

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ls more than doubled between 1990

Urban Patterns

th Suburbs have undergone the
gh racial change over the past 20
1980, only five south suburban
es were predominantly African
The 1980s and 1990s were both
rge inflows of African Americans
m Chicago. As a result, by 2000
thern municipalities were below 10
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thwest Suburbs are largely blue-
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ile there are a few predominantly
ican communities in the Southwest
major change since 1980 has been
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urbs around Joliet have grown
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ese communities generally live in
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inos than blacks, and they are not
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thshore Suburbs, extending west to
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esidents. Only Evanston has a
k population, and it has long been
from the community's white
. Only one of the suburbs

percent, and its level of separation declined substantially since 1980.

The suburbs in northwest Cook County and DuPage County include the new office parks and residential development that has taken place since the 1960s. Few blacks live in this subregion, but it has experienced a significant increase in Latinos since 1980. Nine of these municipalities had Latino populations of 10 to 20 percent by 2000. In half of these, the growth of Latino population resulted in a higher level of white-Latino separation.

The O'Hare North subregion has grown substantially since 1980. And half of the towns doubled their Latino populations during the 1980s and again in the 1990s. In some cases, this increased Latino population led to declines in the white-Latino dissimilarity scores, but other towns saw the levels of separation increase.

The suburbs in Lake and McHenry counties also experienced considerable population growth between 1980 and 2000. The towns with an African American population of at least 3 percent experienced some decrease in the levels of white-black separation, although the majority of these communities in this area are less than 2 percent black. Fifteen towns saw their Latino populations double in the 1980s and again in the 1990s. For the most part, these population increases did not substantially alter the levels of white-Latino separation.

The suburbs in Kane County experienced significant growth over the past 20 years. Little of this population growth resulted from new movement of African Americans into the county, but the towns in Kane County that had blacks in any number tended to have lower dissimilarity scores than towns in other subregions. The Latino population grew much faster than the black population in Kane County since 1980, and this growth was accompanied by declines in

Introduction

The United States has always been a polyglot society. At different times, it has received large inflows of population from northern and western Europe, from southern and eastern Europe, from Asia, and from Central and South America. The challenge has always been the same: to fuse these separate population streams into a single society.

The Chicago metropolitan area has faced the same challenge as the country. Four major ethnic/racial groups populate the region: African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos (also referred to as "Hispanic" by the U.S. Census; for the purposes of this study, the terms Latino and Hispanic can be viewed as interchangeable), and whites.

This report benchmarks how well persons from these major groups have come to live among - or apart from - each other. It compares data from each municipality in a six-county area from 1980 to 2000, focusing on the Index of Dissimilarity, which is a statistical measure that summarizes the extent to which any two groups live mixed together or separately within a particular place. The six counties this study examines (in alphabetical order) are Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will.

Minority Penetration of Chicago-Area Municipalities

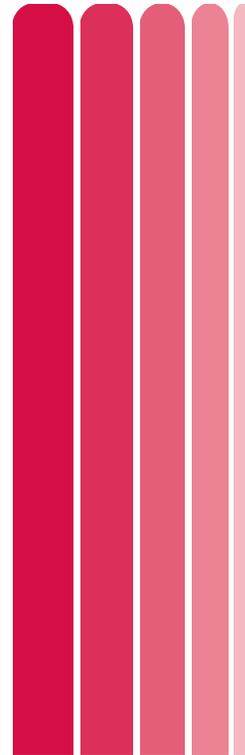
In the two decades between the 1980 and 2000 censuses, minorities moved into an increasing number of Chicago-area municipalities. But African Americans (also referred to as "black", for the purposes of this study the terms African American and black are used interchangeably) and Latinos experienced very different patterns

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- Institute for Metropolitan Affairs, Roosevelt University; Office for Social Policy Research, Northern Illinois University
- Full report (print version) available at 312-341-3541
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ve separately from whites in most s. But the levels of separation of Latinos and from Asian Americans ver.

ite separation has remained high year period, but there are modest easing separation. In 1980, only of the area's municipalities had an below 40, but 4.5 percent had such 00. And the percentage of highly mmunities – those with scores over sharply: from 58.6 percent in 1980 nt in 2000.

nd whites have always been more an blacks and whites. And during 00 period, the degree of Latino- tion increased. In 1980, only 8.3 e area's municipalities had Latino- as low as 40, but 21.4 percent did

only a small percentage of the ks live in integrated communities. cks and Latinos have experienced integration since 1980. In 1980, ercent of the area's blacks lived in mmunities, but that increased to 10 /000. The percentage of Latinos raged communities increased from cent in 1980 to over 20 percent by other way, in 2000, nearly 7 percent regional population lived in places and blacks were highly integrated, cent lived in places where Latinos ere highly integrated.

ite integration has lagged behind Latino-white integration over the s. But the good news is that the f Chicago area residents living in igh levels of separation between ites has dropped from 72.7 percent) percent in 2000.

Integration and Separation in the Suburbs

In general, the region's suburbs are considerably more integrated than its major city, Chicago. By 2000, nearly half of the suburban population lived in municipalities where whites and Latinos lived in integrated circumstances, a substantial increase from 1980. The percentages of people living in municipalities with black-white integration also increased between 1980 and 2000, but only from 4.1 percent to 10.7 percent. Nevertheless, the percentage of suburbanites living in municipalities with black-white dissimilarity scores over 80 dropped, from almost 50 percent in 1980 to only 17.5 percent by 2000.

Between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of suburban blacks living in integrated communities jumped from 7.1 percent to 32.2 percent. But the gain over the following decade was negligible – rising only to 33.6 percent by 2000. Suburban Latinos experienced a steady increase in exposure to whites over the 20 years, going from 35.2 percent in 1980 to 51.7 percent by 2000.

The process of black-white integration seems to have stalled in the suburbs between 1990 and 2000. During the 1980s, black population increases tended to lead to great integration, regardless of the size of the original black population. But during the 1990s, this relationship changed and places with very small (or very large) black populations at the outset were less likely to become more integrated in the face of an increased black population.

Again, the Latino pattern differed. During both the 1980s and 1990s, an increase in Latino population was as likely as not to produce greater integration or separation.

Of course, census data cannot definitively answer the question why different groups live separately. Current levels of separation may be

significant disparities in the average incomes of people of different racial/ethnic groups may limit their housing options.

Finally, members of racial/ethnic groups may choose to live near one another as a positive good.

The Chicago Patterns

For the first time since 1940, the 2000 census for Chicago showed a slight population increase over the previous census. The city's white population, however, continued to decline, as it has in every census since 1930. The black population also dropped slightly, by 20,732 people. Thus, Chicago's small population growth was due entirely to increases in the numbers of Latinos and Asians. The Latinos registered the largest numerical gain, 207,792 people.

The large Latino population gain brought the group up to 26 percent of Chicago's total population. African Americans were still the largest group, at 36.3 percent; whites were in second place at 31.3 percent. Chicago's total population is diverse, with no group comprising more than a third. But this citywide diversity has not translated into greater heterogeneity in the city's neighborhoods.

Dissimilarity indices for the city have declined over time, but only marginally. And the pattern for 2000 still shows the extreme isolation of the city's African Americans. The black-white, black-Latino, and black-Asian indices all have values greater than 85, reflecting extreme separation.

As the black population grew after 1950, its residential concentration pushed beyond the original areas of settlement on the near South and West Sides of the city. This expansion prompted whites to move to other parts of the city or to the suburbs. Most of this neighborhood transition occurred in the 1960s

of neighborhood transition recurrence has been to perpetuate high levels separation.

Chicago's white-Latino dissim have never been as high as the black – the 2000 white-Latino index was the Latino population has grown, tended to move away from ne marked by Latino population expa

The post-1980 expansion population has followed a distinc has been marked by expansion from areas of Latino settlement on the ne Side and on the near Southwest Si

While the city's total white declined, white-led gentrification some areas after 1980. Three cor bordering the Loop registered : population growth and a loss of bl while white-led gentrification in thr community areas was accompani population declines.

These patterns of population neighborhood transition have maintain the historic lines of separa racial and ethnic groups in Chica most severe levels of separation somewhat. The number of neighb were virtually homogeneous raci since 1980, and that was partic homogeneous white neighborhood

To measure levels of nei integration more accurately, we Neighborhood Diversity Index. r shows that a majority of neighborhoods were segregated in t 2000. In fact, the percentage c neighborhoods declined slightl percent in 2000. Nevertheless, the positive countertrends. Roughly city's neighborhoods were mo integration during the 1990s. Anc