RESEARCH REPORT

The Cost of Segregation

Population and Household Projections in the Chicago Commuting Zone and Implications for Economic and Racial Segregation, 2015–30

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May 2018

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Executive Summary

The population of metropolitan Chicago is poised to increase more from 2015 to 2030 than it did from 2000 to 2015. Latino, Asian American, and multiracial people will account for all that growth as the white and African American populations decline.[1] These racial and ethnic dynamics, overlain on the momentum of growth from the past 15 years, are likely to play out in ways that (1) continue to drive down segregation between African Americans and whites, (2) sustain segregation between Latinos and whites, and (3) reduce economic segregation. Even so, the region will remain highly segregated in 2030. Further efforts to foster inclusion and equity could yield higher levels of integration throughout metropolitan Chicago and deliver further benefits in income, education, safety, and health.

Population and household growth will accelerate in the Chicago metropolitan area.

- **Population growth from 2015 to 2030 will resume long-term trends and substantially exceed growth from 2000 to 2015.**[2] We project a 2030 population for the seven-county Chicago region of 9,378,429, an increase of 743,000 people, or 8.6 percent, over the 2015 estimate. From 2000 to 2015, the population grew by 489,000.

- **Household growth will exceed population growth.** We project a regional growth of 524,000 new households, compared with only 178,000 from 2000 to 2015. This amounts to a 16.9 percent increase, larger than the 6.1 percent increase from 2000 to 2015.

The region will grow more racially diverse, particularly among Latinos, Asians, and multiracial people.

- **The white and African American populations will each fall** by about 80,000 people from 2015 to 2030 (a decline of 1.7 percent for whites and 6.0 percent for African Americans), reducing their shares of the regional population to 47 percent for whites and 14 percent for African Americans.

- **The Latino population is projected to grow** by another 549,000, a growth rate of 28 percent. By 2030, Latinos will account for 27 percent of the region's population, up from 23 percent today.

- **The number of people of Asian origin, people of multiple races, and people of other races who are not Latino ("other non-Latinos") is projected to grow** by 354,000 (a 47 percent increase) from 2015 to 2030. By 2030, the share of the region's residents who are other non-Latinos will grow from 9 percent to 12 percent.

The center of the Chicago region will bounce back.

- **The population will recentralize.** From 2000 to 2013, the City of Chicago lost residents, and the rest of Cook County and DuPage County barely grew. The other suburban counties grew by more than 40,000. From 2013 to 2030, in contrast, Cook (including Chicago) and DuPage Counties will account for almost half the region's population growth (more than 21,000 people per year, nearly 8,000 of which should occur in Chicago).

- **Suburban counties will continue to grow.** Even with the resurgence of growth in Cook and DuPage Counties, the region will grow enough overall to provide for continued growth in every county, with annual population increases ranging from about 1,200 in Kendall County to 8,000 in Kane County. Kane County appears poised for the region's fastest increase from 2013 to 2030.

Chicago and its suburban counties will become more racially diverse.

- **Chicago's African American population will decline by 17 percent while other racial and ethnic groups increase.** The white population in Chicago will grow by 14 percent, the Latino population will grow by 4 percent, and the Asian and multiracial populations will grow by more than 50 percent.

- **Chicago will remain a highly diverse city by race and ethnicity.** In 2030, whites will make up 35 percent of Chicago's population, Latinos will make up 29 percent, African Americans will make up 23 percent, and other non-Latinos will make up 12 percent.

- **Suburban Cook County and Kane County will be "majority minority" areas by 2030.** Suburban Cook County's white population will decline by 43 percent by 2030. Cook County will experience stability in the African American population and fast growth among Latinos, Asians, and multiracial people. The white population of Kane County, where most of Aurora is located, is projected to grow by 3 percent, but growth will be faster for other racial and ethnic groups. Latinos are expected to account for almost 100,000 of Kane County's 135,000 new residents from 2013 to 2030.

- **Other suburban counties will also diversify** but remain more than 50 percent white. DuPage, Lake, and Will Counties will remain between 50 and 60 percent white, Kendall County will be about 66 percent white, and McHenry County will remain 77 percent white in 2030.

The Chicago region's steady decline in economic segregation will continue.

- **Income integration is growing between Chicago and surrounding suburban counties.** Chicago once accommodated a far greater share of the region's low-income people than the entire region and a smaller share of its upper-income households. This is shifting. By 2030, Chicago

will accommodate closer to a proportional share of the region's low- and high-income households than it did in 2000. The reverse pattern is under way in most of the suburban counties.

By 2030, Chicago will remain starkly racially segregated, but its economic segregation will decline to moderate levels by today's standards.

- **Segregation between Latinos and whites will remain high and stable.** Chicago was the 9th-most-segregated US city in 2010. By our projections, segregation drop only slightly from 2010 to 2030, when Chicago will still be as high as 11th-ranked New York City was in 2010.

- **Segregation between African Americans and whites will decline but remain high.** The region ranked the 10th-most-segregated region in 2010. By 2030, its African American–white segregation will still be high enough to be 25th highest in the US today.

- **Economic segregation is declining.** Chicago's economic segregation in 2010 was 20th highest among the nation's 100 most-populous metropolitan areas, having steadily declined from 1990 to 2010. By 2030, economic segregation will fall further, to a level comparable with 44th place among today's 100 largest metropolitan areas.

The Cost of Segregation

Regional Trends, 2000–30

The population of metropolitan Chicago is poised to increase more from 2015 to 2030 than it did from 2000 to 2015, notwithstanding a recent sharp downturn in net migration to the region. Latino, Asian American, and multiracial people will account for all that growth as the white and African American populations decline. These racial and ethnic dynamics, overlain on the momentum of growth from the past 15 years, are likely to play out in ways that (1) continue to drive down segregation between African Americans and whites, (2) sustain segregation between Latinos and whites, and (3) reduce economic segregation. Even so, the region will remain highly segregated in 2030. Further efforts to foster inclusion and equity could yield higher levels of integration throughout metropolitan Chicago and deliver further benefits in income, education, safety, and health.

Population

The "all average" projection from the Urban Institute's Mapping America's Futures project results in a 2030 population for the seven-county Chicago region of 9,378,429 (figure 1).[3] This represents an increase of 743,000 people, or 8.6 percent, over the 2015 estimate, from 2015 to 2030 alone. (From 2000 to 2015, the population grew by 489,000.)

Chicago Region Population per the Urban Institute and CMAP, 2000–30

Population (millions)
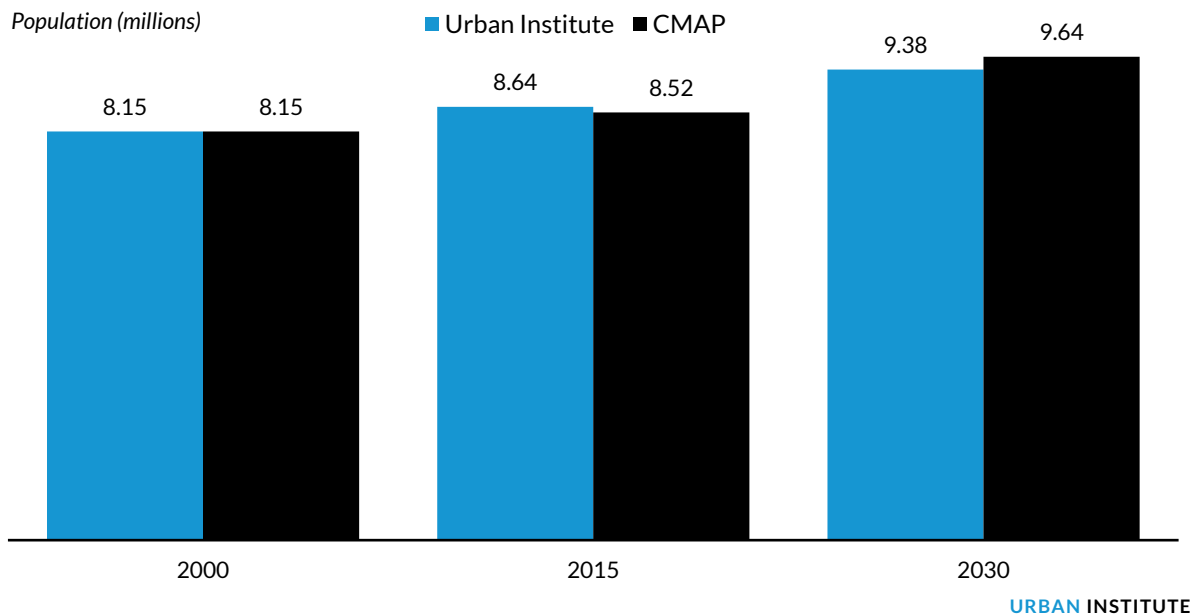
Sources: 2000 Census 5 percent sample and Urban Institute estimate (2015) and projection (2030). See also "2050 Forecast of Population, Households, and Employment," CMAP Data Hub, last updated December 5, 2017, https://datahub.cmap.illinois.gov/dataset/2050-forecast-of-population-households-and-employment.
**Note:** CMAP = Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.

Our estimates and projections differ from those of the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) (figure 1). Urban's estimate for 2015 exceeds that of CMAP by about 110,000 (1.2 percent) because CMAP's estimate uses more recent migration data than those built into Urban's projection model; out-migration from the Chicago metropolitan area accelerated after 2010. CMAP's 2030 population projection exceeds that of the Urban Institute by about 250,000 (2.7 percent) because CMAP's projection assumes the region will adopt policies and take other actions that will lead to a recovery of population growth from 2015 to 2030 (i.e., less out-migration and more in-migration). The Urban model, explained in greater detail in appendix A and in Martin, Nichols, and Franks (2017), assumes that birth, death, and migration trends from 2000 to 2010 will continue. The Urban model also constrains the total US population to a reference total projected by the US Census Bureau, which dampens the projections made in any city or metropolitan area because US population growth is slowing down.

The Chicago region is experiencing a profound change in its racial and ethnic composition. (We use four major racial and ethnic categories for this analysis: Latino, white, African American, and other non-Latino. Latinos can be of any race. Whites and African Americans self-identify as only white or only

African American. Other non-Latinos include all other people, including Asians, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, people of other races, and multiracial people. For brevity, we refer to these four groups as Latino, white, African American, and other non-Latino for the remainder of this report. For more information about self-identification by race or ethnicity and details about the foreign-born population in the Chicago region, see appendix B. From 2000 to 2015, the number of white and African American people declined, whites by 195,000 (4.2 percent) and African Americans by 149,000 (9.7 percent) (figure 2). Meanwhile, Chicago's Latino population grew by 592,000 (42 percent), and its other non-Latinos grew by 241,000 (47 percent). These major changes shifted the region's racial and ethnic composition: the white population share fell from 58 percent to 52 percent and the African American share fell from 19 percent to 14 percent as the Latino share grew from 23 percent to 27 percent and the other non-Latino share grew from 6 percent to 9 percent.

Population by Race or Ethnicity in the Chicago Region, 2000–30
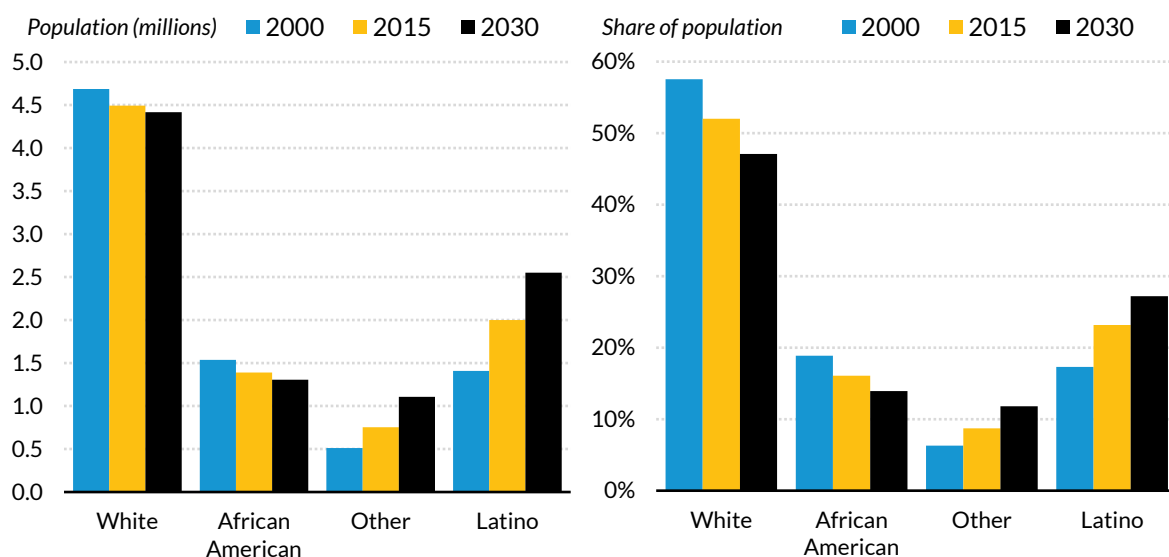
Sources: 2000 Census 5 percent sample, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections (2030).
Notes: People who belong to the white, African American, and other categories are non-Latino. Latinos can be of any race.

Demographic trends will further reduce the white and African American populations of the Chicago region from 2015 to 2030 while raising those of Latinos and other non-Latinos. The white and black populations will each fall by about 80,000 people from 2015 to 2030 (a decline of 1.7 percent for whites and 6.0 percent for African Americans), reducing their regional population shares to 47 percent for whites and 14 percent for African Americans. Meanwhile, the Latino population will grow by another

549,000 (27.5 percent) and that of other non-Latinos will grow by 354,000 (47 percent). Like any population change, this trend of growing diversity is caused by interracial differences in births, deaths, and migration. Whites and African Americans are older than Latinos and other non-Latinos, meaning they have fewer children and face a greater toll from mortality than Latinos and Asians. Also, the US Census Bureau expects immigration to the US to continue at between 1.1 million and 1.5 million people per year for the foreseeable future, and as a major "immigrant gateway," Chicago is likely to continue claiming a strong share of the nation's new arrivals from abroad. About 44 percent of Chicago's foreign-born residents are Latino, and a quarter are Asian or Pacific Islander. Asians and Pacific Islanders accounted for 55 percent of the growth in the area's foreign-born population from 2000 to 2015, compared with about 32 percent for Latinos, and the entirety of the Latino growth occurred from 2000 to 2005.
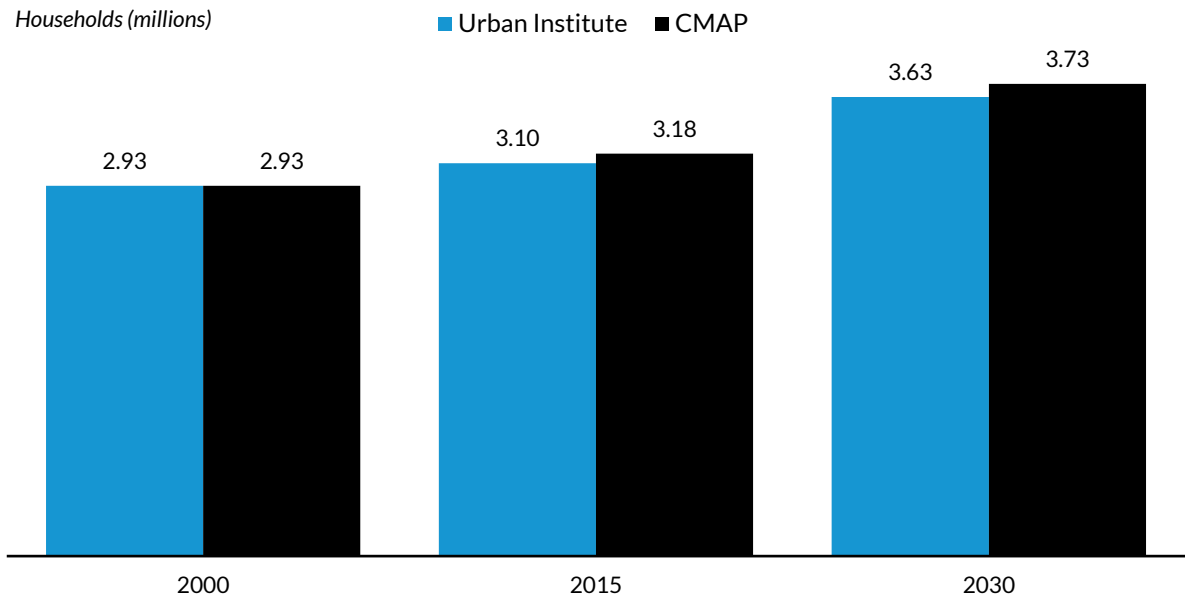
Households

The Urban Institute projects that Chicago will experience a 16.9 percent increase in households from 2015 to 2030, a larger gain than the 6.1 percent increase from 2000 to 2015. In raw numbers, the coming increase is about 524,000, whereas the increase from 2000 to 2015 amounted to only 178,000. This boost arises from two sources. First, the Mapping America's Futures projection foresees stronger population growth for the Chicago region than the rates of the recent past. But future household growth will exceed even stronger population growth from 2015 to 2030 (8.6 percent) because the balance between younger people and older people in Chicago is shifting to older people. People younger than 15 are always members of someone else's household, and people ages 15 to 35 are still moving into their household-forming years. The number of people in these age groups is stable or declining in the Chicago region. Meanwhile, the population of adults older than 65 is rapidly increasing, and independence has increased among older adults such that even a similarly sized population to that of the past would translate into more households than in the past.

Our household estimate for 2015 and projection for 2030 are both lower than CMAP's, with a difference of about 75,000 (2.4 percent) in 2015 and 103,000 (2.8 percent) in 2030 (figure 3). It is unclear why Urban's 2015 estimate, which is based on microdata from the American Community Survey, is lower than CMAP's. CMAP's 2030 projection exceeds Urban's mainly because its population projection exceeds Urban's; we used CMAP's assumptions about population per household to make our 2030 household projection.

FIGURE 3
Chicago Region Households per the Urban Institute and CMAP, 2000–30

Households (millions)   ■ Urban Institute   ■ CMAP

	2000	2015	2030
Urban Institute	2.93	3.10	3.63
CMAP	2.93	3.18	3.73

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Sources: 2000 Census 5 percent sample, American Community Survey microdata (2015), and Urban Institute projection (2030). See also "2050 Forecast of Population, Households, and Employment," CMAP Data Hub, last updated December 5, 2017, https://datahub.cmap.illinois.gov/dataset/2050-forecast-of-population-households-and-employment.
Note: CMAP = Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.

Where Chicagoans Live

Where will Chicagoans live in 2030? We project that the region's growth and diversification will produce a rebound of the Cook County population, including both Chicago and suburban Cook County, and will contribute to growth in the other counties as well (table 1). From 2013 to 2030, we expect Chicago to grow by 133,000 (4.9 percent) and suburban Cook County by 154,000 (6.1 percent). Kane County will grow by 136,000 (17.3 percent), Lake County by 124,000 (24.8 percent), DuPage County by 73,000 (7.7 percent), Will County by 58,000 (8.1 percent), McHenry County by 43,000 (13.3 percent), and Kendall County by 21,000 (16.7 percent).

TABLE 1
Population for Chicago and Surrounding Counties, 2000–30

| | 2000 | 2011–15 | 2030 | Average Annual Change | | | |
				2000 to 2011–15		2011–15 to 2030	
Chicago	2,895,507	2,725,783	2,858,718	-0.5%	-13,056	0.3%	7,820
Suburban Cook	2,481,258	2,534,322	2,688,463	0.2%	4,082	0.4%	9,067
DuPage	904,138	943,735	1,016,811	0.3%	3,046	0.5%	4,299
Lake	502,289	716,613	840,872	3.3%	16,486	1.0%	7,309
Will	644,356	712,554	770,626	0.8%	5,246	0.5%	3,416
Kane	404,119	549,664	685,902	2.8%	11,196	1.5%	8,014
McHenry	260,077	325,502	368,737	1.9%	5,033	0.8%	2,543
Kendall	54,545	127,065	148,299	10.2%	5,578	1.0%	1,249
Total	**8,146,288**	**8,635,239**	**9,378,429**	**0.5%**	**37,612**	**0.5%**	**43,717**

Sources: 2000 Census 5 percent sample, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections (2030).
Note: Average annual change assumes 13 years between 2000 and 2011–15 and 17 years between 2011–15 and 2030.

These projections imply a moderate reduction in population growth in the suburban, less diverse counties that have grown the fastest in the past, and they imply a modest increase in the growth rate in Chicago and suburban Cook County. Chicago lost about 0.5 percent of its population annually from 2000 to 2013, but our projections suggest a gain of about 0.3 percent annually between 2013 and 2030. Population growth will also accelerate in suburban Cook County (from 0.2 percent to 0.4 percent annually) and DuPage County (from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent annually). The other counties will all grow faster than Chicago, suburban Cook County, or DuPage County from 2013 to 2030, but we expect their growth will universally be slower in the coming years than in the recent past, with a marked decline in Kendall County's growth rate. This trend is an outcome of a key assumption underlying our methods (see appendix A): the distribution of future population growth is strongly affected by the current distribution of people by race or ethnicity across the Chicago region's communities and neighborhoods.

Household growth (the change in occupied housing units) will be stable or increase in Chicago and all the surrounding counties from 2013 to 2030 compared with their rate of growth from 2000 to 2013 (table 2). The rebound will be most pronounced in Chicago and suburban Cook County, which will account for more than half the Chicago region's expected household growth, or 33,000 households. This is an outcome of both stronger expected population growth and lower average household sizes at the center of the region. In 2011–15, for example, Chicago had only 2.63 people per household, well below the two areas with the next-greatest number of households on average (suburban Cook County and DuPage County, both of which had 2.79 people per household). By 2030, by our projections, Chicago's average household size will drop to 2.40 people per household, with suburban Cook County dropping to 2.61 and DuPage County to 2.57.

TABLE 2
Households in Chicago and Surrounding Counties, 2000–30

	2000	2011–15	2030	Average Annual Change			
				2000 to 2011–15		2011–15 to 2030	
Chicago	1,061,502	1,035,159	1,192,651	-0.2%	-2,026	0.9%	9,264
Suburban Cook	912,906	907,800	1,030,814	0.0%	-393	0.8%	7,236
DuPage	326,011	338,083	396,027	0.3%	929	1.0%	3,408
Lake	216,484	242,426	284,301	0.9%	1,996	1.0%	2,463
Will	167,602	223,640	293,557	2.6%	4,311	1.8%	4,113
Kane	133,733	172,479	238,768	2.2%	2,980	2.3%	3,899
McHenry	89,377	109,491	140,881	1.7%	1,547	1.7%	1,846
Kendall	18,789	38,516	51,065	8.1%	1,517	1.9%	738
Total	**2,926,404**	**3,067,594**	**3,628,063**	**0.4%**	**10,861**	**1.1%**	**32,969**

Sources: 2000 Census 5 percent sample, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections (2030).
Note: Average annual change assumes 13 years between 2000 and 2011–15 and 17 years between 2011–15 and 2030.

Neighborhood vitality and inclusion are affected by population and, perhaps even more, by households, because households equal occupied housing units. Neighborhoods destabilize when housing units are vacated. Falling household sizes, then, equate to growing housing occupancy. Beyond the benefits in housing occupancy, however, smaller households have ambiguous implications for inclusion and neighborhood vitality. Some of the reduction in household size will result from the reduction in the proportion of the Chicago region's population younger than 18, resulting, at least for a time, in households with one or more working-age adults without dependents at home. Such households might have greater financial capacity, more income to spend locally, greater interest in reinvesting in their homes, and more time to be involved with the community. But some of the household-size reduction results from growing numbers of retired adults living alone, almost always with lower incomes than when they were working. Even with sufficient resources to reinvest in their homes, they might not be interested in it or have the capacity to do so, and many older adults do not have such resources. Their reduced ability to pay market rents could also challenge landlords to reinvest in their housing, reduce demand for goods and services, and reduce the tax base. The challenges and opportunities of demographic change, then, need to be explored carefully, with responses designed early enough to capture potential benefits and guard against vulnerabilities.

Racial and Ethnic Change

Significant as current trends in racial and ethnic change are for the entire Chicago region, they are even more profound at the subregional level. Recent changes in the preferences of whites and African Americans about where to live in the metropolitan area—with whites' preferences for the city of Chicago growing and African Americans' preferences declining, relative to other regional locations—

will, we project, result in 14 percent growth for whites but a 17 percent decline for African Americans in Chicago (table 3 and appendix table C.1). Latinos, whose recent growth has been mainly in the suburbs, will grow by about 4 percent in Chicago, while other non-Latinos (who are mainly Asians) will grow in Chicago by more than 50 percent between 2013 and 2030. By 2030, whites will account for 35 percent of the population, African Americans for 23 percent, Latinos for 29 percent, and other non-Latinos for 12 percent (figure 4).

Suburban Cook County, which we expect to grow only 6 percent from 2013 to 2030, will experience sharp differences by race, with an expected 15 percent decline in the white population, a 2 percent increase in the African American population, and a 40 percent increase in both Latinos and other non-Latinos. These changes will make suburban Cook County a "majority minority" area, with whites becoming 43 percent of the total, Latinos about 30 percent, and African Americans and other non-Latinos each about 13 percent.

DuPage and Lake Counties will also grow slowly (each about 8 percent), with small losses of white residents. DuPage's growth will be faster than Lake's for African Americans (25 percent versus 11 percent), with the growth rates of Latinos and other non-Latinos reversed between the two counties (47 percent Latino growth and 27 percent other non-Latino growth for DuPage, 26 percent Latino growth and 52 percent other non-Latino growth for Lake). Will County will grow somewhat faster (17 percent) than DuPage County or Lake County, with a population increase of 5 percent for whites, 25 percent for African Americans, 57 percent for other non-Latinos, and 43 percent for Latinos. In these three counties, whites will remain between 55 and 60 percent of the population in 2030 (figure 5).

Kane County, where most of Aurora is located, appears poised for the region's fastest growth from 2013 to 2030. Its overall growth of 25 percent will owe mainly to a growth in the Latino population of almost 100,000 (a 57 percent increase), with growth of other non-Latinos adding another 20,000 or so (still, a rapid 74 percent increase over 2013), whites adding 11,000 (3 percent growth), and African Americans adding 7,000 (24 percent growth). By 2030, Latinos would increase to 40 percent of the county's population and whites would decline to 48 percent (figure 5).

McHenry and Kendall Counties will grow 13 percent and 17 percent, respectively, by our projections. Their growth rates both overall and by race or ethnicity need to be bracketed because our methods assume they will have the same percentage increases in each race or ethnicity's population (appendix A). On average, these two outlying counties will have white population growth of 6 percent, black population growth of 33 percent, Latino growth of 46 percent, and other non-Latino growth of 61 percent. McHenry County is likely to remain more than three-quarters white and Kendall County about

two-thirds white, with Latinos making up the second-largest group in both (16 percent and 21 percent, respectively) (figure 6).

TABLE 3
**Population by Race or Ethnicity, Chicago and Surrounding Counties, 2000–30**

		2000	2011–15	2030	Percent Change	
					2000 to 2011–15	2011–15 to 2030
Chicago	Total	2,895,507	2,725,783	2,858,718	-6%	5%
	White	906,741	888,293	1,011,187	-2%	14%
	African American	1,053,726	804,190	665,473	-24%	-17%
	Other	181,428	221,436	339,273	22%	53%
	Latino	753,612	811,865	842,785	8%	4%
Suburban Cook	Total	2,481,258	2,534,322	2,688,463	2%	6%
	White	1,651,987	1,368,748	1,168,933	-17%	-15%
	African American	336,723	376,750	385,788	12%	2%
	Other	174,417	247,273	357,051	42%	44%
	Latino	318,130	541,551	776,692	70%	43%
DuPage	Total	904,138	943,735	1,016,811	4%	8%
	White	711,947	638,561	602,557	-10%	-6%
	African American	26,975	41,687	52,189	55%	25%
	Other	83,851	126,239	160,014	51%	27%
	Latino	81,364	137,249	202,052	69%	47%
Lake	Total	644,356	712,554	770,626	11%	8%
	White	472,968	448,801	428,661	-5%	-4%
	African American	43,580	45,967	51,184	5%	11%
	Other	35,092	64,375	97,880	83%	52%
	Latino	92,716	153,412	192,901	65%	26%
Will	Total	502,289	716,613	840,872	43%	17%
	White	388,543	467,205	492,018	20%	5%
	African American	51,980	78,155	97,438	50%	25%
	Other	17,995	47,910	75,147	166%	57%
	Latino	43,772	123,344	176,269	182%	43%
Kane	Total	404,119	549,664	685,902	36%	25%
	White	273,390	319,982	330,804	17%	3%
	African American	22,477	30,103	37,222	34%	24%
	Other	12,328	26,886	46,823	118%	74%
	Latino	95,924	172,693	271,053	80%	57%
McHenry	Total	260,077	325,502	368,737	25%	13%
	White	233,026	268,710	284,525	15%	6%
	African American	1,379	4,029	5,339	192%	33%
	Other	6,070	13,292	21,389	119%	61%
	Latino	19,602	39,471	57,483	101%	46%
Kendall	Total	54,545	127,065	148,299	133%	17%
	White	48,678	92,041	97,458	89%	6%
	African American	693	8,033	10,645	1059%	33%
	Other	1,088	5,810	9,349	434%	61%
	Latino	4,086	21,181	30,847	418%	46%

Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Note: People who belong to the white, African American, or other categories are non-Latino. Latinos can be of any race.

FIGURE 4

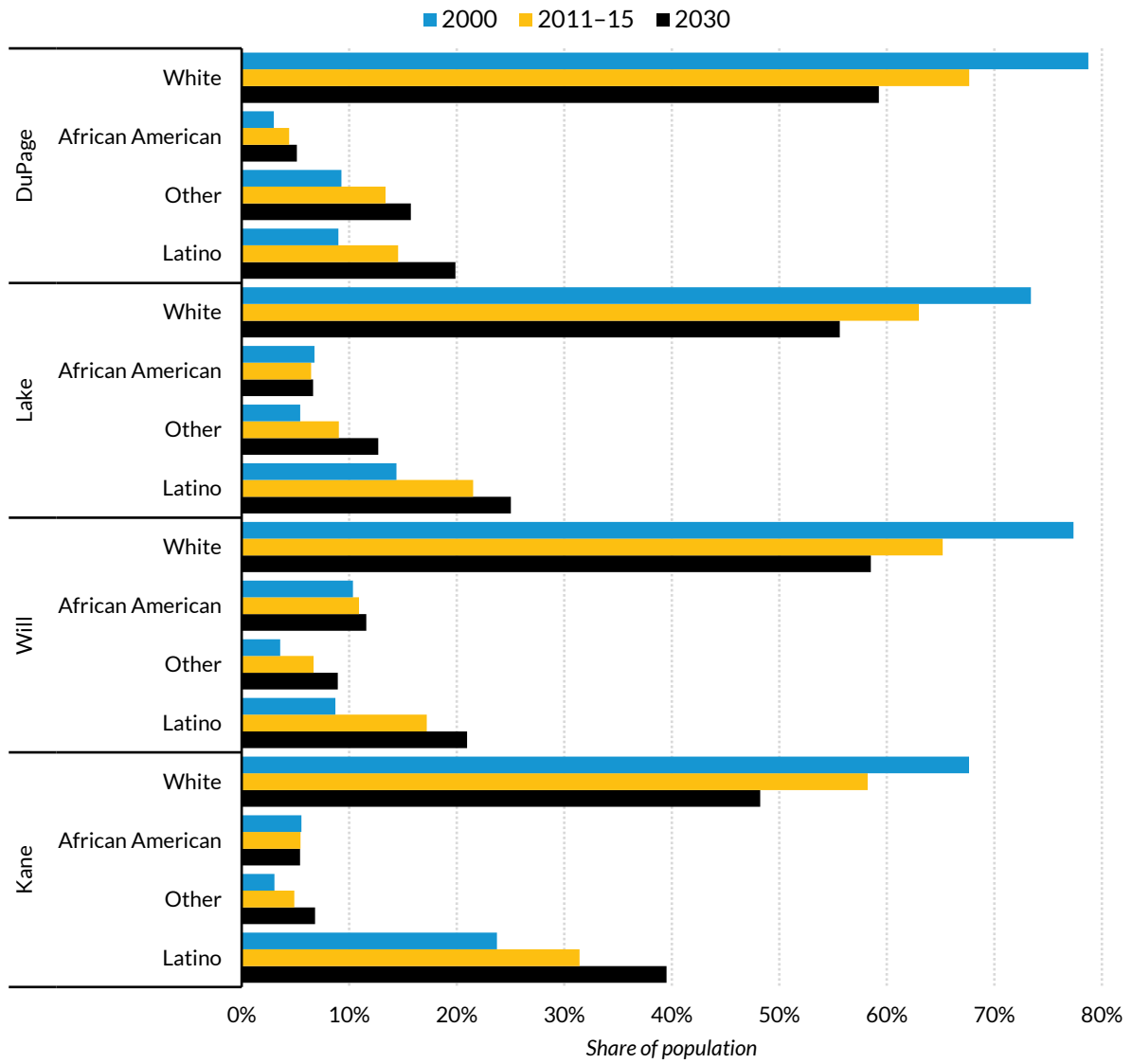**Share of Population by Race or Ethnicity, Chicago and Suburban Cook County, 2000–30**
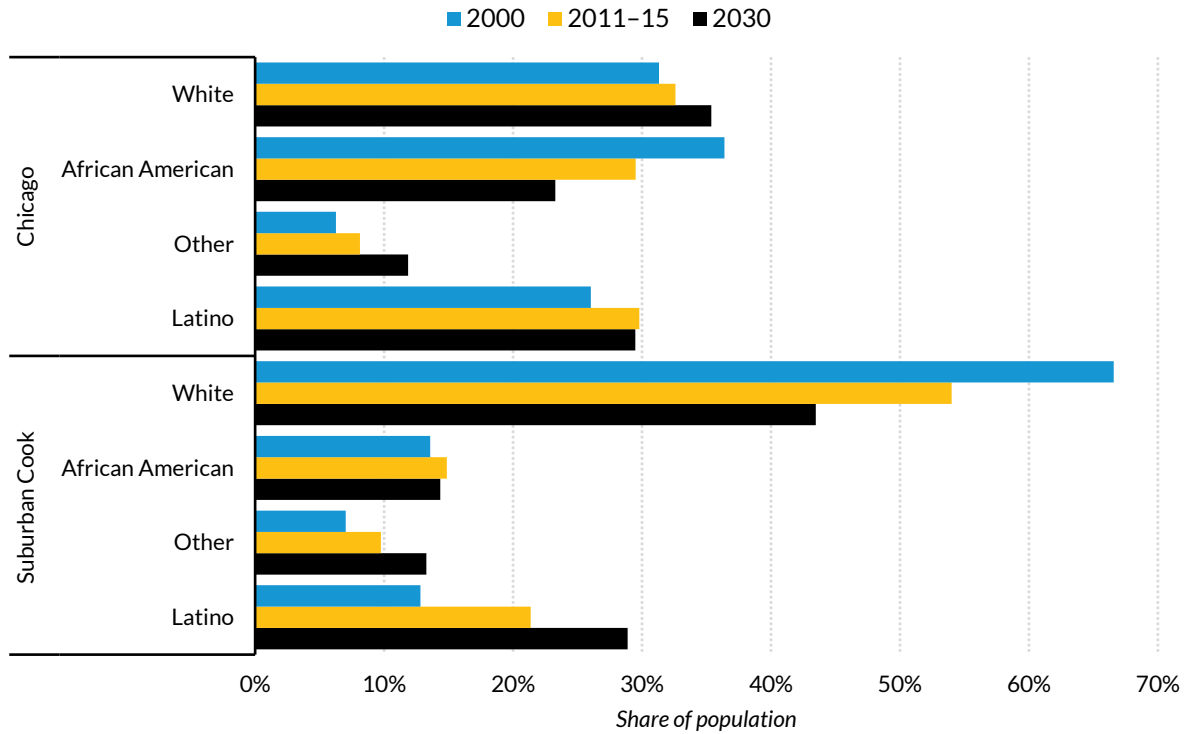
■ 2000　■ 2011–15　■ 2030

Share of population

Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.
Notes: People who belong to the white, African American, and other categories are non-Latino. Latinos can be of any race.

FIGURE 5

**Share of Population by Race or Ethnicity, DuPage, Lake, Will, and Kane Counties, 2000–30**

■ 2000   ■ 2011–15   ■ 2030

Share of population

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Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Notes: People who belong to the white, African American, and other categories are non-Latino. Latinos can be of any race.

Share of Population by Race or Ethnicity, McHenry and Kendall Counties, 2000–30
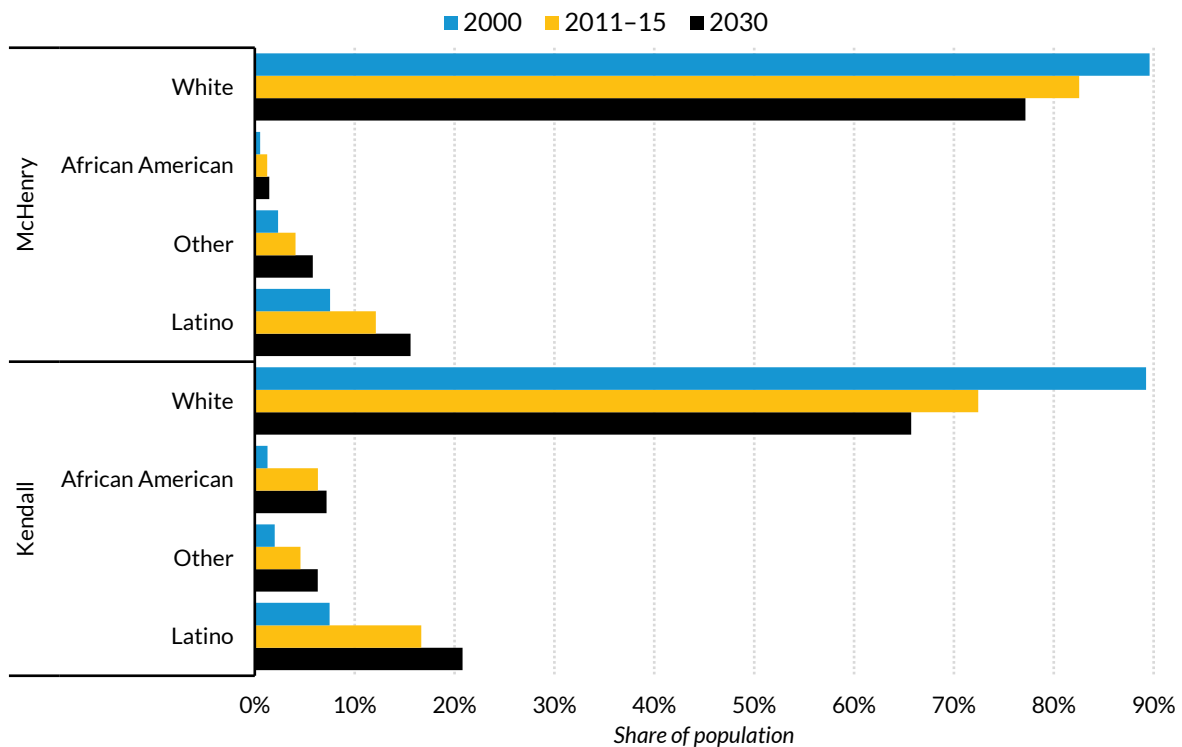
■ 2000   ■ 2011–15   ■ 2030

Share of population

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Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.
Notes: People who belong to the white, African American, and other categories are non-Latino. Latinos can be of any race.

Income Change

The Chicago region gradually became less economically segregated at the neighborhood (census tract) level in the 1990s and from 2000 to 2010 (Acs et al. 2017). This reduction, which matches national trends in the 1990s but not from 2000 to 2010, is reflected in changes since 2000 in the distribution of households at various income levels across the region. Chicago once accommodated a greater share of the region's low-income people than the entire region and a smaller share of its upper-income households. Over time, this has shifted, and we project it will continue to do so, such that by 2030, Chicago will still accommodate closer to a proportional share of the region's low- and high-income households than it did in 2000. The reverse pattern is under way in most of the suburban counties, which have historically been home to disproportionately low shares of low-income households and high shares of high-income households.

Tracking and describing these trends is complicated by changes in purchasing power and Census Bureau reporting. Inflation from 1999 to 2013 (the two years for which we have reference income data) totals about 33 percent in Chicago—that is, something that cost $1.00 in 1999 would have cost $1.33 on average by 2013, and a household earning $50,000 in 1999 would have as much purchasing power as one earning $66,500 in 2013. To account partially for inflation, we combined the Census Bureau's 16 categories into 4 categories: low income (less than $30,000 in all three years), lower middle income (ranging from $30,000 to $50,000, $60,000, and $75,000 in the three years, respectively), upper middle income (from the top of the low-income limit to $100,000, $125,000, and $150,000 in the three years, respectively), and upper income (any household above the upper middle income limit). These categories do not align perfectly with inflation-adjusted values, but they allow us to show the geographic distribution of households by income over time. For the full projections of households in each of these four categories for Chicago and surrounding counties, see appendix table C.2.

The geographic narrowing among various areas of the Chicago region is most evident when considering only the low- and upper-income households (figure 7). The proportion of the region's households who earn less than $30,000 declined because of inflation from about 27 percent to about 24 percent from 2000 to 2011–15, but it declined dramatically in Chicago from 39 percent to 34 percent. All counties declined except DuPage, which increased less than 1 percentage point, but apart from Kendall County, the declines were smaller than Chicago's. We project this trend to continue, with Chicago continuing to fall toward the regional average and the suburban counties except Kendall to rise closer to the regional average. Only suburban Cook County, by our projection, would come up to about the regional average by 2030, and Chicago will still be more than 5 percentage points above the regional average share of low-income households by then.

FIGURE 7

Share of Households in Low- and Upper-Income Categories, Chicago and Surrounding Counties, 2000–30
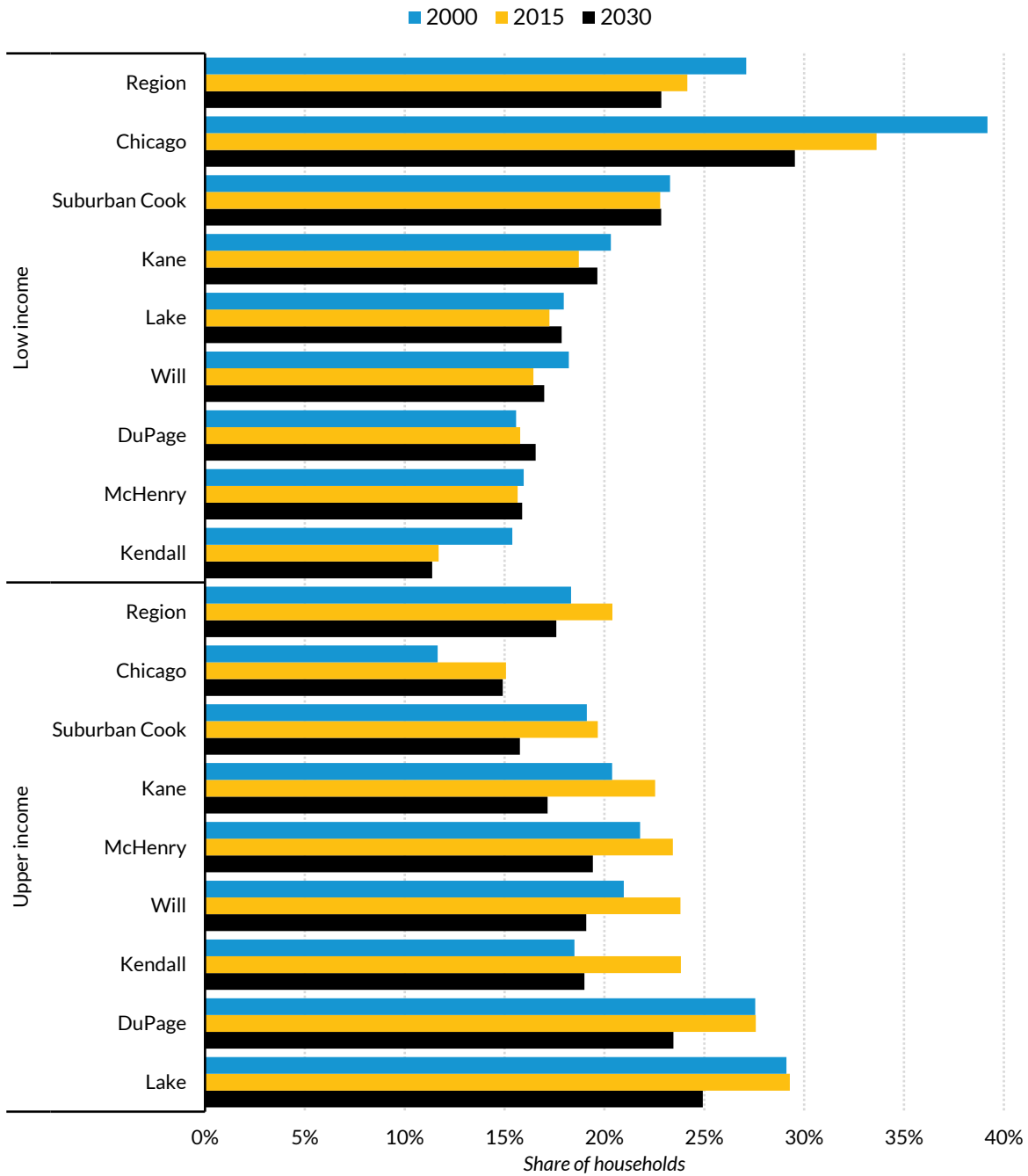
■ 2000   ■ 2015   ■ 2030

Share of households

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Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Notes: Low-income households earn less than $30,000 in each of the three years. Upper-income households had incomes above $100,000 in 2000, $125,000 in 2011–15, and $150,000 (projected) in 2030.

The share of households region-wide in our upper-income category (whose floor rises from $100,000 to $125,000 between 2000 and 2011–15 and is set at $150,000 in 2030) grew from 18 percent to 20 percent from 2000 to 2011–15. During that period, upper-income households grew from 12 percent to 15 percent of Chicago's households. Upper-income households also gained ground in all the suburban counties, but their gains were not as large as Chicago's, apart from Kendall County's. By 2030, the share of the region's households in the upper-income category will have fallen again to about 18 percent, and we project that the share of upper-income households will fall in all the suburban counties while remaining about even in Chicago. As with the low-income projections, the trend is toward equalization between Chicago and the rest of the region.

Segregation

Chicago is among the most segregated US metropolitan areas, but its racial and economic segregation levels declined in the 1990s and again from 2000 to 2010 as low-income households suburbanized and upper-income households moved into Chicago. We project that this momentum will continue to erode racial and economic segregation in the next 15 years, but the pace of change will slow.
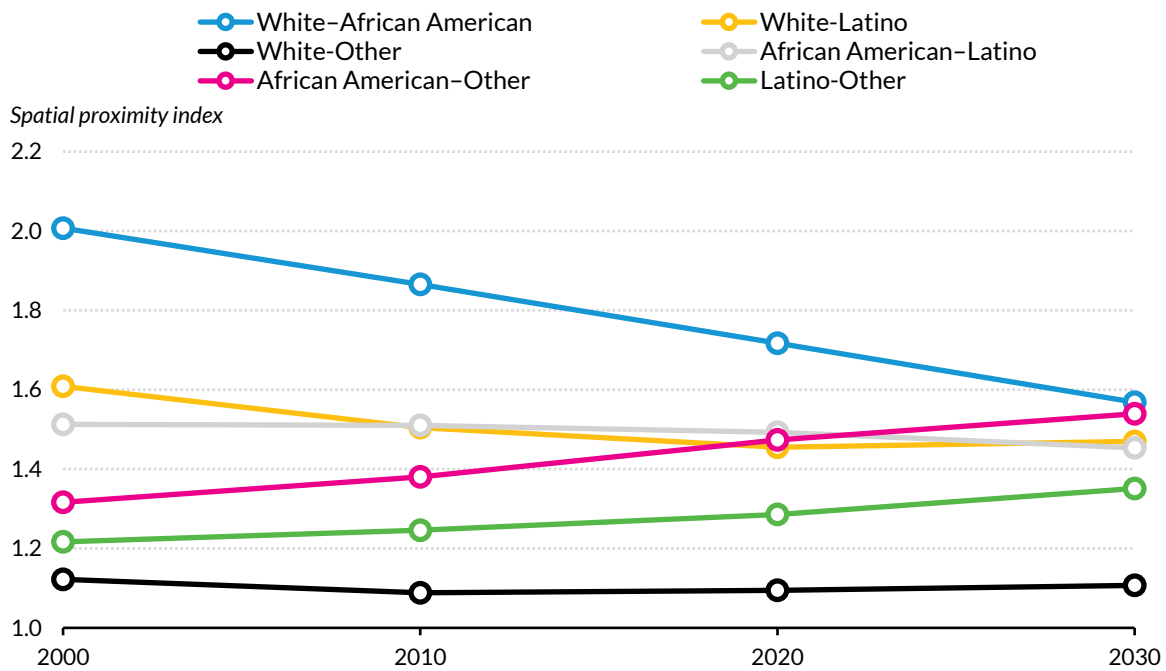
Racial and Ethnic Segregation

Acs and coauthors (2017) found that African American–white and Latino-white segregation declined in the 1990s and from 2000 to 2010. The spatial proximity (SP) index we used in that report to measure tract segregation in US metropolitan areas has a minimum level of 1.0 indicating full integration, and its upper limit is around 2.0. The index measures mixing between two groups. To provide a fuller picture of changing racial and ethnic patterns in the Chicago region, we report all the pair-wise relationships for African Americans, Latinos, whites, and other non-Latinos.

African American–white segregation is especially notable. By far the highest in 2000, it has dropped and is projected to keep dropping (figure 8).[4] If these trends continue, by 2030, African American–white segregation will resemble levels between Latinos and whites, African Americans and other non-Latinos, and African American and Latinos. But African American–white segregation will remain higher than other types of segregation for much of the next 15 years. At 1.57, Chicago's African American–white SP index would be about at the level in 2010 of Indianapolis, still the 25th-highest level of African American–white segregation among the 100 most-populous metropolitan areas.

FIGURE 8
Racial Segregation, Chicago Region, 2000–30

Figure 8. Racial Segregation, Chicago Region, 2000–30

Legend: White–African American, White-Latino, White-Other, African American–Latino, African American–Other, Latino-Other

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Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses and Urban Institute projections (2015–30).

Chicago's Latino-white SP index also fell from 2000 to 2010, from 1.61 to 1.51, making the Chicago region the 10th-most-segregated US commuting zone in 2010. Based on this projection, Latino-white segregation in Chicago will drop slowly from 2010 to 2025 but then rise to about 1.47, equaling 11th-ranked New York City in 2010. But this scenario is based on trends from 2000 to 2010 that are likely to change in the future. From 2000 to 2005, the number of foreign-born Latinos in the Chicago region increased substantially (a continuation of trends from the 1980s and 1990s), but after 2005, the foreign-born Latino population reached a plateau as new arrivals from abroad were counterbalanced by departures of foreign-born people to other parts of the US and back to Latin America. Like many immigrants, Chicago's Latino immigrants become established in enclaves where they can settle into the US. Over time, though, some foreign-born Latinos, and even more so their children and grandchildren, move into the middle and upper middle classes. They also often move into neighborhoods alongside whites. Because many Latinos self-identify as racially white, this process can resemble previous waves of ethnic integration into the US. But in some circumstances (e.g., Mexican Americans in Los Angeles or Puerto Ricans in New York), a subset of Latinos remain in mostly Latino barrios for generations.

Although trends between whites and both African Americans and Latinos are toward greater integration, the reverse is true for the trend between other non-Latinos and both African Americans and Latinos. From 2000 to 2010, the African American–other non-Latino SP index rose from 1.38 to 1.43, and if our projections bear out, this will increase to 1.54 by 2030, almost as high as the African American–white SP index. The Latino–other non-Latino SP index, which was 1.22 in 2000, rose to 1.25 in 2010, and our projections foresee a rise to 1.35 by 2030. We did not evaluate the impact of segregation between other non-Latinos and African Americans or Latinos, but this marked increase suggests a trend worthy of analysis, explanation, monitoring, and action. Other non-Latinos have the lowest level of segregation from whites of any nonwhite group, having dropped from 2000 to 2010.

Chicago's African American–Latino SP index changed less than its African American–white SP index from 2000 to 2010. It remained steady from 2000 to 2010 at 1.51 in 2010, and we expect it to drop to about 1.45 by 2030. We did not evaluate the impact of segregation between African Americans or Latinos, but this is another important area for further analysis, explanation, monitoring, and action.

Economic Segregation

Unlike many other US metropolitan areas, Chicago experienced a steady decline in economic segregation from 1990 to 2010, as measured by the General Neighborhood Sorting Index (GNSI) (Acs et al. 2017). The GNSI ranges from 0.0 (complete income integration) to 1.0 (complete income segregation). From 1990 to 2010, Chicago's GNSI dropped from 0.46 to 0.42 (figure 9). Because we assume past trends have momentum, we expect this decline to extend to 2030, when we project the GNSI will reach 0.37. Such a level will place Chicago in 2030 at the level of segregation in Fort Worth, Texas, in 2010—about 44th highest among the 50 most-populous metropolitan areas, compared with Chicago's 20th-place ranking in 2010. This trend is occurring despite rising income inequality, which is a major contributor to growing economic segregation nationally.

FIGURE 9
Economic Segregation, Chicago, 1990–2030

Generalized Neighborhood Sorting Index
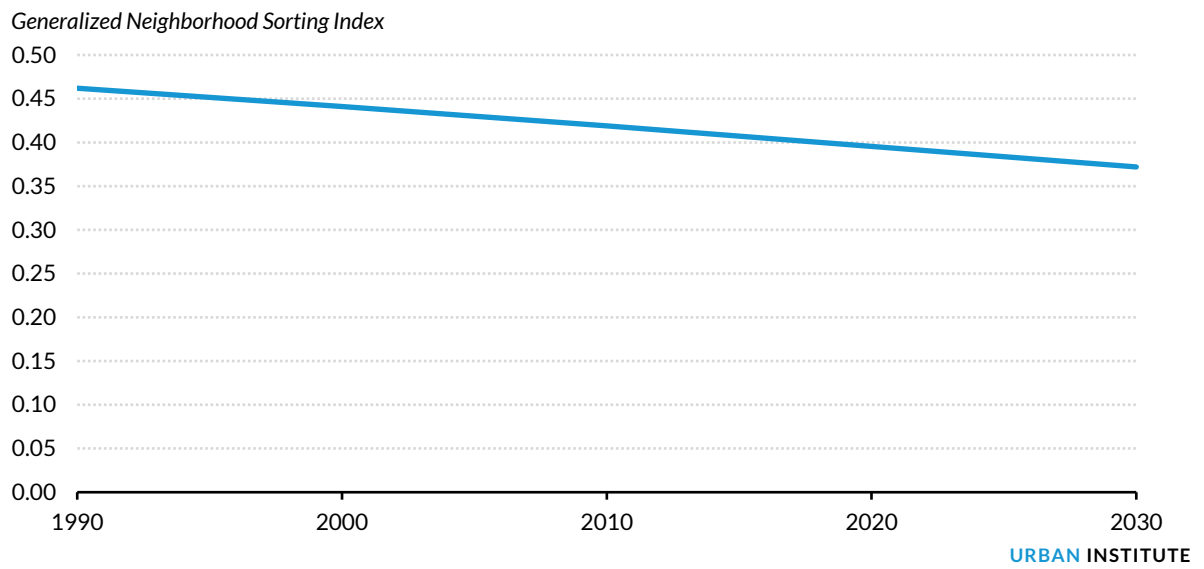
Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Appendix A. Methods

Projections of Population by Race or Ethnicity and Racial or Ethnic Segregation

Mapping America's Futures, the Urban Institute's population projection model, uses Census Bureau national projections of population by age and race or ethnicity, as well as local trends in birth, death, and migration from 2000 to 2010, to arrive at local population change scenarios. We used the "all average" scenario, in which birth, death, and migration rates for the next 15 years remain the same as from 2000 to 2015, but we adjusted to account for changes assumed at the national level in birthrates and mortality rates. For more details, see the documentation for Mapping America's Futures (Nichols, Martin, and Franks 2015). The Chicago region experienced higher levels of net migration from 2000 to 2010 than it did from 2010 to 2015, meaning that if the downward trend in net migration to Chicago continues, our population and household projections will overstate growth.

Our assumptions about where people will live within the Chicago region rely on the observation that Chicago neighborhoods tend to have stable racial and ethnic compositions over time (figures A.1 through A.4). Although diversification has been broad across the region, the census tracts with high percentages of any one group in 2000 still did in 2011–15. This is especially true for African Americans. Of the 260 tracts where more than 90 percent of residents were African American in 2000, 194 were still more than 90 percent African American in 2011–15. At the other extreme, 1,349 census tracts were no more than 10 percent African American in 2000, and all but 74 of these tracts were less than 10 percent African American in 2011–15.

We built on this insight in two steps.

First, we projected growth in population by race or ethnicity in medium-sized areas within the Chicago region from 2015 to 2030 based on the momentum of population change from 2000 to 2015. We began by analyzing trends in 28 subregional areas where we had consistent data on population by race or ethnicity in 2000 and 2015 from the US Census and the American Community Survey.[5] These data allowed us to track the change in the regional distribution of whites, African Americans, Latinos, and other non-Latinos from 2000 to 2015; for example, the share of the region's African American residents who live in areas on the south and west side of Chicago declined while the share in suburban Cook County areas increased.
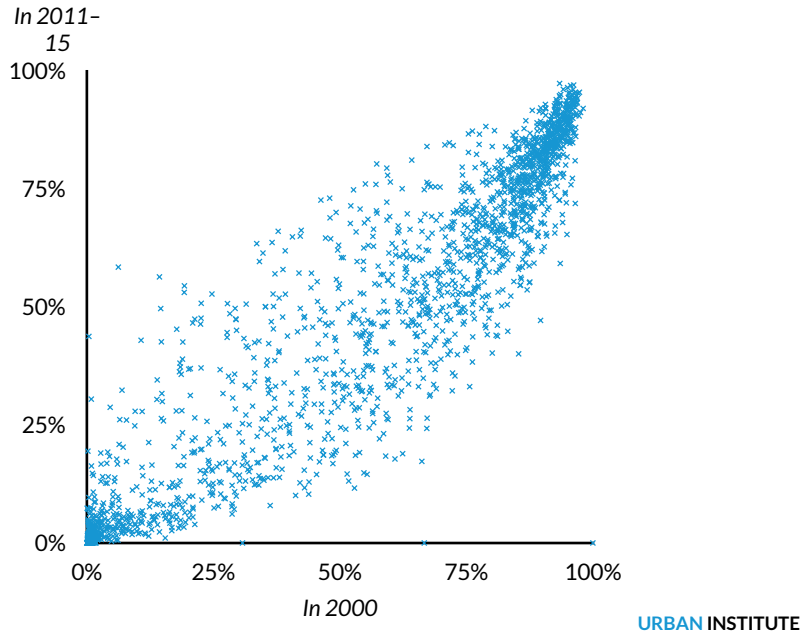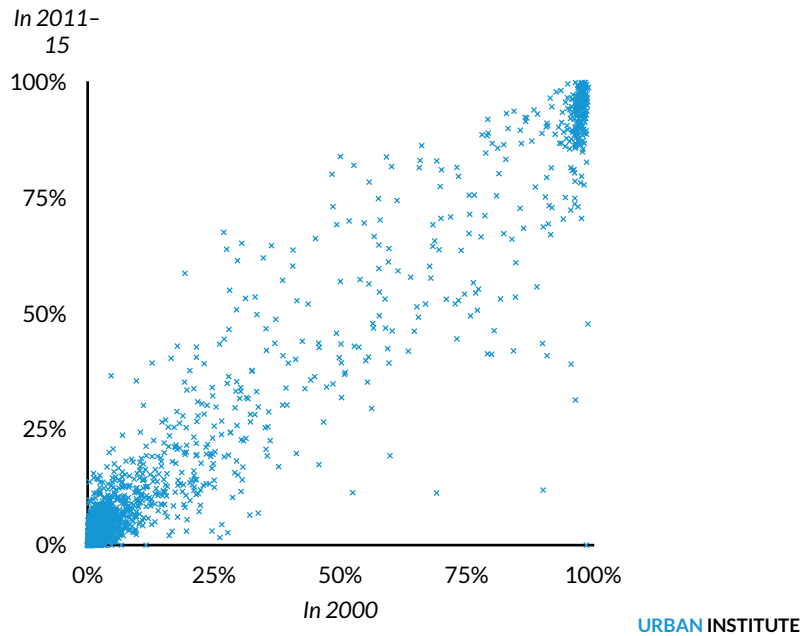
White Population Share in Chicago Tracts, 2000 and 2011–15

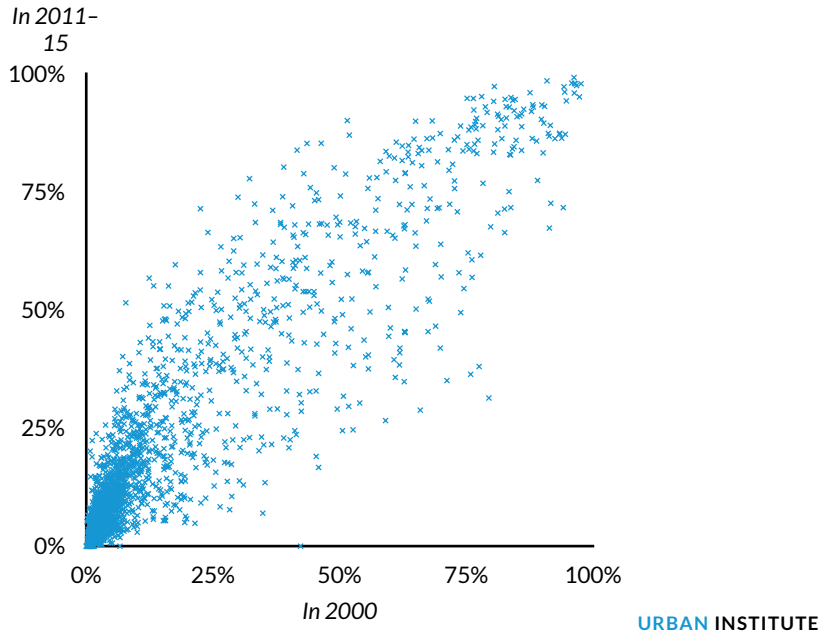**Sources:** 2000 Census and 2011–15 American Community Survey.

African American Population Share in Chicago Tracts, 2000 and 2011–15

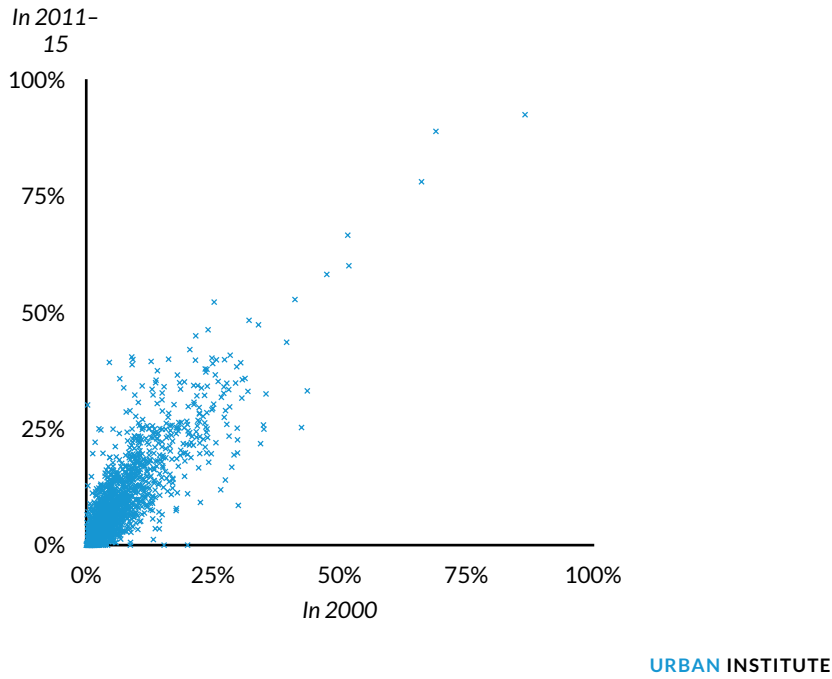**Sources:** 2000 Census and 2011–15 American Community Survey.

Latino Population Share in Chicago Tracts, 2000 and 2011–15

In 2011–15

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Sources: 2000 Census and 2011–15 American Community Survey.

Other Non-Latino Share in Chicago Tracts, 2000 and 2011–15

In 2011–15

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Sources: 2000 Census and 2011–15 American Community Survey.

We assumed for this scenario that these medium-scale shifts have momentum, resulting in shifts from 2015 to 2030 equal to those from 2000 to 2015. (For example, an area that accounted for 5 percent of the white population in 2000 and 6 percent in 2015 would account for 7 percent in 2030.) After arriving at the percentage distribution across the 28 areas, we multiplied each area's share of the total by the regional total by race or ethnicity projected by Mapping America's Futures.

In the second step, we used 2011–15 tract population by race or ethnicity as a guide for distributing each area's population by race or ethnicity to its tracts. That is, if a tract had 5 percent of its area's white population in 2015, we assumed it would also have 5 percent of its area's (newly projected) white population in 2030. The total population of each tract is therefore aggregated up from its population by race or ethnicity, meaning that if an area is gaining population in a racial or ethnic group that a tract "specializes in," the growth in people of that race or ethnicity will have a bigger effect on that tract than in tracts with fewer people in that racial or ethnic group. We inspected the results by checking population density levels and inspecting tract-level maps in 2030 to assure that no tract's population appeared to be growing to an implausibly high level. We found no such tracts.

Once we completed our tract projections of population by race or ethnicity in 2030, we computed the projected African American–white SP index and Latino-white SP index using the following formula, which Acs and coauthors (2017) explain in greater detail:

$$\frac{\left(XP_{xx} + YP_{yy}\right)}{TP_{tt}}$$

$$\text{where } P_{gg} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[\frac{\left(g_i g_j c_{ij}\right)}{G^2} \right]$$

$$\text{and } \{g, G\} = \{x, X\}, \{y, Y\}, \{t, T\}$$

where

X = sum of all xi (total minority population)

Y = sum of all yi (total majority population)

P = ratio of X to T (proportion of the metropolitan area's minority population)

T = sum of all t_i (total population)

xi = minority population of area i

yi = majority population of area i

c_{ij} = exponential transform of - d_{ij} [= exp(-d_{ij})]

Projections of Households by Income and Economic Segregation

We developed household projections with the following method.

The first requirement for income projections was to use the population projections to project future populations per household. We computed each tract's population per household in 2011–15 from the American Community Survey (including the group quarters population for each tract). Next, we computed a tract-specific people-per-household adjustment factor for 2011–15 as the tract population per household divided by the population per household estimated by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) in its ON TO 2050 population projections. (For example, if CMAP's population per households had been 2.5 and the tract's had been 5.0, its adjustment factor would have been 2.0.) Then, we multiplied each tract's adjustment factor by CMAP's regional projection of population per household for 2030 (2.5829) to yield the tract's population per household. Finally, we multiplied each tract's population per household by its summed population from the race-or-ethnicity–based projections described earlier.

Having projected the number of households, we then used the 16 consistent categories of income from 1999 (from the 2000 Census Summary File 3) and 2011–15 (from the American Community Survey) to project income distributions to 2030. For each tract, we computed the share of households in each income category in 1999 and 2011–15. For each tract, we observed the absolute change in the share from 1999 to 2015. For each income category, we then subjected the change in the share from 1999 to 2011–15 to the following formula: 0.15*SIN(PI*change in share). This formula embeds the assumption that a category whose share changes will have momentum in the next period in the same direction as the previous period but that the level of momentum depends on the previous level of change: small changes have a little more momentum, and large changes have less. The functional form and the coefficient (0.15) dampen changes and place a ceiling and a floor on how much a category's share can change. SIN(PI) dictates that the change in the second period will be largest for values close to +0.5 or -0.5. In a case in which an income category's share fell 71 percentage points from 1999 to 2011–15, for example, the next-period change would be smaller than a category that had fallen 60 percentage points. The coefficient (0.15) dampens the effect of this relationship such that an income category

whose share fell 50 percentage points from 1999 to 2011–15 would be projected to fall exactly 15 percentage points by 2030.

The projected growth or decline in each income category's share of tract households from 2011–15 to 2030 was then added to the 2011–15 estimate to yield the 2030 projected share. For tracts with no households in a category in 1999, we assumed no change. No categories were projected to rise above 100 percent of households by 2030. For categories projected to fall below 0 percent, we forced the 2030 category share to 25 percent of the 2011–15 value. Because this method produces distributions that can sum to tract totals other than 100 percent, we adjusted each category proportionally to force each tract's distribution to total 100 percent. Finally, for each tract, the total households projected in 2030 per the previous step were multiplied by the projected shares of income in each of the 16 categories to yield a projected number of households in each category in 2030.

To project the GNSI in 2030, we aggregated the income categories from all the tracts to the regional total and used the GNSI formula explained in Acs and coauthors (2017, appendix B):

$$GNSI_k \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} h_n (m_{kn} - M^2)/H}{\sum_{i=1}^{H} (y_i - M^2)/H}}$$

where

H = number of households in the commuting zone

M = mean income of the commuting zone

N = number of census tracts in the commuting zone

h_n = number of households in census tract n

y_i = income of household i

m_{kn} = mean household income in kth order expansion from census tract n

Appendix B. Race, Ethnicity, and National Origin

The number of Latinos and non-Latinos who are neither African American nor white has grown rapidly in the Chicago region and will account for most of its population and household growth for the foreseeable future. For greater insight about these populations, we analyzed data from the 2000 Census and one-year American Community Surveys from 2005, 2010, and 2015.

These sources, especially the American Community Survey, are subject to nonresponse as well as sampling and respondent errors, especially for small populations that include foreign-born, low-income, and non-English-speaking people. Readers should treat the superficially precise estimates we provide here with more caution than they might treat analyses of larger populations that are better established and more integrated into US society.

Racial identification in the 2000 Census and the 2005–15 American Community Survey is supplied by respondents who answer surveys. For everyone in his or her household, a respondent is first asked, "Is Person [n] of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" Respondents can choose among boxes for "No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin"; "Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano"; "Yes, Puerto Rican"; "Yes, Cuban"; or "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin," with a prompt asking the respondent to print the person's "origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on." Respondents are then asked, "What is Person [n]'s race? Mark (X) one or more boxes." Options are given for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (with a prompt to print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe), Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other Asian (with a prompt to print race, such as Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, or Cambodian), Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, Other Pacific Islander (with a prompt to print race, such as Fijian or Tongan), and some other race (with a prompt to print race). This final category is reported in summaries as "Other race (n.e.c.)," with "n.e.c." standing for not otherwise classified.

For each major group for which we provide projections—Latinos and other non-Latinos—we present snapshots that provide more nuance on diversity and change within the group.
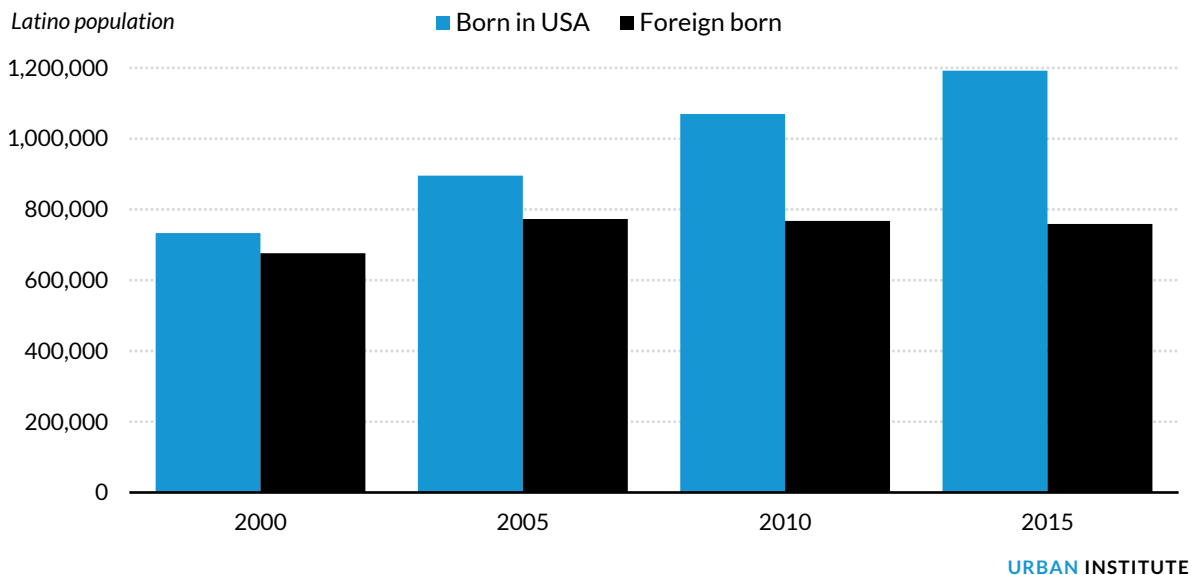
Latinos in the Chicago Region, 2000 to 2015

The Latino population of the Chicago region grew from 1.4 million to just under 2.0 million from 2000 to 2015. We project that it will grow to between 2.5 million and 2.6 million by 2030.

In 2015, about 1.2 million Latinos in the region were born in the US, compared with about 730,000 people in 2000. The number of foreign-born Latinos grew from 675,000 to 770,000 from 2000 to 2005 and thereafter remained steady, with a slight decline estimated from 2010 to 2015 (figure B.1). More than 85 percent of foreign-born Latinos in Chicago were born in Mexico (about 650,000 in 2015), and people of Mexican origin account for 75 percent of all Latinos in Chicago (figure B.2).
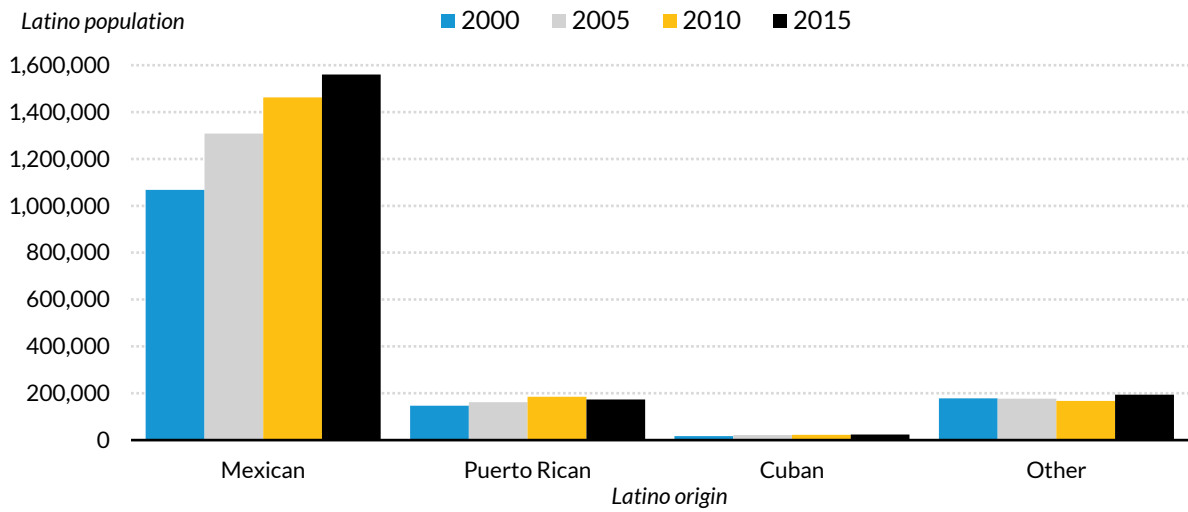
Foreign-Born and US-Born Latinos in the Chicago Region, 2000–15

Sources: 2000 Census and 2005, 2010, and 2015 American Community Surveys.

Origin of Native- and Foreign-Born Latinos in the Chicago Region, 2000–15

Sources: 2000 Census and 2005, 2010, and 2015 American Community Surveys.
Note: Includes both foreign- and US-born residents.

In 2015, about 56 percent of the Chicago region's Latino population self-identified as white alone (i.e., only the box for "white" was checked among the choices listed above). Almost all others self-identified as "Other race (n.e.c.)," an indication of the sense of a distinctive racial identity among some Latinos. The proportion identified as white grew 13 percentage points from 2000 to 2015 alone (figure B.3).

Racial Identification of all Latinos in the Chicago Region, 2000–15
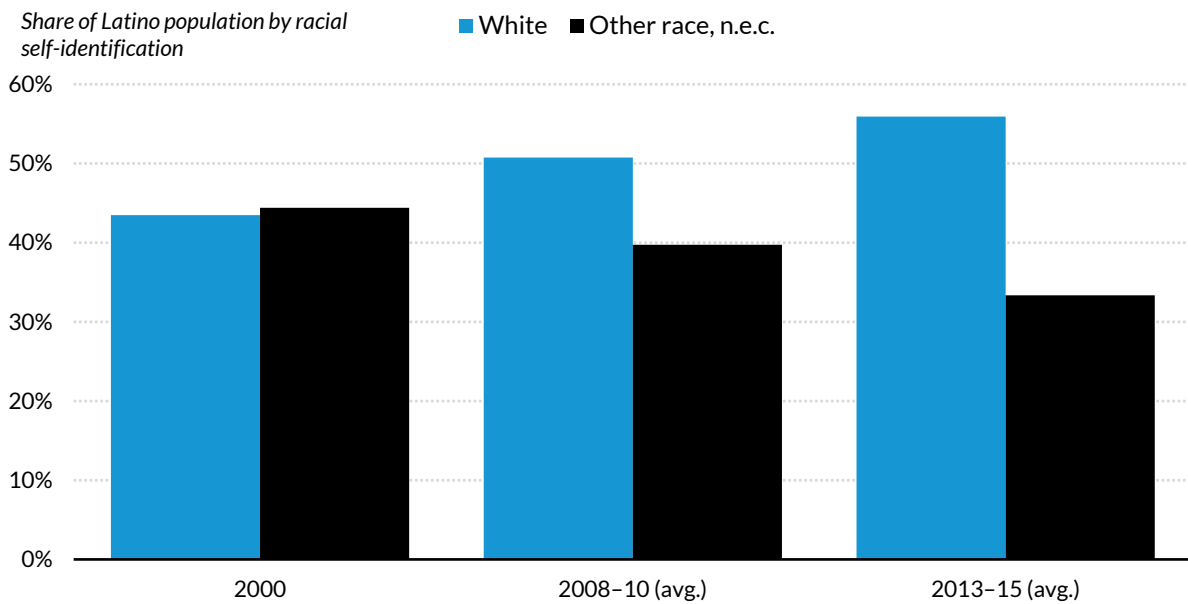
Share of Latino population by racial self-identification

■ White ■ Other race, n.e.c.

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Sources: 2000 Census and 2005, 2010, and 2015 American Community Surveys.
Notes: n.e.c. = not otherwise classified. Data include both foreign- and US-born residents.

The segregation-related implications of these changes in the Latino population are unclear and may take time to take shape. Residential location decisions are generally made by the adults in the household, and the person identified as the householder on the census form (the person whose name is on the lease or mortgage or one of these people if there are more than one) is central to that decisionmaking. The same data reveal that about 61 percent of Latino householders in Chicago self-identified as white in 2013–15, compared with 54 percent of nonhouseholders. It is interesting that segregation between whites and Latinos (including whites) remains high even with such a high and growing proportion of whites among Latino householders. It is likely more important for persistent segregation that only 40 percent of Latino householders in 2013–15 were born in the United States, compared with 69 percent of Latino nonhouseholders.

Other Non-Latinos in the Chicago Region

The population we report and project as "other non-Latino" is large, growing, and highly diverse, incorporating American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders, people of other races not otherwise classified, and people of two or more races. From 2000 to 2013–15, the number of

people in this group in the Chicago region swelled from 517,000 to 737,000 (a 42 percent increase) (table B.1). We project that other non-Latinos will grow to 1.1 million by 2030.

TABLE B.1
Other Non-Latino Residents by Origin in the Chicago Region, 2000–15

	2000	2008–10	2013–15	Growth, 2000 to 2013–15 Percent	Growth, 2000 to 2013–15 Absolute
Other non-Latino	**517,257**	**641,821**	**737,044**	**42%**	**219,787**
Asian or Pacific Islander	**370,183**	**493,967**	**569,460**	**54%**	**199,277**
Asian Indian	110,645	161,423	199,440	80%	88,795
Filipino	79,026	100,465	110,905	40%	31,879
Chinese	63,414	94,315	104,374	65%	40,960
Korean	46,065	53,406	51,630	12%	5,565
Pakistani	14,162	22,643	30,965	119%	16,803
Vietnamese	15,365	21,151	20,329	32%	4,964
Japanese	18,188	12,903	14,082	-23%	-4,106
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	23,318	27,661	37,735	62%	14,417
American Indian or Alaska Native	**12,644**	**9,094**	**9,275**	**-27%**	**-3,369**
Other race, n.e.c.	**10,131**	**19,844**	**14,037**	**39%**	**3,906**
Two or more races	**124,299**	**118,916**	**144,273**	**16%**	**19,974**

Sources: 2000 Census and 2008–10 and 2013–15 American Community Surveys.
Notes: Includes both foreign- and US-born residents. People who selected more than one Asian or Pacific Islander origin (e.g., Chinese and Malaysian) are classified here as being of two or more races.
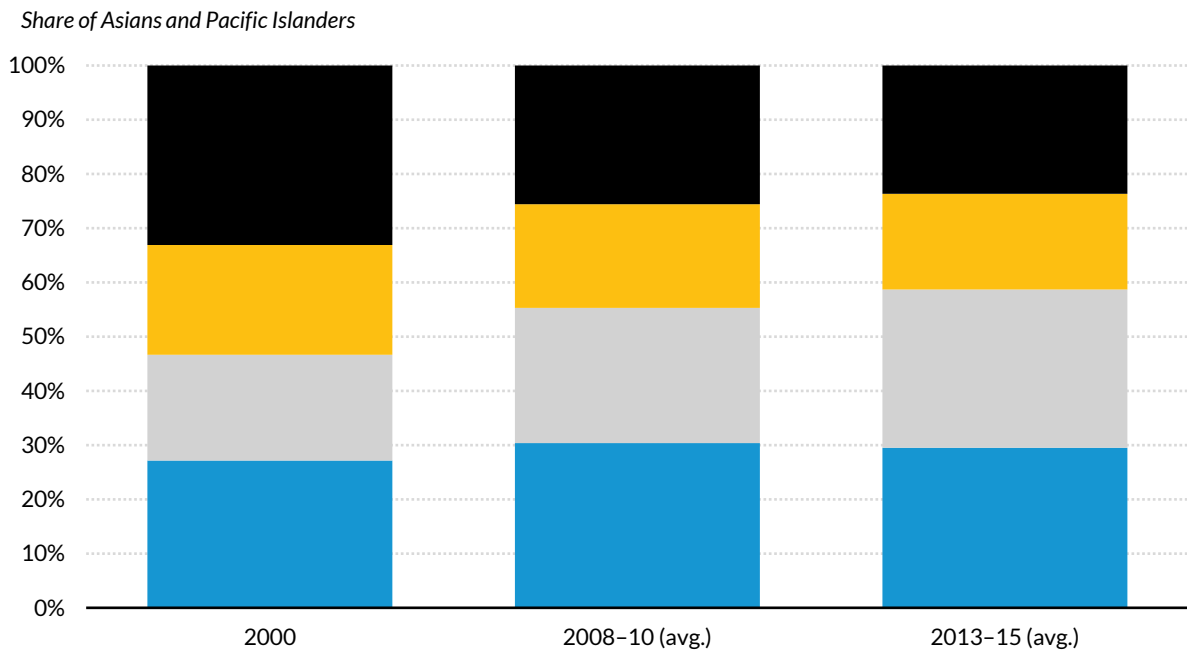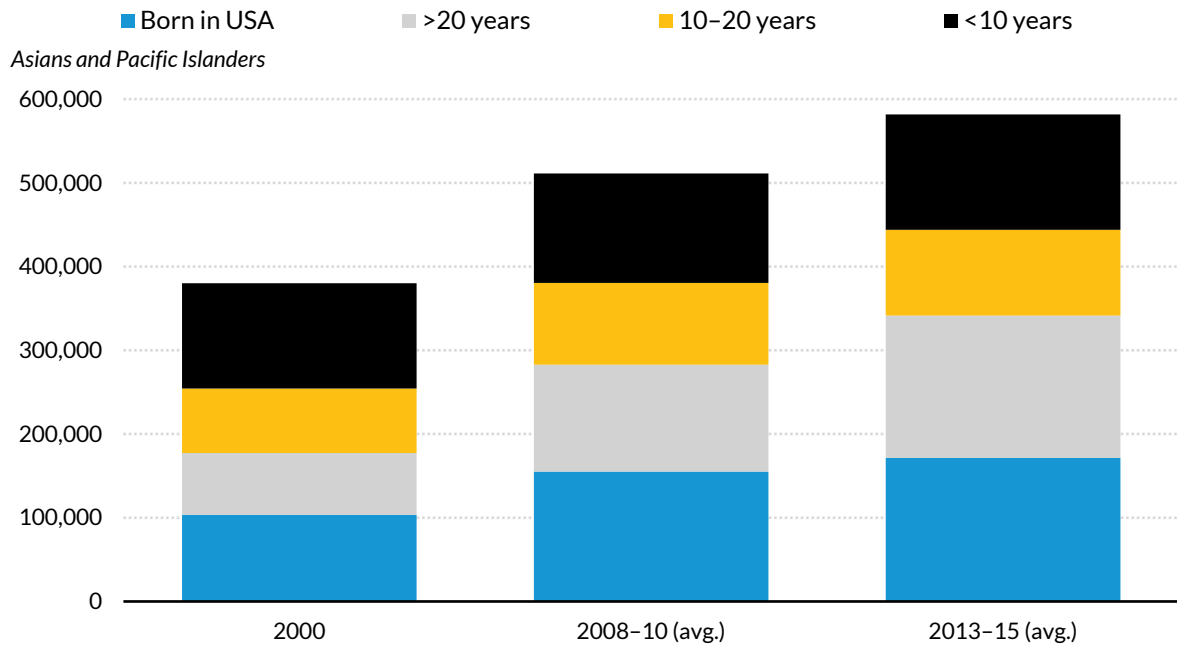
Asians and Pacific Islanders

Asians and Pacific Islanders, who made up 77 percent of the region's other non-Latino population in 2013–15, grew 54 percent, from 370,000 to 569,000, from 2000 to 2013–15 (table B.1). About 199,000 residents in 2013–15 were Indian or Indian American. The Filipino and Filipino American communities (111,000 residents) and Chinese and Chinese American communities (104,000 residents) were also large. The region's Pakistani community was smaller (31,000 residents) but had grown more rapidly than any other major Asian or Pacific Islander population (119 percent growth from 2000 to 2013–15).

Asians and Pacific Islanders in the Chicago region are diverse not only by origin but in their duration of US residence. About 172,000 Asians and Pacific Islanders in the region as of 2013–15 were born in the United States, and 170,000 others had lived in the US for more than 20 years (figure B.4). Even though the US-born proportion of Asians and Pacific Islanders, at 30 percent, is only a little higher than in 2000, Asians and Pacific Islanders who were either born in the US or had been living here for more than 20 years had grown from less than half to almost three-fifths from 2000 to 2013–15.

Asians and Pacific Islanders by Nativity and Years in US in the Chicago Region, 2000 to 2013–15

Asians and Pacific Islanders

■ Born in USA　　■ >20 years　　■ 10–20 years　　■ <10 years

Share of Asians and Pacific Islanders
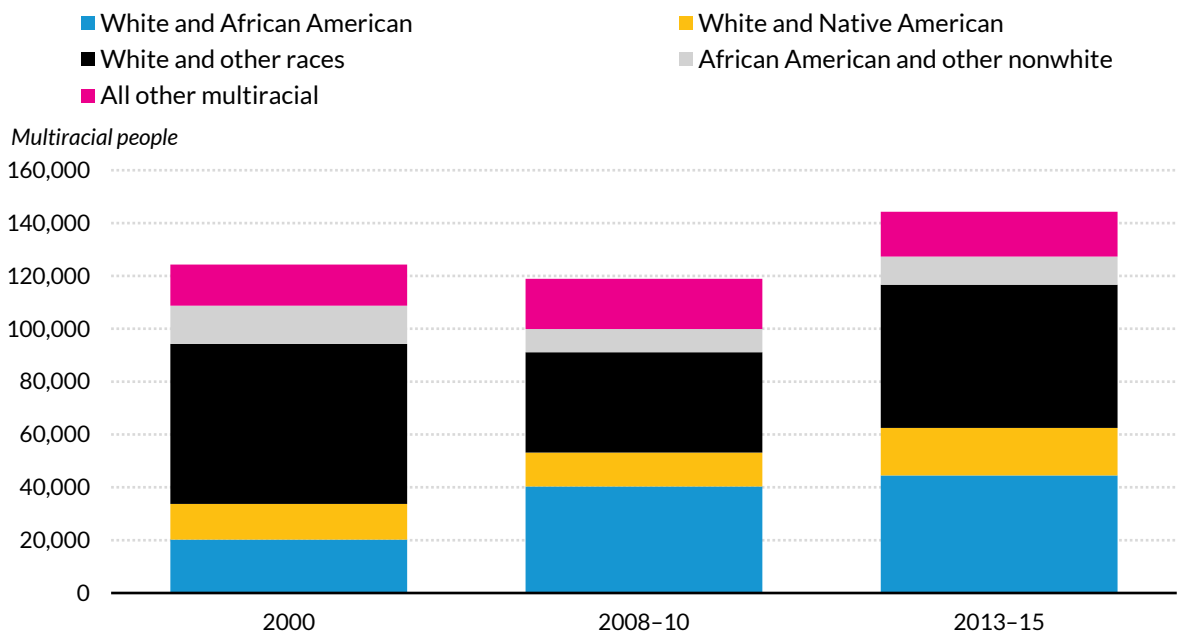
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Sources: 2000 Census and 2008–10 and 2013–15 American Community Surveys.

Note: A few people who selected more than one Asian or Pacific Islander origin are included in these data.

Multiracial Residents

The Chicago region's multiracial residents make up about 20 percent of its other non-Latino population. Most non-Latinos who selected more than one race on the American Community Survey in 2013–15 combined white with some other race, with the largest numbers self-identifying as white and African American (44,000 residents) and white and American Indian or Alaska Native (18,000 residents) (figure B.5). Another 54,000 self-identified as white and Asian or white and another race not otherwise specified. In 2013–15, almost all the residents in this large category were white and Asian. Another 11,000 people self-identified as African Americans and other races apart from white, and 17,000 people self-identified in other combinations (generally Asians and Pacific Islanders with more than one origin).

FIGURE B.5

Multiracial People in the Chicago Region, 2000 to 2013–15

Sources: 2000 Census and 2008–10 and 2013–15 American Community Surveys.

Appendix C. Additional Tables

TABLE C.1

Population by Race or Ethnicity in Chicago and Surrounding Counties, 2000–30

		2000	2011–15	2030
Region	White	58%	52%	47%
	African American	19%	16%	14%
	Other	6%	9%	12%
	Latino	17%	23%	27%
Chicago	White	31%	33%	35%
	African American	36%	30%	23%
	Other	6%	8%	12%
	Latino	26%	30%	29%
Suburban Cook	White	67%	54%	43%
	African American	14%	15%	14%
	Other	7%	10%	13%
	Latino	13%	21%	29%
DuPage	White	79%	68%	59%
	African American	3%	4%	5%
	Other	9%	13%	16%
	Latino	9%	15%	20%
Lake	White	73%	63%	56%
	African American	7%	6%	7%
	Other	5%	9%	13%
	Latino	14%	22%	25%
Will	White	77%	65%	59%
	African American	10%	11%	12%
	Other	4%	7%	9%
	Latino	9%	17%	21%
Kane	White	68%	58%	48%
	African American	6%	5%	5%
	Other	3%	5%	7%
	Latino	24%	31%	40%
McHenry	White	90%	83%	77%
	African American	1%	1%	1%
	Other	2%	4%	6%
	Latino	8%	12%	16%
Kendall	White	89%	72%	66%
	African American	1%	6%	7%
	Other	2%	5%	6%
	Latino	7%	17%	21%

Sources: 2000 US Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

TABLE C.2
Households by Income Categories in Chicago and Surrounding Counties, 2000–30

Area	Income	Households			Share of Households		
		2000	2011–15	2030	2000	2011–15	2030
Region	Low	793,013	740,806	828,911	27%	24%	23%
	Lower middle	609,188	724,075	1,090,783	21%	24%	30%
	Upper middle	987,842	977,028	1,070,236	34%	32%	29%
	Upper	536,361	625,685	638,133	18%	20%	18%
Chicago	Low	415,910	348,063	352,248	39%	34%	30%
	Lower middle	238,224	253,148	358,972	22%	24%	30%
	Upper middle	283,747	277,943	303,652	27%	27%	25%
	Upper	123,621	156,005	177,779	12%	15%	15%
Suburban Cook	Low	212,567	206,887	235,412	23%	23%	23%
	Lower middle	196,301	224,692	327,468	22%	25%	32%
	Upper middle	329,485	297,705	305,379	36%	33%	30%
	Upper	174,553	178,516	162,555	19%	20%	16%
DuPage	Low	50,789	53,345	65,551	16%	16%	17%
	Lower middle	57,533	72,758	112,695	18%	22%	28%
	Upper middle	127,877	118,733	124,897	39%	35%	32%
	Upper	89,812	93,247	92,885	28%	28%	23%
Lake	Low	38,887	41,813	50,765	18%	17%	18%
	Lower middle	38,018	51,747	81,066	18%	21%	29%
	Upper middle	76,553	77,887	81,616	35%	32%	29%
	Upper	63,026	70,979	70,855	29%	29%	25%
Will	Low	30,535	36,774	49,850	18%	16%	17%
	Lower middle	31,772	48,951	84,020	19%	22%	29%
	Upper middle	70,157	84,675	103,648	42%	38%	35%
	Upper	35,138	53,240	56,038	21%	24%	19%
Kane	Low	27,172	32,277	46,909	20%	19%	20%
	Lower middle	27,189	40,637	73,815	20%	24%	31%
	Upper middle	52,108	60,691	77,081	39%	35%	32%
	Upper	27,264	38,874	40,963	20%	23%	17%
McHenry	Low	14,262	17,141	22,369	16%	16%	16%
	Lower middle	16,597	24,251	39,680	19%	22%	28%
	Upper middle	39,046	42,452	51,475	44%	39%	37%
	Upper	19,472	25,647	27,356	22%	23%	19%
Kendall	Low	2,891	4,506	5,808	15%	12%	11%
	Lower middle	3,554	7,891	13,067	19%	20%	26%
	Upper middle	8,869	16,942	22,488	47%	44%	44%
	Upper	3,475	9,177	9,702	18%	24%	19%

Sources: 2000 Census, 2011–15 American Community Survey, and Urban Institute projections.

Notes: Low-income households had incomes less than $30,000 in all three years. Lower-middle-income households ranged from $30,000 to $50,000, $60,000, and $75,000 in the three years, respectively. Upper-middle-income households ranged from the top of the low-income limit for each year to $100,000, $125,000, and $150,000 in the three years, respectively. Upper-income households included all those above the upper-middle-income limit.

Notes

1. Whites and African Americans include only non-Latinos in this report.

2. As discussed later in this report, our projections are based on trends from 2000 to 2010 and do not take account for the sharp downturn in net migration to Chicago and its commuting zone after 2010. Our presumption that the recent downturn is temporary is shared to an even more optimistic degree by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP), whose projections we discuss later in the report.

3. Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, "Mapping America's Futures," Urban Institute, last updated December 1, 2017, http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/.

4. The decline in African American–white segregation may stem in part from the region's loss of African American and white residents, but the SP index is not mathematically sensitive to the size of the two populations. We believe a more important driver of falling segregation is the steady increase of African American residents in communities and neighborhoods with more integrated neighborhoods and the African American population in neighborhoods where more than 90 percent of the residents are African American.

5. These areas are called "CPUMA0010," which stands for constant-area public use microsample areas from 2000 and 2010. They are constructed by the University of Minnesota's Integrated Public Use Microdata Series project (see "US Census Data for Social, Economic, and Health Research," IPUMS USA, accessed May 9, 2018, https://usa.ipums.org/usa/), with more information about methods available at "CPUMA0010," IPUMS USA, accessed May 1, 2018, https://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/CPUMA0010#description_section.

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About the Author

Rolf Pendall is an Institute fellow at the Urban Institute. His research expertise includes metropolitan growth trends; land-use planning and regulation; federal, state, and local affordable housing policy and programs; and racial residential segregation and the concentration of poverty. He directs the Urban Institute's Mapping America's Futures project, a platform for exploring implications of future demographic change at the local level. Other recent projects include Urban's evaluation of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) Choice Neighborhoods demonstration, a HUD-funded research study on the importance of cars to housing choice voucher users, and long-standing membership in the MacArthur Foundation's Research Network on Building Resilient Regions. Between 1998 and 2010, Pendall was a professor in the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University, where he taught courses and conducted research on land-use planning, growth management, and affordable housing.

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