

Latinos in the Suburbs

Challenges & Opportunities

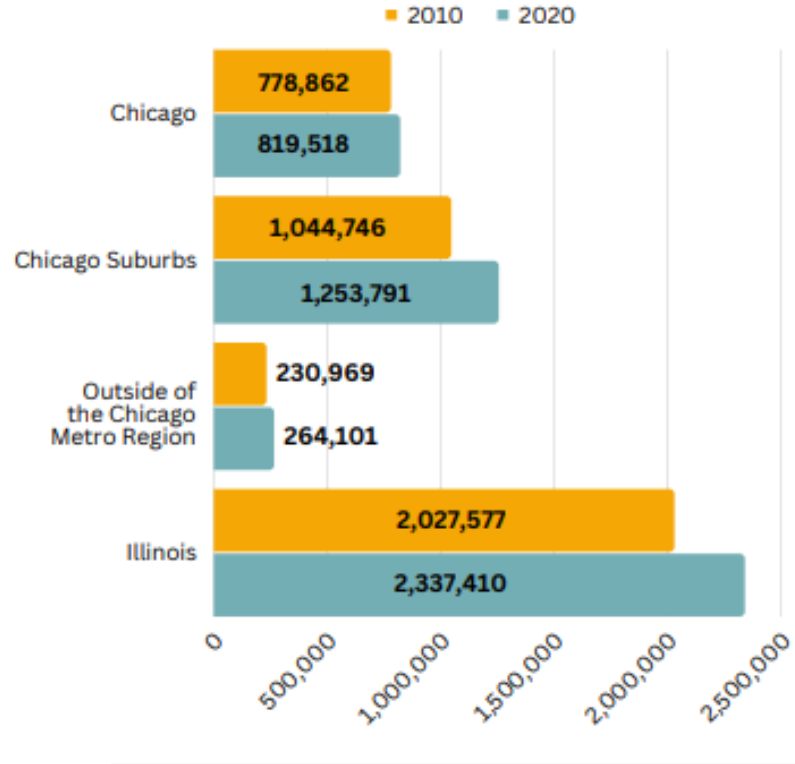


Overview of Findings

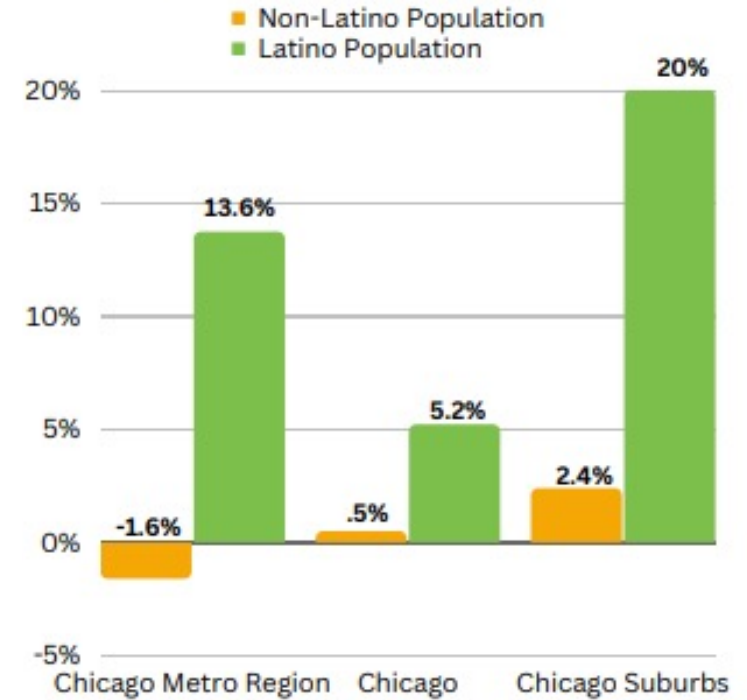
Faster Latino growth in Chicago suburbs than in any other place in Illinois

Without Latino population growth, the Chicago region would not be growing at all

Latinos make critical contributions to the region's economic and cultural vitality



Source: US Census, 2020

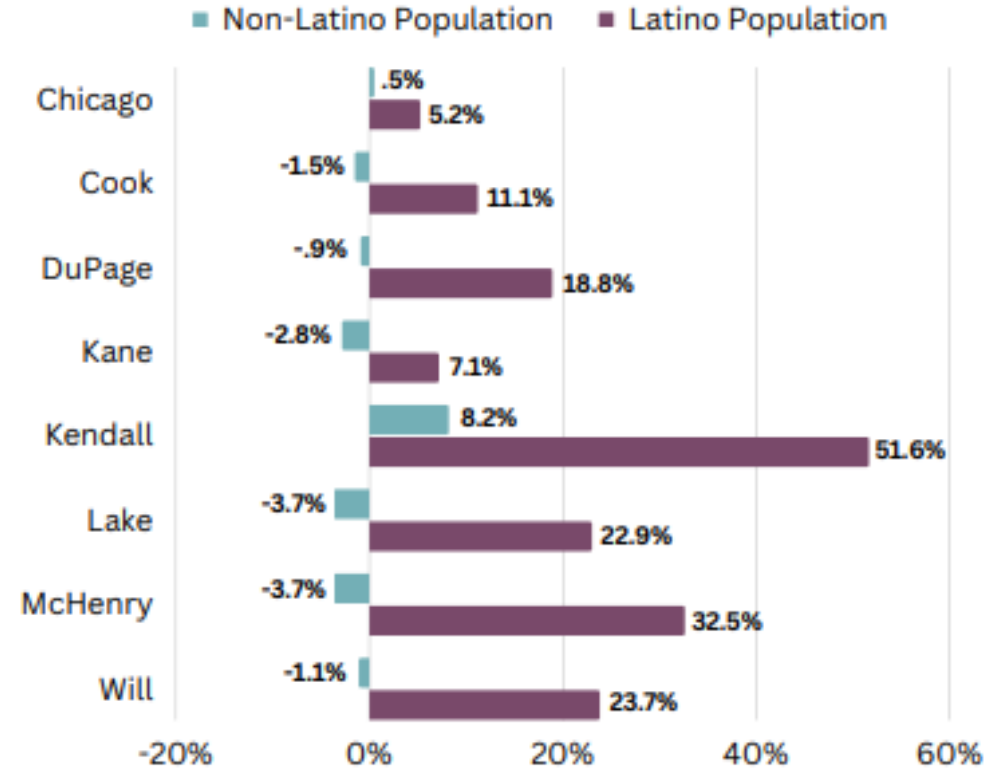


Source: US Census, 2010 and 2020



Overview of Findings

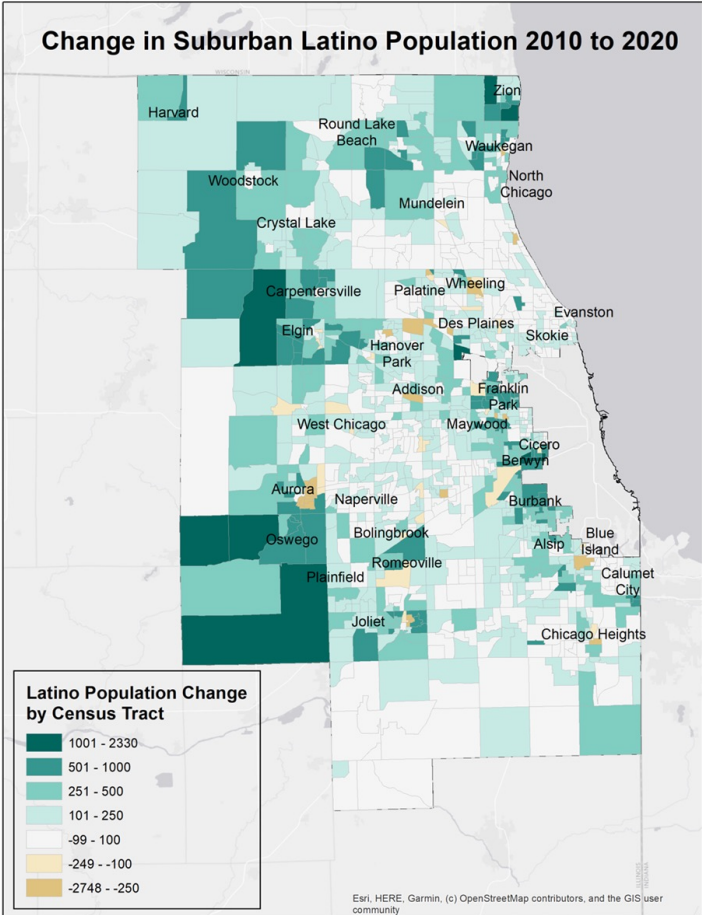
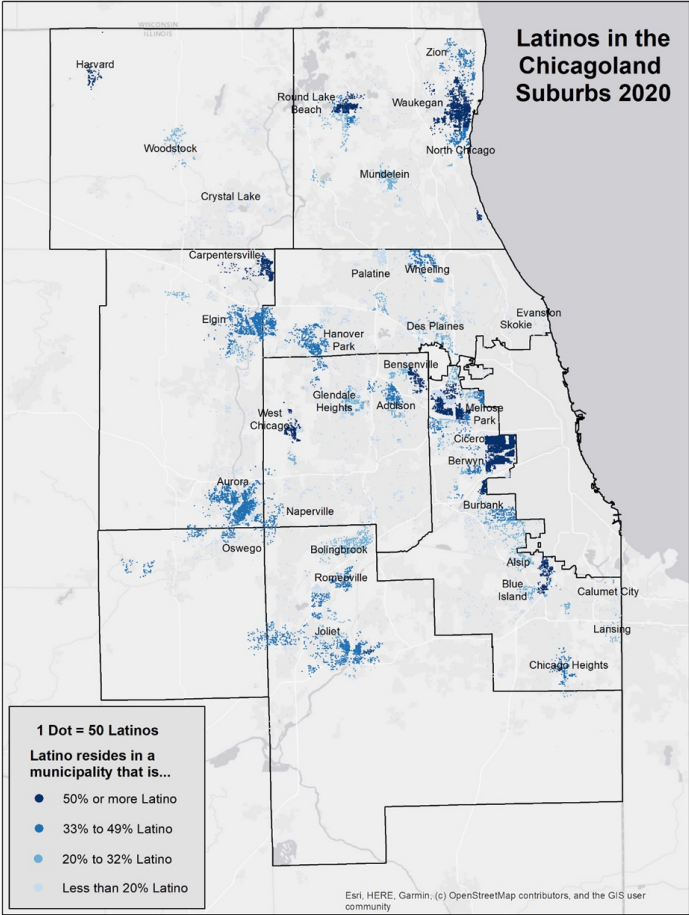
Latino population is growing in every county of the Chicago region, whereas non-Latino population is largely shrinking



Source: US Census, 2020



Overview of Findings



Growth of Latino population concentrated in both inner-ring, older suburbs, and exurbs

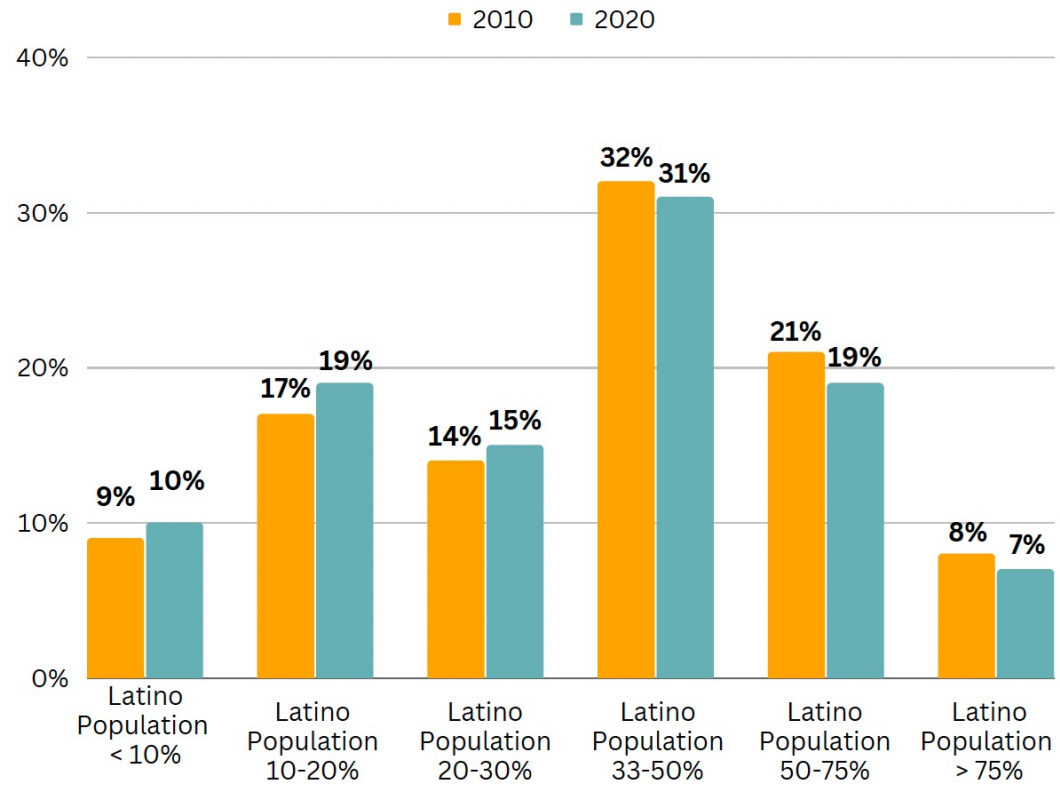
New patterns of dispersal:

Latino growth rates highest in municipalities that aren't historical Latino population centers



Chart 1

Latinos in the Suburbs, 2010 and 2020

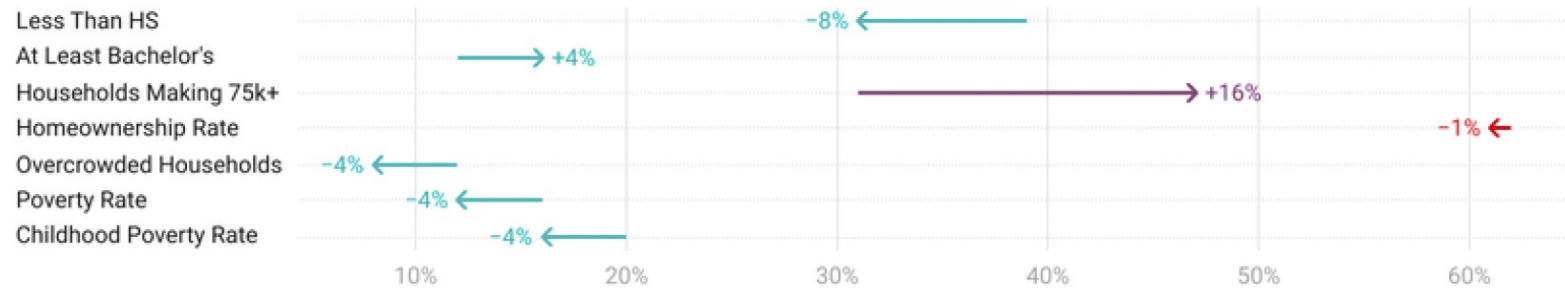


Source: Steven Manson, Jonathan Schroeder, David Van Riper, Tracy Kugler, and Steven Ruggles IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 17.0 2017-2021 American Community Survey: 5-Year Estimates Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. 2022. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V17.0>



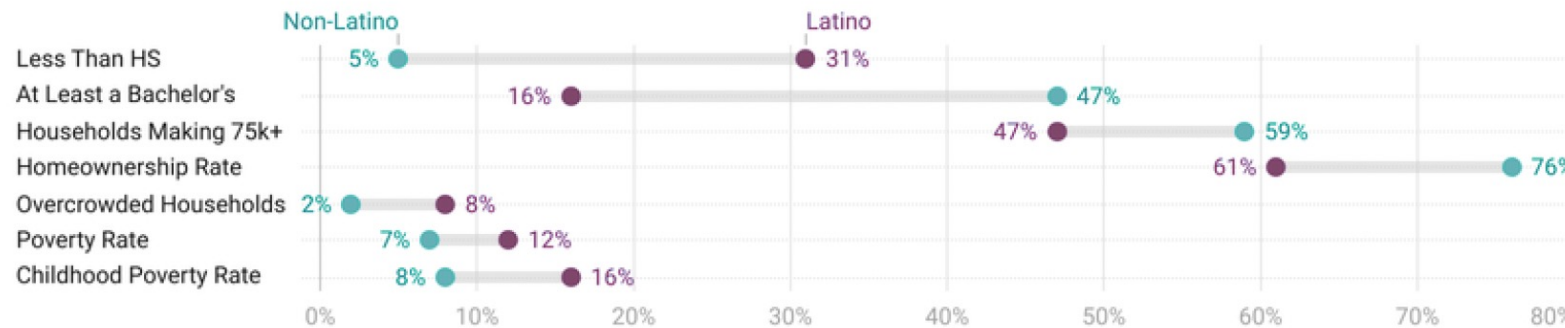
Figure 2. Suburban Latinos Made Progress on Several Measures in the Last Decade

Education, Income, Homeownership, and Poverty all Improved



Source: ACS 2007-2011, ACS 2017-2021 5-Year Estimates • Created with Datawrapper

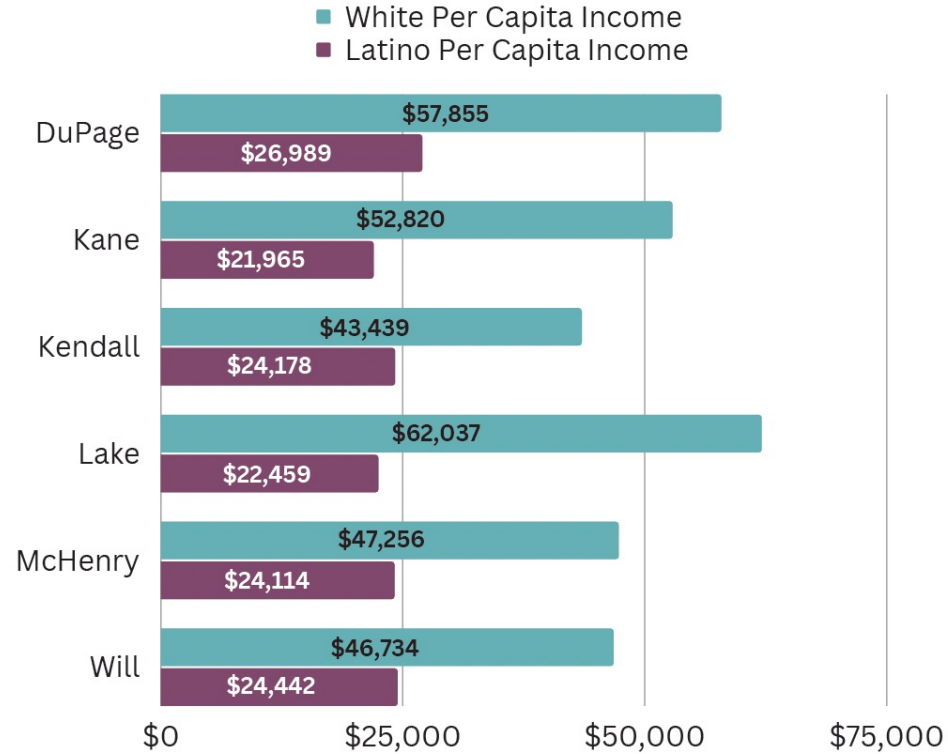
Figure 3. Gaps Between Suburban Latinos and Non-Latinos Still Persistent in 2021



Source: ACS 2007-2011; 2017-2021 5-Year Estimates • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 19

Per-Capita Income White and Latino Populations, Select Suburban Counties, 2021



Source: Source: Steven Manson, Jonathan Schroeder, David Van Riper, Tracy Kugler, and Steven Ruggles IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 17.0 2017-2021 American Community Survey: 5-Year Estimates Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. 2022. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V17.0>



What is the Economic Hardship Index?

Indicators Contained in the Economic Hardship Index

- Unemployment (the civilian unemployment rate for individuals over age 16 years old).
- Education (individuals over age 25 years old without a high school diploma).
- Per capita income level.
- Poverty (households with income below the federal poverty in the past 12 months).
- Crowded housing (housing units with more than one person per room).
- Dependency (population under age 18 or over age 64).

Percentile and Hardship Category Ranks

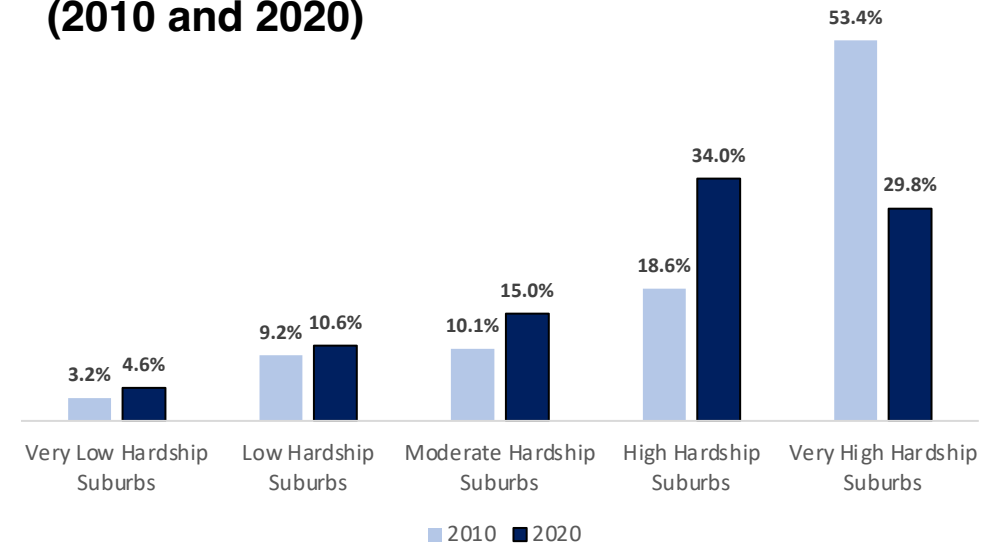
Percentile Rank	Hardship Category
Above the 80th	Very High Hardship
60 th – 80 th Percentile	High Hardship
40 th – 60 th Percentile	Moderate Hardship
20 th – 40 th Percentile	Low Hardship
Below the 20 th Percentile	Very Low Hardship

Where are Latinos living by level of hardship?

Latino Growth by Level of Hardship from 2010 to 2020

- From 2010 to 2020, Latinos tended to move away from *very high* hardship suburbs, although still in suburbs with comparatively *high* hardship.
 - In 2010, *very high* hardship suburbs were the classifications where most Latinos lived (53%). However, in 2020, this figure dropped to 30% of Latinos who live in very high hardship suburbs.
 - In 2010, 19% of Latinos lived in *high* hardship suburbs. In 2020, Latinos that lived in high hardship suburbs increased to 34%.
 - The share of Latinos that lived in *moderate* hardship suburbs from 2010 to 2020 increased from 10% to 15%.
 - Overall, the *share* of Latinos that lived in *high* or *very high* hardship suburbs decreased from 72% in 2010 to 64% in 2020.
- While the Latino *share* that lived in combined *high* or *very high* hardship suburbs decreased from 2010 to 2020, there was a population increase of Latinos that lived in high or very high hardship suburbs.
 - In 2010, approximately 750,000 Latinos lived in high or very high hardship suburbs which then increased to approximately 800,000 in 2020
 - Overall, while the Latino population increased in high and very high hardship suburbs from 2010 to 2020, the Latino population is slightly more distributed across very low, low and moderate hardship suburbs. Currently, the largest share of Latinos tend to live in *high* hardship suburbs.

Latino Share of the Population Living in Different Hardship Level Suburbs (2010 and 2020)



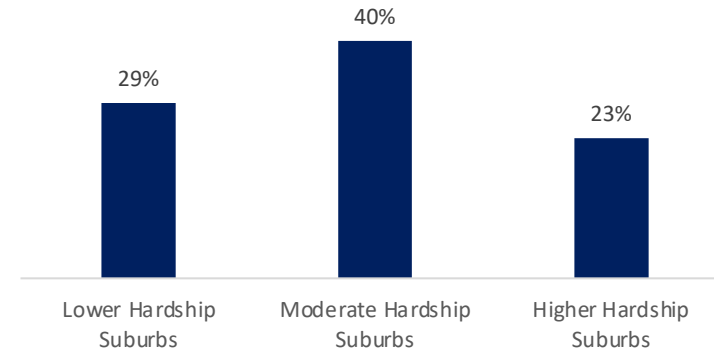
Data Source: Population data based on the 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census. Economic Hardship Scores based on the 2006-2010 and 2017-2021 5-year datasets from the American Community Survey.

Where is the growth of Latinos by hardship level?

Location of Latino Growth by Level of Hardship

- From 2010 to 2020, 40% of Latino *population growth* occurred in moderate hardship suburbs.
- 29% of Latino *population growth* occurred in lower hardship suburbs.
- 23% of Latino *population growth* occurred in higher economic hardship areas.
- Despite changes in Latino population growth away from higher hardship areas, nearly a third of all suburban Latinos still live in *very high* hardship suburbs.
- Overall, Latino *population share*, and *population growth* has occurred away from *very high* hardship suburbs in the past decade, but the largest concentration of Latinos still live in higher hardship places such as Melrose Park, Waukegan, and Burbank.

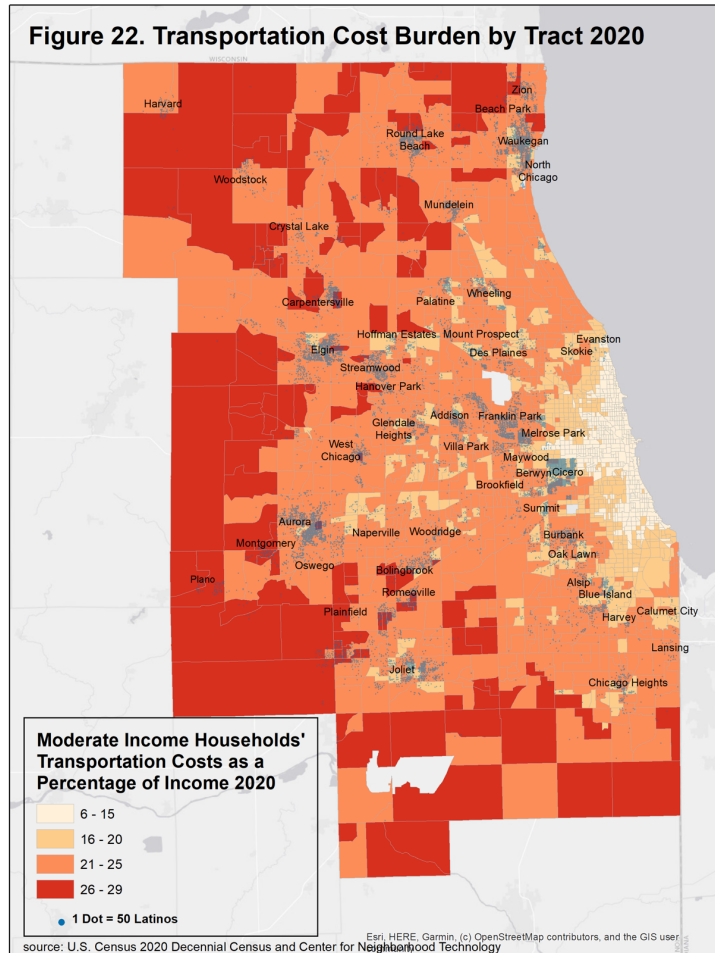
Share of Latino Population Growth from 2010 to 2020 in Different Level Hardship Municipalities



Largest Latino Populations in High and Very High Hardship Suburbs (2020)

Very High Hardship	Total Latinos	High Hardship	Total Latinos
Cicero	75,890	Aurora	74,981
Waukegan	53,103	Elgin	54,460
Carpentersville	21,371	Joliet	50,510
Melrose Park	18,519	Berwyn	36,726
Hanover Park	15,561	Addison	16,285

Overview of Findings



Transportation costs and commute times remain an area of concern, as Latino population continues to grow in farther out suburbs