 58,536	\$ 63,564	\$ 5,028	8.6%
Non-Latino black				
Metro Chicago	\$ 29,672	\$ 33,866	\$ 4,194	14.1%
Chicago city	\$ 25,692	\$ 29,086	\$ 3,394	13.2%
Suburbs	\$ 42,629	\$ 44,665	\$ 2,036	4.8%
Non-Latino Asian				
Metro Chicago	\$ 53,465	\$ 59,659	\$ 6,194	11.6%
Chicago city	\$ 36,818	\$ 40,519	\$ 3,701	10.1%
Suburbs	\$ 67,671	\$ 70,685	\$ 3,014	4.5%

Note: All dollar amounts are adjusted to 1999 dollars.

Poverty Rates

Poverty statistics tell us whether an individual or family falls above or below a threshold of income set by the federal government. In 2003 a family of four was below the poverty level if their income was less than \$18,979. The poverty threshold is an important factor in determining the extent to which a person or family has an income that does not allow them to pay for basic needs. Poverty levels also determine eligibility for safety net programs and permit measuring the relative economic status of different groups.

Figure 11
Latinos as a Percentage of All Persons
in Poverty, 1989 and 1999



The poverty rate of Latinos in Metropolitan Chicago fell during the 1990s, from 19.9 percent in 1989 to 16.3 percent in 1999. In Chicago the decline in the Latino poverty rate was even more pronounced, falling from 24.2 to 20.0 percent over the decade. This trend was not replicated in the suburbs, however, where Latino poverty increased slightly during the 1990s, from 11.7

percent to 12.1 percent. In fact, Latinos were the only suburban group to experience an increase in poverty in the suburbs (Table 6 in appendix 2).

One implication of the rapid growth of the Latino population, overall, is that a much larger number of Latino residents of the area were poor at the end of the 1990s than at the start of the decade. Even with declining poverty rates, the number of Latinos in poverty has increased and Latinos constituted a larger percentage of the population in poverty in 2000 than in 1990. Latinos were almost 20 percent of all persons in poverty in the metropolitan area in 1989, but by 1999 Latinos were 27 percent of persons in poverty. Similar increases are seen among both Chicago and suburban poverty populations (See Figure 11 above).

Latino Growth at the Local Level

Counties

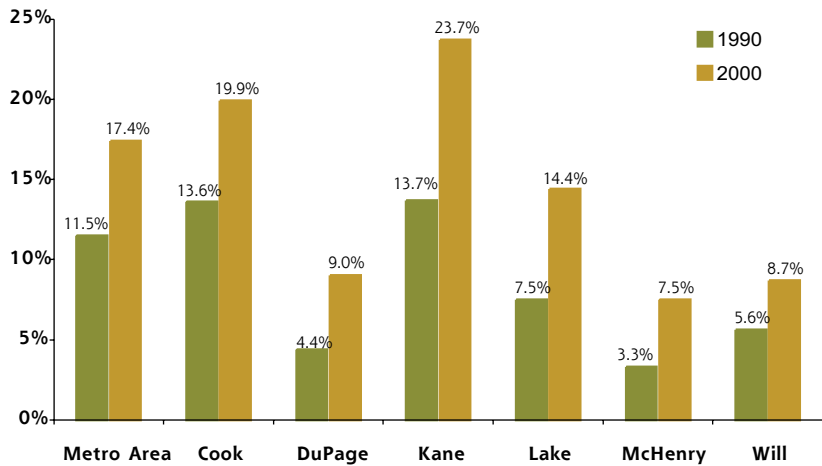
Latino population growth is occurring throughout the metropolitan region. Among the six counties that make up Metropolitan Chicago the largest numeric growth has occurred in Cook County, where Latinos increased by nearly 378,000 persons in the 1990s. Kane and Lake Counties both had Latino population growth that of more than 50,000 persons (Table 2).

Table 2
Latino Population Growth in Metro Chicago Counties

	1990	2000	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Metro Area	836,905	1,405,116	568,211	67.9%
Cook	694,194	1,071,740	377,546	54.4%
DuPage	34,567	81,366	46,799	135.4%
Kane	43,535	95,924	52,389	120.3%
Lake	38,570	92,716	54,146	140.4%
McHenry	6,066	19,602	13,536	223.1%
Will	19,973	43,768	23,795	119.1%

The fastest Latino growth in the 1990s took place in McHenry County in the northwest corner of the region. Latinos in McHenry grew by 223 percent, followed by Lake County (140 percent) and DuPage County (135 percent). In Cook County Latinos increased by 54 percent, which is an impressive rate of growth considering that the base population of Latinos in 1990 was nearly 700,000.

Figure 12
Latino Percent of Metro Chicago Counties



Latino representation among county populations is strongest in Kane County, where Latinos are almost one of four residents (23.7 percent). Latinos are almost 20 percent of Cook County residents and more than 14 percent of Lake County. The sharpest increase in the presence of Latinos occurred in DuPage and McHenry Counties. In these counties Latino representation (i.e., their percent of the population) more than doubled in the 1990s. In DuPage Latinos went from being 4.4 percent of the county to 9.0 percent ten years later. In McHenry Latinos were 3.3 percent of residents in 1990 but 7.5 percent in the year 2000.

Places

The six-county metropolitan area has 25 places with a Latino population of at least 6,000 persons. The largest of these places is Chicago, with 753,644 Latinos, followed by Cicero, 66,299, and Aurora, 46,557.

Table 3
25 Largest Latino Places in Metro Chicago: 2000

	County	2000 Latino
Chicago city	Cook, DuPage	753,644
Cicero town	Cook	66,299
Aurora city	Dupage, Kane, Will	46,557
Waukegan city	Lake	39,396
Elgin	Cook, Kane	32,430
Berwyn	Cook	20,543
Joliet city	Will	19,552
Melrose Park	Cook	12,485
Carpentersville village	Kane	12,410
West Chicago city	Dupage	11,405
Hanover Park	Cook, DuPage	10,233
Addison village	Dupage	10,198
Palatine	Cook	9,247
Blue Island	Cook	8,899
Des Plaines	Cook	8,229
Round Lake Beach village	Lake	8,084
Chicago Heights	Cook	7,790
Bensenville village	Dupage	7,690
Mundelein village	Lake	7,487
Franklin Park	Cook	7,399
Bolingbrook village	Dupage, Will	7,371
Wheeling	Cook, Lake	7,135
Mount Prospect	Cook	6,620
North Chicago	Lake	6,552
Streamwood	Cook	6,108

Table 4
25 Metro Chicago Places with Largest Percentage Latino: 2000

	County	Total	Latino	Latino Percent
Stone Park	Cook	5,127	4,057	79.1%
Cicero town	Cook	85,616	66,299	77.4%
Melrose Park	Cook	23,171	12,485	53.9%
West Chicago city	Dupage	23,469	11,405	48.6%
Summit	Cook	10,637	5,156	48.5%
Waukegan city	Lake	87,901	39,396	44.8%
Hodgkins	Cook	2,134	933	43.7%
Carpentersville village	Kane	30,586	12,410	40.6%
Highwood city	Lake	4,143	1,584	38.2%
Franklin Park	Cook	19,434	7,399	38.1%
Berwyn	Cook	54,016	20,543	38.0%
Blue Island	Cook	23,463	8,899	37.9%
Harvard city	McHenry	7,996	3,023	37.8%
Park City city	Lake	6,637	2,506	37.8%
Bensenville village	Dupage	20,703	7,690	37.1%
Rosemont	Cook	4,224	1,493	35.3%
Northlake	Cook	11,878	4,133	34.8%
Elgin	Cook, DuPage	94,487	32,430	34.3%
Aurora city	Dupage, Kane, Will	142,990	46,557	32.6%
Round Lake Beach village	Lake	25,859	8,084	31.3%
Addison village	Dupage	35,914	10,198	28.4%
Prospect Heights	Cook	17,081	4,711	27.6%
Hanover Park	Cook, DuPage	38,278	10,233	26.7%
Round Lake Park village	Lake	6,038	1,584	26.2%
Chicago	Cook, DuPage	2,896,016	753,644	26.0%

Of these 25 places more than half, or 14 places, are located wholly or partially in Cook County, yet some of the largest Latino population centers are found in the collar counties, including Aurora, Waukegan, Elgin, and Joliet.

Latinos are at least 26 percent of the population in some 25 places in the metro area. Places with the highest Latino percentage are Stone Park, where Latinos are 79.1 percent of the population, Cicero, 77.4 percent, and Melrose Park, 53.9 percent. Fourteen of the 25 places are located at least partially in Cook County, although some places with high concentrations of Latinos are found outside Cook County, for example in West Chicago (DuPage County), Waukegan (Lake County), and Carpentersville (Kane County).

The largest numeric growth of Latino population during the 1990s is found mostly in places of relatively large population such as Chicago, Aurora, Elgin, and Waukegan. The number of Latinos in Cicero, whose population is quite close to Waukegan's, grew by more than 41,000 over the decade. Some suburbs with more modest overall size, such as Berwyn and Melrose Park, also saw their Latino communities grow significantly.

Table 5
Latino Growth in Metro Chicago Places: 1990–2000

	County	Latino 1990	Latino 2000	Numeric change	Percent Change
Chicago	Cook, DuPage	545,852	753,644	207,792	38.1%
Cicero	Cook	24,931	66,299	41,368	165.9%
Aurora city	Dupage, Kane, Will	22,864	46,557	23,693	103.6%
Waukegan city	Lake	16,443	39,396	22,953	139.6%
Elgin city	Cook, Kane	14,576	32,430	17,854	122.5%
Berwyn	Cook	3,573	20,543	16,970	475.0%
Joliet city	Will	9,741	19,552	9,811	100.7%
Melrose Park	Cook	6,303	12,485	6,182	98.1%
Carpentersville village	Kane	3,840	12,410	8,570	223.2%
West Chicago city	Dupage	4,510	11,405	6,895	152.9%
Hanover Park village	Dupage	3,616	10,233	6,617	183.0%
Addison village	Dupage	4,287	10,198	5,911	137.9%
Palatine	Cook	1,410	9,247	7,837	555.8%
Blue Island	Cook	5,280	8,899	3,619	68.5%
Des Plaines	Cook	3,520	8,229	4,709	133.8%
Round Lake Beach village	Lake	2,347	8,084	5,737	244.4%
Chicago Heights	Cook	4,976	7,790	2,814	56.6%
Bensenville village	Dupage	3,333	7,690	4,357	130.7%
Mundelein village	Lake	2,867	7,487	4,620	161.1%
Franklin Park	Cook	3,849	7,399	3,550	92.2%
Bolingbrook village	Dupage, Will	2,391	7,371	4,980	208.3%
Wheeling village	Lake	2,508	7,135	4,627	184.5%
Mount Prospect	Cook	3,411	6,620	3,209	94.1%
North Chicago city	Lake	3,213	6,552	3,339	103.9%
Streamwood	Cook	2,298	6,108	3,810	165.8%

Based on 25 places of largest Latino population

In terms of the percentage increase in Latino population, some of the fastest growth in the metro area during the 1990s occurred in Palatine, where Latinos increased in size by 556 percent. Berwyn experienced a 475 percent growth among Latinos, and the increase in Round Lake Beach was 244 percent.

Chicago Neighborhoods

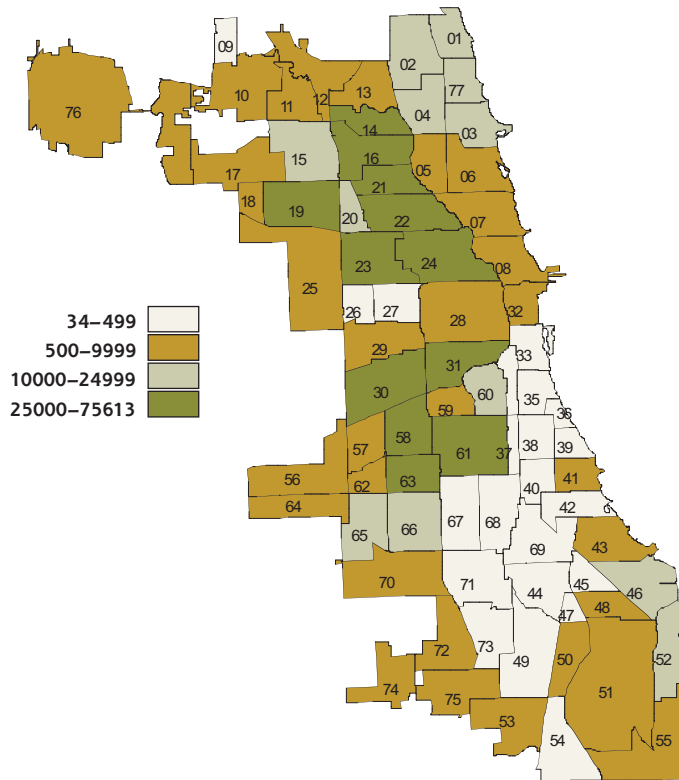
In the year 2000 24 of the 77 community areas in the city of Chicago had at least 10,000 Latinos (Table 1 in appendix 3 provides these statistics). The largest Latino population by community area was in South Lawndale, with 75,600 Latinos, followed by Logan Square (53,800) and Belmont Cragin (50,800). The dispersion of Latinos across the city is seen in the fact that 14 of the 24 community areas with 10,000 or more Latinos are on the city’s north side and 10 are on the south side.

The following map shows the locations of the community areas described above and also illustrates the general pattern of Latino communities in Chicago. The largest Latino communities are found in two major settlement areas, one on the north side and one on the city’s south side. Logan Square and Belmont Cragin are found on the north side, along with West Town (40,966

Latinos), Humboldt Park (31,607 Latinos), and others. On the south side, along with South Lawndale, the major Latino areas include the Lower West Side (also known as ‘Pilsen’ with 39,144 Latinos) and Brighton Park (34,409 Latinos).

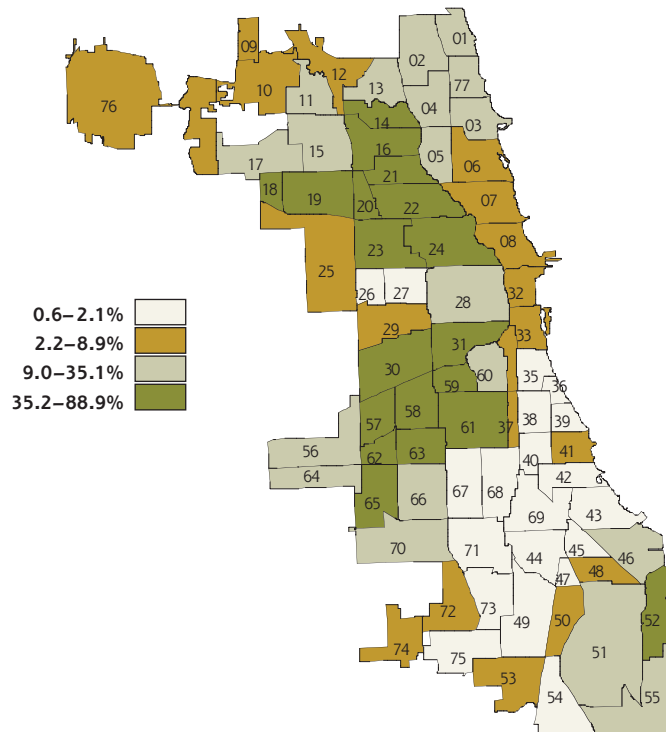
The most heavily Latino community areas in Chicago, measured by Latinos as a percentage of the overall population, are the Lower West Side (Pilsen), which is 88.9 percent Latino; Hermosa on the city’s near northwest side, which is 83.9 percent Latino; and South Lawndale, which is 83.0 percent Latino. Data for these areas are found in an appendix to this report. In all 12 community areas are at least half Latino, and 26 areas are at least one-quarter Latino. Map 2 shows the Latino percentage of the 77 Chicago community areas.

Map 1
Latino Population by Chicago Community Area: 2000



- 1 Rogers Park
- 2 West Ridge
- 3 Uptown
- 4 Lincoln Square
- 5 North Center
- 6 Lake View
- 7 Lincoln Park
- 8 Near North Side
- 9 Edison Park
- 10 Norwood Park
- 11 Jefferson Park
- 12 Forest Glen
- 13 North Park
- 14 Albany Park
- 15 Portage Park
- 16 Irving Park
- 17 Dunning
- 18 Montclare
- 19 Belmont Cragin
- 20 Hermosa
- 21 Avondale
- 22 Logan Square
- 23 Humboldt Park
- 24 West Town
- 25 Austin
- 26 West Garfield Park
- 27 East Garfield Park
- 28 Near West Side
- 29 North Lawndale
- 30 South Lawndale
- 31 Lower West Side
- 32 Loop
- 33 Near South Side
- 34 Armour Square
- 35 Douglas
- 36 Oakland
- 37 Fuller Park
- 38 Grand Boulevard
- 39 Kenwood
- 40 Washington Park
- 41 Hyde Park
- 42 Woodlawn
- 43 South Shore
- 44 Chatham
- 45 Avalon Park
- 46 South Chicago
- 47 Burnside
- 48 Calumet Heights
- 49 Roseland
- 50 Pullman
- 51 South Deering
- 52 East Side
- 53 West Pullman
- 54 Riverdale
- 55 Hegewisch
- 56 Garfield Ridge
- 57 Archer Heights
- 58 Brighton Park
- 59 McKinley Park
- 60 Bridgeport
- 61 New City
- 62 West Elsdon
- 63 Gage Park
- 64 Clearing
- 65 West Lawn
- 66 Chicago Lawn
- 67 West Englewood
- 68 Englewood
- 69 Greater Grand Crossing
- 70 Ashburn
- 71 Auburn Gresham
- 72 Beverly
- 73 Washington Heights
- 74 Mount Greenwood
- 75 Morgan Park
- 76 O'Hare
- 77 Edgewater

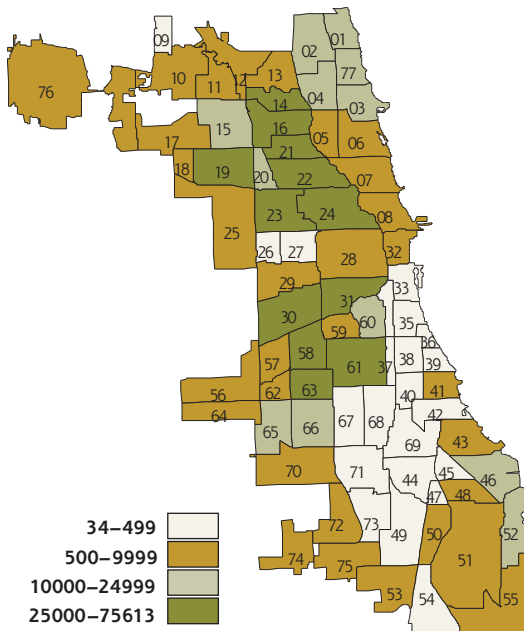
Map 2
Latino Percent of Population: 2000



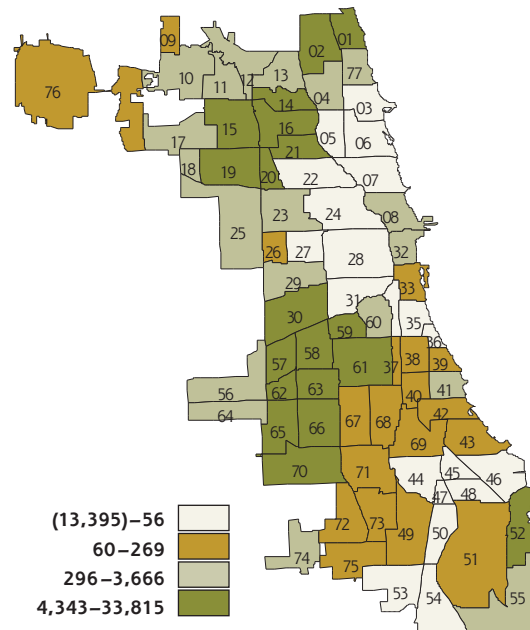
The principal Latino population centers in Chicago have been migrating somewhat over the past decade. The maps below compare the neighborhoods with large current populations of Latinos with those neighborhoods that have had large Latino growth in the 1990s.

It will be seen that the areas of Latino growth have been on the north, west, southwest, and south portions of the major Latino settlement areas, and the areas of declining Latino population are to the east of the current large Latino community areas. The overall pattern is of Latino migration or expansion away from the lakefront and away from downtown. Exceptions to this trend are Rogers Park and West Ridge on the far north side of the city and the East Side community on the city's far south side, bordering Indiana. These neighborhoods are near the lake, though they are far from the downtown area. Table 3 in appendix 3 provides data on the numeric change of Latinos by community area.

Map 3
Latino Population Change
by Community Area



Map 4
Latino Population Change
by Community Area 1990-2000



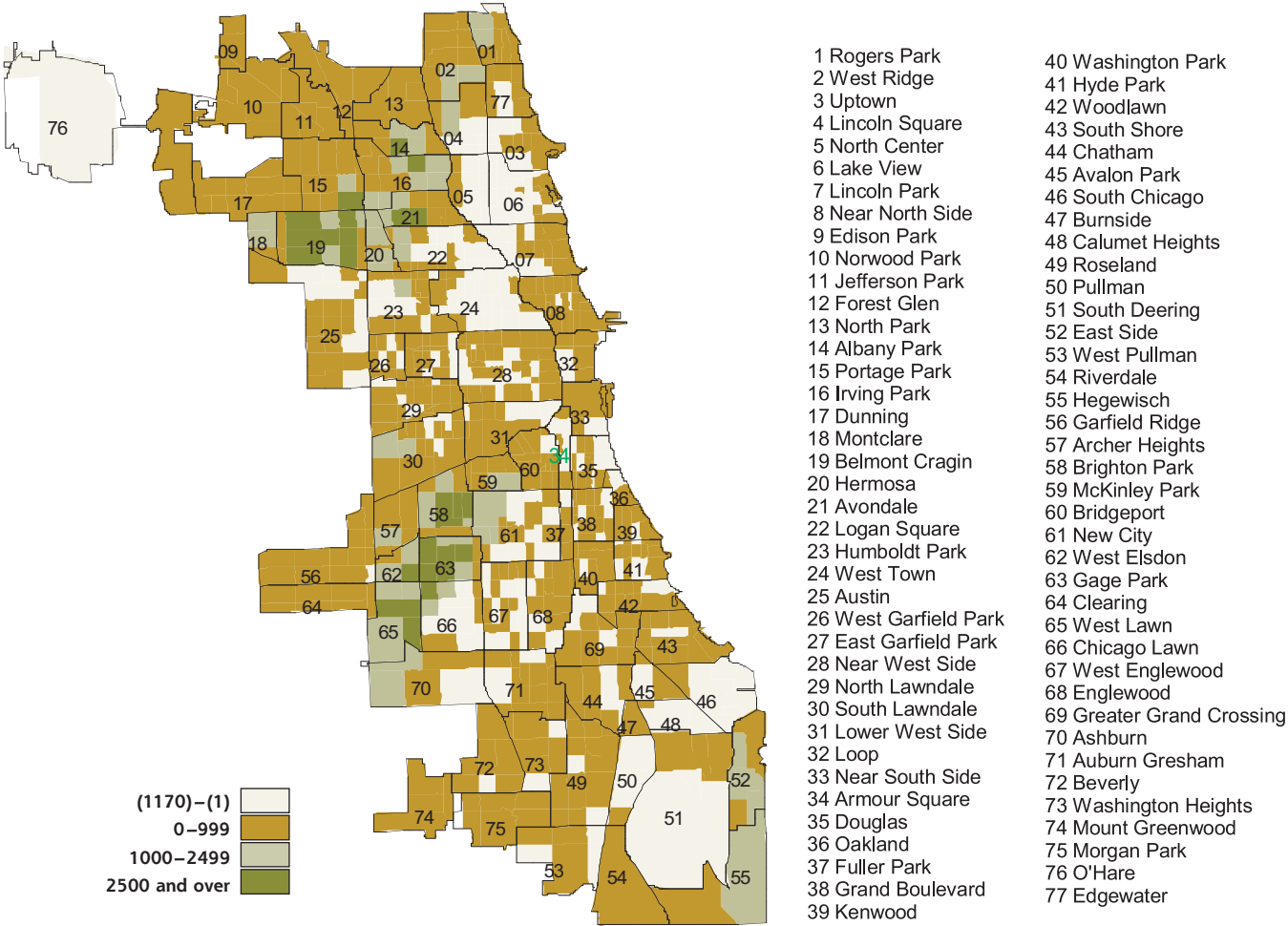
Change at the Census-Tract Level

Census tracts are groups of city blocks, and their smaller size—there are 835 tracts in Chicago—permits an even more detailed understanding of the demographic changes involving the Latino community than an analysis based on community areas. On average there are about 3,300 persons per census tract in Chicago.

Some 65.6 percent or two-thirds of Chicago census tracts experienced an increase in Latino population in the 1990s. Latinos grew in number by more than 1,000 in 81 tracts. The tract with

the largest numerical increase—5,888 persons—was in the heart of the Brighton Park community area, south of Pershing Road and bounded on the east and west, respectively, by California and Kedzie Avenues. Conversely, the largest decline in Latino population took place in West Town, in a tract located east of Ashland Avenue and bounded on the north by North Avenue and on the south by Division Street; this area lost 1,170 Latinos in the 1990s.

Map 5
Latino Population Change by Census Tract: 1990–2000



Discussion

The Latino community of just three decades ago, in 1970, consisted of 330,000 persons who were equal to less than five percent of the Metropolitan Chicago population. Now, at the beginning of the new millennium, it is clear that our 1.4 million–strong Latino community is demographically one of the most significant groups in the region. It is not only the overall growth of the Latino population that has significance but also the spatial redistribution of the community, as Latinos move into new areas of Chicago and into a wide range of suburbs scattered across the six-county area. Coupled with this growth are some almost unique features of the Latino community, such as the fact that a growing portion is comprised of immigrants, who have linguistic and cultural characteristics that distinguish them from the larger population.

The growth and diverse nature of the Latino community have implications across a broad range of social, economic, and political areas. Social policies in the areas of public education, health, and safety must be increasingly re-thought in terms of how these efforts can best be implemented among Latinos. For example, as Latinos move into new suburban areas and new neighborhoods in Chicago, schools will encounter children who come from families where English is a second language at home. Hospitals, fire departments, police forces, and other agencies and institutions will need to interact with Latinos in culturally competent ways, using Spanish-language services when appropriate and acting with an understanding of the role of family life among Latinos and other culturally important characteristics.

Economically, as Latinos become a major segment of the labor force, particularly in certain areas such as service and manufacturing, planners will need to consider ways to best address the needs of Latino workers. Mexican immigrants, for example, have become a growing percentage of all manufacturing workers in Metro Chicago, their representation in that industry rising from 6.1 in 1980 to 18.5 in 2000. As the manufacturing sector becomes more reliant on Latino workers, these workers will need to be a target for workforce training and upgrading of skills.

Politically, Latinos lay claim to the attention of policymakers and elected officials not only in terms of their growing presence within the electorate but also by the fact that elected officials across the region are finding Latinos to be a growing portion of their overall constituencies. Elected and appointed officials at the local and state government levels will find that certain issues are particularly important to the Latino community, including attention to school policies to address dropout rates, the possible issuance of drivers licenses without requiring a social security card, and neighborhood safety issues in areas facing poverty and disinvestment. The demographic data displayed and analyzed in this report should be a springboard from which a larger public discussion can arise about the importance of the Metro Chicago Latino population.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Latinos Have Deep Roots in Chicago

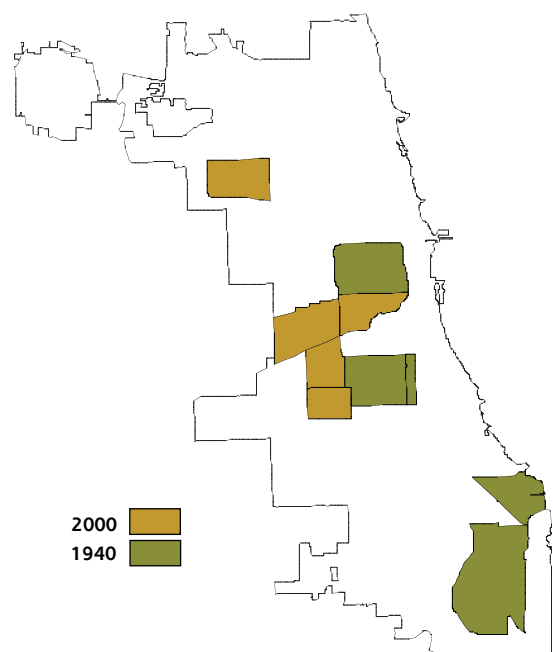
Latino populations have been growing in suburban towns and city neighborhoods, so much so that outside observers might think that the Latino presence in Metro Chicago is ‘new’. Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, however, have a long history of living in this region. A look at when and where the earliest Mexican and Puerto Rican settlement areas existed is helpful to gain an appreciation of these groups’ many decades of residence in Chicago. Data on early residential patterns are also available to persons interested in the historical development of the communities.

Among the Latino national-origin groups Mexicans have the longest history of living in the Chicago area. Some 1,755 Mexican immigrants were recorded in the six-county area by the 1920 census. Many of the original Mexican migrants were employed by the railroad companies to repair and maintain railroad tracks and equipment. Others were employed in the steel mills of South Chicago and the meatpacking operations of the Chicago stock yards.³ Signs of community organizations were evident as early as 1919 with the founding of the Sociedad Benito Juarez in the Back of the Yards neighborhood.

A review of historical census data shows that the earliest Mexican communities of the beginning decades of the 1900s were located in the Chicago community areas of New City, South Chicago, and the Near West Side. The New City community was home to the Chicago stock yards which were a major source of employment. The Near West Side was a central location that included some of the city’s oldest housing, much of which now lies under the Dan Ryan Expressway, industrial sites, and the University of Illinois at Chicago. South Chicago was a center of labor-intensive steel production and numerous manufacturing jobs. By the 1960s and 1970s, however, the Lower West Side and South Lawndale community areas emerged as the center of Mexican population, a position they continue to hold, even as Mexicans have spread out across the region.

By 1940 the largest number of Mexican immigrants in Chicago were in the Near West Side, where 2,742 were counted by the census of that year.⁴ Following in size were South Chicago, 1,319, and New City, 419. As of 1970, however, the largest community areas for

Appendix 1 Map 1
Leading Areas of Mexican Residence



³ Louise Ano Nuevo Kerr, “Chicano Settlements in Chicago: A Brief History,” *Journal of Ethnic Studies* (winter 1975).

⁴ 1940 is the earliest period for which Census data are available on Mexicans (for foreign-born Mexicans) in Census tracts that closely approximate current Census tract boundaries.

Mexicans (both persons born here and abroad) were the Lower West Side, South Lawndale, and West Town. By 2000 the leading areas were South Lawndale, Lower West Side, and Brighton Park.

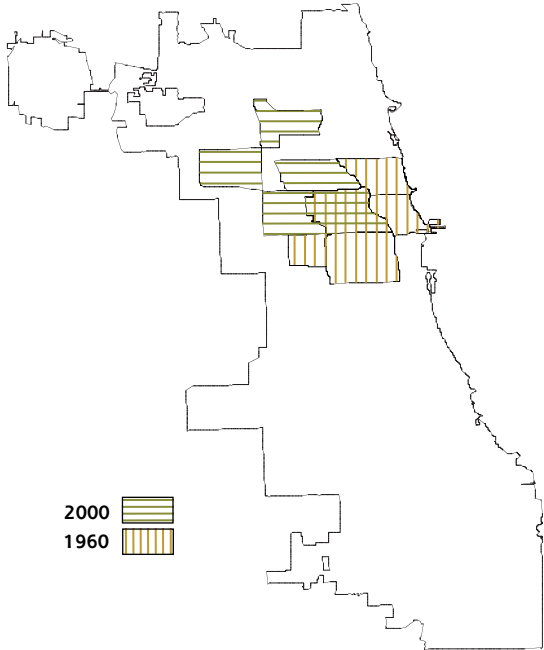
The earliest Puerto Rican migrants to the Chicago area arrived in the 1940s, and the population grew rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s. Emigration from the island was prompted by substantial economic restructuring there that included change from multi-crop low-tech agriculture to large-scale single-crop agriculture involving consolidated land ownership and an accompanying loss of rural jobs.⁵ Especially in the war years there were employment opportunities in manufacturing in many cities of the Northeast and Midwest, including Chicago. By 1960 there were 32,371 Puerto Ricans in the city of Chicago, a number which rose to 78,963 just ten years later.

Puerto Rican population growth in the Chicago area began slowing in the 1980s. Between 1980 and 1990 the number of Puerto Ricans in the metro area grew from 126,700 to only 142,000. In the 1990s the Puerto Rican population fell in Cook County by -0.4 percent, while in Chicago the population fell by nearly -7 percent. At the six-county metro level, the community increased by 6 percent, showing a trend toward suburbanization. Some 128,896 Puerto Ricans lived in Cook County in 2000.

Over the decades the main residential areas for the Puerto Rican community have shifted somewhat north and west in the city. In 1960 the largest Puerto Rican communities were located in West Town (about 7,960 persons), the Near West Side (6,204), and East Garfield Park (3,678). The Near North Side was home to 2,718 Puerto Ricans in 1960, most of whom were eventually

displaced by the construction of the Sandburg Terrace middle-class housing complex near Clark and North Avenues and by rising housing costs in the area. By the year 2000 the largest Puerto Rican communities were Logan Square (18,601), West Town (14,567), and Belmont Cragin (12,960).

Appendix 1 Map 2
Leading Areas of Puerto Rican Residence



⁵ Felix Padilla, *Latino Ethnic Consciousness: The Case of Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans in Chicago* (Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1985).

Appendix 2: Tables on Social and Demographic Change in Metropolitan Chicago

Appendix 2 Table 1
Change in Major Race/Ethnic Groups

Metropolitan Chicago				
	1990	2000	# Change	% Change
Total population	7,261,176	8,091,720	830,544	11.4%
Latino	836,905	1,405,116	568,211	67.9%
White, non-Latino	4,757,986	4,638,582	-119,404	-2.5%
Black, non-Latino	1,406,443	1,536,841	130,398	9.3%
Asian, non-Latino	242,432	375,514	133,082	54.9%
Other, non-Latino	17,410	135,667	118,257	679.2%

Chicago City				
	1990	2000	# Change	% Change
Total population	2,783,726	2,896,016	112,290	4.0%
Latino	545,852	753,644	207,792	38.1%
White, non-Latino	1,056,048	907,166	-148,882	-14.1%
Black, non-Latino	1,074,471	1,053,739	-20,732	-1.9%
Asian, non-Latino	98,777	124,437	25,660	26.0%
Other, non-Latino	8,578	57,030	48,452	564.8%

Suburbs				
	1990	2000	# Change	% Change
Total population	4,477,450	5,195,704	718,254	16.0%
Latino	291,053	651,472	360,419	123.8%
White, non-Latino	3,701,938	3,731,416	29,478	0.8%
Black, non-Latino	331,972	483,102	151,130	45.5%
Asian, non-Latino	143,655	251,077	107,422	74.8%
Other, non-Latino	8,832	78,637	69,805	790.4%

Appendix 2 Table 2

Place of Origin of the Chicago-Area Latino Groups		
	# in 2000	Percent of Total
All Latinos	1,405,116	100%
Mexico	1,052,878	75%
Puerto Rico	151,351	11%
Cuba	16,554	1%
South America	36,080	3%
Central America	37,211	3%
Other*	111,042	7%

* The 'Other' category comprises respondents who did not self-identify in any of the above categories but whose other data give reason to believe they are Latinos.

Appendix 2 Table 3

Place of Origin of Metro Chicago Latinos, 1990 and 2000		
	1990	2000
All Latinos	836,905 (100%)	1,405,116 (100%)
Mexicans	565,737 (67.6%)	1,052,878 (74.9%)
Puerto Ricans	142,745 (17.1%)	151,351 (10.8%)
Cubans	16,624 (2.0%)	16,891 (1.2%)
South Americans	25,714 (3.1%)	37,211 (2.6%)
Central Americans	15,771 (1.9%)	36,080 (2.6%)
Other*	70,314 (8.5%)	111,042 (7.9%)

* The 'Other' category comprises respondents who did not self-identify in any of the above categories but whose other data give reason to believe they are Latinos.

Appendix 2 Table 4
Demographic Change among Major Latino Groups:
Chicago, the Suburbs, and the Metropolitan Area, 1990–2000

	Metro Chicago		Chicago City		Suburbs	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Latinos	589,979	72.4%	207,792	38.1%	360,419	123.8%
Mexicans	497,487	87.9%	186,005	53.4%	311,482	143.1%
Puerto Ricans	6,048	4.2%	-9,722	-8.0%	15,770	73.2%
Cubans	267	1.6%	-2,367	-22.6%	2,364	42.9%
South Americans	12,200	47.4%	8,426	57.4%	3,774	34.2%
Central Americans	10,296	35.5%	2,808	13.2%	7,488	97.8%

Appendix 2 Table 5
Latinos Who Are Foreign Born, 2000

	Six-County Metro Area		Chicago City		Suburbs	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Children under 18	81,115	16.0%	41,451	14.8%	39,668	17.5%
Adults	585,009	64.7%	321,285	62.3%	263,721	67.9%
Total	666,124	47.2%	362,736	45.6%	303,389	49.4%

**Appendix 2 Table 6
Percent of Persons with Incomes below the Poverty Level**

Metropolitan Chicago		
	1989	1999
Total population	11.3%	10.6%
Latino	19.9%	16.3%
White, non-Latino	4.6%	4.3%
Black, non-Latino	29.4%	24.6%
Asian, non-Latino	9.7%	8.6%

Chicago City		
	1989	1999
Total population	21.6%	19.6%
Latino	24.2%	20.0%
White, non-Latino	9.0%	8.2%
Black, non-Latino	33.2%	29.4%
Asian, non-Latino	17.4%	18.0%

Suburbs		
	1989	1999
Total population	4.9%	5.6%
Latino	11.7%	12.1%
White, non-Latino	3.4%	3.4%
Black, non-Latino	16.9%	14.1%
Asian, non-Latino	4.3%	4.0%

Appendix 3: Community Area Statistics for Chicago

**Appendix 3 Table 1
Largest Latino Populations in Chicago**

South Lawndale	75,613	Hegewisch	2,820
Logan Square	53,833	Near North Side	2,805
Belmont Cragin	50,881	North Park	2,652
West Town	40,966	Norwood Park	2,404
Lower West Side	39,144	North Lawndale	1,896
Brighton Park	34,409	West Pullman	1,699
Humboldt Park	31,607	Forest Glen	1,389
Gage Park	31,079	Hyde Park	1,230
Albany Park	26,741	Loop	975
Avondale	26,700	Pullman	795
New City	25,948	Oakland	750
Irving Park	25,401	Calumet Heights	747
Hermosa	22,574	Mount Greenwood	723
Chicago Lawn	21,534	Beverly	643
Rogers Park	17,639	South Side	636
East Side	16,113	Morgan Park	533
West Lawn	15,179	Edison Park	463
Portage Park	15,022	West Englewood	459
Uptown	12,674	Armour Square	448
Edgewater	12,176	Near South Side	377
Lincoln Square	11,831	Roseland	363
West Ridge	11,353	Auburn Gresham	347
South Chicago	10,565	Englewood	347
Bridgeport	10,165	Kenwood	301
McKinley Park	9,819	Douglas	295
Lake View	8,268	Woodlawn	288
West Elson	7,875	Greater Grand Crossing	276
Ashburn	6,674	Grand Blvd.	236
North Center	6,496	Washington Heights	231
Garfield Ridge	5,948	Chatham	220
Archer Heights	5,485	East Garfield Park	207
Dunning	5,441	West Garfield Park	201
South Deering	5,176	Riverdale	160
Monteclare	4,865	Washington Park	134
Austin	4,841	Fuller Park	116
Clearing	4,688	Avalon Park	85
Near West Side	4,415	O'Hare	58
Lincoln Park	3,254	Burnside	34
Jefferson Park	2,881		

Appendix 3, Table 2
Chicago Community Areas: Highest Percentage Latino

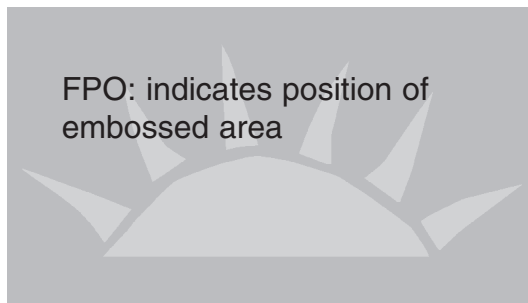
	Total	Latino 2000	Latino Percent		Total	Latino 2000	Latino Percent
Lower West Side	44,031	39,144	88.9%	Lake View	94,817	8,268	8.7%
Hermosa	26,908	22,574	83.9%	Forest Glen	18,165	1,389	7.6%
South Lawndale	91,071	75,613	83.0%	Norwood Park	37,452	2,404	6.4%
Gage Park	39,193	31,079	79.3%	Oakland	11,639	750	6.4%
Brighton Park	44,912	34,409	76.6%	Loop	16,388	975	5.9%
East Side	23,653	16,113	68.1%	Lincoln Park	64,320	3,254	5.1%
Belmont Cragin	78,144	50,881	65.1%	Calumet Heights	15,974	747	4.7%
Logan Square	82,715	53,833	65.1%	West Pullman	36,649	1,699	4.6%
Avondale	43,083	26,700	62.0%	North Lawndale	41,768	1,896	4.5%
McKinley Park	15,962	9,819	61.5%	Austin	117,527	4,841	4.1%
West Lawn	29,235	15,179	51.9%	Hyde Park	29,920	1,230	4.1%
New City	51,721	25,948	50.2%	Edison Park	11,259	463	4.1%
West Elson	15,921	7,875	49.5%	Near South Side	9,509	377	4.0%
Humboldt Park	65,836	31,607	48.0%	Near North Side	72,811	2,805	3.9%
West Town	87,435	40,966	46.9%	Mount Greenwood	18,820	723	3.8%
Albany Park	57,655	26,741	46.4%	Armour Square	12,032	448	3.7%
Archer Heights	12,644	5,485	43.4%	Fuller Park	3,420	116	3.4%
Irving Park	58,643	25,401	43.3%	Beverly	21,992	643	2.9%
Monteclare	12,646	4,865	38.5%	Morgan Park	25,226	533	2.1%
Chicago Lawn	61,412	21,534	35.1%	Kenwood	18,363	301	1.6%
South Deering	16,990	5,176	30.5%	Riverdale	9,809	160	1.6%
Bridgeport	33,694	10,165	30.2%	Woodlawn	27,086	288	1.1%
Hegewisch	9,781	2,820	28.8%	Douglas	26,470	295	1.1%
Rogers Park	63,484	17,639	27.8%	South Side	61,556	636	1.0%
South Chicago	38,596	10,565	27.4%	West Englewood	45,282	459	1.0%
Lincoln Square	44,574	11,831	26.5%	East Garfield Park	20,881	207	1.0%
Portage Park	65,340	15,022	23.0%	Burnside	3,294	34	1.0%
Clearing	22,331	4,688	21.0%	Englewood	40,222	347	0.9%
North Center	31,895	6,496	20.4%	Washington Park	14,146	134	0.9%
Uptown	63,551	12,674	19.9%	West Garfield Park	23,019	201	0.9%
Edgewater	62,198	12,176	19.6%	O'Hare	6,110	58	0.9%
Ashburn	39,584	6,674	16.9%	Washington Heights	29,843	231	0.8%
Garfield Ridge	36,101	5,948	16.5%	Grand Blvd.	28,006	236	0.8%
West Ridge	73,199	11,353	15.5%	Avalon Park	11,147	85	0.8%
North Park	18,514	2,652	14.3%	Greater Grand Crossing	38,619	276	0.7%
Dunning	42,164	5,441	12.9%	Roseland	52,723	363	0.7%
Jefferson Park	25,859	2,881	11.1%	Auburn Gresham	55,928	347	0.6%
Near West Side	46,419	4,415	9.5%	Chatham	37,275	220	0.6%
Pullman	8,921	795	8.9%				

**Appendix 3, Table 3
Latino Growth in Chicago Community Areas**

	1990 Latino Population	2000 Latino Population	Numeric Change	Percentage Change
Belmont Cragin	17,066	50,881	33,815	198.1%
Brighton Park	12,044	34,409	22,365	185.7%
Gage Park	10,574	31,079	20,505	193.9%
Avondale	13,359	26,700	13,341	99.9%
Irving Park	12,222	25,401	13,179	107.8%
West Lawn	2,519	15,179	12,660	502.6%
Albany Park	15,738	26,741	11,003	69.9%
Portage Park	4,419	15,022	10,603	239.9%
East Side	8,177	16,113	7,936	97.1%
Chicago Lawn	14,549	21,534	6,985	48.0%
West Elson	1,135	7,875	6,740	593.8%
Hermosa	15,923	22,574	6,651	41.8%
South Lawndale	69,131	75,613	6,482	9.4%
West Ridge	5,398	11,353	5,955	110.3%
Rogers Park	12,005	17,639	5,634	46.9%
New City	20,906	25,948	5,042	24.1%
Archer Heights	779	5,485	4,706	604.1%
McKinley Park	5,255	9,819	4,564	86.9%
Ashburn	2,331	6,674	4,343	186.3%
Monteclare	1,199	4,865	3,666	305.8%
Dunning	1,882	5,441	3,559	189.1%
Garfield Ridge	2,509	5,948	3,439	137.1%
Clearing	1,615	4,688	3,073	190.3%
Bridgeport	7,796	10,165	2,369	30.4%
Humboldt Park	29,735	31,607	1,872	6.3%
Jefferson Park	1,041	2,881	1,840	176.8%
Edgewater	10,567	12,176	1,609	15.2%
Hegewisch	1,290	2,820	1,530	118.6%
Lincoln Square	10,353	11,831	1,478	14.3%
Norwood Park	1,005	2,404	1,399	139.2%
North Park	1,481	2,652	1,171	79.1%
Near North Side	1,856	2,805	949	51.1%
Forest Glen	583	1,389	806	138.3%
Oakland	34	750	716	2105.9%
Austin	4,154	4,841	687	16.5%
North Lawndale	1,471	1,896	425	28.9%
Mount Greenwood	362	723	361	99.7%
Hyde Park	895	1,230	335	37.4%
Loop	679	975	296	43.6%
Near South Side	108	377	269	249.1%
Beverly	393	643	250	63.6%
Edison Park	217	463	246	113.4%
Morgan Park	340	533	193	56.8%
Auburn Gresham	204	347	143	70.1%
South Side	497	636	139	28.0%
South Deering	5,038	5,176	138	2.7%

	1990 Latino Population	2000 Latino Population	Numeric Change	Percentage Change
West Englewood	331	459	128	38.7%
Englewood	231	347	116	50.2%
Woodlawn	178	288	110	61.8%
Washington Heights	140	231	91	65.0%
Grand Blvd.	146	236	90	61.6%
Greater Grand Crossing	189	276	87	46.0%
Washington Park	48	134	86	179.2%
Roseland	283	363	80	28.3%
Fuller Park	41	116	75	182.9%
West Garfield Park	133	201	68	51.1%
Kenwood	241	301	60	24.9%
East Garfield Park	151	207	56	37.1%
Douglas	253	295	42	16.6%
Chatham	198	220	22	11.1%
Burnside	16	34	18	112.5%
Pullman	780	795	15	1.9%
Riverdale	150	160	10	6.7%
Avalon Park	81	85	4	4.9%
Near West Side	4,416	4,415	-1	0.0%
Armour Square	471	448	-23	-4.9%
West Pullman	1,771	1,699	-72	-4.1%
Calumet Heights	920	747	-173	-18.8%
O'Hare	525	58	-467	-89.0%
Lincoln Park	3,981	3,254	-727	-18.3%
Logan Square	54,740	53,833	-907	-1.7%
Lower West Side	40,227	39,144	-1,083	-2.7%
Uptown	14,398	12,674	-1,724	-12.0%
North Center	9,048	6,496	-2,552	-28.2%
South Chicago	13,644	10,565	-3,079	-22.6%
Lake View	12,932	8,268	-4,664	-36.1%
West Town	54,361	40,966	-13,395	-24.6%

FPO: indicates position of
embossed area



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