

Analysis of Fair Housing Issues – Chicago (City of Chicago and Chicago Housing Authority)

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Demographics summary

AFH Prompts

Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region and describe trends over time (since 1990).

Describe the location of homeowners and renters in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time

Summary

Overall, Chicago is racially and ethnically diverse. Compared to Cook County as a whole, Chicago has proportionally fewer White, non-Hispanic residents, and more Black/African American residents and Hispanic residents (tables 1 and 2). Between 1990 and 2010, the City's White non-Hispanic and Black/African American populations have decreased, while the Hispanic and Asian population of the City increased (tables 3 – 7). This analysis was developed by including extensive community outreach to both local leaders and residents.¹ Community engagement efforts indicate that in recent years, Chicago has been losing its Hispanic population, due to displacement from neighborhoods such as Logan Square and Pilsen. Geographically, the White, non-Hispanic population is predominantly concentrated in neighborhoods in the central and north sides of the City (Figure 5). The Black/African American population is primarily located on the south side of the City, and some west side neighborhoods to a lesser extent, while the Hispanic population predominates in the majority of southwest side neighborhoods (figures 3 and 4). Armour Square, located just south of Chicago's downtown is a single Chicago Community Area (CCA) that is predominantly Asian/Pacific Islander (Figure 2).

In terms of ethnic diversity, Chicago had an increase of foreign-born residents between 1990 and 2010 (Table 10). Between 2010 and 2017, the number of foreign-born residents has remained the same. As in Cook County as a whole, the top country of origin for Chicago's foreign-born residents is Mexico (Table 11). Residents originating from Poland, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan) and the Philippines also represent substantial foreign-born populations. Of residents with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), the most common language spoken is Spanish, followed by Polish and Chinese (Table 14). Similar to the population of Cook County, slightly more than half of Chicago's population is female (Table 17). About a quarter of Chicago's total residents are children under the age of 18, the majority are adults aged 18 to 64, and 10 percent are seniors aged 65 or older (Table 18). This is similar to the overall proportions in the County as a whole, with the suburban county having slightly fewer adults and more seniors proportionally. Since 1990, Chicago has proportionally slightly fewer children and seniors, and slightly more adults. Slightly less than half of families in Chicago are families with children; this number has decreased since 1990. Approximately 11 percent of the City's population is disabled, which is in line with the proportion for the County as a whole (Table 16). Geographically, people with disabilities are more prevalent in neighborhoods on the south and west sides of Chicago, and there are particularly low rates of people with disabilities in neighborhoods directly to the north of downtown Chicago (Figure 22). Homeowners in Chicago are primarily located in portions of the northwest and far southwest sides of the City. Portions of the City's west and south sides have particularly high rates of renters (Figure 47).

¹ Learn more about the community engagement process for this document in the Methodology section.

Key data findings

Race/Ethnicity

Of the 2.7 million people who lived in Chicago as of 2010, the population is divided roughly evenly between White, non-Hispanic (32% of the total population), Black/African American (33%), non-Hispanic, and Hispanic/Latino (29%) residents with Asian or Pacific Islanders making up the remaining 6%. Compared with Cook County as a whole, Chicago has proportionally fewer White, non-Hispanic residents with more Black/African American and more Hispanic residents.

Since 1990, the White, non-Hispanic and Black/African American, non-Hispanic populations have become both numerically and proportionally smaller, while the population of both Hispanic/Latino and Asian/Pacific Islanders has grown over the same period. In 1990, White, non-Hispanic and Black/African American, non-Hispanic populations each represented 38% of the total population compared to the only 20% that was Hispanic/Latino and 4% that was Asian/Pacific Islander.

Geographically, Chicago is highly segregated by race/ethnicity. White, non-Hispanic households tend to reside in neighborhoods in the central and north sides of the City. Black/African American households reside in neighborhoods on the south side of the City and to a lesser extent in some neighborhoods on the west side. And Hispanic/Latino residents tend to live on the west side with some presence on the south and north sides of the City.

Comparing Chicago Community Areas (CCA's) by race/ethnicity, there is only a single CCA that has a majority Asian/Pacific Islander population – Armour Square. The remaining CCA's are predominantly one of the three major racial/ethnic groups. Few CCA's have a moderate population of Black/African Americans – CCA's tend to have either very few Black/African Americans or have an over 90% African American population. White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, on the other hand, tend to exist in more moderate concentrations within CCA's – no CCA has at least a 90% White, non-Hispanic or Hispanic population.

CMAQ projects Chicago's population to increase to above 3 million by the year 2050.

As noted in the regional analysis, northern Illinois' population is stagnant, in part due to the loss of lower income households and Black/African American households.

National Origin

Of the 2.7 million people living in Chicago in 2010, about 570,000 (21%) were born in countries other than the United States. The most common country of origin by far for this population is Mexico – residents originating from Mexico represent nearly 10% of Chicago's total population. Residents originating from Poland, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan) and the Philippines also represent substantial foreign-born populations with over 20,000 residents.

This largely mirror trends in the County as a whole with the exception that Indian immigrants are somewhat less represented in Chicago compared to suburban Cook County.

Since 1990, both the number and proportional share of immigrants in Chicago has been increasing – the City gained about 100,000 foreign-born residents between 1990 and 2010, and the share of the population that was foreign born increased from 17% in 1990 to 21% in 2010. It remained at about 21% as of the 2013-2017 ACS.

Geographically, the foreign-born population in Chicago is concentrated on the west, central and north sides of the City. China and India-born residents tend to live in the central and north sides of the City. Mexico-born residents are more heavily concentrated on the west and northwest areas of the City. Residents from the Philippines tend to live in north side neighborhoods. Poland-born residents live in two discrete areas on the northwest and southwest areas of the City.

The CCA's with the largest percentages of foreign-born residents include Albany Park, Archer Heights, Armour Square, Belmont Cragin, Brighton Park, Gage Park, Lower West Side, North Park, O'Hare, and West Ridge.

As noted in the regional analysis, the slow population growth of northeastern Illinois is in part due to slowing growth in the number of immigrants. Recent Census data indicates that international immigration to the region declined during the 2007-09 recession and has not returned to its pre-recession levels.

Language

The population with limited English proficiency represented 418,000 of Chicago's 2.7 million residents (16%) in 2010. This is an increase of 45,000 people from 1990 levels at which time limited English proficiency speakers represented only 13% of the population. Evidence from the 2013-2017 ACS indicates that this population may have decreased from 2010 levels to 382,000.

The most common primary language for non-English proficient residents was Spanish – 280,000 Chicagoans (or over 10% of Chicago's total population) are primarily Spanish speakers with limited English proficiency. Polish and Chinese are also common primary languages among non-English proficient residents with 30,000 and 24,000 residents respectively having these as their primary languages. Other languages have much smaller populations of non-English proficient speakers. These trends mirror those in Cook County as a whole.

The geography of limited English proficiency follows a similar pattern to foreign-born populations from related countries of origin with Spanish speakers being concentrated in west/northwest neighborhoods, Chinese being concentrated in central City neighborhoods near Chinatown, and Polish being concentrated in northwest and southwest neighborhoods.

The CCA's with the largest percentages of limited English proficiency residents include Albany Park, Archer Heights, Armour Square, Avondale, Belmont Cragin, Gage Park, Hermosa, Lower West Side, South Lawndale, and West Edison.

Disability

There were 285,000 residents with at least one disability as of the 2010 Census representing 11% of the total population in Chicago. This is similar to the proportion in the County as a whole.

Among people with a disability, the most common types of disability are Ambulatory (6% of the total population), Independent Living (4%), and Cognitive (4%). Hearing, Vision and Self-Care disabilities are less common at 2% of the total population each.

Geographically, people with disabilities can be found in all parts of the City, but are more prevalent in south and west side neighborhoods, and there are particularly low rates of disabilities in central and North side neighborhoods. This pattern is most pronounced for those with ambulatory, self-care and independent living disabilities.

CCA's with larger proportional shares of people with disabilities include Fuller Park, Burnside, Chatham, East Garfield Park, and West Garfield Park.

Sex

The population in Chicago is 49% male and 51% female, which is similar to the population in Cook County generally. This trend has been stable over time and shows an even geographic distribution.

Age Group

About 23% of Chicago's total residents are children under the age of 18. 67% are adults aged 18 to 64, and 10% are seniors aged 65 or older. This is similar to the overall proportions in the County

as a whole, with the suburban county having slightly fewer adults and more seniors proportionally.

Since 1990, Chicago has slightly fewer children proportionally (26% in 1990 compared to 23% in 2010), fewer seniors (12% in 1990 compared to 10% in 2010) and more adults (62% in 1990 compared to 67% in 2010).

A few CCA's stand out as having disproportionate populations by age – Riverdale has a very high share of its residents as children (42%). The Loop, Lake View, and Lincoln Park all have high shares of adults and correspondingly smaller proportional populations of children and seniors. Calumet Heights stands out as having a large proportional senior population with 23% of residents being 65 or older.

Families with Children

Across the City, there are 263,000 families with children under 18. This represents 46% of all families, which is similar to the percentage in Cook County as a whole. The number of families with Children in Chicago has fallen over the last two decades from 305,000 in 1990.

Across CCA's, Brighton Park, Gage Park, Oakland, Riverdale, and South Lawndale all have relatively high percentages of families who have children. The Near North Side, The Loop, and Calumet Heights stand out as having exceptionally low rates of families with children.

Veterans

Chicago is home to 75,378 veterans, 3.5% of the adult population, slightly lower than the share in all of Cook County.

Criminal justice

There are approximately 11,000 individuals returning each year to Chicago from Illinois prisons.

Source: <https://www.bpichicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/No-Place-To-Call-Home.pdf>

Domestic Violence

Sexual Orientation

According to the 2014-2016 Healthy Chicago Survey approximately 146,000 adults in Chicago (7.5% of adult population) identify as LGBT.

Of the adults that identify as LGBT, approximately 54% identify as male, while 45% identify as female.

About 61% of the LGBT population in Chicago is 18-44 years old, while 38% is 45 years old or older.

In terms of race and ethnicity, the largest share of Chicago's LGBT population is White non-Hispanic (44.5%), followed by the Black/African American population (30.1%), the Hispanic population (19.2%), the Asian population (4.8%) and other race/ethnicities (1.4%).

The majority (66%) of Chicago's LGBT population is single, never married, and about 16% of the population is married.

Key community engagement findings

Many comments received on concerns about displacement, specifically in Logan Square and Pilsen. A number of commenters also noted the loss of Black/ African American residents and a reduced number of immigrants coming to the region.

Segregation and Integration

AFH Prompts

Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.

Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.

Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.

Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.

Program participants may also describe other information relevant to the assessment of segregation and integration, including place-based investments and mobility options and how those investments and options relate to persons in particular protected classes.

Summary

According to dissimilarity index values from the most recent American Community Survey (2013-2017), Chicago has high levels of segregation across three of the four racial/ethnic pairings tested – Non-White/White, Black/White, and Hispanic/White (tables 23 – 26). The fourth pairing, Asian or Pacific Islander/White qualifies as a moderate level of segregation. The highest segregation level is between the Black/White pairing. Dissimilarity index values across all four pairings has decreased slightly since 1990, indicating slight decreases in the levels of segregation across all four groups. However, these decreases have been modest. This mirrors trends in the County as a whole.

Beyond these city-wide trends, geographically, there are high levels of spatial clustering of people by race/ethnicity across specific neighborhoods within the City. Neighborhoods in the central and north sides of the City are dominated by the White/Non-Hispanic population, Black/African American households predominate the south side of the City, and west side neighborhoods to a lesser extent. (figures 2 – 5) Neighborhoods on the west side of the City are dominated by the Hispanic/Latino population. Community engagement efforts indicate that gentrification and a lack of affordable housing could be exacerbating the segregation of Chicago's neighborhoods by race and income. For example, in previously diverse neighborhoods such as Pilsen and Logan Square, the influx of White higher income residents has led to the displacement of Hispanic residents, many of whom are moving out of the City altogether. When analyzing the location of owner and renter occupied housing, data shows that more owner-occupied housing is located in portions of the northwest and far southwest sides of the City, where the predominant racial/ethnic group is the White/Non-Hispanic population (Figure 47). Portions of the City's west and south sides have particularly low rates of homeownership, where the predominant racial/ethnic group is the Black/African American population.

Research by CMAP has found that regions that offer economic opportunity for residents regardless of race, income, or background enjoy longer, stronger periods of prosperity and fewer, shorter periods of

economic stagnation.² Economic outcomes in northeastern Illinois frequently reflect racial lines of demarcation. Residents of color, particularly black residents, often experience lower incomes and higher unemployment.³ The median household income in the Chicago region for a Black household is \$40,000 lower than the median household income for a White household. Similarly, the unemployment rate for Black residents in the Chicago region is 18 percent, while the unemployment rate for White residents is 5.8 percent. Some communities of color are experiencing the cycle of disinvestment, unable to promote economic development, invest in infrastructure, and otherwise serve their residents. A growing body of research supports the idea that racial and economic inclusion bolster regional economic strength.⁴ International research suggests that reducing inequality by even 10 percent can increase the extent and durability of periods of growth by 50 percent.⁵

MPC and the Urban Institute found through the Cost of Segregation that “the housing market reacts to this inequality in ways that worsen segregation: Affluent households are more able to comfortably afford high-cost options in certain communities, while lower-income households spend higher shares of their income for lower-cost options in different communities. The result is a self-reinforcing cycle, in which income inequality creates segregation and segregation furthers income inequality.”⁶ This segregation has a cost. For example, if northeastern Illinois reduced levels of economic and African American-white segregation to the national median:⁷

- Incomes for African Americans in the Chicago region would rise an average of \$2,982 per person per year.
- The region as a whole would earn an additional \$4.4 billion in income.
- The Chicago region’s gross domestic product, a leading measure of economic performance, would rise by approximately \$8 billion.
- The Chicago region’s homicide rate would drop by 30%—the equivalent of saving 229 lives in the city of Chicago in 2016—if we reduced the level of segregation between African Americans and whites to the national median.
- 83,000 more people in the Chicago region would have bachelor’s degrees.

2 Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, Inclusive Growth Strategy Paper.
<https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/10180/71423/Inclusive+Growth+strategy+paper.pdf/50970cd3-a6fa-e2ef-0cad-6d33688cfe6d>.

3 Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, ON TO 250. <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/2050/disparate-outcomes>.

4 Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, Inclusive Growth Strategy Paper.
<https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/10180/71423/Inclusive+Growth+strategy+paper.pdf/50970cd3-a6fa-e2ef-0cad-6d33688cfe6d>.

5 Ibid.

6 Metropolitan Planning Council and Urban Institute, Cost of Segregation.
<https://www.metroplanning.org/costofsegregation/cost.aspx>.

7 Ibid.

Key data findings

According to dissimilarity indices, which treat neighborhoods as independent units (i.e. ignoring more macro geographic segregation patterns), Chicago is a highly segregated City in 3 out of the four racial/ethnic pairings – Non-White/White (index score of 60), Black/White (index of 82) and Hispanic/White (index of 60) and moderately segregated for Asian or Pacific Islander/White (index of 44). These segregation levels are slightly higher but follow a similar relative pattern to those in the County as a whole.

Segregation levels across all racial/ethnic pairings have fallen slightly in the City from 1990 with the exception of Hispanic/White segregation which increased very slightly, but these changes have been too modest to reclassify any of the dissimilarity index segregation levels.

In addition to and in keeping with high levels of segregation treating neighborhoods as geographically independent units, the geographic distributions of people by race/ethnicity also show high levels of spatial clustering of people by race/ethnicity across neighborhoods within specific sections of the City. White, non-Hispanic households tend to reside in neighborhoods in the central and north sides of the City. Black/African American households reside in neighborhoods on the south side of the City and to a lesser extent in some neighborhoods on the west side. And Hispanic/Latino residents tend to live on the west side with some presence on the south and north sides of the City.

Comparing Chicago Community Areas (CCA's) by race/ethnicity, there is only a single CCA that has a majority Asian/Pacific Islander population – Armour Square. The remaining CCA's are predominantly one of the three major racial/ethnic groups. Few CCA's have a moderate population of Black/African Americans – CCA's tend to have either very few Black/African Americans or have an over 90% African American population. White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic populations, on the other hand, tend to exist in more moderate concentrations within CCA's – no CCA has at least a 90% White, non-Hispanic or Hispanic population.

Foreign-born and limited English proficiency populations also tend to be geographically clustered as described in those respective sections above.

As noted in the regional analysis, segregation costs Chicago and the region in many ways.

ON TO 2050

Regions that offer economic opportunity for residents regardless of race, income, or background enjoy longer, stronger periods of prosperity and fewer, shorter periods of economic stagnation.

Economic outcomes in our region frequently reflect racial lines of demarcation. Residents of color, particularly black residents, often experience lower incomes and higher unemployment. Some communities become caught in a cycle of disinvestment, unable to promote economic development, invest in infrastructure, and otherwise serve their residents. A growing body of research supports the idea that racial and economic inclusion bolster regional economic strength. International research suggests that reducing inequality by even 10% can increase the extent and durability of periods of growth by 50%

Cost of Segregation: <https://www.metroplanning.org/costofsegregation/cost.aspx>

If we reduced levels of economic and African American-white segregation to the national median Incomes for African Americans in the Chicago region would rise an average of \$2,982 per person per year.

The region as a whole would earn an additional \$4.4 billion in income.

The Chicago region's gross domestic product, a leading measure of economic performance, would rise by approximately \$8 billion.

The Chicago region's homicide rate would drop by 30%—the equivalent of saving 229 lives in the city of Chicago in 2016—if we reduced the level of segregation between African Americans and whites to the national median.

83,000 more people in the Chicago region would have bachelor's degrees.

In 2010, the number of African American homicides was over 17 times the number for whites. ... In 2016, more than half of the city's homicides occurred in 11 communities that were predominantly people of color and home to some of the city's highest rates of poverty. Chicago ranked last in population growth in 2015 among the nation's 10 largest cities. One study firmly links homicides to population loss for cities, positing that every additional homicide over the previous year results in the loss of 70 residents.

Key community engagement findings

The City only sees reliably neighborhood economic and racial integration in any sustainable sense in areas with dedicated, hard units of physical affordable housing in higher-income or whiter neighborhoods---- housing protected by long-term affordability guarantees such as restrictive covenants and use restrictions which regulate rental prices and income-eligibility over several decades (if not in perpetuity).

The free unregulated rental markets consistently produce segregation by race and income.

Many concerns about a long-term cycle of gentrification in the City, both recent (Logan Square, Pilsen, Bronzeville, Albany Park) and historical (Wicker Park and Lincoln Park), spurred by proximity to public resources such as parks, open space, or especially CTA train stations.

A number of commenters also noted the loss of Black/ African American residents and a reduced number of immigrants coming to the region.

Some observe that Chicago's segregation is actually worsening and becoming more extreme, with much of the naturally existing affordable housing that was once affordable under the market disappearing in many of Chicago's previously diverse and previously most integrated neighborhoods such as Edgewater, Albany Park, Logan Square, Pilsen, and Rogers Park.

Taking apartment buildings out of the free market--- through use restrictions (which function as a building-based form of rent control) and/or related subsidy streams, and/or real inclusionary zoning tools, is the only method by which sustainably integrated living patterns by race and by income has been produced in Chicago. The City of Chicago's current market development patterns are both retrenching and increasing the segregation of Chicago's neighborhoods.

Contributing factors

- Highest
 - Lack of public and political will to address effects of structural racism
- High
 - Community Opposition
 - Land Use and Zoning
 - Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressure
 - Lack of Affordable, Accessible housing in a Range of Sizes
 - Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

R/ECAPs

AFH Prompts

Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction.

Which protected classes disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs compared to the jurisdiction and region?

Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time (since 1990).

Summary

Chicago contains a total of 97 Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs), which constitutes the majority of R/ECAPs in Cook County (Table 28). There is a concentration of R/ECAPs on the south and west sides of the City that are highly geographically clustered, with a many of the areas sharing neighborhood boundary edges (see Figure 32). The vast majority of people living in R/ECAPs are Black/African American residents (Table 30). The second largest racial/ethnic group residing in R/ECAPs is the Hispanic/Latino population. Over half of the families living in R/ECAPs are families with children (Table 31). Since 1990 the number of R/ECAPs in Chicago has increased, and their location has been consistent and persistent over time (see Figure 37). CMAP also identified Economically Disconnected Areas (EDAs) of the County, which are areas that have a greater than regional average concentration of minority or limited English proficiency populations. Approximately 58 percent of Chicago's total population lives in EDAs (Table 32). Community engagement efforts indicate that people living in poverty, especially racial minorities are being pushed out centrally located neighborhoods, into areas on the far south and west sides of the City.

Key data findings

Chicago contains or intersects with 97 Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs). This is the vast majority of RECAPs in Cook County, which has a total of 105 RECAPs. Over time the number of RECAPs has increased from 74 in 1990 to 97 as of the 2013-2017 ACS. Note that this increase is not the result of changes in the number of census tracts in the City, as these numbers are normalized to 2010 Census tracts boundaries.

RECAPs are concentrated in the south and west sides of the City, and the majority of them are highly clustered geographically, with many sharing neighborhood boundary edges and effectively creating large swaths of the City that are large RECAPs. The locations of these have been consistent and persistent over time.

28 of the CCA's contain at least 1 RECAP. Of these, all but 4 also had RECAPs in 1990, indicating that the concentration of poverty and racial/ethnic minorities has been relatively persistent across many CCA's. East Garfield Park, Englewood, Grand Boulevard, Greater Grand Crossing, New City, North Lawndale, South Shore, Washington Park, West Englewood, and West Garfield Park stand out as having the greatest numbers of RECAPs in the City.

Of the 227,000 people in Chicago that live in RECAPs, the vast majority (177,000 or 78%) are Black/African American, non-Hispanic. The second largest population is Hispanic/Latino with 35,000 residents living in RECAPs. Over half of these Hispanic residents are concentrated in RECAPs in the New City and South Lawndale CCAs.

About 51% of families living in RECAPs have children, which is slightly higher than the overall rate of families with Children across the City.

Foreign-born and limited English proficiency residents are both proportionately underrepresented in RECAPs.

While the R/ECAP methodology identified many areas in the City, other methods highlight the challenges faced by communities not defined as R/ECAPs. For ON TO 2050, CMAP identified geographies not currently well connected to regional economic progress: Economically Disconnected Areas.

EDAs are defined as Census tracts with a concentration of low incomes that have a greater than regional average concentration of minority or limited English proficiency populations.

Approximately 58 % of Chicago's total population lives in Economically Disconnected Areas (EDAs).

Of the approximately 1.8 million people of color living in Chicago, about 74 % live in EDAs.

Of the 401,778 people with limited English proficiency living in Chicago, approximately 73 % live in EDAs.

Of the 146,714 low income households in Chicago, the vast majority (97%) are located within EDAs.

Key community engagement findings

- Community members noted that the E/ECAPs have shifted to be further away from the City Center over the past 10 years. Community members noted that racial minorities are being pushed out of more centrally located neighborhoods and census tracts into the outlying neighborhoods on the far south and far west sides, and then to some degree pushed into the suburbs as well.

Contributing factors

- Highest
 - Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties
- High
 - Lack of public and political will to address effects of structural racism
 - Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies and/or appropriate funding
 - Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Educational Opportunities

AFH Prompts

Describe any disparities in access to proficient schools based on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status.

Describe the relationship between the residency patterns of racial/ethnic, national origin, and family status groups and their proximity to proficient schools.

Describe how school-related policies, such as school enrollment policies, affect a student's ability to attend a proficient school.

Which protected class groups are least successful in accessing proficient schools?

Summary

Access to proficient schools, as measured by HUD, varies significantly based on race and ethnicity. Based on HUD's School Proficiency Index scores, the average White non-Hispanic person and Asian person has access to more proficient neighborhood elementary schools than any other racial or ethnic group (56.9 and 53.6 respectively) (Table 40). Comparatively, Black or African American residents have the lowest access followed by Hispanics (22.5 and 30.9 respectively). The least proficient schools in Chicago are in south and west side neighborhoods of the City (Figure 34). The predominant racial/ethnic groups in these areas of the County are the Black/African American and Hispanic populations. Comparatively, high proficiency schools are clustered in neighborhoods north of Chicago's downtown and the northwest side

of the City, where the predominant racial/ethnic group is the White, non-Hispanic population. Charter schools are a common school option in the City of Chicago and not in suburban Cook County (Table 37). When looking at charter schools alone, the vast majority (90%) of the student body are low income students (Table 39). Community engagement efforts indicate that the loss of thousands of children due to demolition of public housing in neighborhoods on the south and west sides of the City, has contributed to closures of dozens of schools in this part of Chicago.

Key data findings

Overall, there are more Hispanic and Black/African American students enrolled in Chicago's public and charter schools compared to White non-Hispanic and Asian students. Of the 368,584 enrolled students 46.8% are Hispanic or Latino, 36.8% are Black/African American, 10.1% are White non-Hispanic, and only 4% are Asian.

This trend is consistent across various school types (charter, elementary, middle, and high school). The one exception to this trend is PreK, where the number of White non-Hispanic and Hispanic enrolled students is the same (43%), while Black/African American students represent only 9% of the enrolled students.

Chicago public and charter schools have a lower share of White non-Hispanic and Asian students, compared to public and charter schools in Cook County as a whole.

According to HUD's school proficiency index, the least proficient schools in Chicago are in south and west side neighborhoods of the City. Comparatively, high proficiency schools are clustered in neighborhoods north of Chicago's downtown and the northwest side of the City.

Access to proficient schools, as measured by HUD, varies based on race and ethnicity. The average White non-Hispanic and Asian has access to more proficient neighborhood elementary schools than any other racial or ethnic group. Black or African American residents have the lowest access followed by Hispanics. This trend is consistent with County wide school proficiency trends.

According to the 2017-2018 Illinois Report Card, the majority (82.4%) of students enrolled in Chicago's public and charter schools are low income students.

When looking at charter schools alone, the vast majority (90%) of the student body are low income students.

Almost all of the charter schools in Cook County are located in the City of Chicago.

96% of the attendees of charter schools are Black/African American (54%) or Hispanic (42%).

Key community engagement findings

The effect of the systematic dismantling of Chicago's public housing is closely connected with the subsequent closure of dozens of schools on Chicago's south and west sides.

Employment Opportunities

AFH Prompts

Describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets based on protected class.

Describe how a person's place of residence affects their ability to obtain a job.

Describe which racial/ethnic, national origin, or family status groups are least successful in accessing employment.

Summary

Access to jobs and the labor market in Chicago varies by race/ethnicity. Similar to Cook County as a whole, the average Black/African American person in Chicago has the least access to jobs and the labor market followed by the average Hispanic person (tables 41 and 42). White non-Hispanic persons and Asian persons in Chicago have far greater access to jobs and the labor market. Persons living in the south and west neighborhoods of Chicago have the lowest labor force participation rates (Figure 36). The highest labor force participation rates, on the other hand, are concentrated in downtown Chicago, the north side of Chicago. Similarly, areas with high access to jobs are found in and around downtown Chicago (Figure 35).

Several of Chicago's economic development incentives, including TIF districts and Enterprize Zones are primarily located in south and west side neighborhoods (Figure 37). Other City led initiatives include the Chicago Neighborhood Rebuild pilot program, which aims to rehabilitate vacant homes in west and south side neighborhoods of Garfield Park, Humboldt Park, and Englewood, as well as provide transitional jobs and training opportunities for at-risk youth and ex-offenders. The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) also partners with the City of Chicago and other local organizations to provide economic opportunities to CHA residents. CHA's Resident Services' work focuses on four impact areas: increasing economic independence, increasing earning power, developing academic achievement and increasing stability and quality of life. The programs and services are voluntary and free of cost to residents.

Key data findings

According to HUD's Labor Market Engagement Index, the lowest labor force participation in the City is concentrated in the south and west side neighborhoods.

Comparatively, the highest rates of labor market engagement are concentrated in downtown Chicago and neighborhoods north of downtown.

The average Black/African American person in Chicago has the lowest labor market engagement index (24.6), while the average White non-Hispanic person in Chicago has the highest labor market engagement index (72.2).

According to the Jobs Proximity Index, neighborhoods on the south side of the City have worse access to employment opportunities, compared to other parts of the City.

Per HUD's Job Proximity Index, the average Black of African American person in Chicago has the lowest proximity score (42.7) and Hispanics have the second lowest score (45.9). White non-Hispanic and Asian persons have far higher scores (54.1 and 55.7 respectively). This trend is consistent with job proximity trends in the County as a whole.

The City has Enterprise Zones located primarily south and west of downtown, in traditional manufacturing areas of the City.

Of the 5 workforce centers in the City, 4 are located on the south and west sides.

The locations of Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts within Chicago are concentrated on the west side and south side of the City. A smaller portion of Chicago's TIF districts is concentrated in neighborhoods north of downtown.

The Chicago Neighborhood Rebuild pilot program aims to rehabilitate vacant homes and place at-risk youth in jobs. The program's goal is to invest \$6 million to acquire and rehab 50 vacant homes in Garfield Park, Humboldt Park, and Englewood through a partnership that will also provide transitional jobs and training opportunities for at-risk youth and ex-offenders. Source: <https://www.chicago.gov/City/en/depts/doh/provdrs/developers/svcs/chicago-neighborhood-rebuild-pilot-program.html>

City of Chicago Economic Development Incentives

https://www.chicago.gov/City/en/depts/dcd/supp_info/economic_developmentincentives.html
Cook County also offers a number of incentives, as noted in the regional analysis.

The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) partners with the City of Chicago and other local organizations to provide other economic opportunities to CHA residents including, but not limited to, case management, educational advancement and employment preparation, placement and retention. CHA's Resident Services Division is charged with increasing the quality of life of all residents and supporting families on a pathway towards self-sufficiency. Resident Services' work focuses on four impact areas: increasing economic independence, increasing earning power, developing academic achievement and increasing stability and quality of life. The programs and services are voluntary and free of cost to residents.

In 2018, 59.58% of new hires, including contractor hires, were Section 3 new hires

Construction Contracts: 41.79% of the total dollar amount was awarded to Section 3 businesses.

Non-Construction Contracts: 78.44% of the total dollar amount was awarded to Section 3 businesses.

Key community engagement findings

Transportation Opportunities

AFH Prompts

Describe any disparities in access to transportation based on place of residence, cost, or other transportation-related factors.

Describe which racial/ethnic, national origin, or family status groups are most affected by the lack of a reliable, affordable transportation connection between their place of residence and other opportunities.

Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies, such as public transportation routes or systems designed for use of personal vehicles, affect the ability of protected class groups to access the transportation system.

Summary

Overall, the majority of Chicago's population is served by transit (Table 48). More than half of the City's population has moderately high access to transit, and slightly less than half of the population has high access to transit. Access to transit is better in neighborhoods on the north side of the City compared to neighborhoods on the south and southwest sides (see Figure 40). Transit accessibility is particularly low in a small cluster on the far south side of Chicago. In terms of transportation costs, persons residing on the north side of the City, as well as neighborhoods immediately south of downtown have lower transportation costs compared to the rest of the City (Figure 43). Transportation costs are particularly high for those living in the far south and far southwest corners of the City (Figure 48). Chicago as a whole is highly walkable (Table 50). Neighborhoods on the north side of the City are more walkable than the rest of the City (Figure 41). The far south corner of Chicago has particularly low walkability.

The majority of the Black/African American and Hispanic population in Chicago has moderately high access to transit per the CMAP Access to Transit Index, but have longer average commutes by CTA rail and bus service or by Pace bus service than any other racial or ethnic group (Table 48). Similarly, the majority of the Black/African American population in Chicago lives in high walkability areas; however,

Blacks or African Americans have the longest average commute time by biking and walking or any racial or ethnic group (Table 51).⁸ This difference highlights longstanding concerns about a mismatch in the location of jobs relative to the location of the public transportation system.

Key data findings

The vast majority (96.89%) of Chicago's total population is served by transit, and about 97% of jobs are accessible by transit.

In terms of the level of access to transit, more than half (54%) of Chicago's total population has moderately high access to transit, and about 44 % of the population has high access to transit.

Less than 1% of Chicago's total population (0.5%) has moderate access to transit.

Per the CMAP Access to Transit Index, the majority of the White non-Hispanic and Asian population in Chicago have high access to transit.

Comparatively, the majority of the Black/African American and Hispanic population in Chicago has moderately high access to transit.

According to the HUD Transit Trip Index, overall access to transit is better in neighborhoods on the north side of the City compared to neighborhoods on the south and southwest sides.

Access to transit is particularly low in small clusters of the City's far south side and the southwest side, near Cicero and Oak Lawn.

Chicago has a walkability score of 91.66, which indicates that the City as a whole is a highly walkable.

Approximately half of the City's total population lives in high walkability areas, and about 45% live in very high walkability areas.

When analyzing walkability by race/ethnicity, approximately 61% of Chicago's White non-Hispanic population lives in very high walkability areas, about 36% lives in high walkability areas, and 2% lives in moderate walkability areas.

A similar walkability trend exists for Chicago's Asian population, where 60% of the population lives in very high walkability areas, about 38% lives in high walkability areas, and less than 2% lives in moderate walkability areas.

Comparatively, 45% of Chicago's Hispanic population lives in very high walkability areas, about half of the population lives in high walkability areas, and 4.2% lives in moderate walkability areas.

Approximately 26% of Chicago's Black/African American population lives in very high walkability areas, about 67% lives in high walkability areas, and 5.7% lives in moderate walkability areas.

Of the total highway lane miles in Chicago, more than a quarter are in need of pavement condition repairs, about 38 % are in need of congestion improvements, and approximately 41 % are in need of safety and reliability improvements.

Inclusive Growth Strategy Paper:

<https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/10180/515753/Inclusive+Growth+strategy+paper/Of01488d-7da2-4f64-9e6a-264bb4abe537>

In metropolitan Chicago, African American and Hispanic residents experience persistent disparities with respect to employment, educational attainment, and income. These negative outcomes are worst for African American residents, who participate in the workforce at lower rates, have

⁸ Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, Inclusive Growth Strategy Paper.

<https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/10180/71423/Inclusive+Growth+strategy+paper.pdf/50970cd3-a6fa-e2ef-0cad-6d33688cfe6d>

lower incomes, experience significantly higher unemployment, and endure longer commutes than residents of other races or ethnicities.

CMAP Policy update on ride hailing: https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/updates/all/-/asset_publisher/UIMfSLnFfMB6/content/new-data-allows-an-initial-look-at-ride-hailing-in-chicago

The City of Chicago has released data on transportation network company (TNC) trips, which will help illustrate the effects of ride hailing services such as Uber, Lyft, and Via on the transportation system, and improve policy and investment decision making.

More than 17 million trips were taken during the two-month period, an average of 286,000 trips per day.

The map below shows that trips predominantly began around the central business district, as well as Midway and O'Hare airports.

Of the 12 million TNC trips taken during non-holiday periods in November and December 2018, approximately 17% either originated or ended in an EDA. These trips tended to follow the same time of day trends as the rest of the city, but some unique patterns emerged in other areas. Of trips that connected an EDA to a non-EDA location, 38% were to the Loop, Near North, and Near West sides. Weekday trips starting or ending in EDAs had a higher proportion of shared rides than trips taken outside of EDAs. The South and Southwest Side and the West Side EDAs had the highest proportion of shared trips, with afternoon peak periods as high as 39% and 37% respectively, nearly double the rate for non-EDAs.

Key community engagement findings

Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

AFH Prompts

Describe any disparities in exposure to poverty by protected class groups. Describe the role of a place of residence in exposure to poverty.

Describe which racial/ethnic, national origin, and family status groups are most affected by the poverty indicators.

Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies affect the ability of different protected class groups to access low poverty areas.

Summary

The average Black/African American person in Cook County has the most exposure to poverty, when compared to other racial/ethnic groups (Table 53). Comparatively, the average White person has the least exposure to poverty. Persons residing in south and west side neighborhoods of the City have more exposure to poverty, compared to the rest of the City (Figure 44). Areas with the lowest poverty rates in the City are concentrated in neighborhoods north of downtown, and the northwest portion of the City. A small portion of the south side of the City, near the border of Oak Lawn, also has particularly low levels of poverty (see Figure 49). Compared to the County, the average Chicago resident, regardless of race or ethnicity, has a higher exposure to poverty (see Table 53).

Key data findings

According to HUD's Low Poverty Index, areas of the City with the highest levels of poverty are concentrated in south and west side neighborhoods. The predominant racial/ethnic group on the south side of Chicago and southern parts of the County is the Black/African American

population, while the Hispanic population predominates the west side neighborhoods of Chicago.

Areas with the lowest levels of poverty are located in neighborhoods north of downtown, and the northwest portion of the City. A small portion of the south side of the City, near the border of Oak Lawn, also has particularly low levels of poverty.

When analyzing the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity, the average White non-Hispanic person in Chicago has the least exposure to poverty (57.7), while the average Black person in Chicago has the most exposure to poverty (20.3).

Compared to the County, the average Chicago resident, regardless of race or ethnicity, has a higher exposure to poverty.

Key community engagement findings

Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods Opportunities

AFH Prompts

Describe any disparities in access to such neighborhoods by protected class group.
Describe which racial/ethnic, national origin, or family status groups have the least access to environmentally health neighborhoods.

Summary

Adult obesity rates in Chicago are highest among the Black/African American population, followed by the Hispanic/Latino population (Table 55). Comparatively, the Asian population in Chicago has the lowest rates of adult obesity. When analyzing rates of adult obesity by gender, sexual orientation, and age, females, heterosexuals, and the 45-64 age group have higher rates of adult obesity (Table 56). Chicago's Black/African American population has the highest rate of child asthma related ED visits, compared to other racial/ethnic groups (Table 59). Child asthma related ED visits are much lower among Chicago's White non-Hispanic and Asian populations. The top five Chicago community areas with the largest number of children with elevated blood lead levels are all located on the southwest and west sides of the City (Table 62).

Overall, people living in Chicago are more exposed to environmental health toxins compared to people living in suburban Cook County. According to the Environmental Health Index, people living on the north and southwest sides of Chicago have higher rates of exposure to environmental health toxins compared to the rest of the City (see Figure 45). HUD's Environmental Health Index varies by race and ethnicity. The average Black/African American person in Chicago has less exposure to environmental health toxins than the average White non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American person (see Table 54).

Key data findings

Adult obesity rates in Chicago are highest among the Black/Non-Hispanic Population (39.8%), followed by the Hispanic/Latino population (37.8%).

Adult obesity rates in Chicago are lowest among the Asian population, where only 7% of the population is obese.

When analyzing rates of adult obesity by age, the 45-64 age group has the highest rate of adult obesity, followed by the 30-34 age group.

When analyzing rates of adult obesity by gender and sexual orientation, females and heterosexuals have higher rates of adult obesity.

When analyzing rates of child asthma related emergency department visits by race and ethnicity, Chicago's Black/African American child population has by far the highest rate of child asthma related ED visits.

The racial/ethnic group with the second highest rate of child asthma related ED visits is the Hispanic population.

Child asthma related ED visits are much lower among Chicago's White non-Hispanic and Asian populations.

The top five Chicago community areas with the largest number of children with elevated blood lead levels include Austin, South Lawndale, Chicago Lawn, Humboldt Park, and New City, all of which are located on the southwest and west sides of the City.

Overall, people living in Chicago are more exposed to environmental health toxins compared to people living in suburban Cook County.

According to the Environmental Health Index, people living on the north and southwest sides of Chicago have higher rates of exposure to environmental health toxins compared to the rest of the City.

Area with the lowest rates of exposure to environmental health toxins is a far southeast cluster of the City.

The Environmental Health Index varies by race and ethnicity. The average Black/African American person in Chicago has less exposure to environmental health toxins than the average White non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American person.

Key community engagement findings

Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

AFH Prompts

Identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors based on race/ethnicity, national origin or familial status.

Identify areas that experience an aggregate of poor access to opportunity and high exposure to adverse factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation and R/ECAPs.

Summary

Overall, the average Black/African American person in Chicago has the least access to proficient schools, the labor market, and areas with low poverty exposure. Comparatively, the average White/Non-Hispanic person in Chicago has the greatest access to these opportunities. This pattern also exists in the County as a whole.

Areas that experience an aggregate of poor access to opportunity and high exposure to adverse factors include the south and west neighborhoods of Chicago, the location of most of the R/ECAPs in Chicago and Cook County. The predominant racial/ethnic group in south side neighborhoods of Chicago is the Black/African American population, while the predominant racial/ethnic group in west side neighborhoods is the Hispanic population.

Key data findings

Key community engagement findings

Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

- Highest
 - Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs
 - Lack of Employment Opportunities
 - Location of Proficient Schools and School Assignment Policies
 - Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressure
 - Lack of Local and Regional Cooperation
- High
 - Lack of Affordable, Accessible Housing in a Range of Sizes
 - Availability, Type, Frequency, and Reliability of Public Transportation
 - Lack of public and political will to address effects of structural racism
 - Access to Financial Services
 - Impediments to Mobility

Disproportionate Housing Needs

AFH Prompts

Which groups by race/ethnicity and family status experience higher and severe rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to others.

Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens, and how they align with segregated areas, integrated areas, R/ECAPs, and what is the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin group in such areas;

The comparison of the needs of families with children for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms with the available existing housing stock in each category of publicly supported housing; and

The difference in rates of renter and owner-occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.

Contributing factors to disproportionate housing needs

Summary

In Chicago, severe housing cost burden is highest among Black/African American households and non-family households, when compared to other racial/ethnic groups and family types (see Table 71). Chicago's Hispanic households experience higher rates of housing problems and severe housing problems, compared to other racial/ethnic groups (see Table 69). Areas of the City that experience at least one housing problem are concentrated in the west and southwest sides of the City, which overlap with the location of R/ECAPs, and are heavily populated by Black/African American and Hispanic populations (Figure 49). Overall, households in Chicago experience a higher rate of housing problems than households in suburban Cook County (tables 64 – 69). Community engagement findings indicate that a large portion of calls to the MTO hotline, regarding home repairs, originate in the south neighborhoods of Chicago. This suggests that residents of this area experience higher rates of substandard housing. Differences in rates of owner-occupied housing varies by race/ethnicity in Chicago. Homeownership rates are highest among White-non Hispanic households, and lowest among Black/African American households (see Table 63). These ownership trends align with analysis of HMDA

lending data from 2018, which shows that more White/ Non-Hispanic individuals complete home loan applications and are least likely to have their denied (tables 97 and 98). Conversely Black/African American individuals are most likely to have their home purchase loan denied and, when approved, to have the loan be non-conventional.

Similar to the County as a whole, family households with more than 5 people experience higher rates of housing problems, compared to other family types (Table 67). Community engagement efforts indicate that Black/African American families in Chicago seem to have some of the most urgent housing problems. In Chicago, families with children make up over a quarter of households in public housing and project based section 8 housing; however, the majority of units in this type of publicly supported housing are units with one or less than one bedroom (tables 80 – 82 and 88 – 90). Out of all types of publicly supported housing, families with children are more likely to live in units supported by housing choice vouchers, with many voucher holders seeking out 2 or 3 bedroom units (tables 83 and 91).

Key data findings

Homeownership rates in Chicago are highest among White non-Hispanic householders (54.4%).

Comparatively, 35.2 % of Black householders, 37.8 % of Native American householders, 44.1 % of Asian householders, 43.5 % of Hispanic householders, and 34.6 % of other householders own their home.

Geographically, homeownership rates are higher in portions of the northwest and far southwest sides of the City compared to other neighborhoods in Chicago.

Portions of the City's west and south sides have particularly low rates of homeownership.

Overall, homeownership rates in Chicago are lower than those of suburban Cook County.

Severe housing cost burden in Chicago is highest among Native American households (31.2%), followed by Black households (29.7%), Hispanic households (25.8%), Other households (23.5%), Asian households (20.1%), and White non-Hispanic households (16.4%).

Severe housing cost burden in Chicago is highest among non-family households (25.3%), followed by family households with more than 5 people (22.2%), and family households with less than 5 people (20.3%).

Chicago's Hispanic population experiences higher rates (57.4%) of housing problems, such as overcrowding and substandard housing, compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

Family households with 5 or more people experience higher rates (62.4%) of housing problems, compared to other family types/sizes.

The Hispanic population also experiences higher rates (35.0%) of severe housing problems, compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

Comparatively, Chicago's White non-Hispanic population has the lowest rates (18.2%) of severe housing problems.

Geographically, households on the west and southwest sides of Chicago experience higher rates of housing problems, compared to other neighborhoods. The predominant racial/ethnic group in these neighborhoods is the Hispanic population.

Households located north of downtown Chicago, as well as those on the southwest side near Oak Lawn experience the lowest rates of housing problems.

Overall, households in Chicago experience a higher rate of housing problems than households in suburban Cook County.

Geographically, housing units affordable at 50% AMI, are concentrated in the southwest side, and far south side of Chicago.

Downtown Chicago, and much of the neighborhoods north of downtown have the least amount of housing units affordable at 50% AMI.

As of 2017, the highest rate of residential eviction filings occurred in the South Shore community area. Other community areas with high rates of residential eviction filings include Washington Park, Pullman, West Garfield Park, and Oakland, all of which are located on the south and west sides of the City.

As of 2018, some of the highest foreclosure rates in Chicago were filed primarily in community areas on the south side of the City.

The three community areas with the highest foreclosure filing rates were Greater Grand Crossing, Avalon Park and Pullman, all of which are located on the City's south side.

As of 2018, the highest number of 311 service calls occurred in the west side neighborhood of West Garfield Park. This neighborhood had the highest rate of calls related to building violations, no water complaints, and water quality concerns.

In 2017, 23 of the 25 community areas in Chicago with the highest eviction filing rates were majority Black Community Areas. Majority Black areas had eviction filing rates two to four times higher than majority Latinx or White non-Hispanic areas.

MPC: Re-Entry Housing Issues in Illinois

- The majority of unsheltered people in Chicago were previously incarcerated — 60% of unsheltered men and 58% of women report being previously incarcerated in jail or prison.
- 43.7% of males and 21.2% of females in Chicago shelters had been in jails or prison previously
- Barriers to finding housing for previously incarcerated persons
- Public housing policies – Federal guidelines allow much room for discretion on behalf of the housing authority or project owner.
- The Chicago Housing Authority acknowledges the challenges formerly incarcerated individuals face when it comes to background checks and screening for housing, and CHA is in the process of changing its own criteria. The CHA had been assessing a person's criminal history from the date of conviction onward, regardless of how long ago the sentence was given, and has since reduced its "look-back period" from five years to three years.³⁸ This is in great variance from the practice of many private landlords who may not even accept vouchers, even though voucher-holders are a protected class in Cook County and should be safeguarded from discrimination.
- Lack of financial resources and income to pay rent
- Landlord resistance to renting to formerly incarcerated individuals
- Cook County Board passed on April 25, 2019 the Just Housing Initiative which amended the Cook County Human Rights Ordinance to ban unlawful discrimination in real estate transactions based on one's covered criminal history
- Lack of discharge planning and housing referral services
- Lack of job opportunities
- Lack of job training
- Failure to address the problems of women leaving prison
- The Corporation for Supportive Housing, the City of Chicago and two Cook County agencies are partnering to establish a Flexible Housing Pool (FHP), modeled after FUSE (Frequent Users of System Engagement) programs in New York City and elsewhere, that will position housing as a platform to increase access to needed services. The City of Chicago and the Chicago Housing Authority invested the first \$1.8 million to initiate the FHP; IHDA provided an additional \$1.2 million. The goal of the FHP is to annually raise a

total of \$12 million for housing and service costs with additional support coming from major public and not-for-profit hospitals in the region. The first 50 participants in the program will be identified through a data match between Chicago's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the Cook County Collaborative Research Unit that has a data set across state psychiatric services, Cook County Jail, Cermak Correctional Health Services, as well as County Care. Program expansion will continue into 2019. If fully scaled to a \$12 million per year level, the FHP will be able to service several hundred individuals, most notably chronically homeless individuals with frequent engagement with hospitals, law enforcement and social services.

The regional analysis more thoroughly touches on the challenges proposed by the historic Cook County property tax system. In sum:

- Outcomes produced by the current system are much more regressive than industry standards recommend – across the County, within each triad, and with the highest levels of regressivity within the City of Chicago.
- For Chicago, ... the owner of a \$600,000 home would be paying 24% lower effective tax rate than the owner of a \$300,000 home.
- 10% lower in south cook and 8% lower in north cook and 13% for county overall
- The City of Chicago had an effective residential tax rate of 1.74% in 2017. Over the ten-year period between 2008 and 2017, the residential effective tax rate in Chicago increased by 32.5% from 1.31% to 1.74% of full market value.
- However, not all residents in the region are taxed relative to their ability to pay. For example, residents of Chicago along the northern lakeshore have higher income levels but lower burden levels. In contrast, many economically disconnected areas have relatively high tax burdens and relatively low incomes. This is particularly true in economically disconnected areas in south Cook, as well as in the Waukegan area and the West Side of Chicago.

DePaul Institute for Housing Studies State of Rental Housing 2019:

<https://www.housingstudies.org/releases/state-rental-2019/>

- The county saw a fairly substantial decline in low-income renter households earning between 30 and 50 percent AMI. Since 2015, 28,832 fewer households in this income group rent in Cook County - an 18.2 percent decline. While the data show that a small number of the households at this income level may have shifted to homeownership and others may be earning higher or lower incomes, there are concerns that many may have left the county. This loss of low-income households compliments recent research that some neighborhoods in the city may be increasingly out of reach for lower-income families as well as the impact of long-term disinvestment on population levels and opportunity in lower-cost communities. IHS research has shown that population is shrinking in lower-cost areas of Chicago and lower-income families are leaving the city, regardless of market type.
- PIT Data from HUD (1-25-2018)
 - https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_IL-510-2018_IL_2018.pdf
 - The majority (86%) of homeless households are households without children.
 - The majority (62%) of Chicago's homeless persons are male, while 37% are female.
 - The majority (71%) of Chicago's homeless persons are Black or African American.
 - The majority (62%) of Black or African American homeless persons are sheltered in emergency shelters, 11% are sheltered in transitional housing, and 25% are unsheltered.
 - Approximately 22% of Chicago's homeless persons are White.

- About 42% of White homeless persons are sheltered in emergency shelters, 32% are sheltered in transitional housing, and 24% are unsheltered.
- Approximately 12% of homeless persons are Hispanic/Latino, and less than 1% are Asian.
- Housing Action Illinois – Homelessness Data
 - https://housingactionil.org/downloads/Policy/RacialDisparitiesinHomelessnessIL_September2019.pdf
 - Evictions are a leading cause of homelessness around the country.
 - In 2017, 23 of the 25 community areas in Chicago with the highest eviction filing rates were majority Black Community Areas.
 - Majority Black areas had eviction filing rates two to four times higher than majority Latinx or White areas.
 - As of 2017, approximately 76% of homeless individuals in Chicago's Continuum of Care Service Area are Black/African American, while 21% are White.
 - A Black/African American person is 5.7 times more likely to be homeless than a White person.
- HMDA Home Purchase Loan Data 2018
 - In Chicago, more White/Non-Hispanic individuals completed home purchase loan applications, compared to other racial/ethnic groups.
 - More Black/African American individuals had their home purchase loan denied, compared to other racial/ethnic groups.
 - Comparatively, White individuals were the least likely to have their home purchase loan denied.
 - A larger share of the Black/African American population has originated home purchase loans that were non-conventional, compared to other racial/ethnic groups.
 - Reasons for denial of home purchase loans vary by race/ethnicity.
 - A larger share of the Asian population had their home loan denied due to the debt to income ratio and employment history.
 - A larger share of the Hispanic population had their home loan denied due to insufficient cash (down payment/closing cost)
 - A larger share of the Black/African American population has their home loan denied due to credit history.
 - A larger share of the White population had their loan denied due to collateral.

Key community engagement findings

Most MTO hotline calls are now from South Shore, Englewood, and Bronzeville, rather than the north lakefront area. 40% of calls to the hotline are in regards to repairs problems.

Community members noted that Black/ African American families in Chicago seem to have some of the most urgent worst case housing scenarios, as well as immigrant families /individuals living without documentation regarding citizenship or legal residency, who struggle to gain access to any affordable housing supports and can find themselves in incredibly unsafe and over-crowded housing situations as a result.

Contributing factors

- Highest
 - Lack of public and political will to address effects of structural racism
 - Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of sizes
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressure
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- High
 - Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
 - Community opposition
 - Land use and zoning laws
 - Location and type of affordable housing
 - Impediments to mobility

Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

AFH Prompts

Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one category of publicly supported housing than other categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV))?

Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant category of publicly supported housing. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.

Summary

In Chicago, households living in any type of publicly supported housing are more likely to be Black/African American than any other racial/ethnic group (tables 80 – 83). The rate of Black/African American households living in publicly supported housing exceeds the share of all households that are Black/African American in Chicago, and the share of Black/African American households that earn less than 80 percent of AMI (Table 87). Seniors are more likely to reside in Other HUD publicly supported housing, while families with children are more likely to live in HCV units (tables 80 – 83). Comparatively, more persons with disabilities live in Chicago's public housing units, compared to other types of publicly supported housing. Hispanic households and White non-Hispanic households are far less likely to occupy all forms of publicly supported housing than would be expected given their share of households earning less than 80 percent of AMI.

Key data findings

In Chicago, the largest source of publicly supported housing is through Housing Choice Vouchers (52,661), followed by other multifamily developments (43,182), project-based Section 8 (26,378), and public housing (21,004).

Households are led by people 65 and older make up at least half of households in public housing and other HUD supported multi-family housing, and almost half of households in project based Section 8 housing.

Families with children make up less than 2% of households in other HUD supported multifamily housing, while families with children make up 26% of public housing units and 31% of project-based Section 8 housing units. Housing Choice Voucher households have the highest rates of families with children (45%). This rate is similar to that of the County as a whole.

Seniors make up 88% of the occupants of other HUD supported multifamily housing. The vast majority of these units have 0 and 1 bedrooms. This is likely due to the prominence of the Section 202 program within this category of publicly supported housing.

According to HUD's data, almost twice the share of occupants of public housing are disabled than in project based Section 8 or other HUD supported multifamily housing.

While 26% of households earning less than 80% of AMI are Hispanic, Hispanic households occupy far lower shares of public housing, project based Section 8, or other HUD supported multifamily housing.

Households living in any form of publicly supported housing are more likely to be Black or African American than any other race or ethnicity, and at a rate far exceeding the share of all households that are Black or African American, or when considering the higher proportional share of Black or African American households that earn less than 80% of AMI.

Hispanic households, White non-Hispanic households, and Asian households are far less likely to occupy all forms of publicly supported housing.

White non-Hispanic and Hispanics are comparatively more likely to be residents of public housing or project-based Section 8 housing than of other HUD supported multifamily housing.

MPC: Re-Entry Housing Issues in Illinois

- In 2015 the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) created a special pilot program which permitted up to 50 formerly incarcerated individuals to live in CHA properties. Up until the creation of this pilot program, such individuals were barred from living in CHA properties. The pilot involved ongoing collaboration with the Safer Foundation and St. Leonard's Ministries in terms of picking participants. Those selected had to have completed a minimum of six months of a re-entry program at either Safer or St. Leonard's. An initial evaluation of the pilot is in the process of being developed through a partnership between the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless and Chicago State University. Since the pilot is available only to a small pool of participants, CHA has not experienced meaningful resistance to the program.
- The Corporation for Supportive Housing, the City of Chicago and two Cook County agencies are partnering to establish a Flexible Housing Pool (FHP), modeled after FUSE (Frequent Users of System Engagement) programs in New York City and elsewhere, that will position housing as a platform to increase access to needed services. The City of Chicago and the Chicago Housing Authority invested the first \$1.8 million to initiate the FHP; IHDA provided an additional \$1.2 million. The goal of the FHP is to annually raise a total of \$12 million for housing and service costs with additional support coming from major public and not-for-profit hospitals in the region. The first 50 participants in the program will be identified through a data match between Chicago's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the Cook County Collaborative Research Unit that has a data set across state psychiatric services, Cook County Jail, Cermak Correctional Health Services, as well as County Care. Program expansion will continue into 2019. If fully scaled to a \$12 million per year level, the FHP will be able to service several hundred individuals, most notably chronically homeless individuals with frequent engagement with hospitals, law enforcement and social services.

Key community engagement findings

Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy Analysis

AFH Prompts

Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs.

Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs?

How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPs compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs?

Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category? Describe how these developments differ. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing.

Compare the demographics of occupants of developments, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. Describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.

Summary

Publicly supported housing in Chicago is located throughout the City. West and south side neighborhoods of Chicago overlap with previously discussed R/ECAPs and racially segregated areas (Figure 50). Compared to Cook County as a whole, Chicago has more publicly supported units that are located in R/ECAPs (Table 92). Of the publicly supported housing located in R/ECAPs, a greatest share of the units are public housing units. When analyzing the demographic composition of publicly supported housing located in R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP areas, public housing, project-based Section 8, and other HUD supported multifamily housing units are more likely to be occupied by families with children when that unit is located in a R/ECAP (tables 93 – 96). Similar to the County as a whole, Black/African American households in Chicago's publicly supported housing are more likely to occupy units that are located in R/ECAPs, while White, Asian, and Hispanic households are more likely to occupy units in non-R/ECAPs (see Tables 93-96). Persons with disabilities are more likely to live in public housing units, regardless of whether the units is located in a R/ECAP or not (see Table 93). Seniors are more likely to occupy Other Multifamily units, compared to other publicly supported housing, and are more likely to live in units located in non-R/ECAP tracts (see Table 95). This trend is consistent with County wide trends.

Community engagement findings indicate that CHA's voucher program is overwhelmingly utilized by Black/African American mothers with children. Moreover, community engagement findings indicate that despite CHA's Mobility Program many HCV participants are living in primarily Black/African American census tracts and areas that have little access to opportunity, including reliable transit, well-performing schools, job centers, and healthy physical and social environments.

Key data findings

Public housing units and project based Section 8 units are more likely to be occupied by families with children than other HUD supported multifamily units. This pattern matches the comparably higher share of 2 and 3 bedroom units available through public housing and project based Section 8 developments, compared to other HUD supported multifamily units in Chicago.

A greater share of public housing units are located in R/ECAPs than the other three categories of publicly supported housing.

Public housing units are more than twice as likely to be occupied by a family with children when that unit is in a R/ECAP than when it is not.

Project based Section 8 and other HUD supported multifamily units are almost twice as likely to be occupied by a family with children when that unit is in a R/ECAP than when it is not.

More White non-Hispanic, Asian, and Hispanic households occupy all types of HUD supported multifamily and HCV units in non-R/ECAP tracts compared to R/ECAP tracts.

Publicly supported units of all types located in R/ECAPs have higher rates of Black/African American households compared to units located in non-R/ECAP tracts. That said, Black/African Americans are still the majority racial group in all publicly supported units in non-R/ECAPs as well.

More persons with disabilities occupy public housing units, regardless of whether the unit is located in a R/ECAP or not, than any other form of publicly supported housing.

Almost 90% of the occupants of other HUD supported multifamily units are seniors.

Half as many public housing households are seniors in R/ECAP tracts than in non-R/ECAP tracts.

Senior HCV recipients are also less likely to live in R/ECAP tracts.

Only 1.4% of households in project-based Section 8 units and 0.9% of households in other HUD supported multifamily units are Hispanic when that unit is located in a R/ECAP, far below the 26.1% of households earning less than 80% of AMI that are Hispanic.

CHA operates a mobility counseling program that seeks to increase the number of Housing Choice Voucher ("HCV") participants who live in higher opportunity neighborhoods throughout Chicago. A Mobility Area is a Chicago community area with poverty levels below 20%, access to job centers and low violent crime rates. These areas have been identified as offering quality housing, diverse neighborhoods, access to better educational and employment opportunities that can assist families towards self-sufficiency.

CHA participates in the Regional Housing Initiative, a partnership of 9 housing authorities in northeastern Illinois that pool project-based housing choice vouchers and then select developments that add housing opportunities in locations with low poverty, good schools, good access to jobs, and good transit. The Regional Housing Initiative fills units created via a common referral list, from which people from the waitlists of the individual housing authorities can gain access to the created units. CHA has been a leader of this initiative, providing operating funding for it between 2016 and 2018 and currently spearheading improvement to the referral list process. The initiative has created placed more than 500 vouchers in service in more than 32 developments across northeastern Illinois, and around 40 percent of those vouchers have come from the CHA.

MPC: Re-Entry Housing Issues in Illinois

- In 2015 the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) created a special pilot program which permitted up to 50 formerly incarcerated individuals to live in CHA properties. Up until the creation of this pilot program, such individuals were barred from living in CHA properties. The pilot involved ongoing collaboration with the Safer Foundation and St. Leonard's Ministries in terms of picking participants. Those selected had to have completed a minimum of six months of a re-entry program at either Safer or St. Leonard's. An initial evaluation of the pilot is in the process of being developed through a partnership between the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless and Chicago State University. Since the pilot is available only to a small pool of participants, CHA has not experienced meaningful resistance to the program.

Key community engagement findings

The City has far more resources available for housing supports than the suburbs, yet it is still insufficient.

Community members note that most of Chicago's voucher holders continue to reside in high-poverty, primarily Black census tracts that have little access to opportunity, including reliable transit, well-performing schools, job centers, and healthy physical and social environments.

The voucher program has not been set up to enable voucher holders to "compete" with market renters in high-market neighborhoods. Doubly concerning, voucher holders consistently face source of income discrimination.

Have the CHA's lease-up incentive payments increased mobility?

Community members question whether the CHA's change in the definitions for opportunity areas in the City will improve mobility.

The Plan for Transformation, and the loss of households in some parts of the City, is closely connected with the subsequent closure of dozens of schools on Chicago's south and west sides.

The City's Affordable Requirements Ordinance allows developers to provide affordable units off site and creates units at 60% of AMI. As a result, the ordinance does not create the needed number or type of affordable units and, therefore, does little to reduce segregation or create integrated living opportunities.

Contributing factors

- **Highest**
 - Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of qualified allocation plans and other programs
 - Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods
- **High**
 - Source of income discrimination
 - Community opposition
 - Lack of local oversight and enforcement of land use, code, and HQS regulations
 - Lack of public and political will to address effects of structural racism

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

AFH Prompts

Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily

serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.

Summary

The largest form of publicly supported housing in Chicago are Housing Choice Vouchers, and nearly half of HCV units are occupied by families with children. CHA's Mobility Program aims to provide opportunities for HCV holders to move into Mobility Areas, which are Chicago Community Areas that have lower levels of poverty and crime and access to positive economic indicators. Community engagement efforts indicate that despite these efforts, many of Chicago's HCV recipients continue to reside in high-poverty, primarily Black/ African American census tracts that have little access to opportunity, including reliable transit, well-performing schools, job centers, and healthy physical and social environments.

Key data findings

Through an allocation of Project Based Vouchers (PBV), the PRA program creates a long-term housing opportunity for a given number of units in a residential property with a 15 to 30-year Housing Assistance Payments contract. New construction, substantial rehabilitation, and existing multi-unit buildings qualify for application to the PRA program. CHA Property Rental Assistance Program - <https://www.thecha.org/landlords/property-rental-assistance-program>

The City of Chicago's Affordable Requirements Ordinance requires residential developments that receive City financial assistance or involve City-owned land to provide a percentage of units at affordable prices. The ordinance applies to residential developments of 10 or more units and requires that developers provide 10 % of their units at affordable prices. The ordinance also applies if:

A zoning change is granted that increases project density or allows a residential use not previously allowed

The development is a "planned development" within the downtown area

Income Limits:

For-sale units produced through the Affordable Requirements Ordinance must be affordable to households at or below 100 % of Area Median Income (AMI). Rental units must be affordable to households earning up to 60 % of AMI.

The City is currently reviewing the current structure of the ARO to determine potential changes needed.

- As part of a strategy to expand housing choices for HCV participants, and meet the needs of low-income renters who are interested and choose to live in Mobility Areas, CHA implemented an Exception Payment Standard (EPS) policy (with approval from HUD) that increases the amount of subsidy up to 150% of FMR.
- In addition, CHA subsidy can go up to 250% FMR for a Reasonable Accommodation to provide required accessibility features.
- In FY2018, CHA received approval to change the areas eligible for EPS from Opportunity Areas based on census tracts to Mobility Areas based on Community Areas. The change significantly increased the number of areas where a voucher holder can receive an EPS and gives access to communities previously unavailable.

- Mobility Areas are defined as Community Areas with a poverty level at or below 20% and below median violent crime; or Community Areas with moderate poverty and crime plus other positive economic indicators.

Key community engagement findings

Contributing Factors

Disability and Access Analysis

Disability and Access Analysis

AFH Prompts

How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections? Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges.

Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have a sufficient supply of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes. Describe the areas where accessible housing is located and their relationship to segregated areas and R/ECAPs. To what extent to are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in different categories of publicly supported housing.

Summary

Persons with disabilities are more prevalent on the south and west sides of Chicago, and less prevalent in neighborhoods north of downtown Chicago (Figure 22). Areas with higher concentrations of persons with disabilities overlap with Chicago's R/ECAPs. Similar to the County as a whole, the geographic distribution of persons with disabilities is somewhat consistent across the different disability types. The only exception to the overall pattern is the geographic location of persons with hearing disabilities, which are dispersed throughout all parts of Chicago (Figure 27). Through the community engagement efforts, stakeholders have indicated that accessible infrastructure, such as maintained streets and sidewalks tends to be located in the least affordable neighborhoods of Chicago, therefore, persons with disabilities often need to choose between accessible infrastructure and affordable rent.

Key data findings

Geographically, persons with disabilities are more prevalent on the south and west sides of Chicago, while neighborhoods north of downtown Chicago have particularly low rates of persons with disabilities.

The geographic patterns of persons with disabilities is somewhat consistent across the different disability types.

Persons with vision disabilities are more prevalent on the south and west sides of the City, compared to the rest of the City.

Persons with ambulatory disabilities are more prevalent on the south side of the City, as well as the west side, to a lesser extent. Areas north of downtown Chicago have particularly low rates of persons with ambulatory disabilities.

Persons with cognitive disabilities are more prevalent in small sections of the south and west side neighborhoods of Chicago. Areas north of downtown Chicago, as well as clusters of the southwest side of the City have low rates of persons with cognitive disabilities.

Persons with self-care disabilities are more prevalent on the south side and west sides of the City, while areas north of downtown have low rates of persons with self-care disabilities.

Persons with hearing disabilities are dispersed throughout all parts of the City, with clusters of the northside of the City having lower rates of persons with hearing disabilities.

Persons with disabilities living independently are more prevalent on the south side of the City, and the west side, to a lesser extent.

Comparatively, the areas north of downtown has the lowest rate of persons with disabilities living independently.

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities (MOPD) works to make Chicago the most accessible City in the nation on behalf of residents and visitors with disabilities

<https://www.chicago.gov/City/en/depts/mopd.html>

PACE paratransit service

PACE Taxi Access Program (TAP)

CTA – 100% of vehicles (buses and trains) are accessible, 103 of 145 rail stations are accessible

Job Training and Placement Referral is a service provided to people with disabilities through MOPD's network of employment Program Partners

HomeMod – Program – Application based program. Home accessibility modifications that will allow people with disabilities, under the age of sixty, to make their living environment accessible.

Modifications can include: ramps, porch and stair lifts, roll-in showers, widened doorways, accessible sinks and cabinets.

https://www.chicago.gov/City/en/depts/mopd/provdrs/hous/svcs/accessible_home_modifications-program-ages0-5911.html

In 2018, the CHA received HUD approval to process Exception Payment Standard Reasonable Accommodation requests for up to 250% of the Fair Market Rent (FMR). The goal was to increase housing opportunities for families requiring accessible units. In 2019, the conditions for 250% EPS approval was broadened for additional reasonable accommodation requests. As of July 2019, the CHA has approved 58 EPS requests of up to 250% of the FMR.

Key community engagement findings

Some landlords are not sufficiently responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities. Moreover, the most wheelchair accessible infrastructure tends to be located in the least affordable communities, producing patterns where residents with disabilities need to choose between accessible sidewalks and affordable rent.

Accessible housing continues to be scarce and costly.

Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and other Segregated Settings

AFH Prompts

To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings? Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services.

Summary

Persons with disabilities are more prevalent in the south and west side neighborhoods of Chicago (Figure 22). Through the community engagement efforts, stakeholders have indicated that persons with

disabilities have a hard time finding accessible and affordable housing, including housing near wheelchair accessible infrastructure.

Key data findings

People with disabilities are more prevalent in neighborhoods on the south and west sides of Chicago.

Key community engagement findings

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

AFH Prompts

To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following? Identify major barriers concerning:

government services and facilities;
public infrastructure, such as sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals;
transportation;
proficient schools and educational programs; and
jobs.

Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities.

Summary

People with disabilities are more prevalent in neighborhoods on the south and west sides of Chicago (Figure 22). These areas of the City have the least proficient schools, and the lowest rates of market engagement, compared to other parts of the City and the County as a whole. Parts of the south side of Chicago, particularly areas in the far south have lower access to affordable transportation, compared to the rest of the City.

Chicago's Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities administers a number of programs that aim to make Chicago an accessible city. An example of a program administered through this office is the Job Training and Placement referrals program, which provides persons with disabilities access to a network of employment partners. Other services offered to persons with disabilities include the Pace bus paratransit service, which lets persons with disabilities schedule affordable rides in an accessible transit vehicle.

Key data findings

- CHA has received approval to implement an Exception Payment Standard in the following cases:
 - (1) Reasonable Accommodations: For disabled or senior households requiring a Reasonable Accommodation for units with accessibility features or in locations near necessary services, such as accessible transit or medical facilities, Exception Payment Rents can be approved up to 250% of the FMR
 - (2) Mobility Areas: For households residing in or moving into a CHA-designated Mobility Areas, Exception Payment Rents can be approved up to 150% of the FMR.

Key community engagement findings

Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis

AFH Prompts

List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved: a charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law, a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law, a letter of finding issued by or a lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law, or a claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing.

Describe any state or fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

Identify any local and regional agencies or organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.

Key data findings

Key community engagement findings

Contributing Factors

- Highest
 - Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- High
 - Lack of local public fair housing outreach and enforcement
 - Unresolved violations of fair housing or Civil Rights Law

Supporting Charts

Tables 1 - 19

Table 1. Population by Race/Ethnicity in 2013-2017

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total
Chicago	890,146	819,582	789,715	167,963	3,354	50,984	2,721,744
Cook County	2,235,497	1,225,542	1,312,294	364,207	5,216	95,080	5,237,837

Source: 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 2. Population Share by Race/Ethnicity in 2013-2017

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other
Chicago	32.7%	30.1%	29.0%	6.2%	0.1%	1.9%
Cook County	42.7%	23.4%	25.1%	7.0%	0.1%	1.8%

Source: 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 3. Population by Race/Ethnicity in 2010

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total
Chicago	854,663	889,771	778,838	159,632	7,353	5,228	2,695,485
Cook County	2,278,252	1,297,101	1,244,755	350,908	13,773	9,773	5,194,562

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 4. Population Share by Race/Ethnicity in 2010

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other
Chicago	31.7%	33.0%	28.9%	5.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Cook County	43.9%	25.0%	24.0%	6.8%	0.3%	0.2%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 5. Population by Race/Ethnicity in 2000

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total
Chicago	906,853	1,064,895	753,515	136,134	7,353	23,966	2,892,718
Cook County	2,558,527	1,410,875	1,071,550	280,694	13,940	38,211	5,373,796

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 6. Population Share by Race/Ethnicity in 2000

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other
Chicago	31.3%	36.8%	26.0%	4.7%	0.3%	0.8%
Cook County	47.6%	26.3%	19.9%	5.2%	0.3%	0.7%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 7. Population by Race/Ethnicity in 1990

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total
Chicago	1,055,588	1,067,330	545,420	98,436	4,641	5,821	2,777,236
Cook County	2,914,866	1,293,813	693,507	180,681	7,150	8,773	5,098,789

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 8. Population Share by Race/Ethnicity in 1990

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other
Chicago	38.0%	38.4%	19.6%	3.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Cook County	57.2%	25.4%	13.6%	3.5%	0.1%	0.2%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 9. Foreign-Born Population

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2010	2017
Chicago	469,161	628,783	570,368	563,775
Cook County	717,309	1,064,703	1,086,859	1,105,337

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 10. Foreign-Born Population as a Share of Total Population

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2017</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>16.9%</i>	<i>21.7%</i>	<i>21.2%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	<i>19.8%</i>	<i>20.9%</i>	<i>21.1%</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 11. Top Places of Birth, 2010

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percent of Total Population</i>
<i>Chicago</i>			
<i>1</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>258,313</i>	<i>9.6%</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>42,123</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>China exclu HK Taiwan</i>	<i>27,100</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>21,651</i>	<i>0.8%</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>17,557</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>12,655</i>	<i>0.5%</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Guatemala</i>	<i>11,946</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>8,456</i>	<i>0.3%</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>Vietnam</i>	<i>7,103</i>	<i>0.3%</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>6,834</i>	<i>0.3%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>			
<i>1</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>428,520</i>	<i>8.2%</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>110,397</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>65,036</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Philippines</i>	<i>48,588</i>	<i>0.9%</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>China exclu HK Taiwan</i>	<i>36,370</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>29,056</i>	<i>0.6%</i>

Rank	Place of Birth	Population	Percent of Total Population
7	Guatemala	16,433	0.3%
8	Ukraine	15,661	0.3%
9	Ecuador	15,164	0.3%
10	Italy	12,801	0.2%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 12. Population With Limited English Proficiency

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2010	2017
Chicago	373,192	494,125	418,233	382,325
Cook County	514,442	762,428	741,531	696,594

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 13. Population with Limited English Proficiency as a Percentage of the Total Population

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2010	2017
Chicago	13.4%	17.1%	15.5%	14.0%
Cook County	10.1%	14.2%	14.3%	13.3%

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 14. Population with Limited English Proficiency by Top Primary Languages Spoken, 2010

Rank	Language	Population	Percent of Total Population
<i>Chicago</i>			
1	Spanish	280,126	10.4%
2	Polish	30,483	1.1%
3	Chinese	24,087	0.9%
4	Tagalog	6,410	0.2%
5	Arabic	5,359	0.2%
6	O Slavic	5,105	0.2%
7	SerboCroatian	4,770	0.2%
8	Africanlang	4,621	0.2%
9	Korean	4,508	0.2%
10	O Indo	4,241	0.2%

Rank	Language	Population	Percent of Total Population
<i>Cook County</i>			
1	Spanish	448,868	8.6%
2	Polish	75,065	1.4%
3	Chinese	31,858	0.6%
4	Korean	17,727	0.3%
5	Arabic	14,855	0.3%
6	Tagalog	14,601	0.3%
7	Russian	14,018	0.3%
8	O Slavic	10,867	0.2%
9	O Indo	10,727	0.2%
10	Gujarati	10,282	0.2%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 15. People With Disabilities by Disability Type, 2010

Jurisdiction	Ambulatory	Independent Living	Cognitive	Self-Care	Hearing	Vision	Total Population
<i>Chicago</i>	168,569	113,898	107,650	66,146	57,415	57,899	2,695,485
<i>Cook County</i>	305,178	213,310	189,482	120,381	122,192	98,504	5,194,562

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 16. People With Disabilities by Disability Type as a Percent of the Total Population, 2010

Jurisdiction	Ambulatory	Independent Living	Cognitive	Self-Care	Hearing	Vision
<i>Chicago</i>	6.3%	4.2%	4.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%
<i>Cook County</i>	5.9%	4.1%	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 17. Population by Sex, 2010

Jurisdiction	Male, 1990	Female, 1990	Male, 2000	Female, 2000	Male, 2010	Female, 2010
<i>Chicago</i>	47.9%	52.1%	48.5%	51.5%	48.5%	51.5%
<i>Cook County</i>	48.1%	51.9%	48.4%	51.6%	48.4%	51.6%

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Male, 1990</i>	<i>Female, 1990</i>	<i>Male, 2000</i>	<i>Female, 2000</i>	<i>Male, 2010</i>	<i>Female, 2010</i>
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Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 18. Population by Age Group, 2010

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>			<i>2000</i>			<i>2010</i>		
	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18 - 64</i>	<i>65 and Over</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18- 64</i>	<i>65 and Over</i>	<i>Under 18</i>	<i>18- 64</i>	<i>65 and Over</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	25.9%	62.2%	11.9%	26.8%	62.8%	10.3%	23.1%	66.6%	10.3%
<i>Cook County</i>	25.0%	62.6%	12.4%	26.6%	61.7%	11.7%	23.7%	64.3%	11.9%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 19. Number of Families Who Have Children

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>Percent of Families With Children in 2010</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	305,301	269,013	263,055	45.6%
<i>Cook County</i>	585,548	526,923	549,873	45.4%

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

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Table 20. Veteran Status

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of Veterans</i>	<i>Percent of Adults Who Are Veterans</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	75,378	3.5%
<i>Cook County</i>	172,818	4.3%

Source: 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 21. 2050 Household and Population Projections

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>2050 Households</i>	<i>2050 Household Population</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	1,275,527	3,113,476
<i>Cook County</i>	2,472,005	6,080,680

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>2050 Households</i>	<i>2050 Household Population</i>
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Source: 2050 Forecast of Population, Households and Employment, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 2018

Table 22. Sexual Orientation

<i>Demographic information</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Demographic information</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Gender identity</i>		<i>Age</i>	
<i>Male-identified</i>	<i>80,000</i>	<i>Age 18-44</i>	<i>90,000</i>
<i>Female-identified</i>	<i>66,000</i>	<i>Age 45+</i>	<i>56,000</i>
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>		<i>Marital Status</i>	
<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>28,000</i>	<i>Single, never married</i>	<i>97,000</i>
<i>Non-Hispanic Asian/ Pacific Islander</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>Member of an unmarried couple</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Non-Hispanic Black/ African American</i>	<i>44,000</i>	<i>Civil Union</i>	<i>2,000</i>
<i>Non-Hispanic Other</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>24,000</i>
<i>Non-Hispanic White</i>	<i>65,000</i>	<i>Separated or Divorced</i>	<i>9,000</i>
		<i>Widowed</i>	<i>1,000</i>

Source: Healthy Chicago Survey 2014-2016.

https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/City/depts/cdph/LGBTQHealth/CDPH_2017LGBT_Report_r6a.pdf

Table 23. Black/White Dissimilarity Indices by Year

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>79.0</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a; 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 24. Hispanic/White Dissimilarity Indices by Year

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>60.5</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>58.3</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a; 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 25. Asian or Pacific Islander/White Dissimilarity Indices by Year

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>44.0</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>44.3</i>

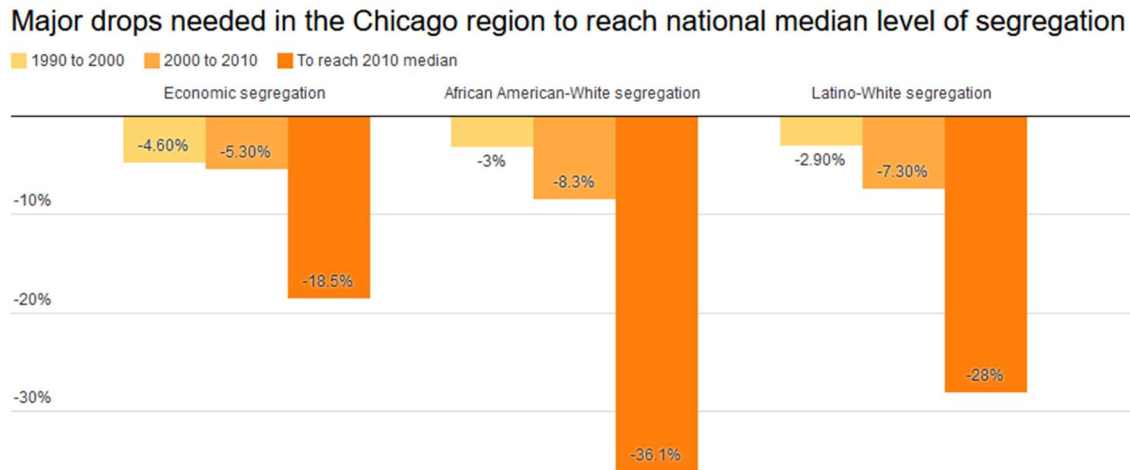
Source: AFFH-T v4a; 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 26. Non-White or Hispanic/White Dissimilarity Indices by Year

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>55.5</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a; 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 27. Major drops needed in the Chicago region to reach national median level of segregation



Source: Acs, Gregory, Rolf Pendall, Mark Treskon, and Amy Khare. 2017. *The Cost of Segregation: National Trends and the Case of Chicago: 1990-2010*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

Table 28. Number of R/ECAPs by Year

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013-2017</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	74	72	94	97
<i>Cook County</i>	75	73	96	105

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 29. 2013-2017 R/ECAP Racial/Ethnic Composition

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	9,352	177,025	34,729	2,697	336	2,973	227,112
<i>Cook County</i>	10,083	188,905	38,742	2,822	336	3,327	244,215

Source: 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 30. Share of Population in R/ECAPs That is the Indicated Race/Ethnicity, 2013-2017

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	4.1%	77.9%	15.3%	1.2%	0.1%	1.3%
<i>Cook County</i>	4.1%	77.4%	15.9%	1.2%	0.1%	1.4%

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>Other</i>
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Source: 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 31. Share of Population in R/ECAPs That is the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>	<i>Limited English Proficiency</i>	<i>Foreign- Born</i>	<i>People With Disabilities</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	51.4%	6.9%	8.7%	15.0%
<i>Cook County</i>	51.4%	6.9%	8.8%	14.6%

Source: AFFH-T v4a, 2013-2017 5 Year ACS

Table 32. Economically Disconnect Areas (EDA) - Total Population

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Population Within EDA</i>	<i>Population Outside of EDA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	1,597,251	1,115,305	2,712,556
<i>Cook County</i>	2,267,294	2,960,533	5,227,827

Source: ON TO 2050 Layer: EDAs and Disinvested Areas, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 2017

Table 33. Economically Disconnect Areas (EDA) – Population People of Color

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>People of Color Within EDA</i>	<i>People of Color Outside of EDA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	1,376,776	463,293	1,840,069
<i>Cook County</i>	1,870,748	1,090,444	2,961,192

Source: ON TO 2050 Layer: EDAs and Disinvested Areas, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 2017

Table 34. Economically Disconnect Areas (EDA) – Population Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Population - Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Within EDA</i>	<i>Population - Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Outside of EDA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>297,033</i>	<i>104,745</i>	<i>401,778</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>428,510</i>	<i>303,987</i>	<i>732,497</i>

Source: ON TO 2050 Layer: EDAs and Disinvested Areas, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 2017

Table 35. Economically Disconnect Areas (EDA) – Households - Low-income (60% of MSA Median Income)

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Households - Low-income (60% of MSA Median Income) Within EDA</i>	<i>Households - Low-income (60% of MSA Median Income) Outside of EDA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>142,783</i>	<i>3,931</i>	<i>146,714</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>181,501</i>	<i>8,466</i>	<i>189,967</i>

Source: ON TO 2050 Layer: EDAs and Disinvested Areas, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 2017

Table 36. Student Enrollment by Race

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Total Population Enrolled</i>	<i>% White</i>	<i>% Black or African American</i>	<i>% Hispanic or Latino</i>	<i>% Asian</i>	<i>% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</i>	<i>% American Indian or Alaska Native</i>	<i>% Two or More Races</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>368,584</i>	<i>10.10%</i>	<i>36.80%</i>	<i>46.80%</i>	<i>4.00%</i>	<i>0.10%</i>	<i>0.10%</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>738,200</i>	<i>24.90%</i>	<i>27.50%</i>	<i>38.70%</i>	<i>5.70%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.10%</i>	<i>1.90%</i>

Jurisdictions	Total Population Enrolled	% White	% Black or African American	% Hispanic or Latino	% Asian	% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	% American Indian or Alaska Native	% Two or More Races
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Source: Illinois Report Card Trend Data 2017-2018, Illinois State Board of Education

Table 37. Student Enrollment by Language, Income, and Housing Status

Jurisdictions	Total Population Enrolled	% EL ¹	% IEP ²	% Low Income	% Homeless
Chicago	368,584	19.20%	13.60%	82.40%	3.60%
Cook County	738,200	17.40%	13.00%	63.30%	2.30%

Source: Illinois Report Card Trend Data 2017-2018, Illinois State Board of Education

¹English Learners (EL) are students eligible for transitional bilingual programs

²Students With IEPs are those eligible to receive special education service

Table 38. Student Enrollment by Race and School Type

Jurisdictions	School Type	Total Population Enrolled	% White	% Black or African American	% Hispanic or Latino	% Asian	% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	% American Indian or Alaska Native	% Two or More Races
Chicago	CHARTER SCH	59,566	1.00%	54.00%	42.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Total Population Enrolled</i>	<i>% White</i>	<i>% Black or African American</i>	<i>% Hispanic or Latino</i>	<i>% Asian</i>	<i>% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</i>	<i>% American Indian or Alaska Native</i>	<i>% Two or More Races</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>ELEMENTARY</i>	<i>231,497</i>	<i>12.00%</i>	<i>34.00%</i>	<i>48.00%</i>	<i>4.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>HIGH SCHOOL</i>	<i>76,868</i>	<i>12.00%</i>	<i>33.00%</i>	<i>48.00%</i>	<i>5.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>PreK</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>43.00%</i>	<i>9.00%</i>	<i>43.00%</i>	<i>2.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>CHARTER SCH</i>	<i>60,097</i>	<i>1.00%</i>	<i>54.00%</i>	<i>42.00%</i>	<i>1.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>ELEMENTARY</i>	<i>411,924</i>	<i>23.00%</i>	<i>27.00%</i>	<i>41.00%</i>	<i>6.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>2.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>HIGH SCHOOL</i>	<i>191,511</i>	<i>29.00%</i>	<i>24.00%</i>	<i>37.00%</i>	<i>6.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>2.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>MIDDLE SCHL</i>	<i>71,150</i>	<i>42.00%</i>	<i>18.00%</i>	<i>30.00%</i>	<i>7.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>3.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>PreK</i>	<i>3,518</i>	<i>25.00%</i>	<i>20.00%</i>	<i>41.00%</i>	<i>9.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1.00%</i>

Source: Illinois Report Card Trend Data 2017-2018, Illinois State Board of Education

Table 39. Student Enrollment by Language, Income, Housing Status, and School Type

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Total Population Enrolled¹</i>	<i>% EL²</i>	<i>% IEP</i>	<i>% Low Income</i>	<i>% Homeless</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>CHARTER SCH</i>	<i>59,566</i>	<i>14.00 %</i>	<i>15.00 %</i>	<i>90.00%</i>	<i>6.00%</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>ELEMENTARY</i>	<i>231,497</i>	<i>24.00 %</i>	<i>13.00 %</i>	<i>82.00%</i>	<i>3.00%</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>HIGH SCHOOL</i>	<i>76,868</i>	<i>9.00%</i>	<i>13.00 %</i>	<i>79.00%</i>	<i>4.00%</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>PreK</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>32.00 %</i>	<i>41.00 %</i>	<i>50.00%</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>CHARTER SCH</i>	<i>60,097</i>	<i>14.00 %</i>	<i>15.00 %</i>	<i>90.00%</i>	<i>6.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>ELEMENTARY</i>	<i>411,924</i>	<i>24.00 %</i>	<i>13.00 %</i>	<i>66.00%</i>	<i>2.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>HIGH SCHOOL</i>	<i>191,511</i>	<i>8.00%</i>	<i>12.00 %</i>	<i>55.00%</i>	<i>2.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>MIDDLE SCHL</i>	<i>71,150</i>	<i>8.00%</i>	<i>12.00 %</i>	<i>46.00%</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>PreK</i>	<i>3,518</i>	<i>40.00 %</i>	<i>34.00 %</i>	<i>47.00%</i>	<i>2.00%</i>

Source: Illinois Report Card Trend Data 2017-2018, Illinois State Board of Education

¹English Learners (EL) are students eligible for transitional bilingual programs

²Students With IEPs are those eligible to receive special education service

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Table 40. School Proficiency Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>34.3</i>

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_Pi</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
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Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 41. Labor Market Engagement Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_Pi</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	72.2	19.5	52.9	64.9	35.6
<i>Cook County</i>	69.8	24.6	55.5	69.3	39.1

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 42. Job Proximity Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_Pi</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	54.1	42.7	46.6	55.7	45.9
<i>Cook County</i>	53.0	45.3	48.7	54.3	47.2

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 43. Transit Trips Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_Pi</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	91.5	89.6	91.5	93.2	91.1
<i>Cook County</i>	84.8	86.2	86.9	87.6	88.4

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 44. Low Transportation Cost Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_Pi</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	86.1	79.9	84.9	88.7	82.9
<i>Cook County</i>	74.3	75.2	77.6	78.7	79.3

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 45. Population Served by Transit

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Population Served By Transit</i>	<i>% Population Served</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>2,684,963</i>	<i>2,601,486</i>	<i>96.89%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>5,203,331</i>	<i>4,274,540</i>	<i>82.15%</i>

Transit Availability Index, CMAP 2017

Table 46. Access to Jobs by Transit

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Total Jobs (Enrolled 2010)</i>	<i>Jobs Accessible by Transit</i>	<i>% Jobs Accessible by Transit</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>1,367,980</i>	<i>1,328,746</i>	<i>97.13%</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>2,613,197</i>	<i>2,265,654</i>	<i>86.70%</i>

Transit Availability Index, CMAP 2017

Table 47. Transit Availability Index

<i>Jurisdictions[†]</i>	<i>Transit Accessibility Index</i>	<i>Average Transit Stops Per Week</i>	<i>Connected Activities Per Acre</i>	<i>Proximity To Transit (miles)</i>	<i>Pedestrian Environment Factor</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>4-Moderately High</i>	<i>1,332</i>	<i>35.50</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>5.28</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>4-Moderately High</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>30.66</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>5.10</i>

Transit Availability Index, CMAP 2017

The Access to Transit Index is a metric that takes into account transit service frequency, pedestrian friendliness, network distance to transit stops, and number of subzone connections.

Table 48. Transit Level of Service by Race & Ethnicity

Transit Level of Access	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Native-American, Non-Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1-Low	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2-Moderately Low	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3-Moderate	0.50%	0.40%	0.90%	0.70%	0.20%	0.40%
4-Moderately High	54.80%	43.90%	58.10%	53.60%	40.40%	66.80%
5-High	44.70%	55.60%	41.10%	45.80%	59.40%	32.80%
Chicago Total	2,720,948	890,101	818,831	3,353	1,838,994	789,775
1-Low	0.70%	1.00%	0.40%	0.00%	1.20%	0.30%
2-Moderately Low	8.50%	12.50%	5.70%	6.20%	8.90%	3.90%
3-Moderate	11.10%	13.20%	10.80%	10.00%	11.10%	7.40%
4-Moderately High	56.40%	51.00%	55.50%	54.40%	54.10%	68.60%
5-High	23.30%	22.30%	27.60%	29.40%	24.80%	19.90%
Cook County Total	5,237,039	2,235,516	1,224,753	5,215	4,425,532	1,312,327

Transit Availability Index, CMAP 2017

ACS 2017- Population estimates based on area aggregation of census blocks

Table 49. Highway Needs

Jurisdictions	Total Lane Miles	% Pavement Conditions	% Safety	% Congestion	% Reliability
Chicago	1,454	28.80%	41.70%	38.50%	41.10%
Cook	4,411	26.10%	26.10%	26.70%	26.70%

ON TO 2050 Layer: Highway Needs, CMAP 2018

Table 50. Walkability

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Walkability Score (.45-156)</i>	<i>Walkability Score</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>91.66</i>	<i>High Walkability</i>
<i>Cook</i>	<i>49.17</i>	<i>Moderate Walkability</i>

ON TO 2050 Layer: Walkability, CMAP 2018

Table 51. Walkability by Race & Ethnicity

Level of Walkability	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Native-American, Non-Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Very Low Walkability	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Low Walkability	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Moderate Walkability	3.80%	2.10%	5.70%	1.40%	1.70%	4.20%
High Walkability	50.20%	36.60%	67.20%	53.50%	38.30%	50.70%
Very High Walkability	45.80%	61.10%	26.80%	45.10%	60.00%	45.00%
Chicago Total	2,720,948	890,101	818,831	3,353	1,838,994	789,775
Very Low Walkability	2.80%	3.90%	2.60%	0.60%	2.90%	1.00%
Low Walkability	9.70%	13.00%	7.40%	8.70%	10.40%	5.90%
Moderate Walkability	21.60%	25.70%	17.70%	17.00%	29.90%	17.40%
High Walkability	39.80%	31.40%	53.40%	43.90%	30.80%	43.90%
Very High Walkability	26.10%	26.10%	18.90%	29.70%	26.00%	31.80%
Cook County Total	5,237,039	2,235,516	1,224,753	5,215	4,425,532	1,312,327

ON TO 2050 Layer: Walkability, CMAP 2018

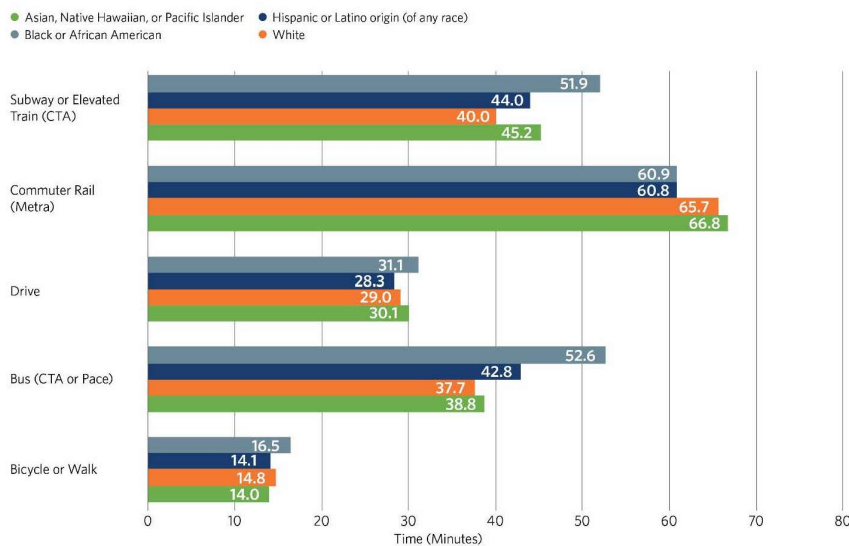
ACS 2017 - Population estimates based on area aggregation of census blocks.

Table 52. Average one-way commute time by race and mode, 2010-14

Figure 6.

Average one-way commute time by race and mode, 2010-14

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning; analysis of American Community Survey PUMS, 2010-2014.



Note: Commute times are outlined for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic African Americans or blacks, Hispanics of any race, and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 53. Low Poverty Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Native_American	Asian_PI	Hispanic
Chicago	57.7	20.3	40.5	45.1	30.2
Cook County	66.2	27.5	50.5	58.9	37.2

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 54. Environmental Health Index For the Average Person By Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Native_American	Asian_PI	Hispanic
Chicago	4.2	16.5	7.2	4.0	7.2
Cook County	16.0	20.9	14.4	12.9	11.6

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 55. Adult Obesity by Race & Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Hispanic or Latino</i>	<i>Non-Hispanic African American or Black</i>	<i>Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Non-Hispanic White</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	37.80%	39.80%	7.00%	22.80%

Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey (2014-2016)

Percentage of adults (18 years and older) who reported a height and weight that yield a body mass index of 30 or greater.

Table 56. Adult Obesity by Age

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>18-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65+</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	23.90%	31.20%	37.00%	29.30%

Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey (2014-2016)

Percentage of adults (18 years and older) who reported a height and weight that yield a body mass index of 30 or greater.

Table 57. Adult Obesity by Gender

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	33.40%	27.80%

Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey (2014-2016)

Percentage of adults (18 years and older) who reported a height and weight that yield a body mass index of 30 or greater.

Table 58. Adult Obesity by Sexual Orientation

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Heterosexual</i>	<i>Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	30.90%	28.10%

Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey (2014-2016)

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Heterosexual</i>	<i>Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual</i>
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Percentage of adults (18 years and older) who reported a height and weight that yield a body mass index of 30 or greater.

Table 59. Child Asthma ER Visits by Race & Ethnicity

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Hispanic or Latino</i>	<i>Non-Hispanic African American or Black</i>	<i>Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Non-Hispanic White</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	72.4	219.6	42.6	42.7

Discharge Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Illinois Department of Public Health (2017)

Rate of asthma emergency department (ED) visits among children aged under 18 years per 10,000 population

Tables 60 - 79

Table 60. Child Asthma ED Visits by Age

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-17</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	140	122.1

Discharge Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Illinois Department of Public Health (2017)

Rate of asthma emergency department (ED) visits among children aged under 18 years per 10,000 population

Table 61. Child Asthma ED Visits by Gender

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	100.6	152.5

Discharge Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Illinois Department of Public Health (2017)

Rate of asthma emergency department (ED) visits among children aged under 18 years per 10,000 population

Table 62. Number of Children Under 3 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels by Community Area

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
<i>CCA_Albany_Park</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>CCA_Archer_Heights</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_Armour_Square</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>CCA_Ashburn</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_Auburn_Gresham</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>CCA_Austin</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>CCA_Avalon_Park</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Avondale</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>CCA_Belmont_Cragin</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>CCA_Beverly</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Bridgeport</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Brighton_Park</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>CCA_Burnside</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Calumet_Heights</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Chatham</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>CCA_ChicagoLawn</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>CCA_Clearing</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>CCA_Douglas</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Dunning</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_East_Garfield_Park</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>CCA_East_Side</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>CCA_Edgewater</i>	<i>3</i>

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
<i>CCA_Edison_Park</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Englewood</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>CCA_Forest_Glen</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Fuller_Park</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>CCA_Gage_Park</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>CCA_Garfield_Ridge</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Grand_Boulevard</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>CCA_Greater_Grand_Crossin g</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>CCA_Hegewisch</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Hermosa</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>CCA_Humboldt_Park</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>CCA_Hyde_Park</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Irving_Park</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>CCA_Jefferson_Park</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>CCA_Kenwood</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Lakeview</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>CCA_Lincoln_Park</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Lincoln_Square</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>CCA_Logan_Square</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>CCA_Loop</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_Lower_West_Side</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>CCA_McKinley_Park</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>CCA_Montclare</i>	<i>0</i>

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
<i>CCA_Morgan_Park</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Mount_Greenwood</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Near_North_Side</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Near_South_Side</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Near_West_Side</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_New_City</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>CCA_North_Center</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_North_Lawndale</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>CCA_North_Park</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>CCA_Norwood_Park</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_Oakland</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_OHare</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_Portage_Park</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>CCA_Pullman</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>CCA_Riverdale</i>	<i>NA</i>
<i>CCA_Rogers_Park</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>CCA_Roseland</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>CCA_South_Chicago</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>CCA_South_Deering</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_South_Lawndale</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>CCA_South_Shore</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>CCA_Uptown</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>CCA_Washington_Heights</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>CCA_Washington_Park</i>	<i>3</i>

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
<i>CCA_West_Elston</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>CCA_West_Englewood</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>CCA_West_Garfield_Park</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>CCA_West_Lawn</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>CCA_West_Pullman</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>CCA_West_Ridge</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>CCA_West_Town</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>CCA_Woodlawn</i>	<i>5</i>

CDPH blood lead surveillance records (2017)

Number of Children Aged 1-2 years with venous blood lead level 6 mcg/dL or higher

Table 63. Percent of Households Who Own Their Home

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>54.4%</i>	<i>35.2%</i>	<i>37.8%</i>	<i>44.1%</i>	<i>43.5%</i>	<i>34.6%</i>	<i>45.3%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>69.8%</i>	<i>41.2%</i>	<i>50.2%</i>	<i>55.7%</i>	<i>49.4%</i>	<i>44.9%</i>	<i>58.3%</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 64. Number of Households Experiencing Any of the Four Housing Problems

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>476,275</i>	<i>153,286</i>	<i>171,889</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>24,587</i>	<i>119,085</i>	<i>6,070</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>837,428</i>	<i>355,605</i>	<i>240,478</i>	<i>1,212</i>	<i>46,679</i>	<i>182,941</i>	<i>9,726</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 65. Percent of Households Experiencing Any of the Four Housing Problems

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	36.0%	53.5%	49.6%	41.9%	57.4%	46.1%
<i>Cook County</i>	35.3%	52.1%	47.6%	40.9%	56.4%	45.0%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 66. Number of Households Experiencing Any of the Four Housing Problems

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Family Households, <5 People</i>	<i>Family Households, 5+ People</i>	<i>Non-family Households</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	188,644	68,572	218,899
<i>Cook County</i>	362,468	123,689	351,225

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 67. Percent of Households Experiencing Any of the Four Housing Problems

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Family Households, <5 People</i>	<i>Family Households, 5+ People</i>	<i>Non-family Households</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	41.4%	62.4%	47.3%
<i>Cook County</i>	37.4%	57.2%	47.0%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 68. Number of Households Experiencing Any of the Four Severe Housing Problems

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	276,522	77,542	107,194	570	14,900	72,627	3,441
<i>Cook County</i>	462,704	173,839	145,172	734	26,960	110,028	5,361

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 69. Percent of Households Experiencing Any of the Four Severe Housing Problems

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	18.2%	33.4%	34.2%	25.4%	35.0%	26.1%
<i>Cook County</i>	17.3%	31.4%	28.8%	23.6%	33.9%	24.8%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 70. Number of Households Experiencing Severe Housing Cost Burden

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	234,031	69,727	95,467	520	11,781	53,435	3,102
<i>Cook County</i>	394,573	159,125	129,736	674	21,221	79,057	4,759

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 71. Percent of Households Experiencing Severe Housing Cost Burden

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Native_American</i>	<i>Asian_PI</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	16.4%	29.7%	31.2%	20.1%	25.8%	23.5%
<i>Cook County</i>	15.8%	28.1%	26.5%	18.6%	24.4%	22.0%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 72. Number of Households Experiencing Severe Housing Cost Burden

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Family Households, <5 People</i>	<i>Family Households, 5+ People</i>	<i>Non-family Households</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	92,533	24,394	116,900
<i>Cook County</i>	166,453	42,576	184,984

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 73. Percent of Households Experiencing Severe Housing Cost Burden

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Family Households, <5 People</i>	<i>Family Households, 5+ People</i>	<i>Non-family Households</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	20.3%	22.2%	25.3%
<i>Cook County</i>	17.2%	19.7%	24.8%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 74. Residential Eviction Filings

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
ALBANY PARK	179	231	217	260	252	228	171	197
ARCHER HEIGHTS	45	53	46	49	50	60	29	39
ARMOUR SQUARE	38	60	72	54	91	32	33	18

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
ASHBURN	100	103	105	136	126	127	120	109
AUBURN GRESHAM	709	704	764	742	865	849	685	632
AUSTIN	1,467	1,694	1,761	1,738	1,692	1,494	1,346	1,276
AVALON PARK	79	97	60	79	85	101	98	73
AVONDALE	228	254	250	215	200	187	144	127
BELMONT CRAGIN	376	397	483	401	400	407	339	247
BEVERLY	32	47	52	62	57	65	64	52
BRIDGEPORT	164	187	159	148	137	108	108	88
BRIGHTON PARK	183	212	230	227	232	201	182	183
BURNSIDE	20	20	31	26	25	29	24	18
CALUMET HEIGHTS	62	80	72	63	89	85	77	62
CHATHAM	636	614	802	783	856	803	666	695
CHICAGO LAWN	574	620	672	712	678	671	615	545
CLEARING	86	83	94	83	63	74	70	76
DOUGLAS	415	377	505	468	453	321	341	307
DUNNING	98	118	148	124	110	110	97	109
EAST GARFIELD PARK	343	414	389	379	422	337	305	299
EAST SIDE	49	72	68	78	65	65	61	59
EDGEWATER	599	630	680	541	471	461	408	375
EDISON PARK	17	16	24	17	12	12	8	15
ENGLEWOOD	530	594	598	541	663	600	505	472
FOREST GLEN	28	35	32	23	26	25	13	18
FULLER PARK	40	51	72	60	66	48	50	37

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
GAGE PARK	153	161	182	153	163	188	135	149
GARFIELD RIDGE	80	67	70	81	72	60	68	46
GRAND BOULEVARD	530	553	565	556	482	538	469	425
GREATER GRAND CROSSING	622	603	749	777	703	810	612	632
HEGEWISCH	26	33	31	27	38	47	36	39
HERMOSA	122	146	167	177	148	155	134	100
HUMBOLDT PARK	644	786	817	703	661	602	506	472
HYDE PARK	328	395	375	345	356	322	276	254
IRVING PARK	250	319	308	297	263	257	170	192
JEFFERSON PARK	68	77	74	82	77	56	65	45
KENWOOD	466	453	454	387	385	380	318	328
LAKE VIEW	569	468	426	445	313	292	246	257
LINCOLN PARK	251	296	237	173	163	137	152	108
LINCOLN SQUARE	168	183	151	138	140	123	91	100
LOGAN SQUARE	359	403	366	349	331	287	219	227
LOOP	458	358	293	249	274	310	274	256
LOWER WEST SIDE	173	193	169	184	184	144	106	156
MCKINLEY PARK	61	86	63	68	70	79	67	56
MONTCLARE	47	63	56	49	52	42	52	57
MORGAN PARK	117	124	129	141	143	121	102	88
MOUNT GREENWOOD	86	92	42	35	47	50	35	31
NEAR NORTH SIDE	1,051	908	698	699	572	613	525	552
NEAR SOUTH SIDE	374	335	293	274	278	184	188	224

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
NEAR WEST SIDE	682	641	596	545	481	490	449	330
NEW CITY	391	357	377	347	401	388	340	337
NORTH CENTER	63	64	38	39	49	42	46	35
NORTH LAWDALE	514	548	596	644	638	620	553	515
NORTH PARK	54	43	58	58	41	57	39	50
NORWOOD PARK	64	61	70	63	61	48	51	47
OAKLAND	170	138	142	142	197	122	139	181
OHARE	106	106	107	114	86	64	55	59
PORTAGE PARK	279	284	318	305	247	266	241	221
PULLMAN	127	111	84	80	76	102	105	87
RIVERDALE	184	252	315	238	255	163	141	173
ROGERS PARK	704	749	899	843	636	660	553	478
ROSELAND	526	537	549	541	511	505	461	407
SOUTH CHICAGO	486	470	575	509	532	512	490	429
SOUTH DEERING	136	106	104	106	126	89	79	97
SOUTH LAWDALE	296	333	379	369	385	372	359	315
SOUTH SHORE	1,741	1,762	1,999	2,038	1,792	1,910	1,683	1,740
UPTOWN	535	557	614	557	435	455	407	380
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	135	159	173	174	180	206	196	162
WASHINGTON PARK	332	365	339	352	354	388	357	322
WEST ELSDON	42	47	56	59	42	51	47	40
WEST ENGLEWOOD	367	359	438	384	425	454	410	354

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
WEST GARFIELD PARK	299	299	335	366	408	311	286	299
WEST LAWN	109	109	134	113	192	115	96	101
WEST PULLMAN	240	266	283	244	285	284	241	261
WEST RIDGE	490	474	498	469	451	414	377	367
WEST TOWN	513	613	559	396	364	358	242	248
WOODLAWN	433	534	454	491	574	476	419	462

Chicago Evictions data, Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing 2019

Table 75. Residential Eviction Filings Per 100 Rental Units

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
ALBANY PARK	1.66	2.16	2.04	2.47	2.41	2.19	1.66	1.92
ARCHER HEIGHTS	3.31	3.69	3.04	3.08	3.00	3.44	1.59	2.06
ARMOUR SQUARE	1.12	1.76	2.11	1.58	2.66	0.93	0.96	0.52
ASHBURN	5.88	5.80	5.68	7.08	6.32	6.14	5.61	4.92
AUBURN GRESHAM	7.06	6.94	7.44	7.15	8.24	8.00	6.39	5.83
AUSTIN	6.64	7.74	8.13	8.10	7.96	7.09	6.45	6.18
AVALON PARK	5.50	6.71	4.13	5.40	5.78	6.82	6.58	4.87
AVONDALE	2.96	3.24	3.13	2.64	2.41	2.21	1.67	1.45
BELMONT CRAGIN	3.22	3.42	4.18	3.49	3.50	3.58	3.00	2.20
BEVERLY	2.06	3.03	3.35	4.00	3.68	4.20	4.13	3.36
BRIDGEPORT	2.47	2.78	2.34	2.16	1.97	1.54	1.52	1.23
BRIGHTON PARK	2.72	3.16	3.43	3.40	3.48	3.03	2.75	2.77

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
BURNSIDE	3.77	3.72	5.70	4.72	4.48	5.13	4.19	3.10
CALUMET HEIGHTS	4.17	5.42	4.91	4.32	6.15	5.91	5.39	4.37
CHATHAM	6.14	6.02	8.00	7.94	8.83	8.43	7.11	7.56
CHICAGO LAWN	5.77	6.22	6.73	7.11	6.76	6.67	6.10	5.39
CLEARING	3.90	3.59	3.89	3.29	2.40	2.71	2.47	2.59
DOUGLAS	5.04	4.57	6.12	5.66	5.47	3.87	4.11	3.70
DUNNING	2.86	3.33	4.04	3.28	2.83	2.75	2.35	2.57
EAST GARFIELD PARK	6.58	7.86	7.31	7.05	7.76	6.14	5.50	5.34
EAST SIDE	2.27	3.30	3.08	3.49	2.88	2.85	2.64	2.53
EDGEWATER	3.05	3.18	3.42	2.70	2.34	2.28	2.00	1.83
EDISON PARK	1.87	1.74	2.58	1.81	1.26	1.25	0.82	1.52
ENGLEWOOD	6.04	6.88	7.05	6.49	8.10	7.46	6.40	6.09
FOREST GLEN	2.86	3.67	3.43	2.53	2.94	2.90	1.55	2.21
FULLER PARK	4.46	5.78	8.30	7.04	7.89	5.84	6.20	4.67
GAGE PARK	3.60	3.72	4.12	3.40	3.56	4.03	2.85	3.09
GARFIELD RIDGE	3.67	3.03	3.12	3.55	3.11	2.56	2.86	1.91
GRAND BOULEVARD	7.23	7.35	7.33	7.03	5.95	6.49	5.53	4.90
GREATER GRAND CROSSING	6.53	6.38	7.99	8.36	7.62	8.86	6.75	7.03
HEGEWISCH	2.57	3.22	2.99	2.57	3.57	4.36	3.30	3.54
HERMOSA	3.12	3.72	4.23	4.47	3.72	3.88	3.34	2.48
HUMBOLDT PARK	5.26	6.47	6.77	5.87	5.56	5.11	4.33	4.07
HYDE PARK	3.69	4.42	4.18	3.83	3.93	3.54	3.02	2.76
IRVING PARK	2.36	2.98	2.85	2.72	2.38	2.30	1.50	1.68

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
JEFFERSON PARK	2.18	2.38	2.20	2.36	2.15	1.51	1.70	1.14
KENWOOD	7.18	6.90	6.84	5.77	5.68	5.54	4.59	4.69
LAKE VIEW	1.62	1.33	1.22	1.27	0.90	0.84	0.71	0.74
LINCOLN PARK	1.38	1.62	1.28	0.93	0.87	0.72	0.80	0.56
LINCOLN SQUARE	1.49	1.62	1.33	1.21	1.23	1.08	0.79	0.87
LOGAN SQUARE	1.84	2.07	1.89	1.80	1.72	1.49	1.14	1.18
LOOP	6.81	4.75	3.51	2.72	2.76	2.88	2.37	2.07
LOWER WEST SIDE	1.92	2.15	1.89	2.07	2.08	1.63	1.20	1.78
MCKINLEY PARK	2.64	3.70	2.69	2.89	2.96	3.32	2.80	2.33
MONTCLARE	2.63	3.54	3.16	2.77	2.95	2.39	2.97	3.27
MORGAN PARK	5.52	5.65	5.69	6.02	5.91	4.85	3.97	3.33
MOUNT GREENWOOD	9.87	10.33	4.61	3.76	4.95	5.16	3.54	3.07
NEAR NORTH SIDE	3.82	3.18	2.36	2.29	1.81	1.88	1.56	1.59
NEAR SOUTH SIDE	7.16	6.17	5.20	4.68	4.59	2.93	2.90	3.35
NEAR WEST SIDE	4.55	4.09	3.65	3.21	2.72	2.67	2.36	1.68
NEW CITY	4.95	4.45	4.64	4.21	4.80	4.58	3.97	3.88
NORTH CENTER	0.85	0.87	0.52	0.54	0.68	0.59	0.65	0.50
NORTH LAWDALE	5.75	6.11	6.64	7.15	7.07	6.86	6.10	5.67
NORTH PARK	1.82	1.41	1.85	1.80	1.24	1.68	1.12	1.40
NORWOOD PARK	1.84	1.75	2.01	1.81	1.75	1.37	1.46	1.34
OAKLAND	8.22	6.42	6.37	6.15	8.25	4.94	5.46	6.89
OHARE	3.39	3.30	3.25	3.37	2.48	1.80	1.52	1.59
PORTAGE PARK	2.65	2.72	3.06	2.96	2.41	2.62	2.39	2.21

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
PULLMAN	7.51	6.51	4.89	4.62	4.35	5.80	5.92	4.87
RIVERDALE	9.47	12.63	15.39	11.34	11.86	7.40	6.26	7.51
ROGERS PARK	3.82	4.00	4.73	4.37	3.25	3.33	2.75	2.34
ROSELAND	7.46	7.59	7.73	7.59	7.15	7.04	6.41	5.64
SOUTH CHICAGO	6.40	6.31	7.86	7.09	7.56	7.42	7.24	6.47
SOUTH DEERING	7.32	5.58	5.36	5.35	6.23	4.32	3.76	4.52
SOUTH LAWDALE	2.70	2.99	3.35	3.22	3.31	3.15	3.00	2.59
SOUTH SHORE	8.04	8.21	9.40	9.68	8.59	9.24	8.22	8.58
UPTOWN	2.44	2.53	2.78	2.51	1.95	2.03	1.81	1.69
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	4.21	4.94	5.35	5.36	5.52	6.29	5.96	4.91
WASHINGTON PARK	9.44	9.98	8.92	8.93	8.67	9.19	8.18	7.14
WEST ELSDON	3.31	3.58	4.12	4.20	2.89	3.40	3.04	2.51
WEST ENGLEWOOD	5.79	5.75	7.13	6.35	7.14	7.75	7.12	6.25
WEST GARFIELD PARK	6.12	6.23	7.10	7.90	8.97	6.97	6.53	6.96
WEST LAWN	5.12	4.93	5.84	4.75	7.80	4.52	3.65	3.73
WEST PULLMAN	6.05	6.76	7.26	6.32	7.44	7.49	6.41	7.01
WEST RIDGE	3.93	3.69	3.76	3.44	3.22	2.88	2.55	2.42
WEST TOWN	2.19	2.61	2.37	1.67	1.53	1.50	1.01	1.04
WOODLAWN	5.48	6.71	5.66	6.08	7.06	5.81	5.08	5.56

Chicago Evictions data Lawyers' Committee for Better Housing 2019

Table 76. 311 Service Requests

Communi ty Areas	Total 311 Service Reques ts (2018 - 2019)	Buildin g Violatio ns	No Water Complai nt	Renters and Foreclosu re Complai nt	Rodent Baiting Rat Complai nt	Sanitati on Code Violatio n	Water Qualit y Concer n	Water in Basemen t Complai nt
ALBANY PARK	2,056	1.30%	1.12%	0.00%	1.47%	1.16%	1.04%	1.18%
ARCHER HEIGHTS	5,074	2.07%	1.67%	2.53%	4.75%	3.31%	2.08%	0.76%
ARMOUR SQUARE	391	0.42%	0.29%	0.00%	0.23%	0.20%	0.16%	0.06%
ASHBURN	4,102	3.01%	2.60%	3.80%	2.04%	3.32%	2.40%	7.85%
AUBURN GRESHAM	1,060	0.33%	1.47%	0.00%	0.26%	0.58%	1.68%	3.92%
AUSTIN	5,871	2.56%	2.52%	2.53%	5.00%	3.79%	2.64%	1.28%
AVALON PARK	3,240	2.08%	3.81%	3.80%	1.40%	2.57%	2.72%	4.86%
AVONDALE	1,034	0.64%	0.62%	0.00%	0.81%	0.61%	0.64%	0.40%
BELMONT CRAGIN	3,595	1.96%	1.41%	1.27%	2.95%	1.60%	1.60%	2.13%
BEVERLY	2,205	1.00%	1.78%	2.53%	0.89%	2.08%	1.60%	4.83%
BRIDGEPO RT	668	0.41%	0.56%	0.00%	0.55%	0.34%	0.48%	0.42%
BRIGHTON PARK	1,961	1.11%	0.94%	1.27%	1.92%	0.92%	0.88%	0.45%
BURNSIDE	426	0.34%	0.71%	2.53%	0.14%	0.30%	0.08%	0.66%

<i>Communi ty Areas</i>	<i>Total 311 Service Reques ts (2018 - 2019)</i>	<i>Buildin g Violatio ns</i>	<i>No Water Complai nt</i>	<i>Renters and Foreclosu re Complai nt</i>	<i>Rodent Baiting Rat Complai nt</i>	<i>Sanitati on Code Violatio n</i>	<i>Water Qualit y Concer n</i>	<i>Water in Basemen t Complai nt</i>
CALUMET HEIGHTS	989	0.63%	1.17%	0.00%	0.26%	1.06%	1.36%	1.07%
CHATHAM	853	0.56%	1.08%	1.27%	0.25%	0.68%	1.12%	1.46%
CHICAGO LAWN	2,485	2.17%	2.03%	12.66%	1.55%	2.20%	0.96%	1.27%
CLEARING	2,987	2.40%	2.95%	5.06%	1.68%	1.91%	1.44%	2.95%
DOUGLAS	495	0.25%	0.27%	0.00%	0.45%	0.32%	NA%	0.16%
DUNNING	2,238	1.21%	0.96%	1.27%	1.73%	0.86%	2.32%	2.68%
EAST GARFIELD PARK	1,354	1.26%	0.85%	0.00%	0.76%	1.15%	0.16%	0.54%
EAST SIDE	347	0.18%	0.53%	0.00%	0.04%	0.38%	1.28%	0.46%
EDGEWAT ER	367	0.20%	0.39%	0.00%	0.10%	0.16%	1.76%	0.63%
EDISON PARK	1,474	1.70%	1.78%	2.53%	0.38%	1.39%	1.04%	0.74%
ENGLEWO OD	3,206	1.35%	1.56%	2.53%	2.26%	3.60%	1.84%	0.57%
FOREST GLEN	1,064	0.27%	0.36%	0.00%	0.82%	0.41%	2.00%	1.06%
FULLER PARK	1,505	1.52%	0.82%	0.00%	0.82%	1.17%	1.84%	0.39%
GAGE PARK	1,437	0.95%	1.09%	0.00%	1.04%	0.84%	0.48%	1.18%

Communi ty Areas	Total 311 Service Reques ts (2018 - 2019)	Buildin g Violatio ns	No Water Complai nt	Renters and Foreclosu re Complai nt	Rodent Baiting Rat Complai nt	Sanitati on Code Violatio n	Water Qualit y Concer n	Water in Basemen t Complai nt
GARFIELD RIDGE	744	0.59%	0.53%	0.00%	0.54%	0.39%	0.24%	0.28%
GRAND BOULEVAR D	877	1.12%	0.36%	1.27%	0.44%	0.56%	0.96%	0.36%
GREATER GRAND CROSSING	2,353	1.07%	1.05%	2.53%	1.73%	1.41%	1.60%	2.61%
HEGEWISC H	1,678	1.22%	1.53%	0.00%	1.22%	1.18%	0.24%	0.82%
HERMOSA	3,433	2.03%	1.56%	0.00%	2.72%	2.14%	2.24%	1.28%
HUMBOLDT PARK	4,964	2.26%	2.20%	1.27%	4.49%	3.50%	1.68%	1.01%
HYDE PARK	677	0.44%	0.70%	0.00%	0.26%	0.62%	0.80%	1.01%
IRVING PARK	3,646	1.62%	1.96%	1.27%	3.39%	1.46%	2.32%	1.67%
JEFFERSON PARK	1,732	0.58%	0.76%	0.00%	1.61%	0.79%	1.92%	0.95%
KENWOOD	3,522	4.91%	3.80%	0.00%	0.70%	2.99%	1.92%	3.05%
LAKE VIEW	1,949	0.96%	1.38%	0.00%	1.46%	0.93%	1.52%	1.09%
LINCOLN PARK	733	1.02%	0.50%	1.27%	0.22%	0.73%	0.08%	0.28%
LINCOLN SQUARE	1,397	1.44%	1.31%	2.53%	0.67%	1.03%	1.28%	0.82%

Communi ty Areas	Total 311 Service Reques ts (2018 - 2019)	Buildin g Violatio ns	No Water Complai nt	Renters and Foreclosu re Complai nt	Rodent Baiting Rat Complai nt	Sanitati on Code Violatio n	Water Qualit y Concer n	Water in Basemen t Complai nt
LOGAN SQUARE	2,151	1.30%	0.99%	0.00%	1.81%	1.26%	1.12%	0.67%
LOOP	3,250	2.33%	1.76%	5.06%	2.90%	1.67%	0.48%	0.92%
LOWER WEST SIDE	2,103	1.82%	0.93%	0.00%	1.14%	1.34%	1.84%	0.92%
MCKINLEY PARK	2,572	2.09%	1.43%	7.59%	1.75%	1.78%	3.68%	1.31%
MONTCLA RE	736	0.37%	0.24%	0.00%	0.52%	0.38%	0.40%	0.61%
MORGAN PARK	160	0.29%	0.12%	0.00%	0.01%	0.06%	0.32%	0.10%
MOUNT GREENWO OD	1,205	0.49%	1.58%	0.00%	0.62%	0.74%	1.92%	1.68%
NEAR NORTH SIDE	778	0.81%	0.73%	0.00%	0.33%	0.33%	0.72%	0.36%
NEAR SOUTH SIDE	1,522	1.29%	2.41%	2.53%	0.75%	1.02%	0.72%	0.67%
NEAR WEST SIDE	1,530	1.24%	0.65%	0.00%	1.03%	1.33%	0.32%	0.49%
NEW CITY	1,563	1.05%	0.76%	1.27%	1.20%	1.07%	0.48%	0.98%
NORTH CENTER	729	0.98%	0.73%	1.27%	0.35%	0.29%	0.64%	0.37%

Communi ty Areas	Total 311 Service Reques ts (2018 - 2019)	Buildin g Violatio ns	No Water Complai nt	Renters and Foreclosu re Complai nt	Rodent Baiting Rat Complai nt	Sanitati on Code Violatio n	Water Qualit y Concer n	Water in Basemen t Complai nt
NORTH LAWNDAL E	2,408	1.70%	1.79%	1.27%	1.52%	1.91%	1.04%	0.89%
NORTH PARK	785	0.40%	0.56%	0.00%	0.49%	0.53%	0.80%	0.33%
NORWOOD PARK	2,392	2.25%	0.97%	0.00%	1.69%	1.12%	1.44%	0.83%
OAKLAND	1,599	0.61%	0.91%	2.53%	1.17%	0.88%	3.52%	1.16%
OHARE	2,108	1.72%	0.61%	0.00%	1.50%	0.96%	2.08%	1.27%
PORTAGE PARK	4,096	2.13%	1.84%	1.27%	3.48%	2.03%	2.56%	2.13%
PULLMAN	1,979	1.24%	1.76%	0.00%	0.82%	1.71%	2.56%	2.80%
RIVERDAL E	614	0.30%	0.99%	0.00%	0.36%	0.61%	0.40%	0.36%
ROGERS PARK	474	0.56%	0.33%	0.00%	0.18%	0.35%	0.80%	0.15%
ROSELAND	766	0.63%	0.79%	0.00%	0.15%	0.75%	0.88%	0.92%
SOUTH CHICAGO	1,806	0.87%	0.56%	0.00%	1.33%	1.06%	1.28%	0.64%
SOUTH DEERING	160	0.13%	0.26%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.24%	0.24%
SOUTH LAWNDAL E	2,791	2.64%	1.82%	1.27%	1.80%	2.10%	0.72%	0.95%
SOUTH SHORE	212	0.14%	0.18%	0.00%	0.10%	0.22%	0.08%	0.22%

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Table 77. Foreclosure Filing Per 100 Residential Parcels

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
<i>Albany Park</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Archer Heights</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Armour Square</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Ashburn</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Auburn Gresham</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>Austin</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>
<i>Avalon Park</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>Avondale</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Belmont Cragin</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Beverly</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Bridgeport</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Brighton Park</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Burnside</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Calumet Heights</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>Chatham</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>Chicago Lawn</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>Clearing</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Douglas</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Dunning</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>East Garfield Park</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>East Side</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Edgewater</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
<i>Edison Park</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Englewood</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>Forest Glen</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Fuller Park</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Gage Park</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Garfield Ridge</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Grand Boulevard</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Greater Grand Crossing</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<i>Hegewisch</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Hermosa</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Humboldt Park</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Hyde Park</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Irving Park</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Jefferson Park</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Kenwood</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Lake View</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Lincoln Park</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Lincoln Square</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Logan Square</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Loop</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Lower West Side</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>McKinley Park</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Montclare</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
<i>Morgan Park</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<i>Mount Greenwood</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Near North Side</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Near South Side</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Near West Side</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>New City</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>
<i>North Center</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>North Lawndale</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>North Park</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Norwood Park</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>O'Hare</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Oakland</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Portage Park</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Pullman</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>Riverdale</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>Rogers Park</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Roseland</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>South Chicago</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>South Deering</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>South Lawndale</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>South Shore</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<i>Uptown</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Washington Heights</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>

<i>Chicago Community Area</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
Washington Park	5.9	5.2	5.0	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
West Elsdon	4.4	3.8	3.8	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
West Englewood	5.4	3.7	4.6	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6
West Garfield Park	6.0	3.7	5.1	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7
West Lawn	5.9	4.3	4.2	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0
West Pullman	4.1	3.5	4.5	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Ridge	4.3	2.9	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
West Town	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Woodlawn	5.8	4.7	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8
Chicago total	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Cook County	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8

Institute for Housing Studies At DePaul University (IHS) Data Portal 2005-2018

Table 78. Number of Publicly Supported Units Available

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Public Housing</i>	<i>Project Based Section 8</i>	<i>Other Multifamily</i>	<i>Housing Choice Voucher</i>
Chicago	21,004	26,378	43,086	52,661
Cook County	22,7	31,043	50,269	66,506

Source: AFFH-T v4a, IHDA

Other Multifamily includes IHDA units

Table 79. Share of All Housing Units that are Publicly Supported

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Public Housing</i>	<i>Project Based Section 8</i>	<i>Other Multifamily</i>	<i>Housing Choice Voucher</i>
Chicago	1.8%	2.2%	3.6%	4.4%
Cook County	1.0%	1.4%	2.3%	3.0%

Source: AFFH-T v4a, IHDA

Other Multifamily includes IHDA units

Tables 80 - 99

Table 80. Share of Public Housing Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>	<i>Elderly</i>	<i>People with a Disability</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	8.7%	74.8%	6.7%	9.5%	26.8%	54.0%	32.6%
<i>Cook County</i>	10.5%	73.8%	6.4%	9.0%	26.3%	53.9%	33.4%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 81. Share of Project Based Section 8 Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>	<i>Elderly</i>	<i>People with a Disability</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	11.1%	73.9%	5.5%	8.3%	31.4%	44.8%	17.7%
<i>Cook County</i>	16.1%	68.5%	6.0%	7.8%	28.1%	49.3%	17.8%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 82. Share of Other Publicly Supported Multifamily Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>	<i>Elderly</i>	<i>People with a Disability</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	3.6%	83.5%	4.2%	5.9%	1.8%	88.4%	16.3%
<i>Cook County</i>	8.9%	78.0%	4.8%	5.4%	1.4%	90.6%	13.8%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 83. Share of Housing Choice Voucher Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>	<i>People with a Disability</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	2.9%	87.6%	0.3%	9.1%	45.2%	20.5%
<i>Cook County</i>	5.4%	86.3%	0.3%	7.8%	45.8%	20.7%

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>	<i>People with a Disability</i>
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Source: HUD Custom Tabulations of Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center data

Table 84. Share of All Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	41.4%	31.2%	5.7%	20.2%
<i>Cook County</i>	52.1%	23.9%	5.9%	16.8%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 85. Share of Households Earning 0-30% AMI that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	23.5%	50.1%	5.7%	20.7%
<i>Cook County</i>	32.4%	43.0%	5.5%	19.1%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 86. Share of Households Earning 0-50% AMI that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	22.9%	46.9%	5.3%	24.9%
<i>Cook County</i>	31.3%	40.0%	5.4%	23.4%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 87. Share of Households Earning 0-80% AMI that are the Indicated Demographic Group

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	26.1%	42.7%	5.1%	26.1%
<i>Cook County</i>	36.4%	34.9%	5.1%	23.6%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 88. Public Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	55.6%	18.0%	26.5%	26.8%
<i>Cook County</i>	57.2%	17.2%	25.6%	26.3%

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>
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Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 89. Project-Based Section 8 Units by Number of Bedrooms

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>56.6%</i>	<i>27.9%</i>	<i>15.5%</i>	<i>31.4%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>60.7%</i>	<i>25.5%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>	<i>28.1%</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 90. Other Publicly Supported Multifamily Units by Number of Bedrooms

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>95.7%</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>96.7%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 91. Housing Choice Voucher Units by Number of Bedrooms

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</i>	<i>Families With Children</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>18.4%</i>	<i>34.5%</i>	<i>47.0%</i>	<i>45.2%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>34.2%</i>	<i>46.7%</i>	<i>45.8%</i>

Source: HUD Custom Tabulations of Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center data

Table 92. Percent of Publicly Supported Units That Are Located in R/ECAP Tracts by Housing Program

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Public Housing</i>	<i>Project Based Section 8</i>	<i>Other Multifamily</i>	<i>Housing Choice Voucher</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>25%</i>
<i>Cook County</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>21%</i>

Jurisdiction	Public Housing	Project Based Section 8	Other Multifamily	Housing Choice Voucher
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Source: AFFH-T v4a, IHDA

Other Multifamily includes IHDA units

Table 93. Share of Public Housing Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group by Tract R/ECAP Status

Jurisdiction	recap_status	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Families With Children	Elderly	People with a Disability
Chicago	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	12.2%	68.3%	8.5%	10.8%	18.6%	65.6%	36.3%
Chicago	R/ECAP Tracts	1.9%	87.7%	3.3%	6.9%	42.9%	31.0%	25.4%
Cook County	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	14.6%	67.2%	7.9%	10.1%	18.3%	64.7%	37.2%
Cook County	R/ECAP Tracts	1.9%	87.9%	3.2%	6.7%	43.3%	30.8%	25.3%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 94. Share of Project Based Section 8 Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group by Tract R/ECAP Status

Jurisdiction	recap_status	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Families With Children	Elderly	People with a Disability
Chicago	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	15.0%	65.4%	6.9%	11.1%	25.6%	51.3%	19.1%
Chicago	R/ECAP Tracts	1.9%	94.2%	2.0%	1.4%	45.2%	29.2%	14.6%
Cook County	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	21.0%	59.7%	7.4%	9.9%	22.6%	55.9%	18.8%
Cook County	R/ECAP Tracts	1.9%	94.2%	2.0%	1.5%	44.5%	30.0%	15.0%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 95. Share of Other Multifamily Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group by Tract R/ECAP Status

Jurisdiction	recap_status	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Families With Children	Elderly	People with a Disability
Chicago	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	4.6%	80.1%	5.5%	7.5%	1.0%	91.0%	15.3%
Chicago	R/ECAP Tracts	0.2%	94.2%	0.2%	0.9%	4.2%	80.0%	19.4%
Cook County	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	10.7%	74.7%	5.7%	6.3%	0.8%	92.7%	12.7%
Cook County	R/ECAP Tracts	0.2%	94.2%	0.2%	0.9%	4.2%	80.0%	19.4%

Source: AFFH-T v4a

Table 96. Share of Housing Choice Voucher Households that are the Indicated Demographic Group by Tract R/ECAP Status

Jurisdiction	recap_status	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Families With Children	Elderly	People with a Disability
Chicago	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	3.7%	84.3%	0.4%	11.5%	43.9%	20.3%	21.6%
Chicago	R/ECAP Tracts	0.7%	97.2%	0.2%	1.9%	49.2%	14.4%	17.1%
Cook County	Non-R/ECAP Tracts	6.5%	83.7%	0.4%	9.3%	45.0%	20.4%	21.6%
Cook County	R/ECAP Tracts	0.7%	97.2%	0.2%	1.9%	49.3%	14.6%	17.0%

Source: HUD Custom Tabulations of Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center data

Table 97. Total Home Purchase Loan Applications Completed by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	12,305	3,658	5,010	2,284	24	4,553	27,834
Cook County	27,949	7,807	10,736	5,081	51	8,721	60,344

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 98. Home Purchase Loan Denial Rate by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	6.4%	19.9%	16.0%	9.5%	12.5%	11.3%	11.0%
Cook County	7.0%	20.4%	16.0%	9.9%	11.8%	12.3%	11.4%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 99. Share of Originated Home Purchase Loans that were Non-conventional by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	5.1%	54.6%	38.8%	3.2%	4.8%	13.6%	17.8%
Cook County	9.3%	57.3%	41.8%	7.1%	25.0%	18.1%	21.3%

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
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Source: HMDA 2018

Tables 100 +

Table 100. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Debt-To-Income Ratio as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	30.5%	29.2%	32.2%	39.9%	33.3%	31.4%	31.5%
Cook County	32.2%	32.2%	35.7%	43.9%	33.3%	33.6%	34.1%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 101. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Employment History as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	2.3%	3.0%	4.2%	6.0%	0.0%	2.7%	3.3%
Cook County	2.9%	3.0%	4.8%	7.6%	0.0%	3.6%	3.9%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 102. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Credit History as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	9.3%	22.2%	16.3%	4.6%	0.0%	15.3%	14.9%
Cook County	14.0%	24.6%	18.1%	8.4%	0.0%	18.1%	17.7%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 103. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Collateral as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	31.7%	22.8%	26.6%	24.3%	33.3%	23.1%	26.2%
Cook County	25.1%	21.0%	23.3%	22.4%	33.3%	22.3%	23.1%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 104. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Insufficient Cash (Downpayment/Closing Costs) as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	10.2%	11.7%	12.4%	11.9%	0.0%	7.9%	10.8%

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Cook County	9.5%	11.7%	11.1%	12.2%	16.7%	9.3%	10.6%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 105. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Unverifiable Information as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	8.8%	9.5%	11.3%	16.5%	0.0%	8.5%	10.1%
Cook County	9.3%	8.4%	10.6%	13.8%	0.0%	8.0%	9.5%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 106. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Incomplete Credit Application as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	19.2%	11.0%	9.6%	13.3%	33.3%	17.6%	14.0%
Cook County	18.2%	10.1%	10.3%	11.2%	50.0%	15.3%	13.4%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 107. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Mortgage Insurance Denial as a Reason for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Cook County	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	16.7%	0.6%	0.5%

Source: HMDA 2018

Table 108. Share of Denied Home Purchase Loans Citing Other/Unspecified Reasons for Denial by Race/Ethnicity

Jurisdiction	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic/Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Other/Unspecified	Total
Chicago	11.2%	16.7%	13.5%	11.9%	0.0%	13.2%	13.5%
Cook County	11.4%	14.8%	13.6%	10.4%	0.0%	12.2%	12.8%

Source: HMDA 2018

Supporting Figures

Race/Ethnicity

Figure 1. Race/Ethnicity Dot Density (2013-2017)

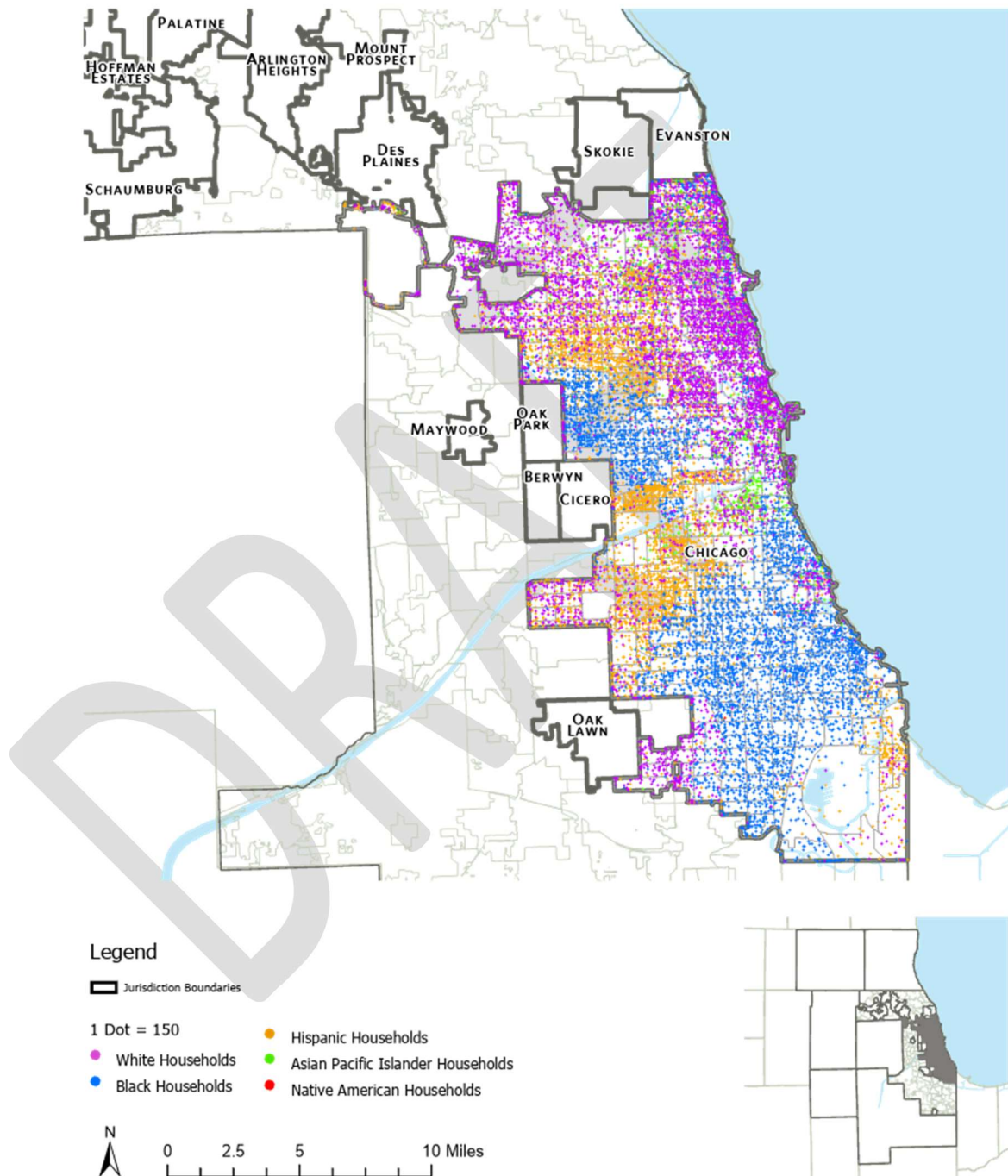


Figure 2. Predominant Racial or Ethnic Groups by Census Tract 1990-2017 – Asian

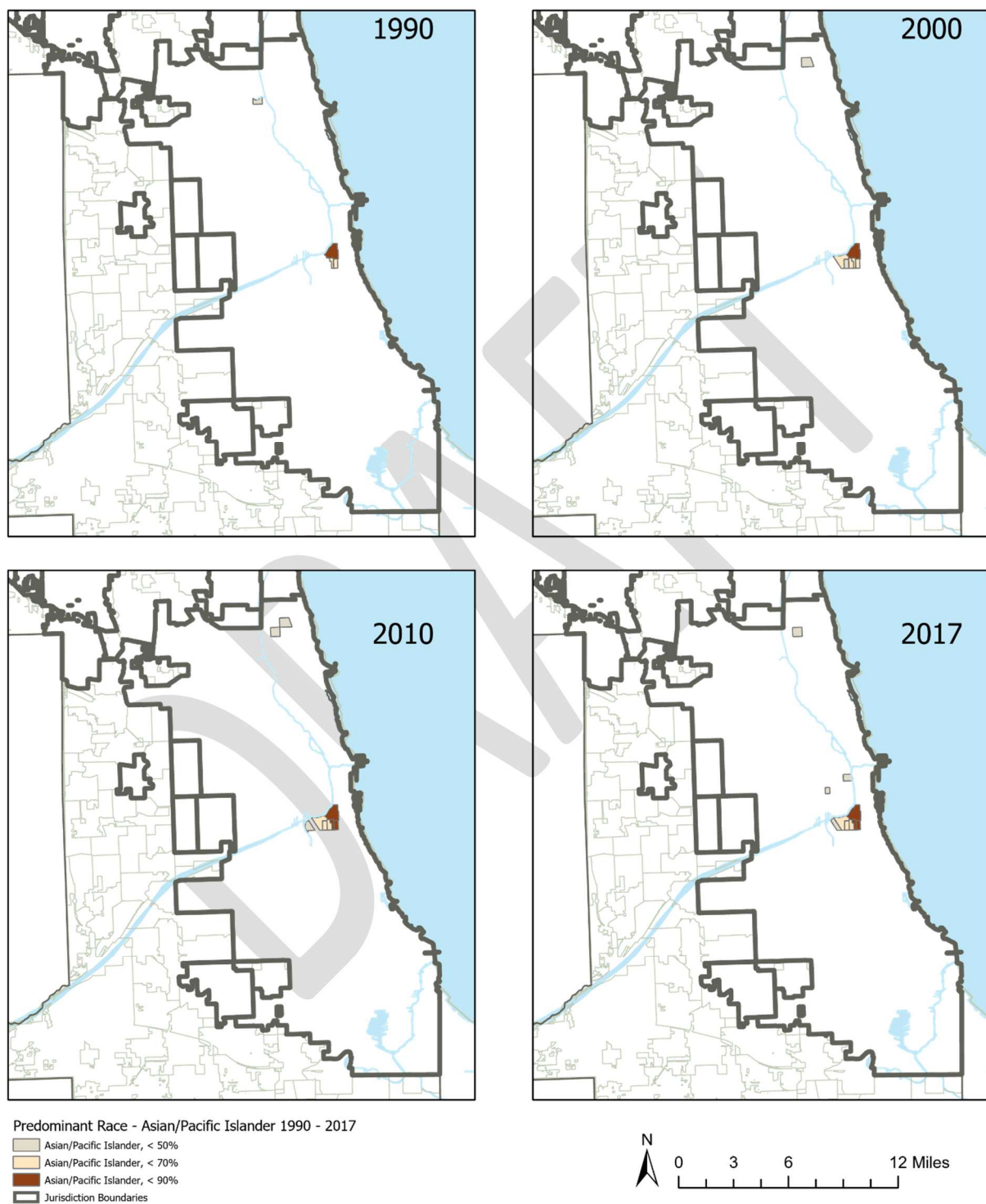


Figure 3. Predominant Racial or Ethnic Groups by Census Tract 1990-2017 - Black

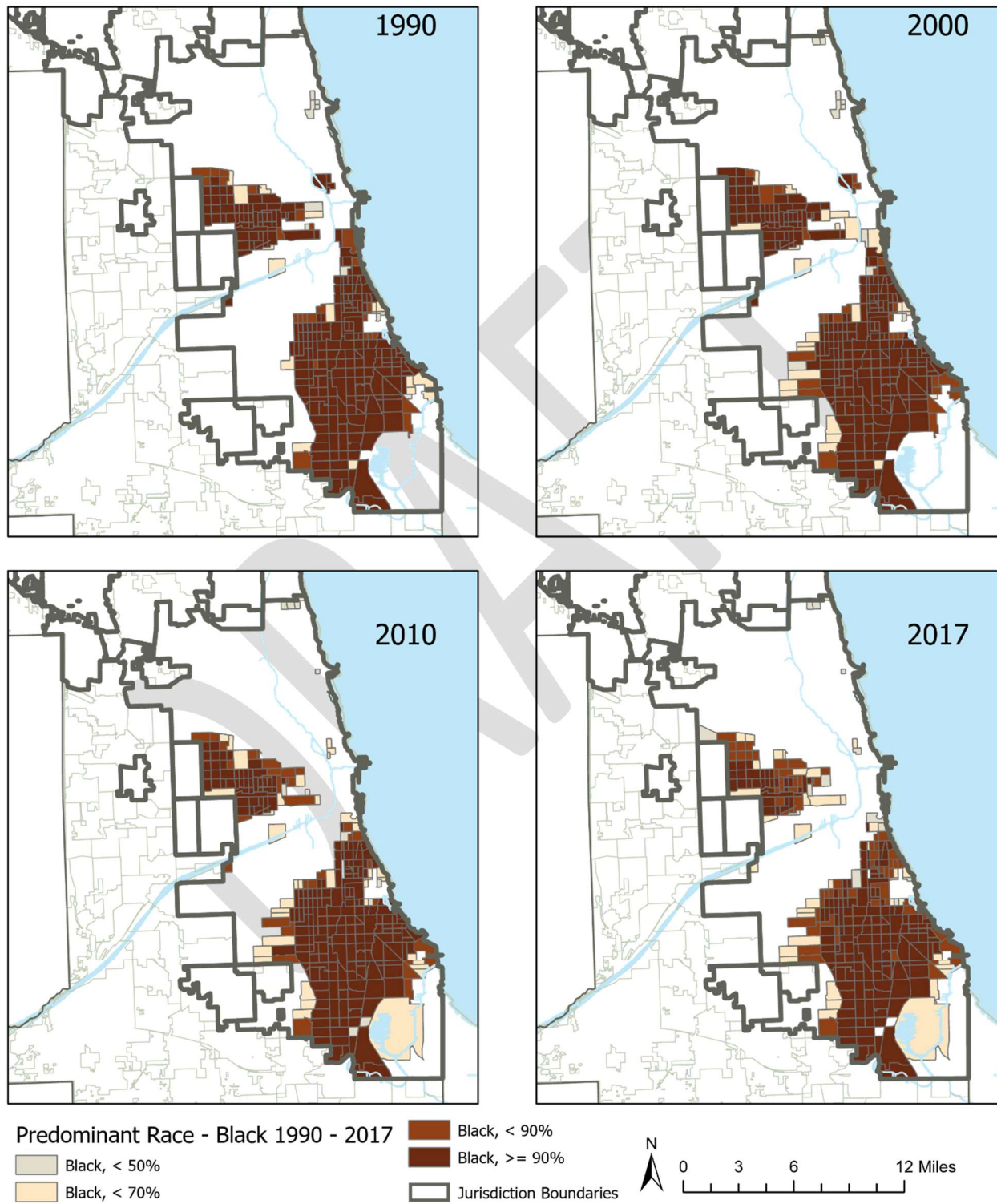


Figure 4. Predominant Racial or Ethnic Groups by Census Tract 1990-2017 – Hispanic

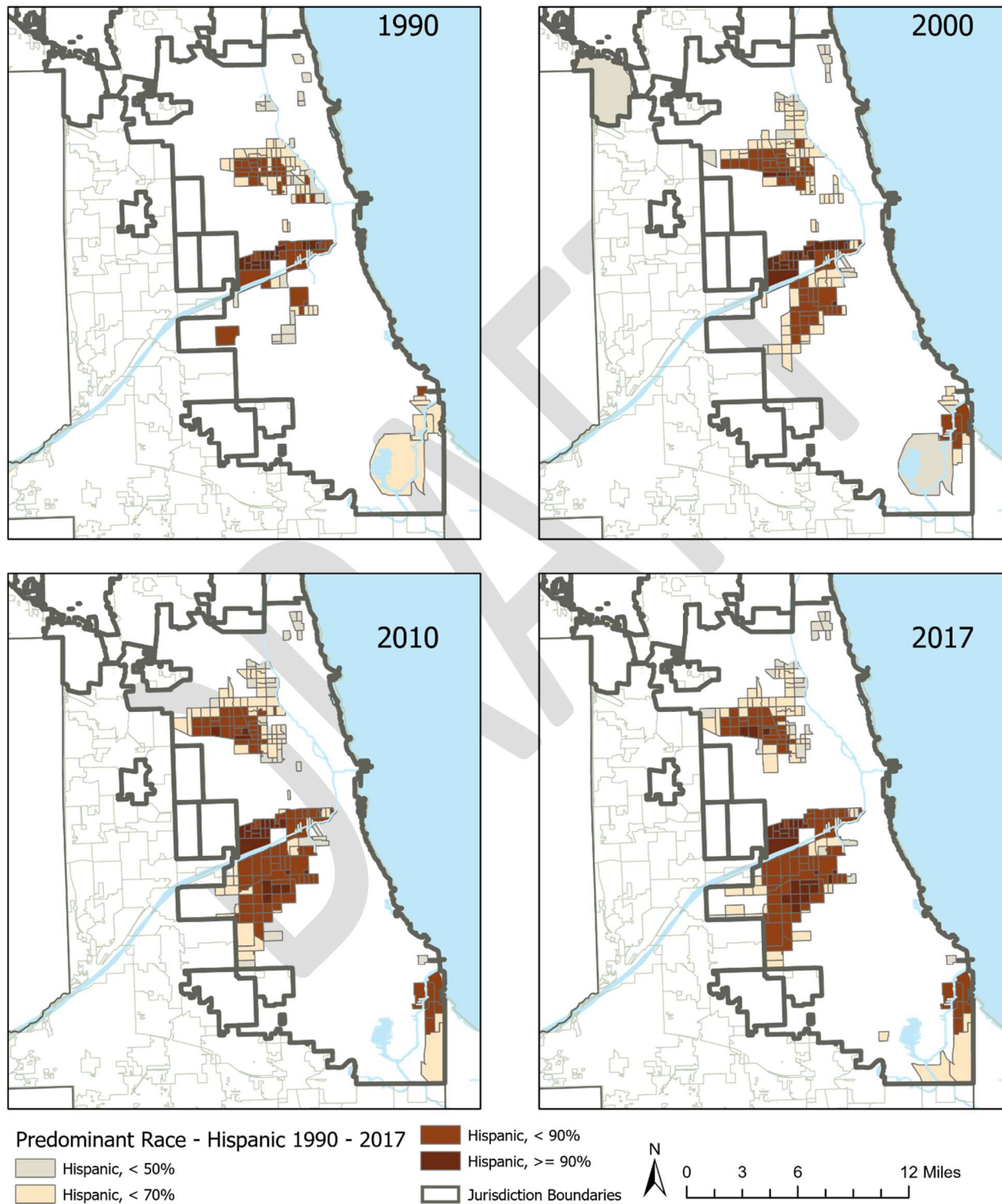
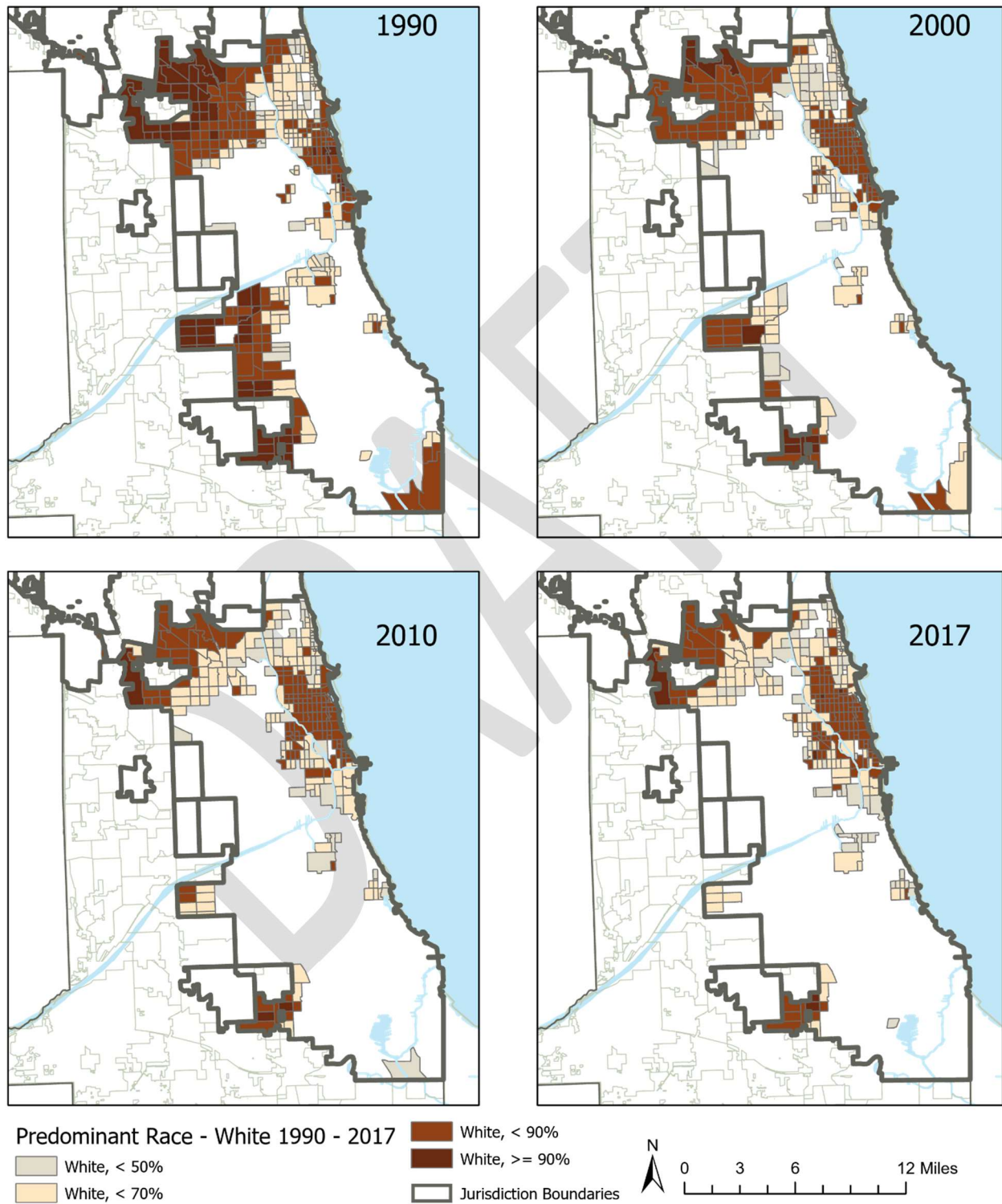


Figure 5. Predominant Racial or Ethnic Groups by Census Tract 1990-2017 – White



National Origin

Figure 6. % Foreign Born

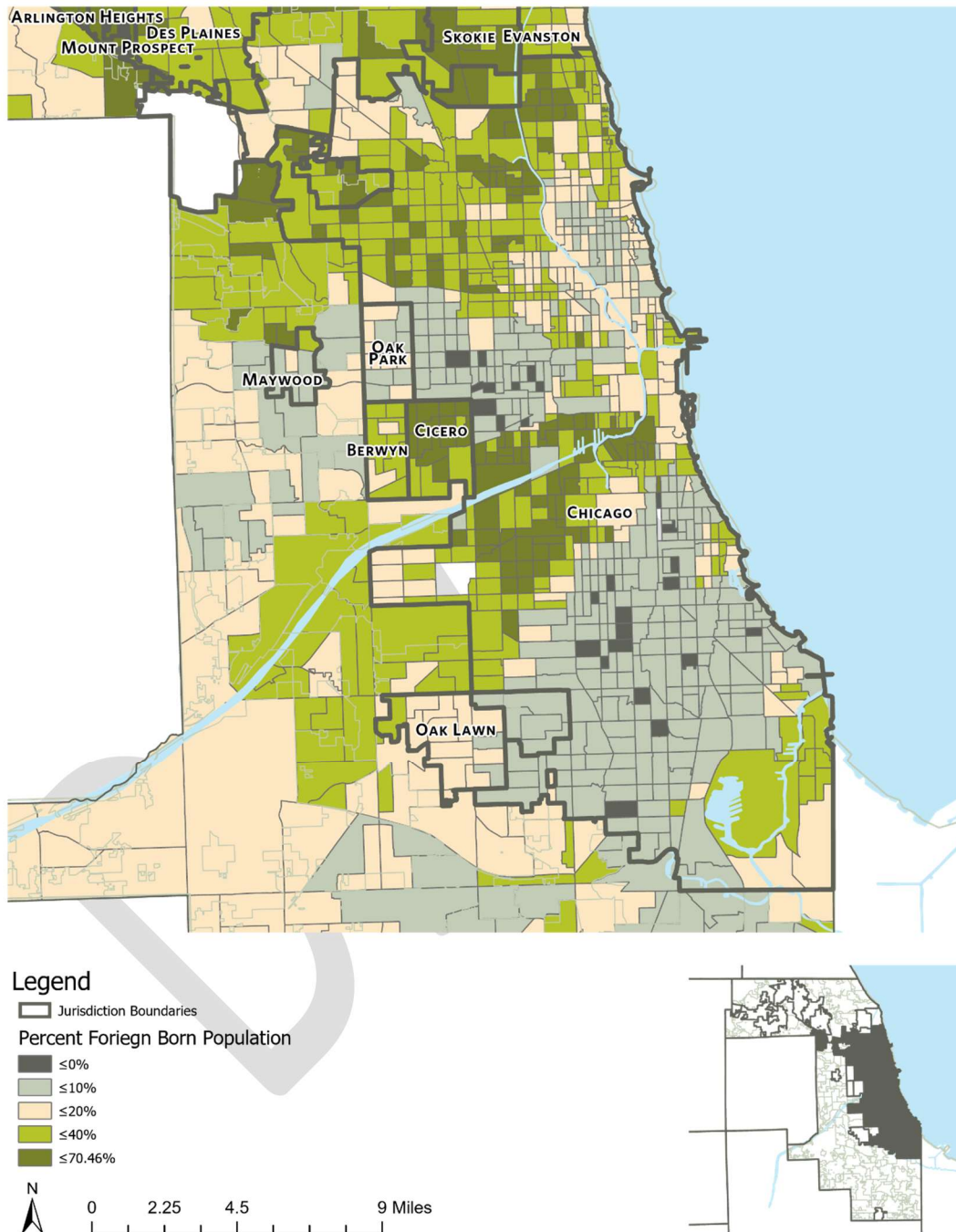


Figure 7. % from China, excluding Hong Kong

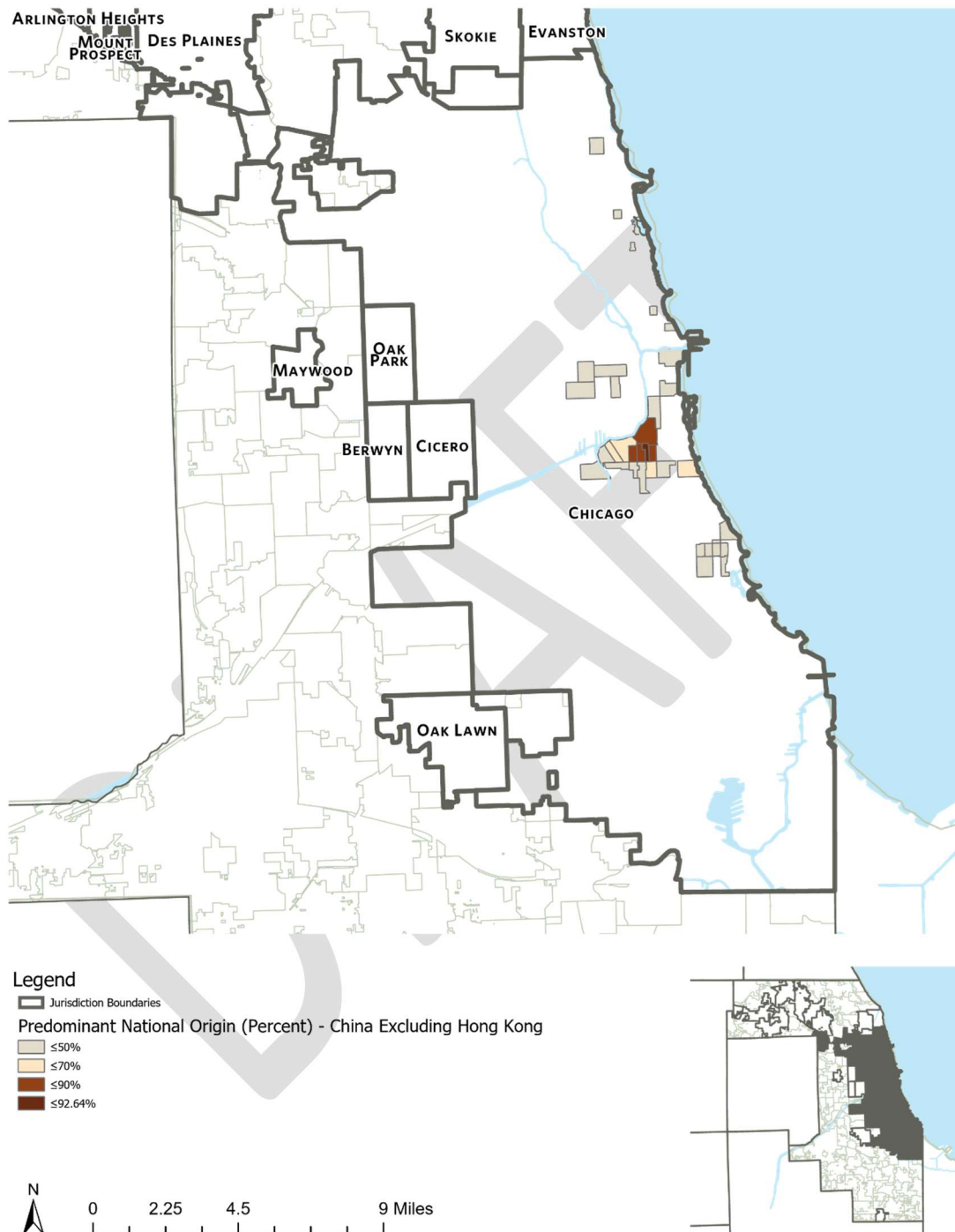


Figure 8. % from Asia, excluding China

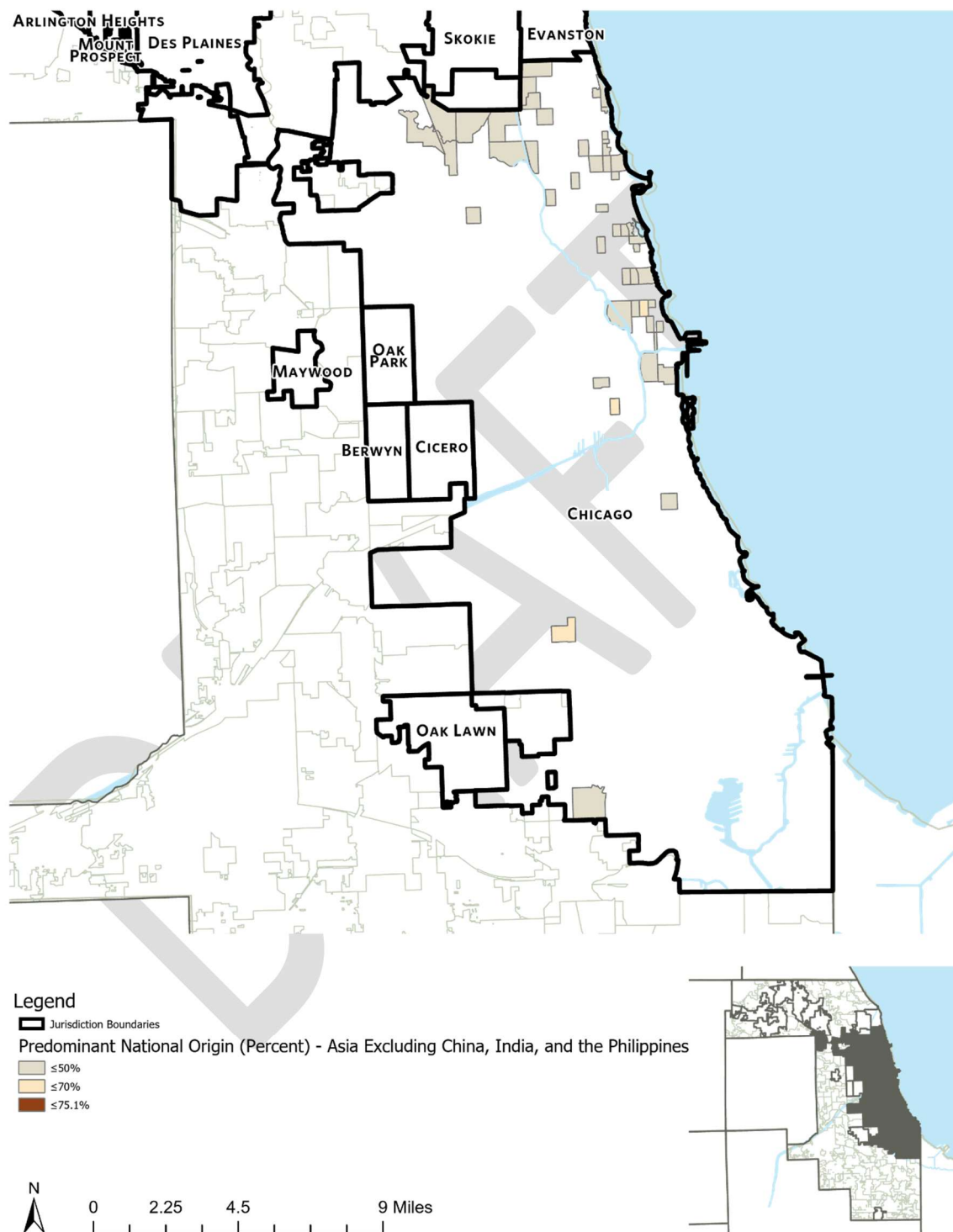


Figure 9. % from India

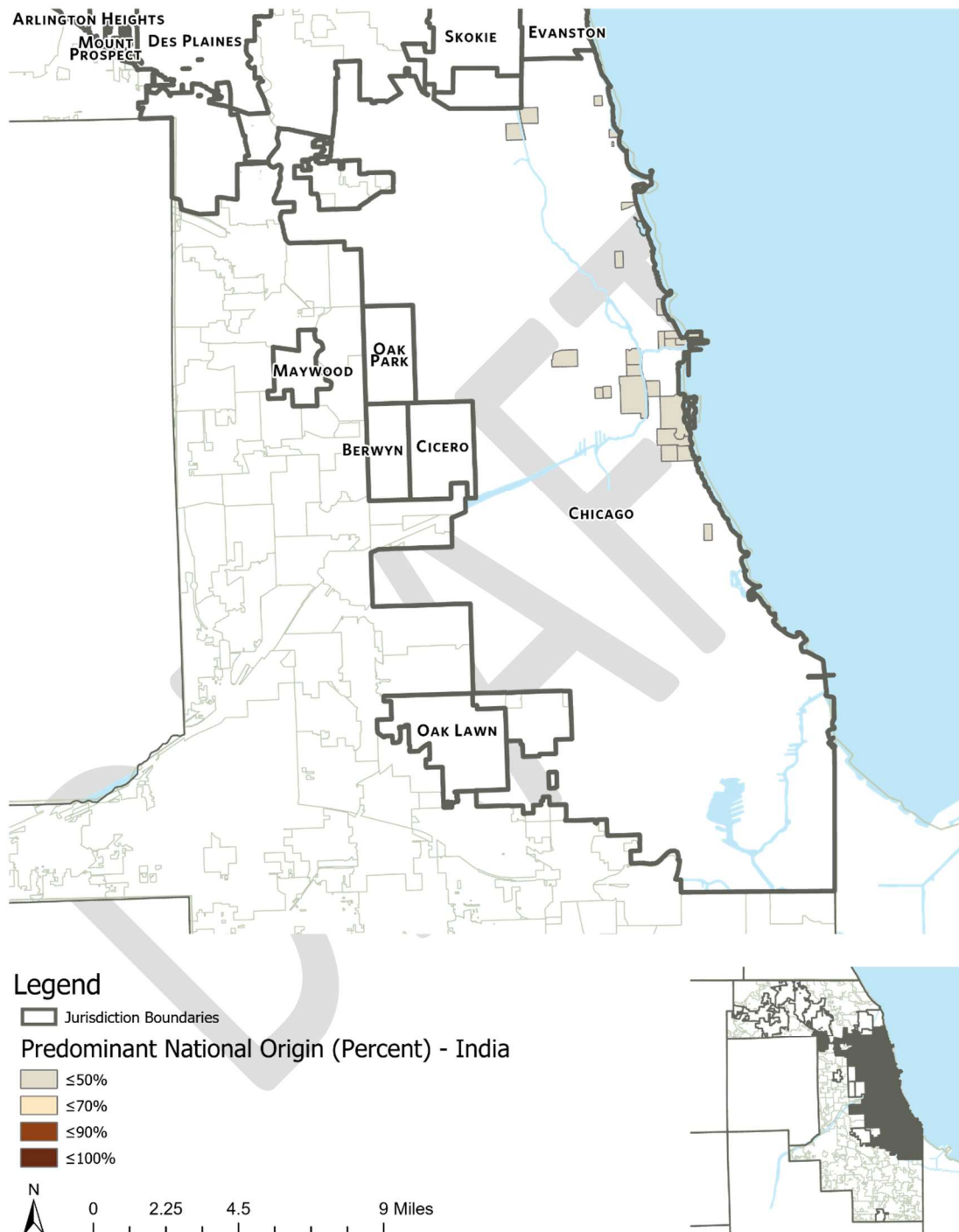


Figure 10. % from Philippines

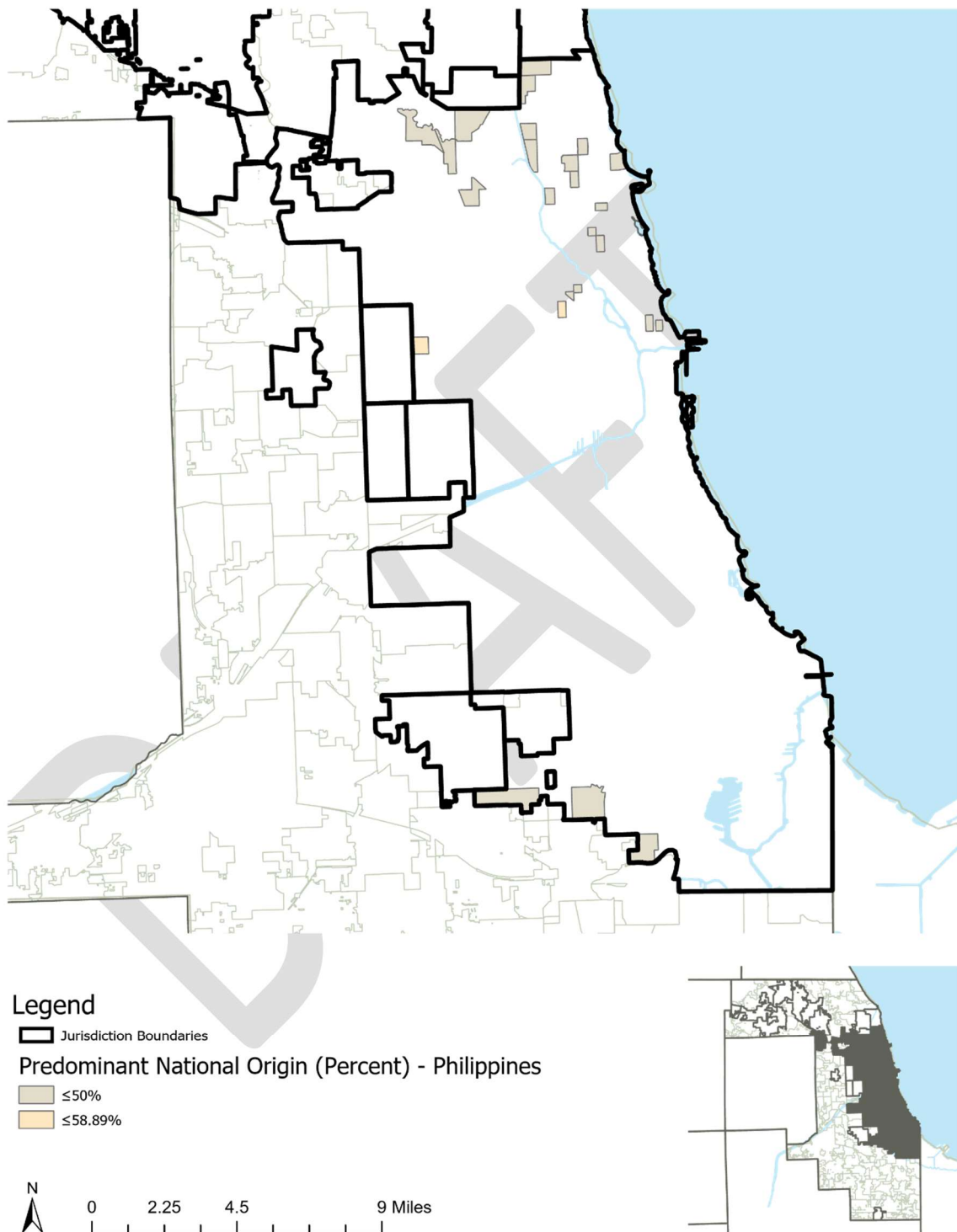


Figure 11. % from Mexico

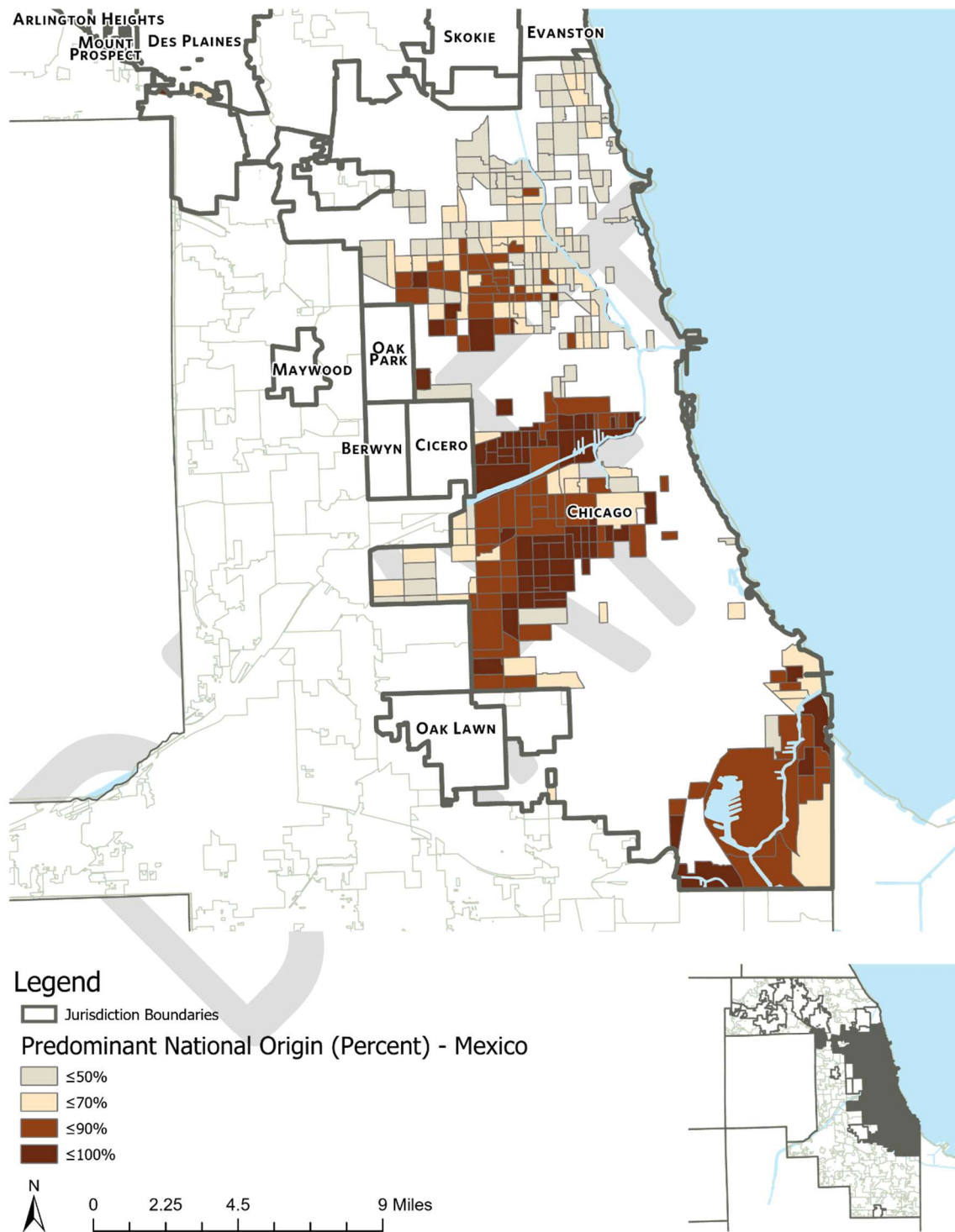
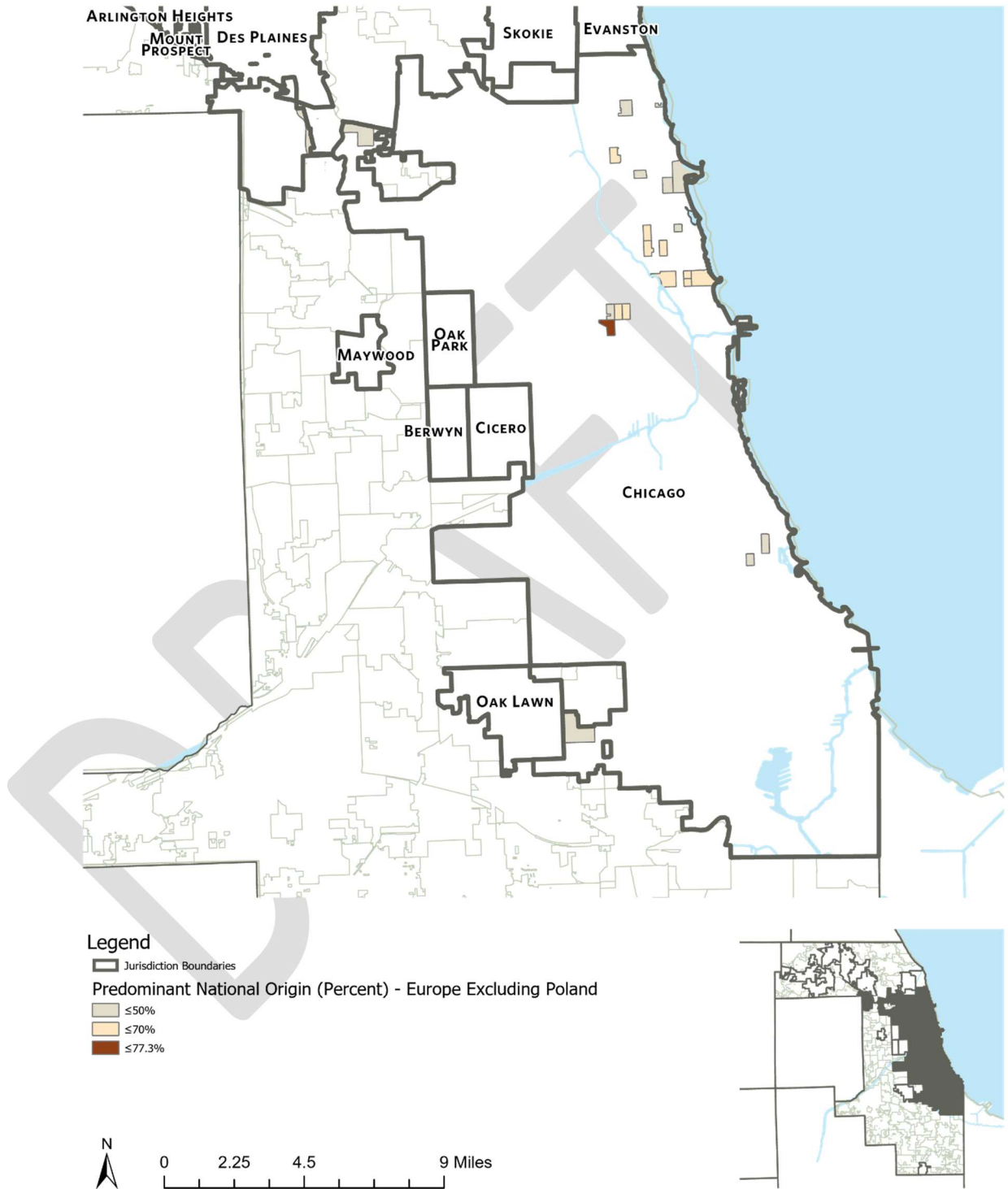


Figure 12. % from Europe, excluding Poland



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Figure 13. % from Poland

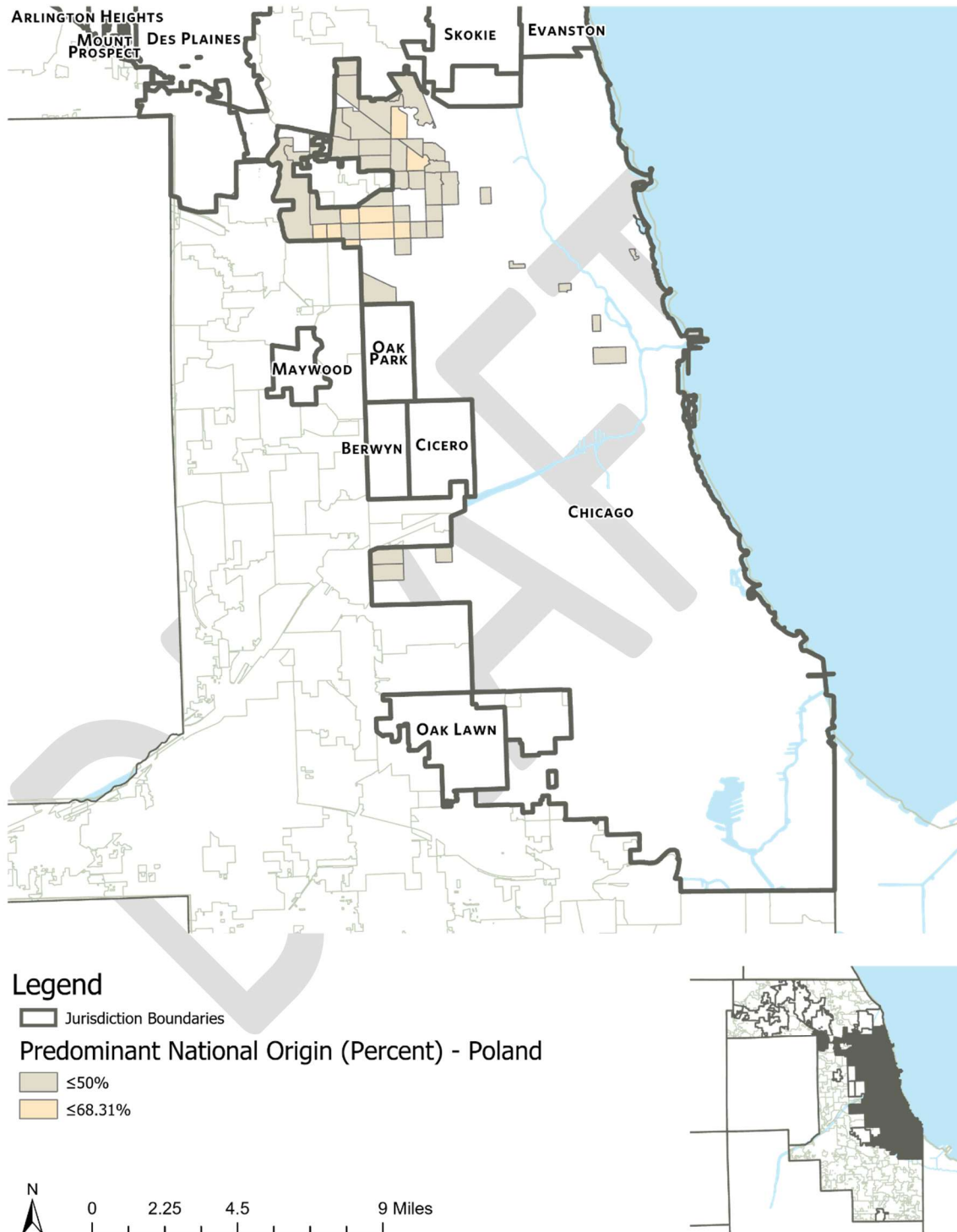


Figure 14. % from Central America

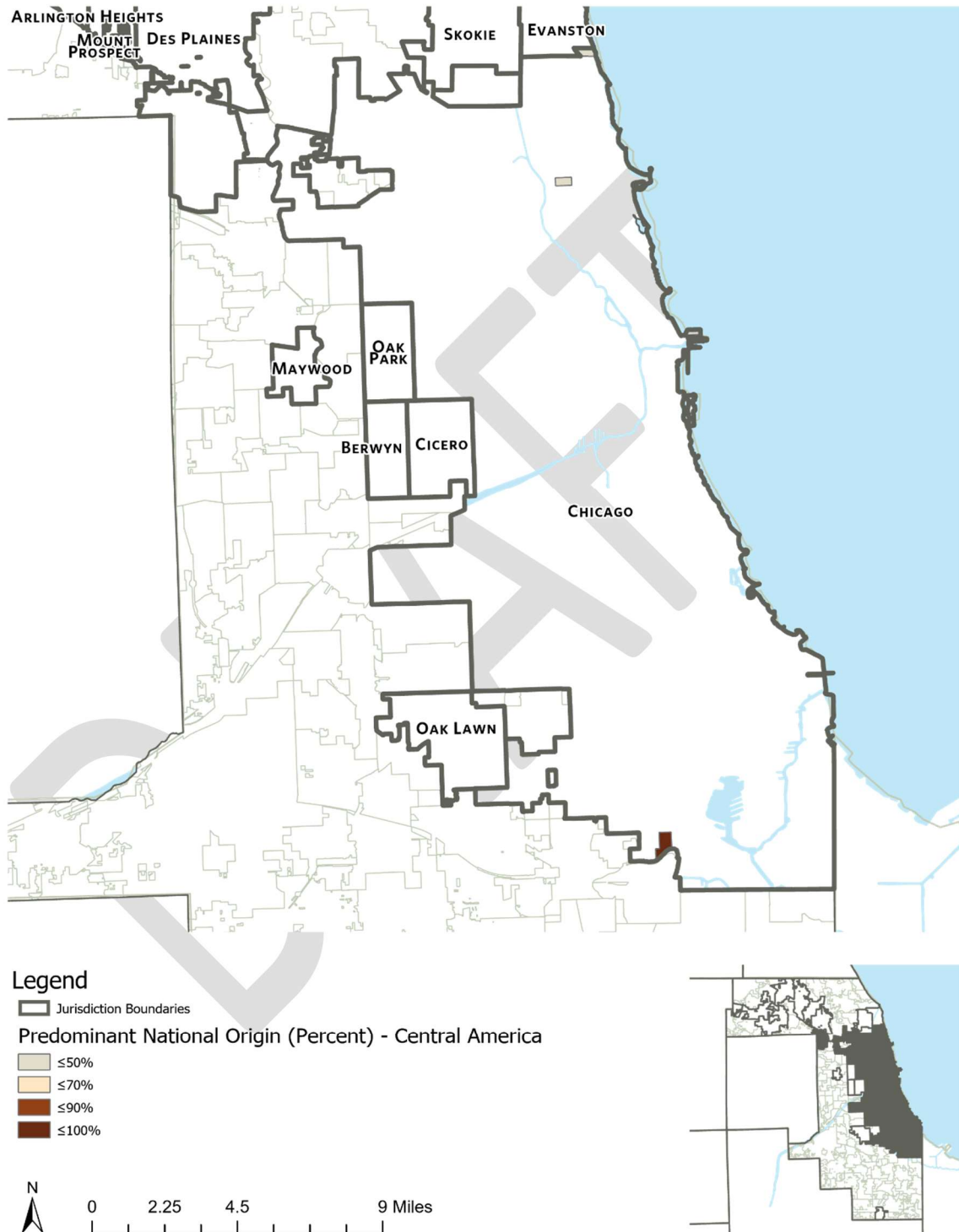


Figure 15. % from Africa

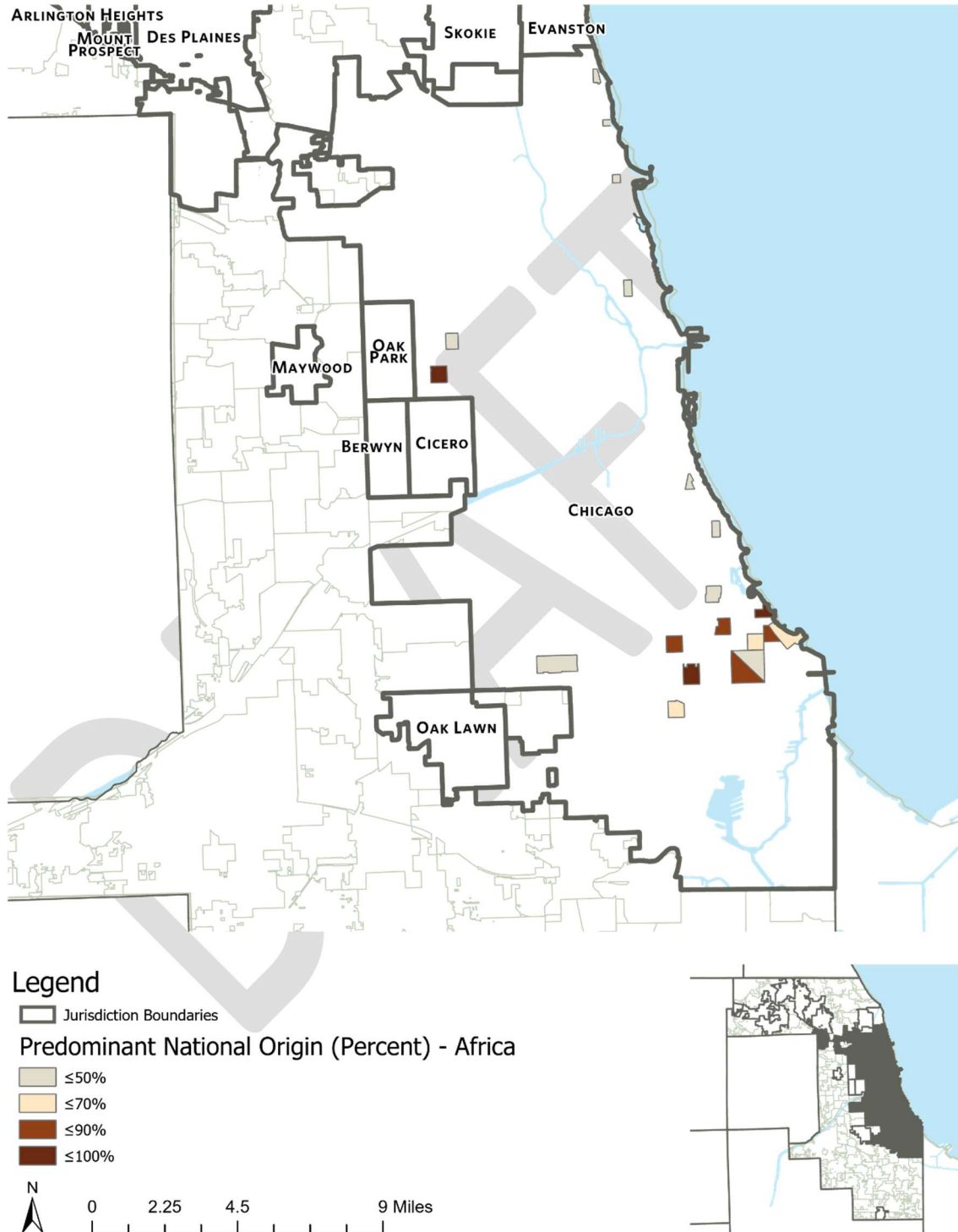


Figure 16. % from Asia, excluding China

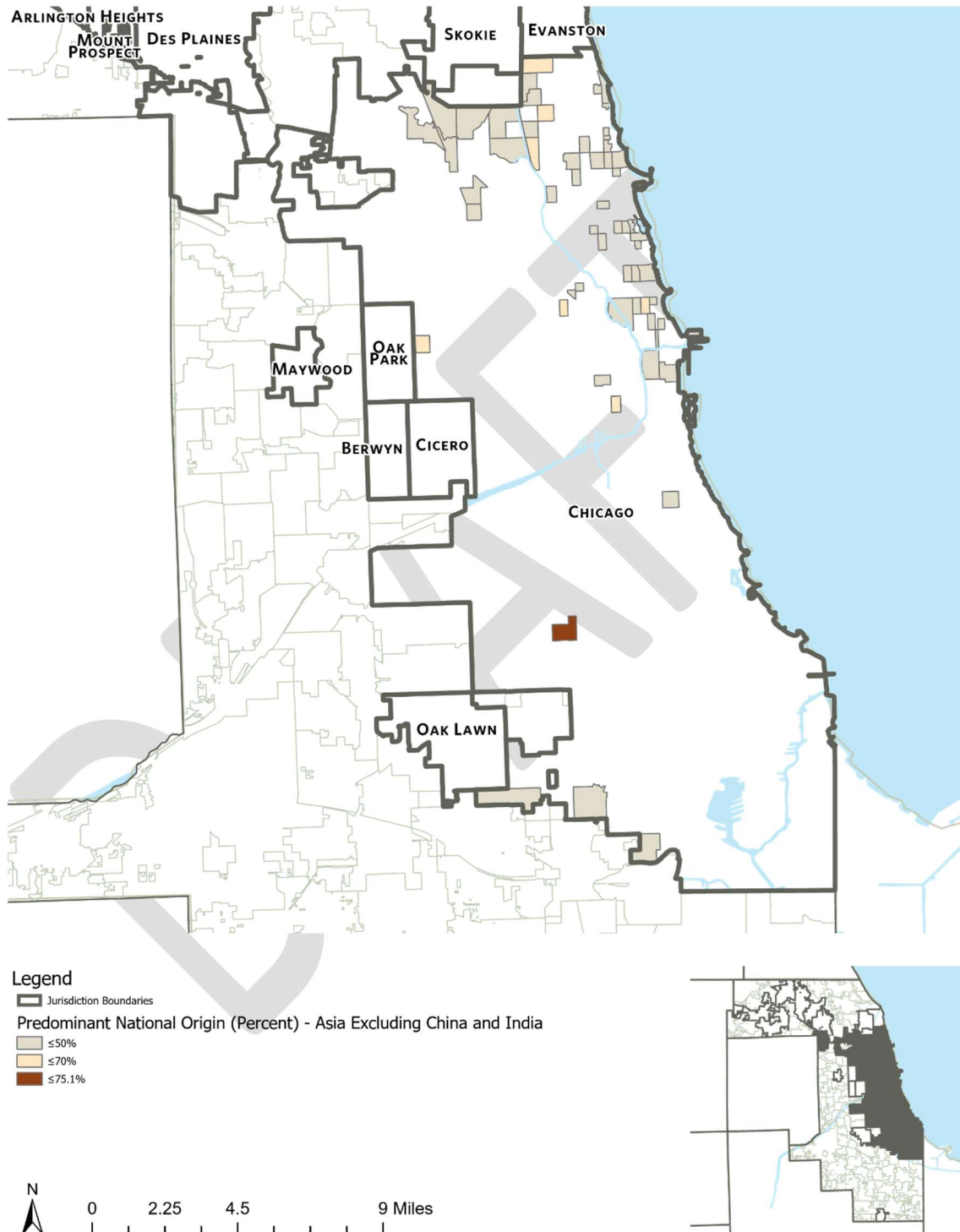
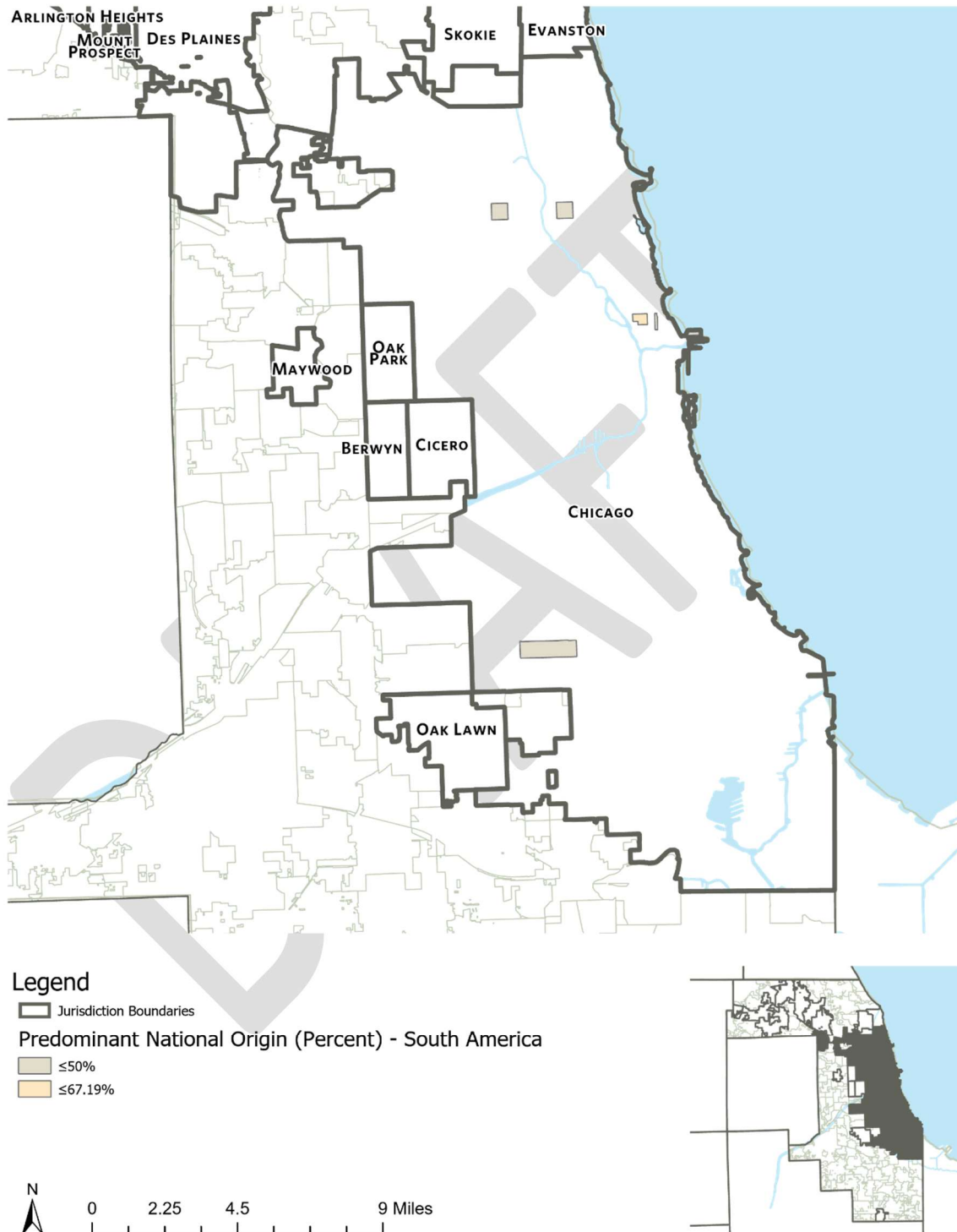


Figure 17. % from South America



LEP

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Figure 18. LEP Dot Density

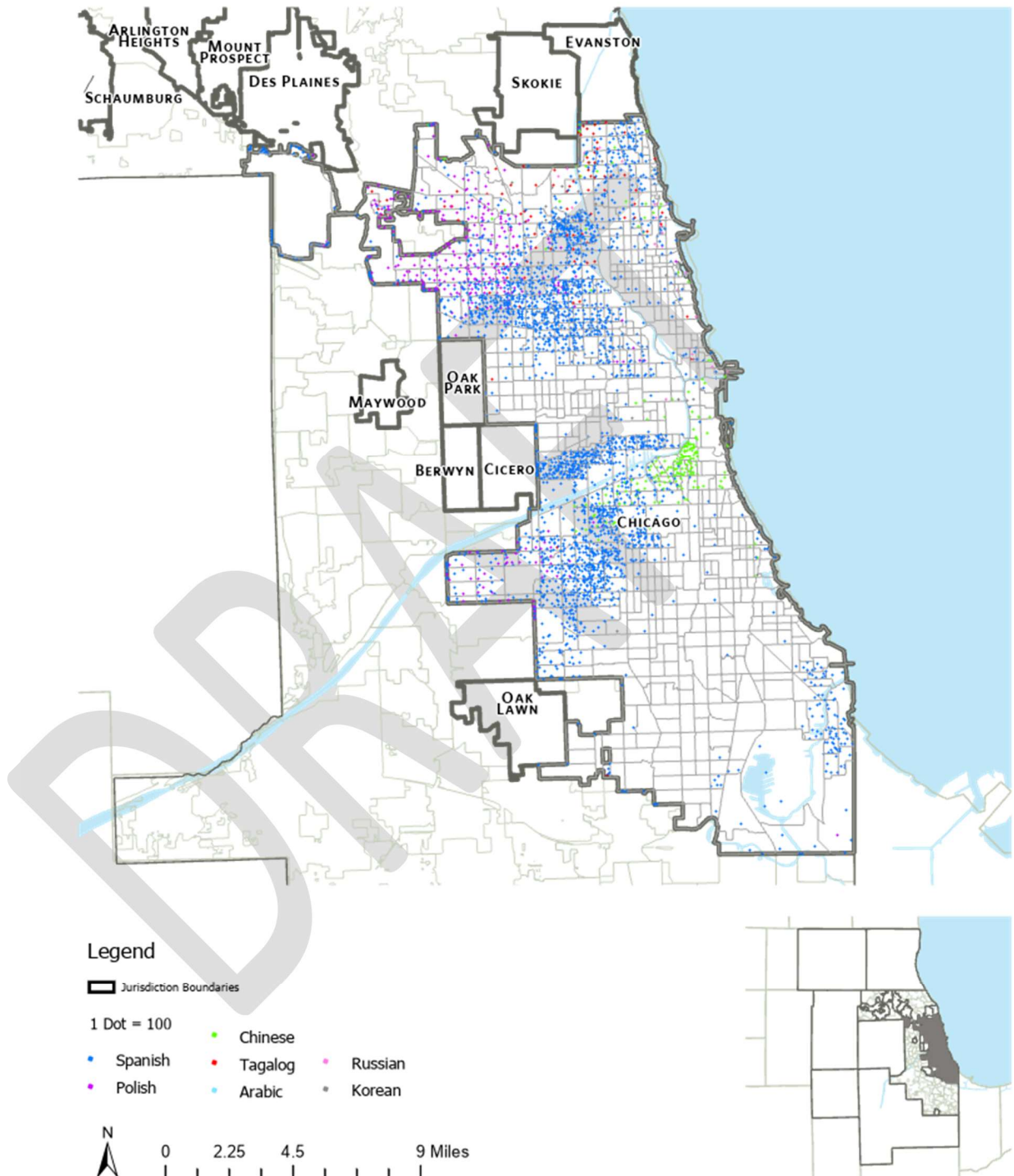
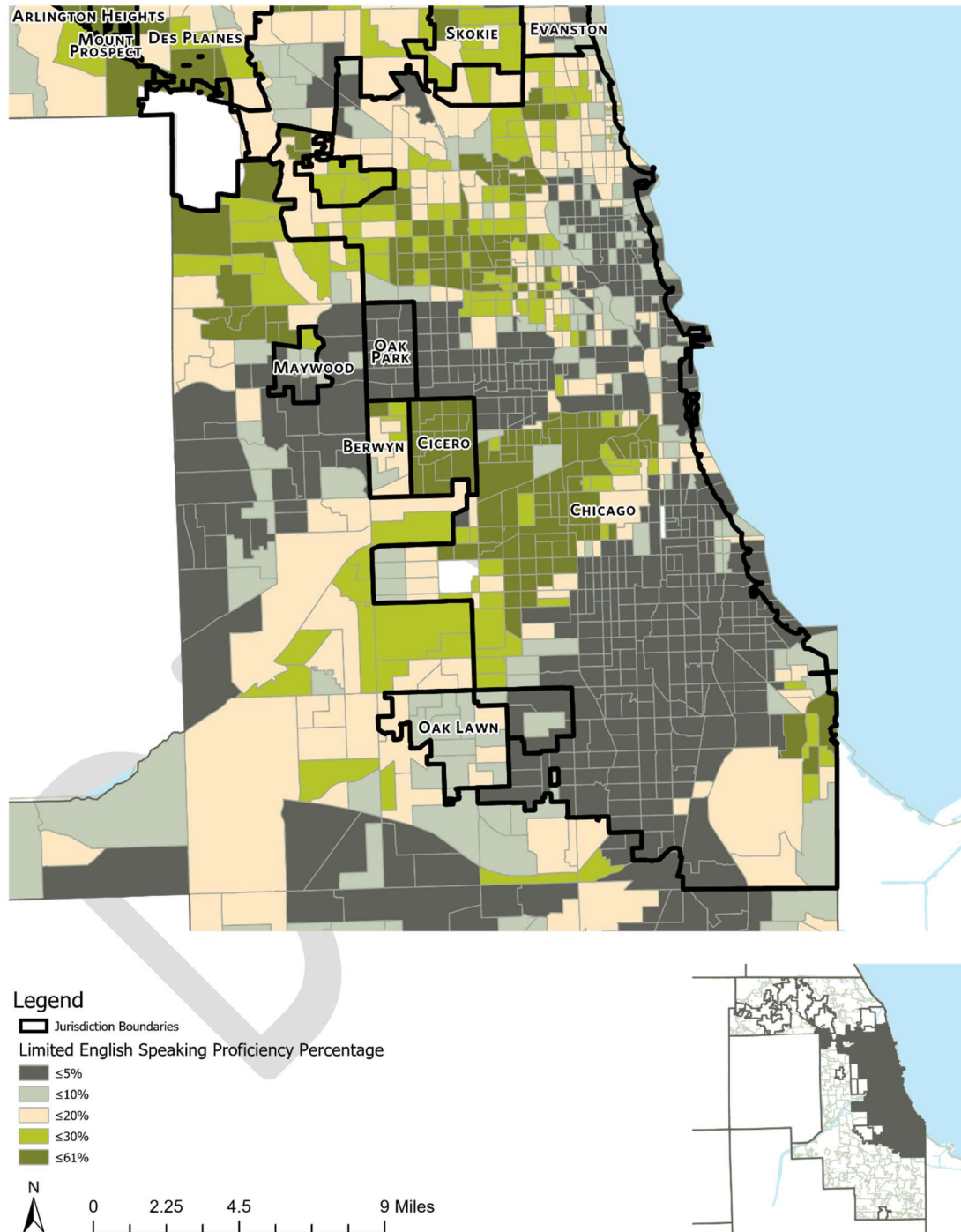


Figure 19. % LEP



Disability

Figure 20. Disability Dot Density - Hearing, Vision, Cognitive

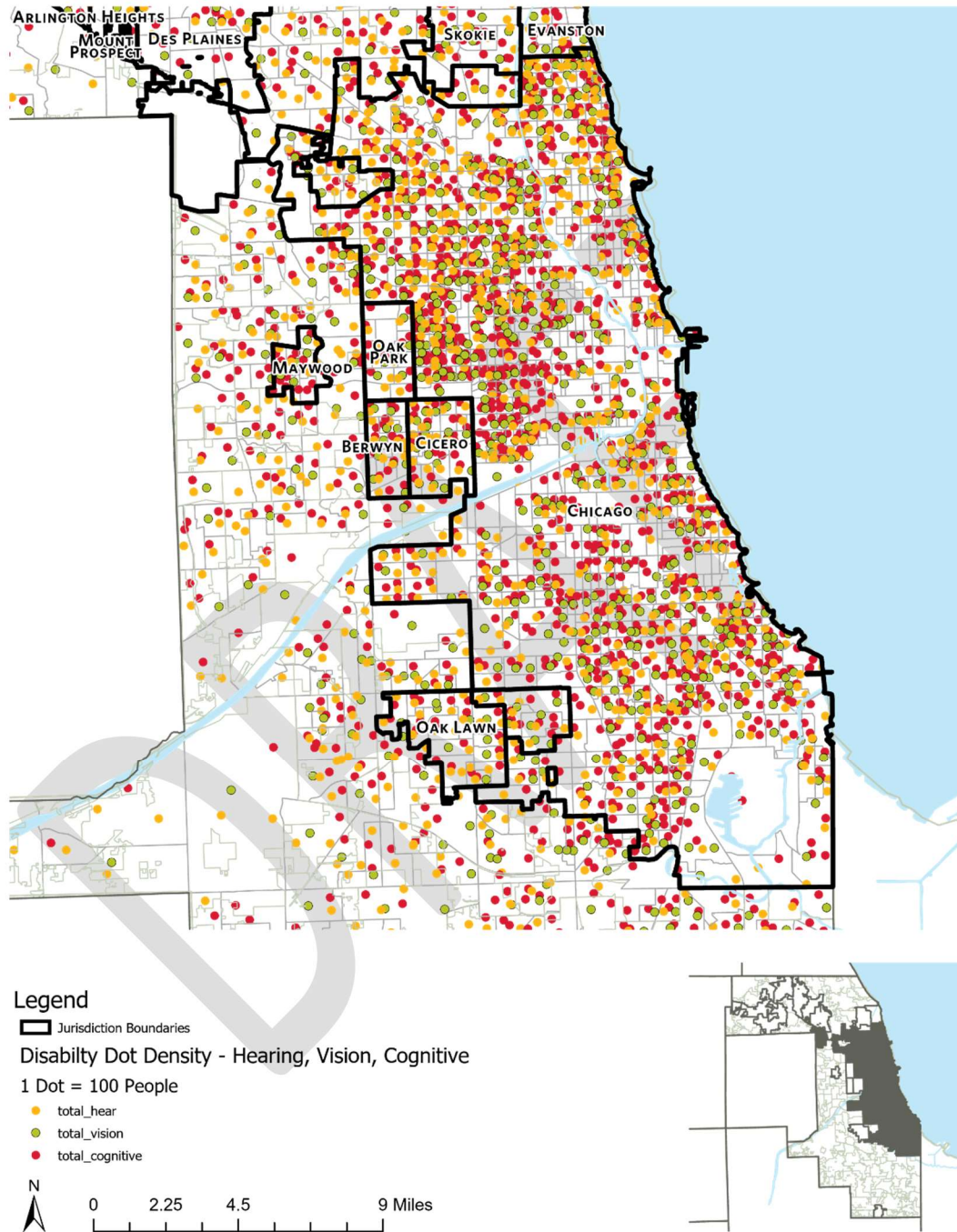


Figure 21. Disability Dot Density - Ambulatory, Self-Care, Independent Living

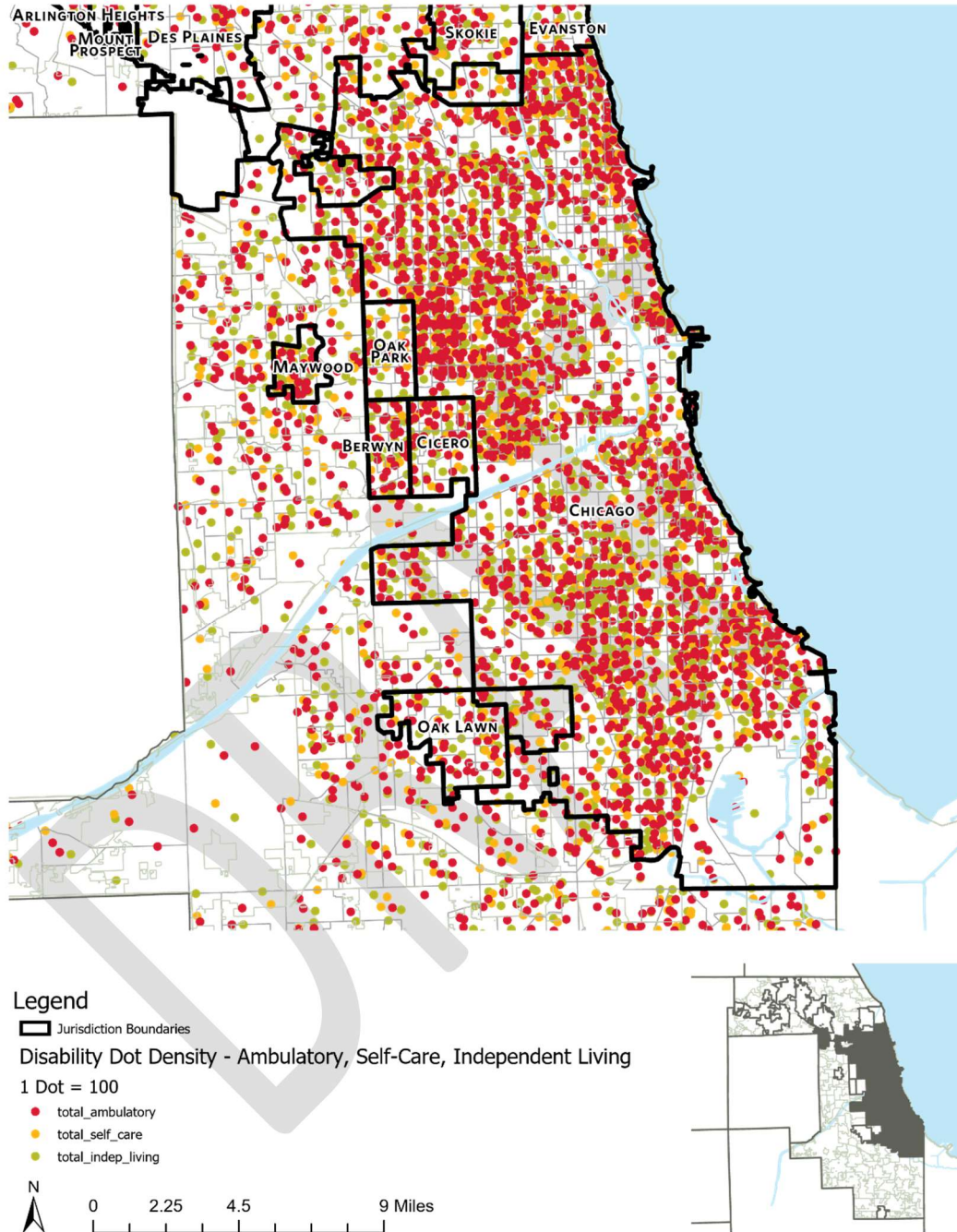


Figure 22. % of Population with a Disability

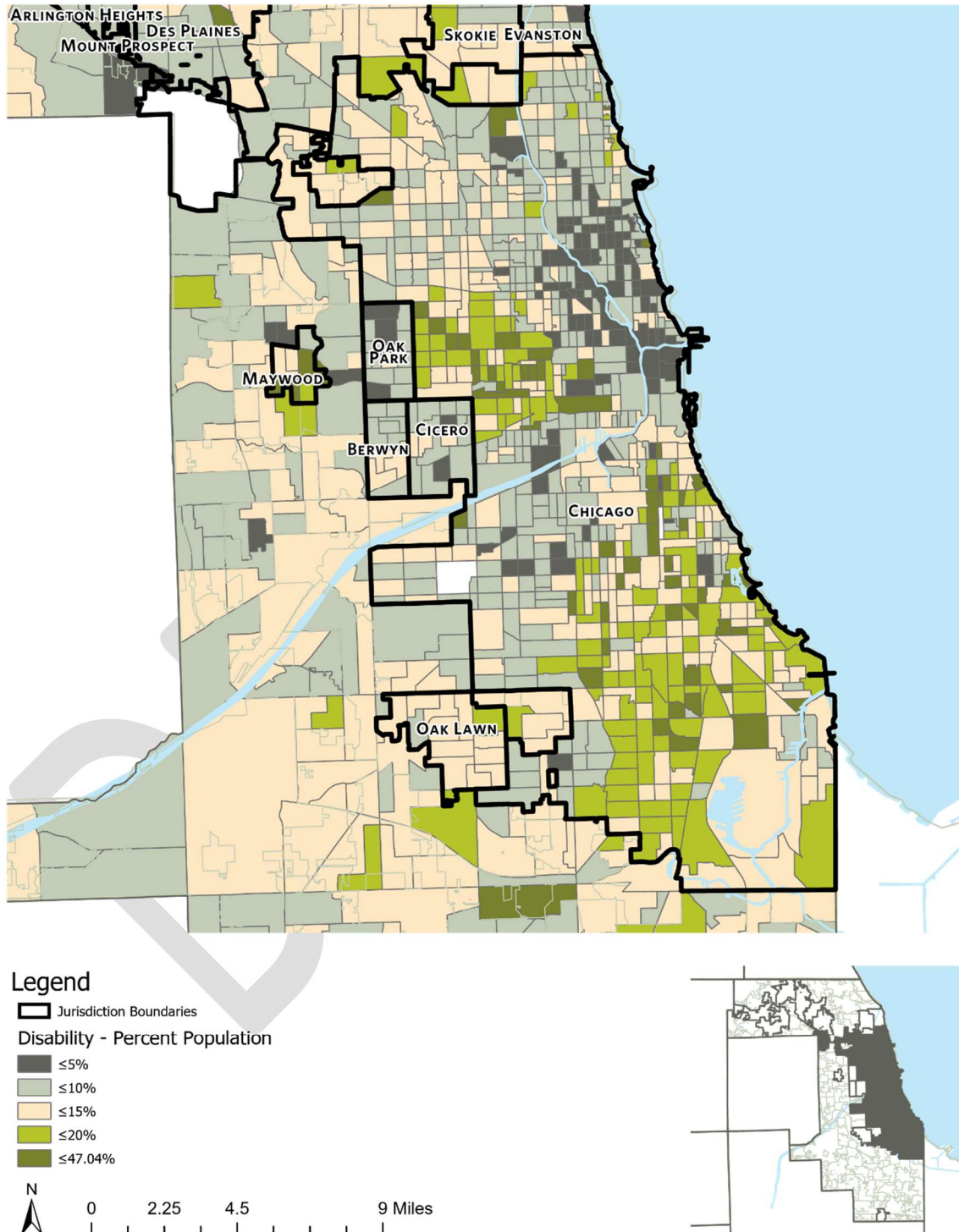


Figure 23. Disability Percent Vision— HUD, Census 2010

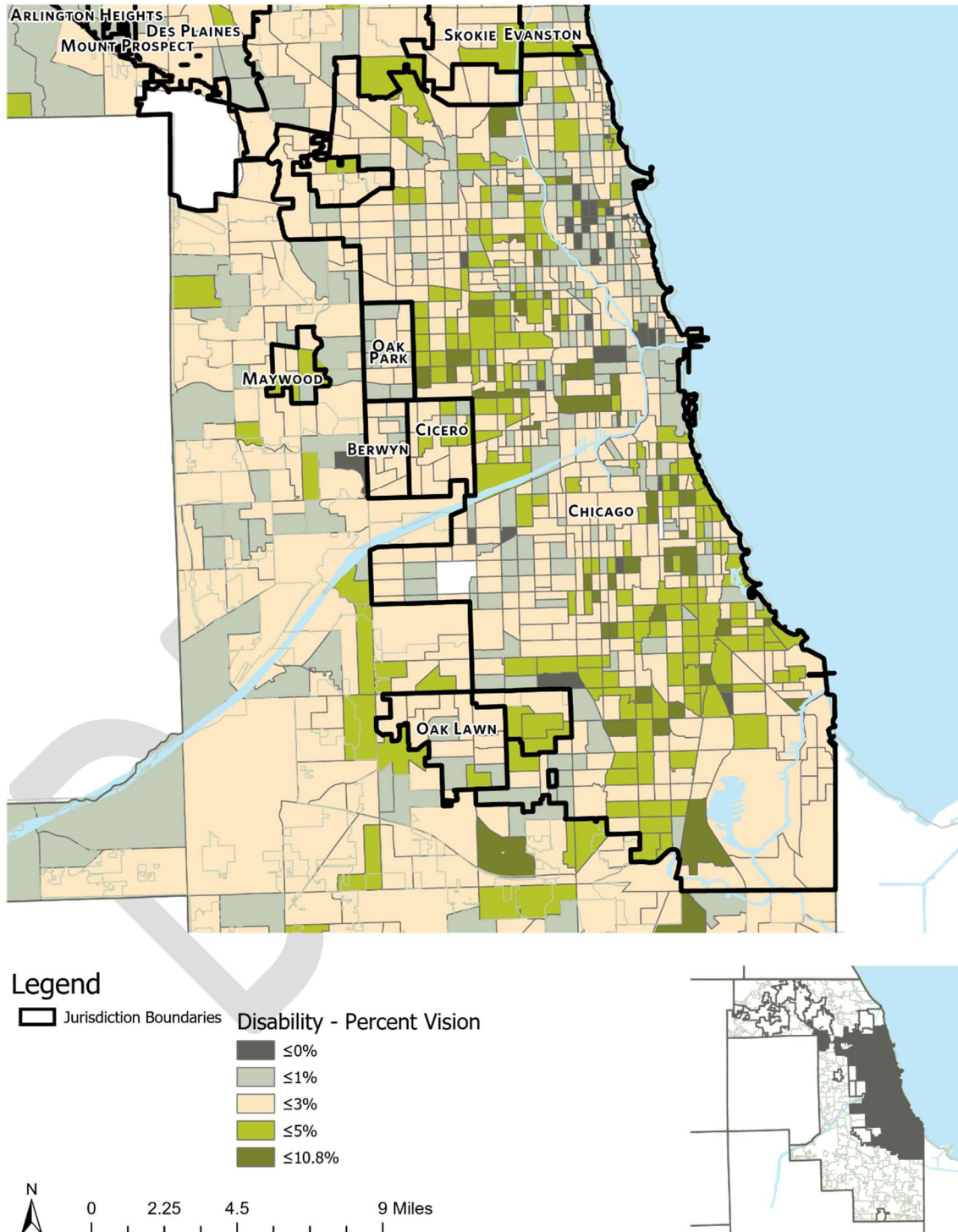


Figure 24. Disability Percent Ambulatory – HUD, Census 2010

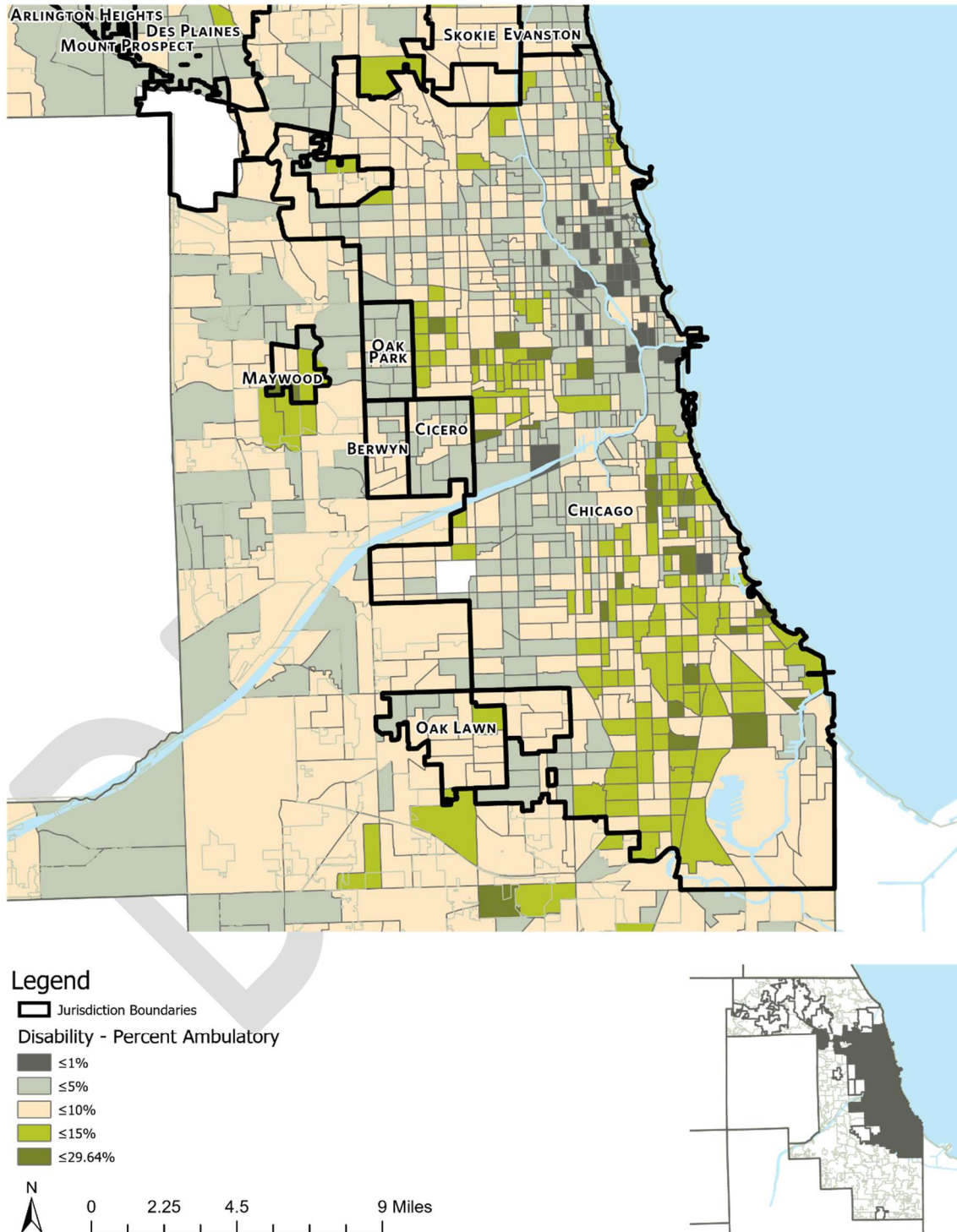


Figure 25. Disability Percent Cognitive— HUD, Census 2010

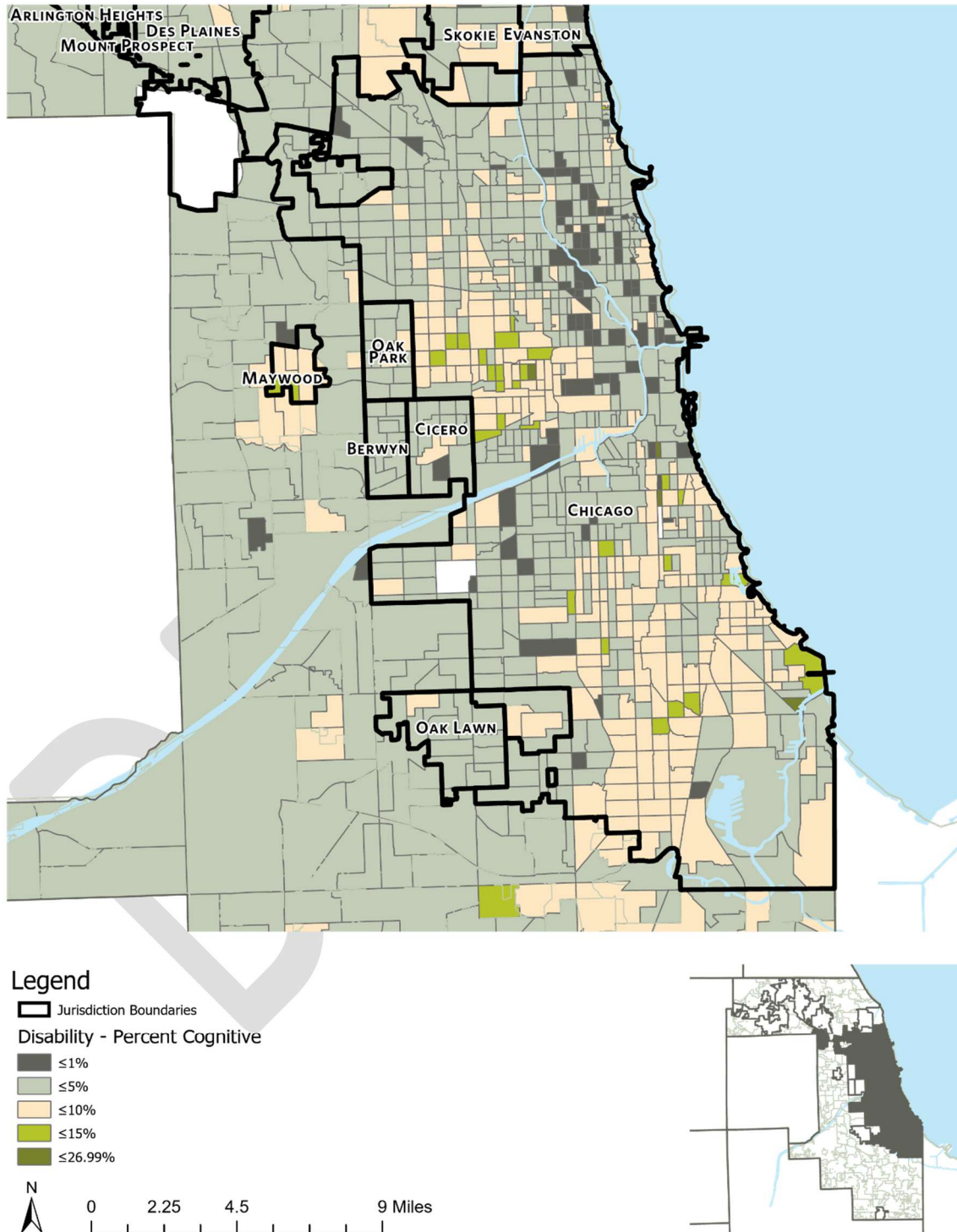


Figure 26. Disability Percent Selfcare– HUD, Census 2010

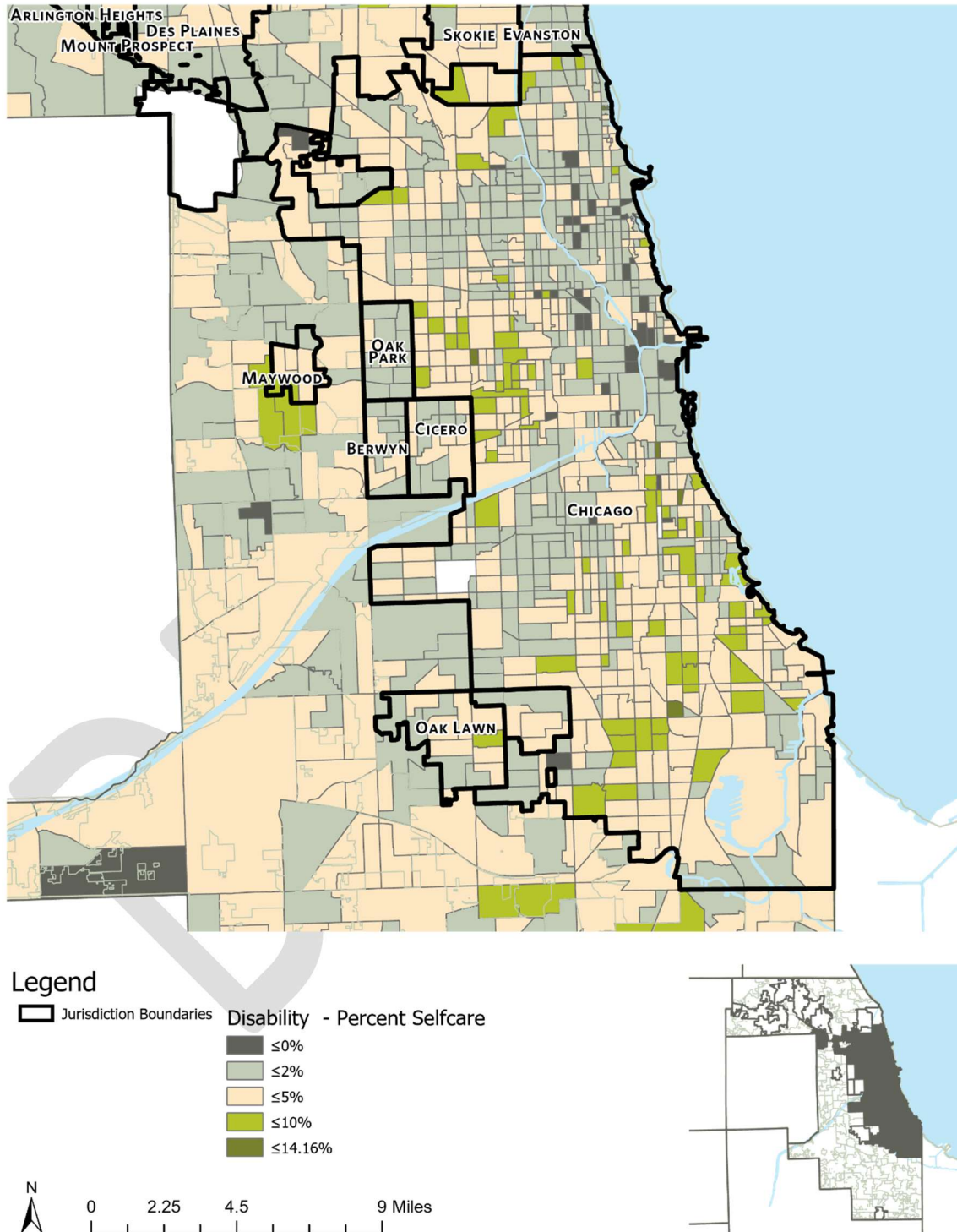


Figure 27. Disability Percent Hearing— HUD, Census 2010

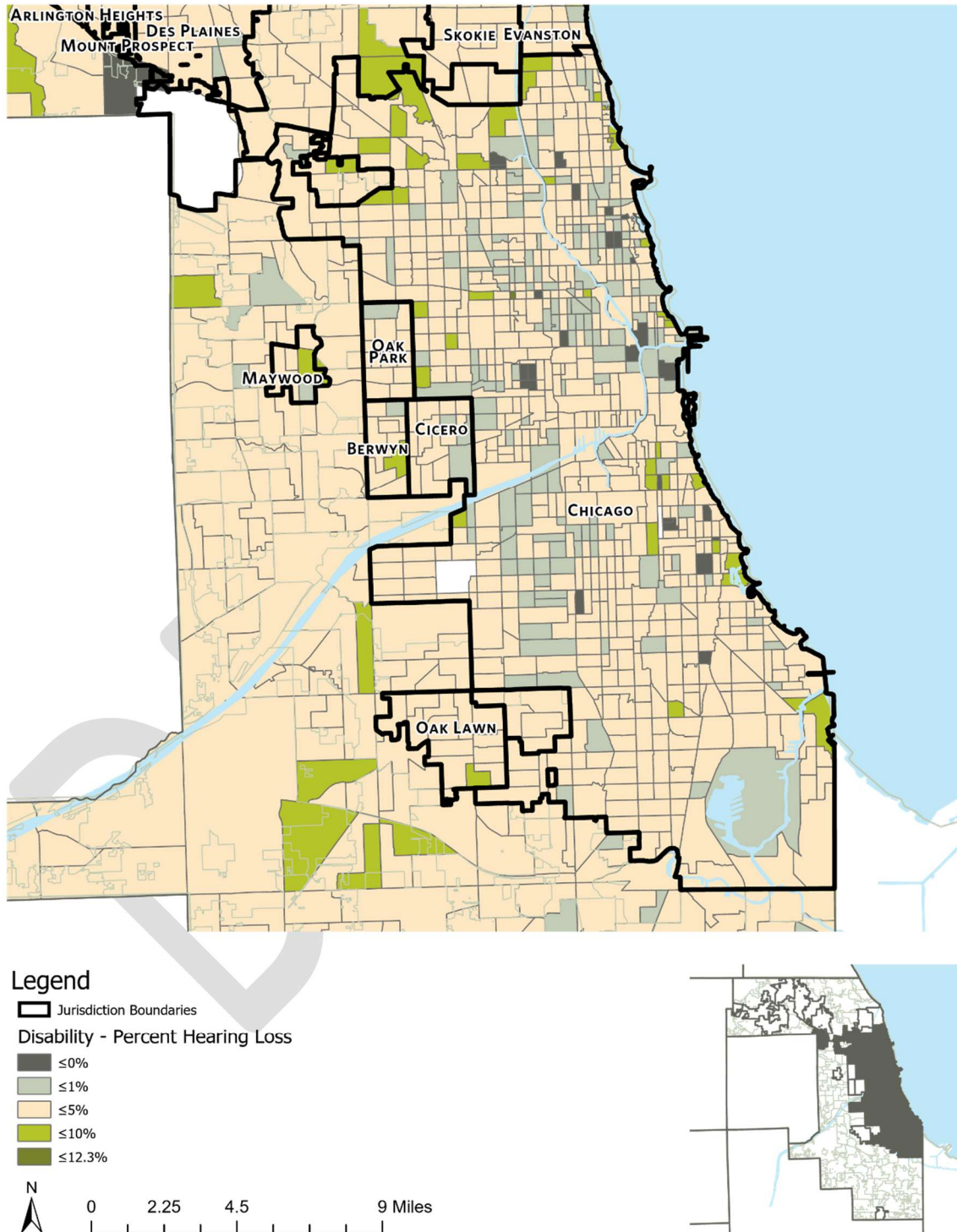
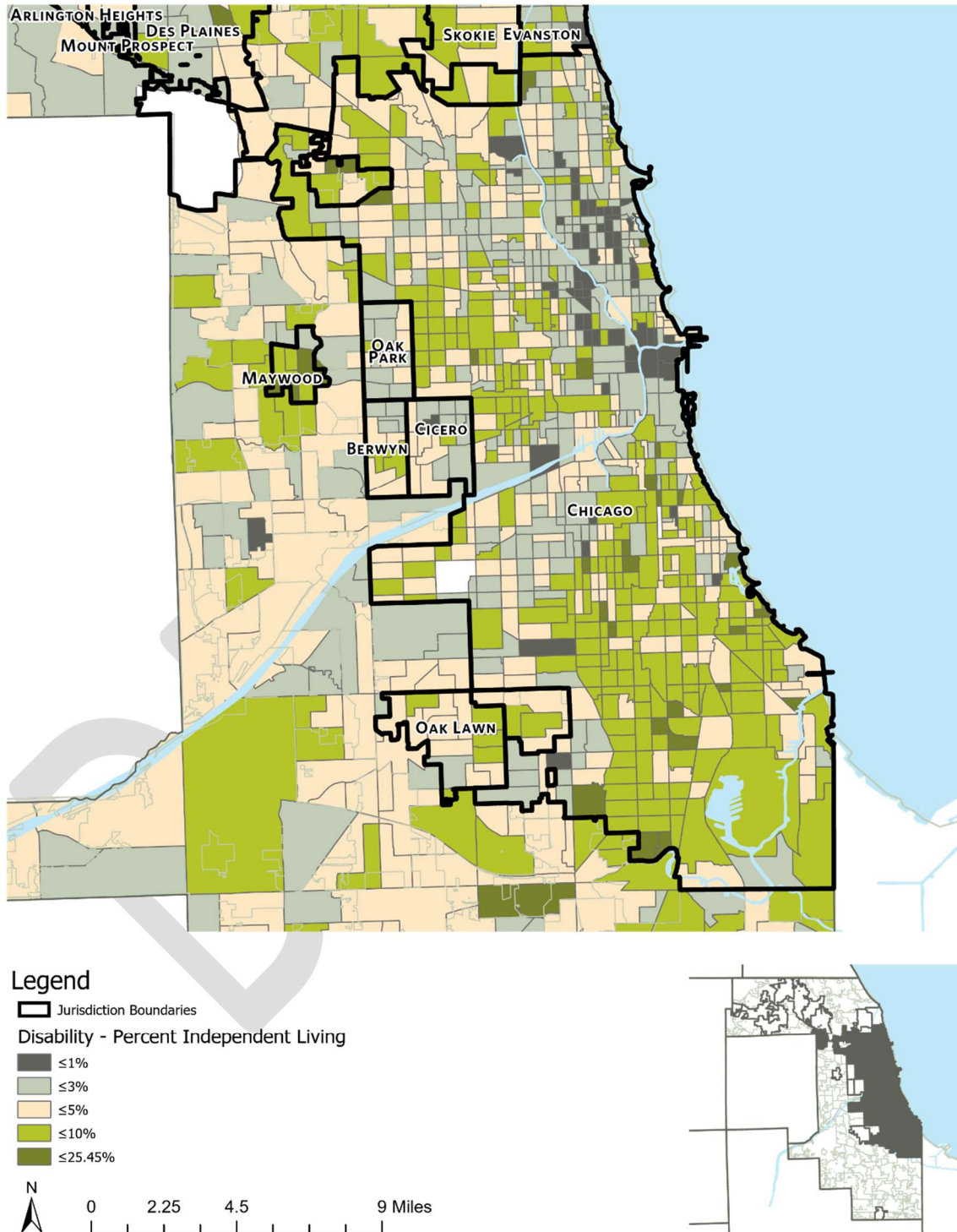


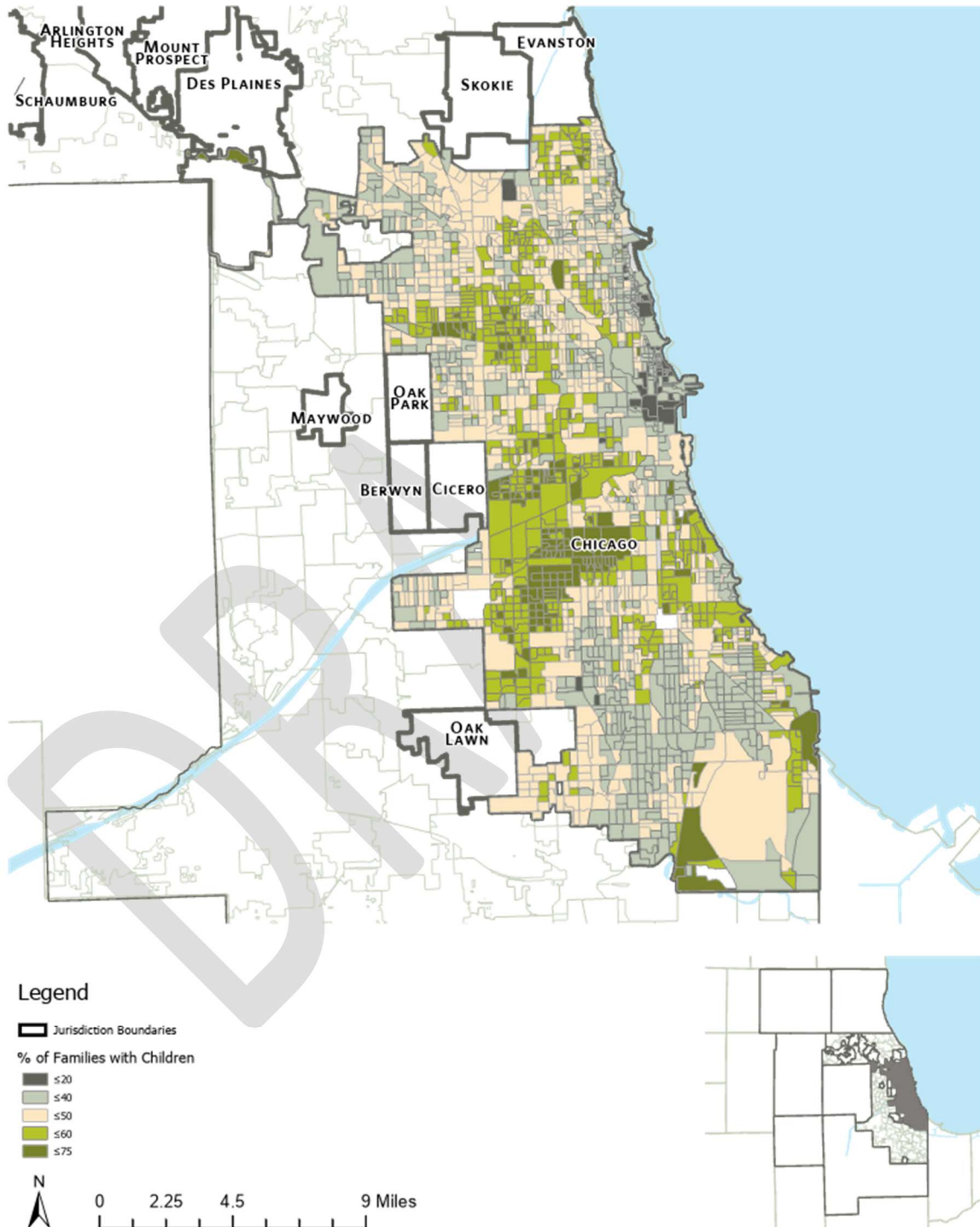
Figure 28. Disability Percent Independent Living – HUD, Census 2010



Families With Children

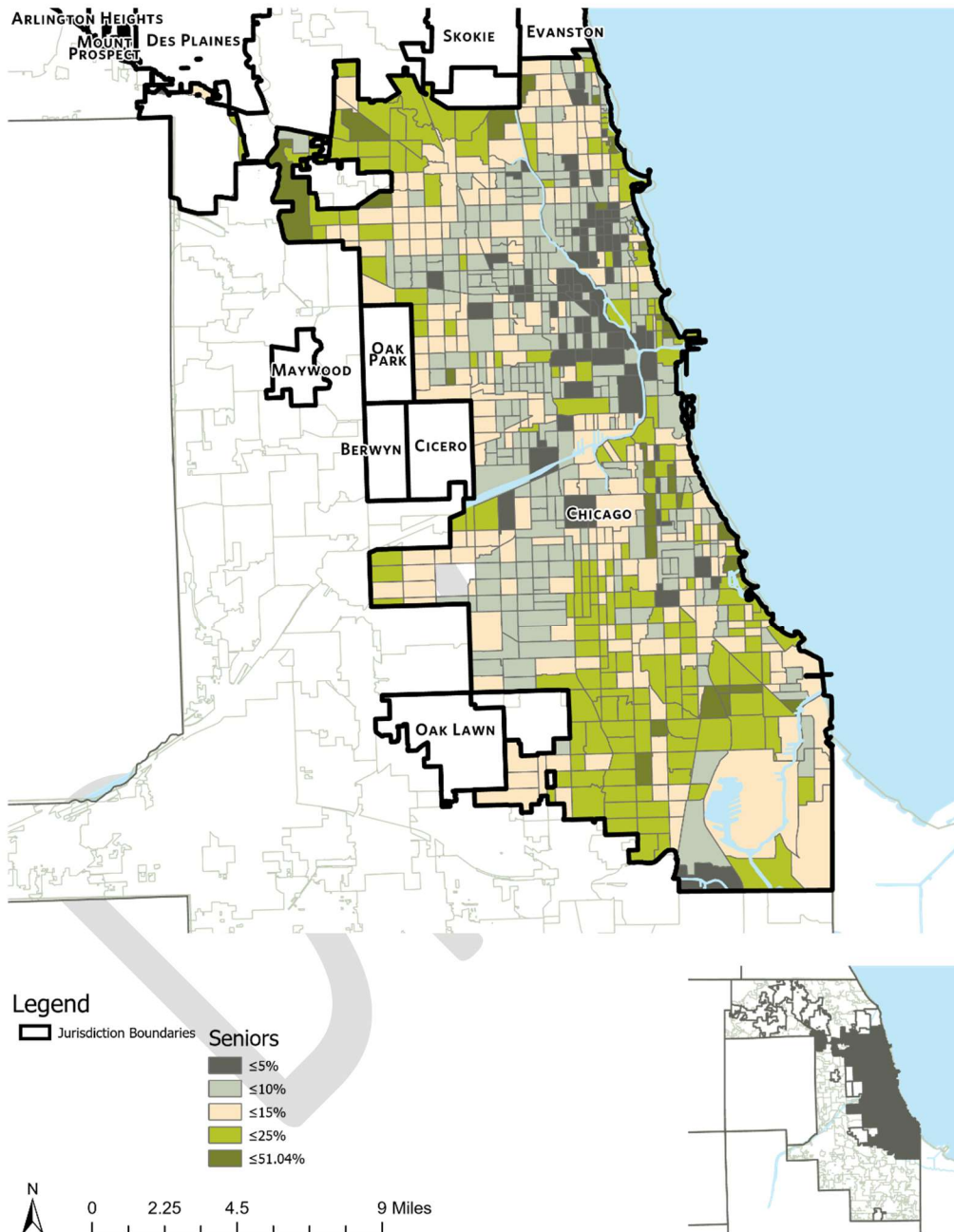
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Figure 29. % of Families who have Children (2010)



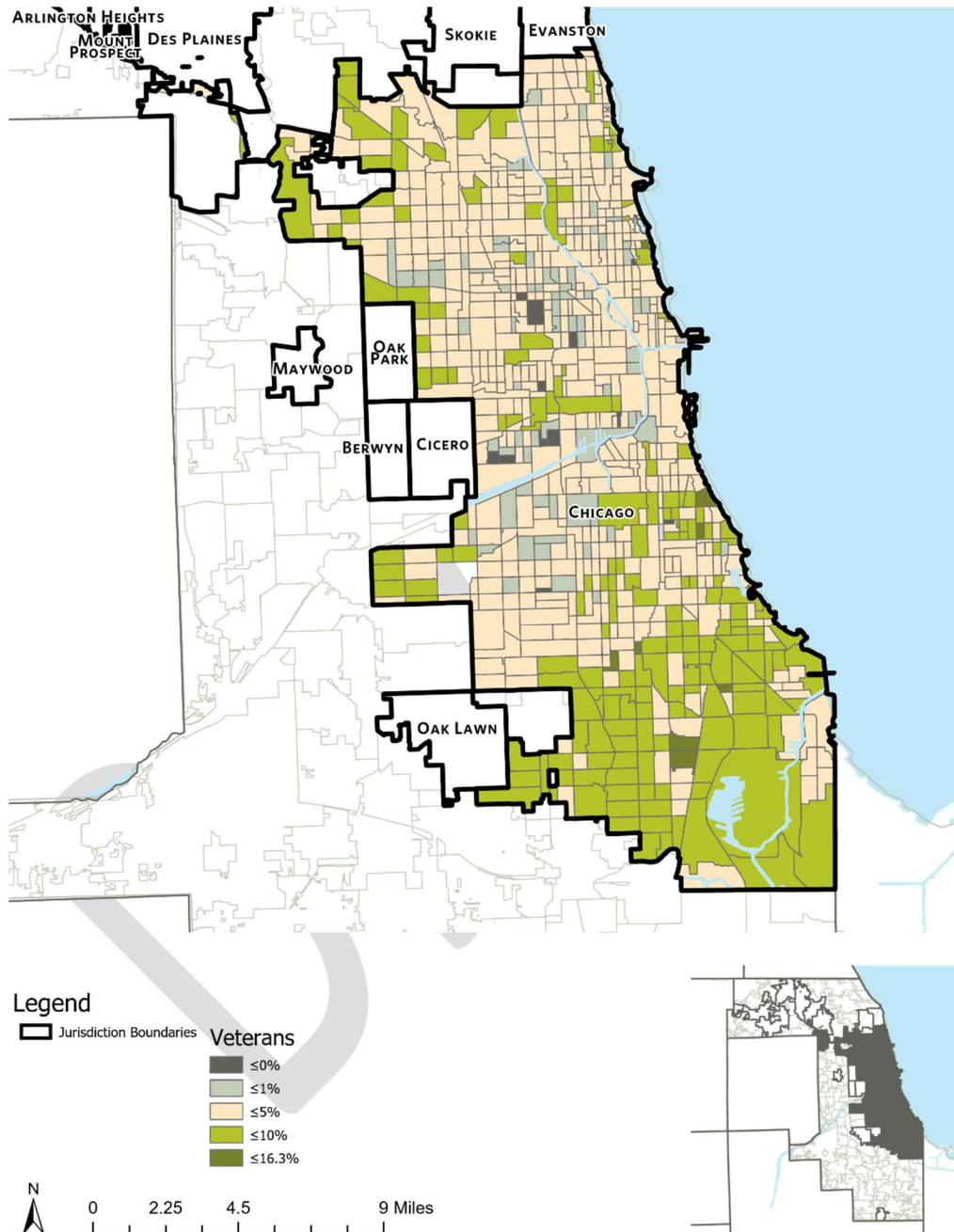
Age

Figure 30. % of the Population 65 and older (2010)



Veterans

Figure 31. % of adults who are Veterans



RECAPs

Figure 32. R/ECAPs 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2017

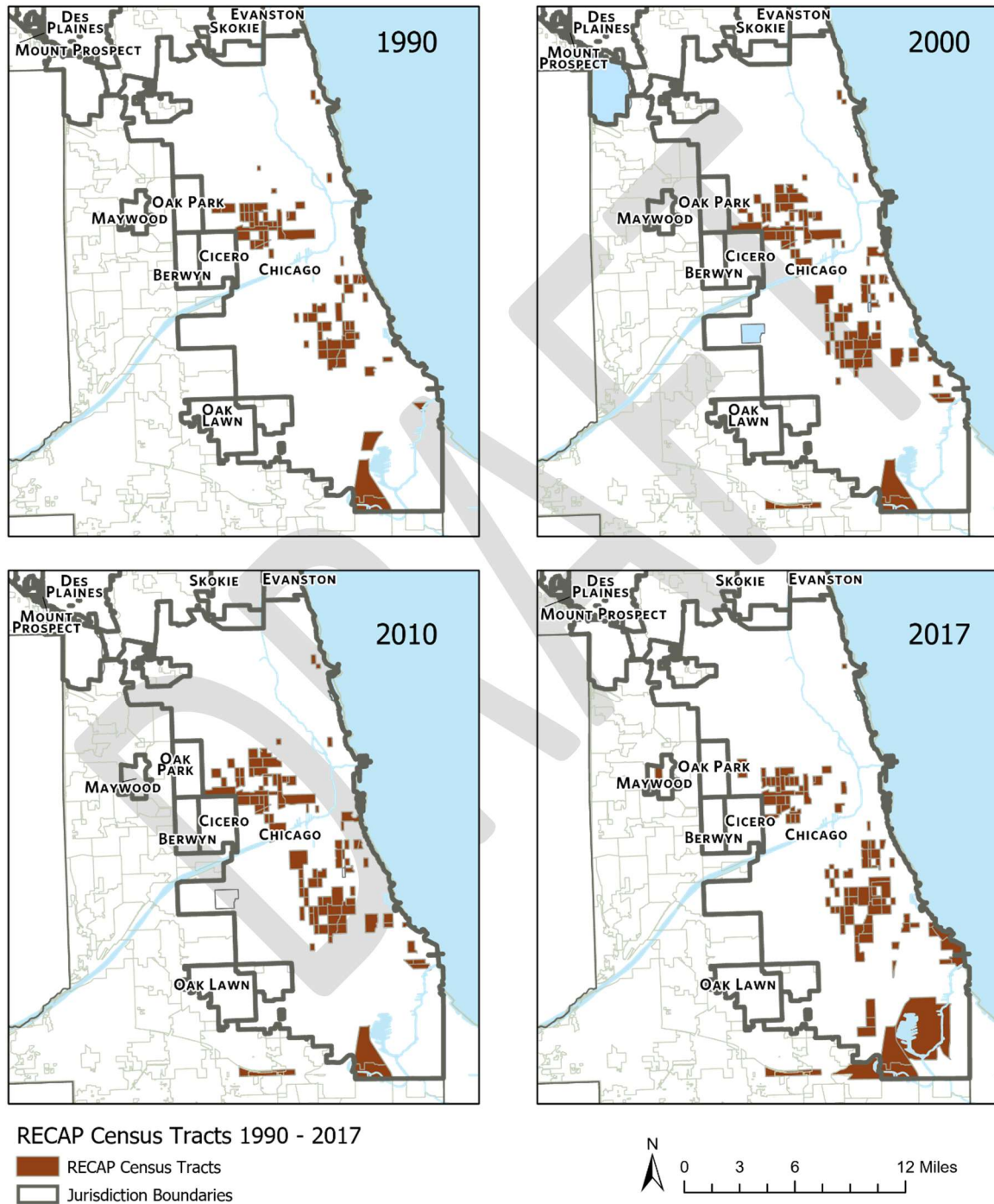
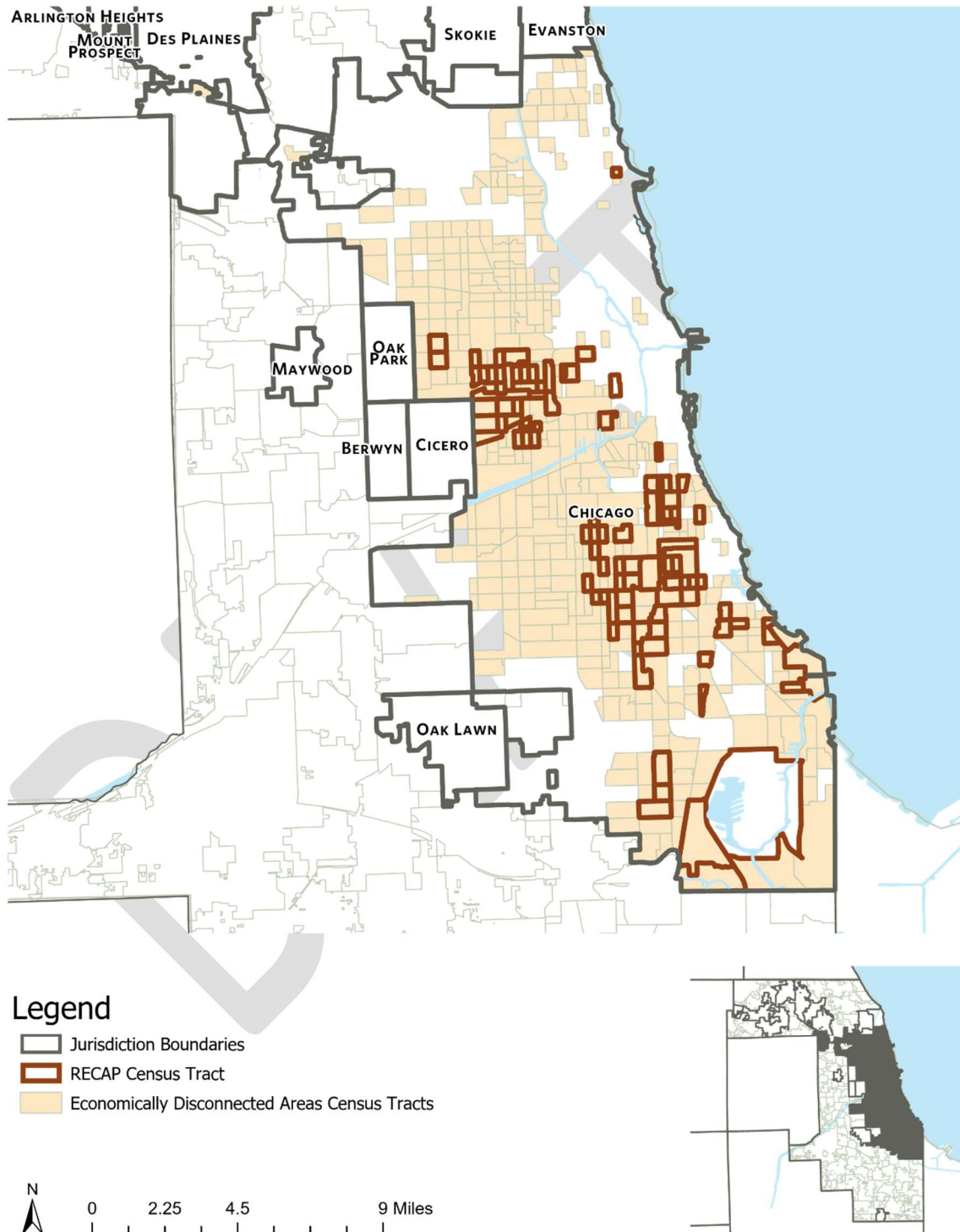


Figure 33. R/ECAPs and EDAs



Opportunity

Figure 34. School Proficiency Index

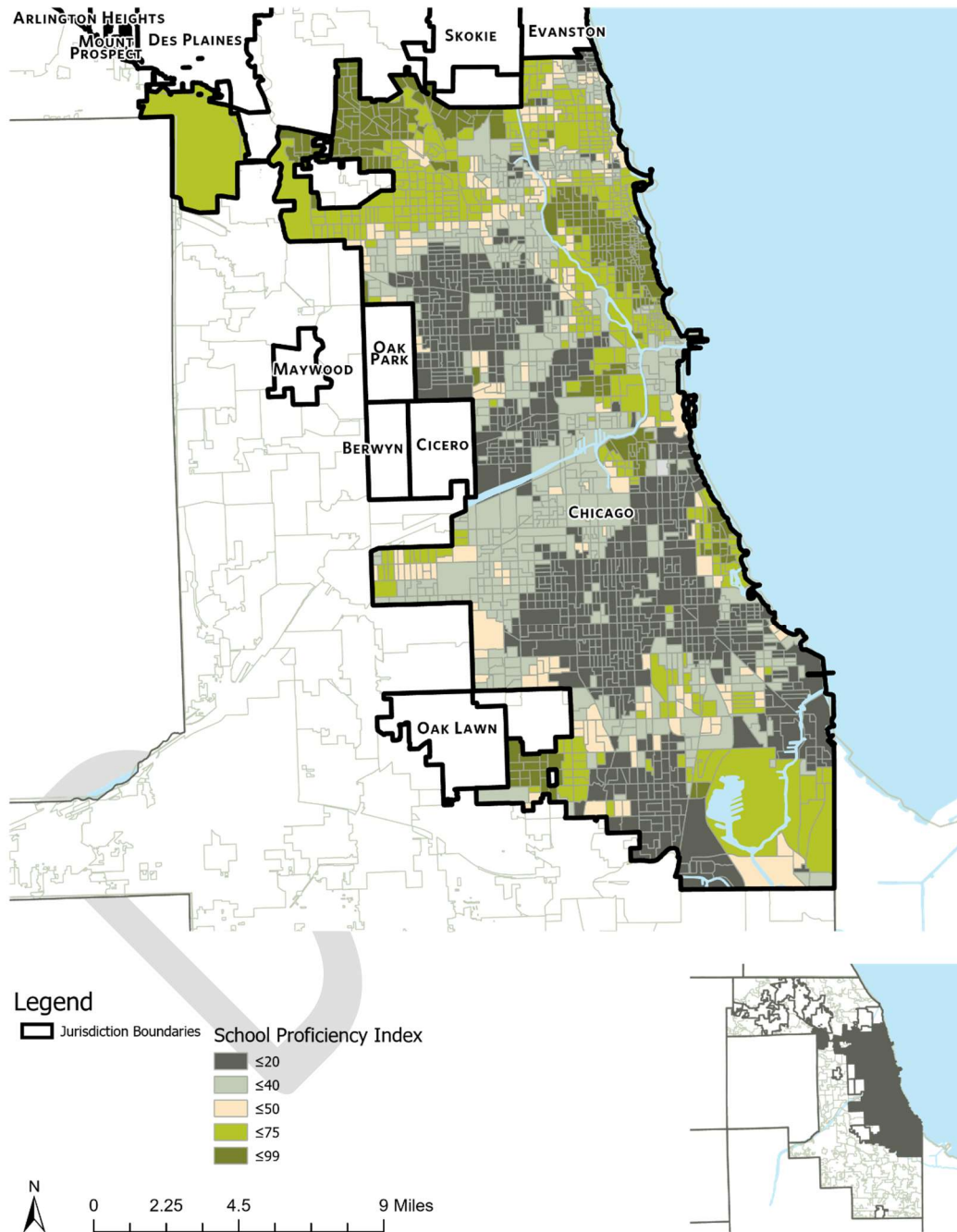


Figure 35. Job Proximity Index

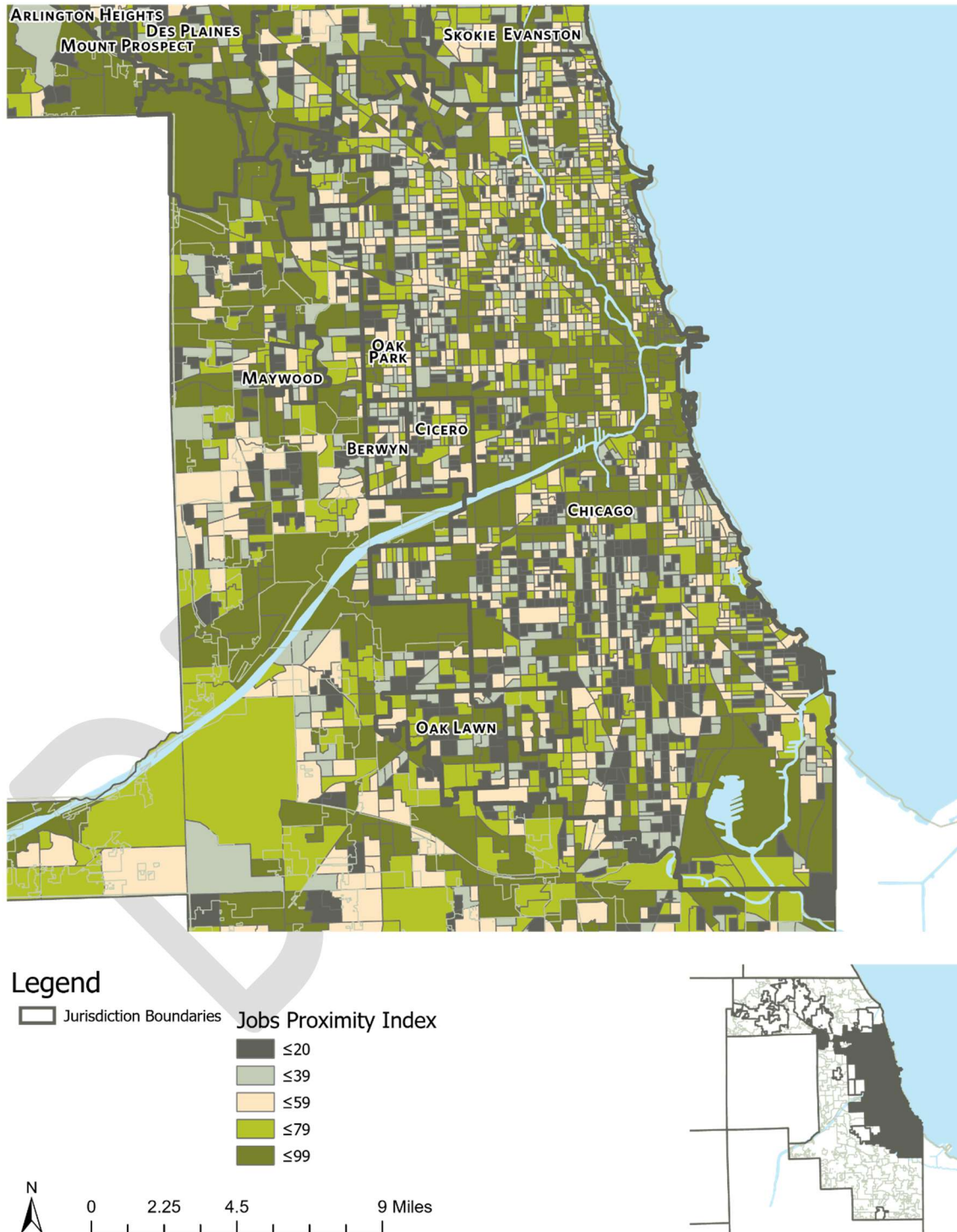


Figure 36. Labor Market Engagement Index

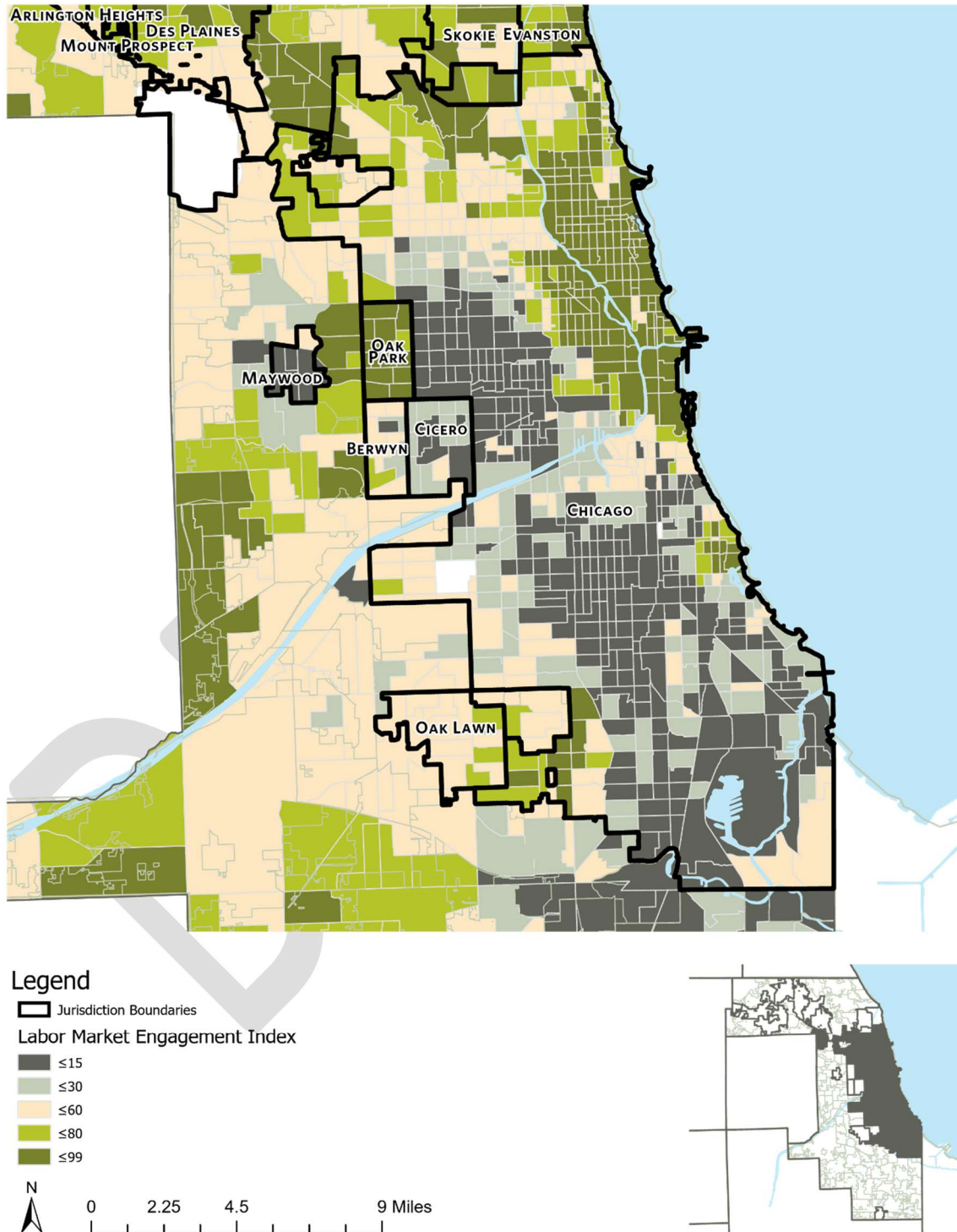


Figure 37. Enterprise Zones

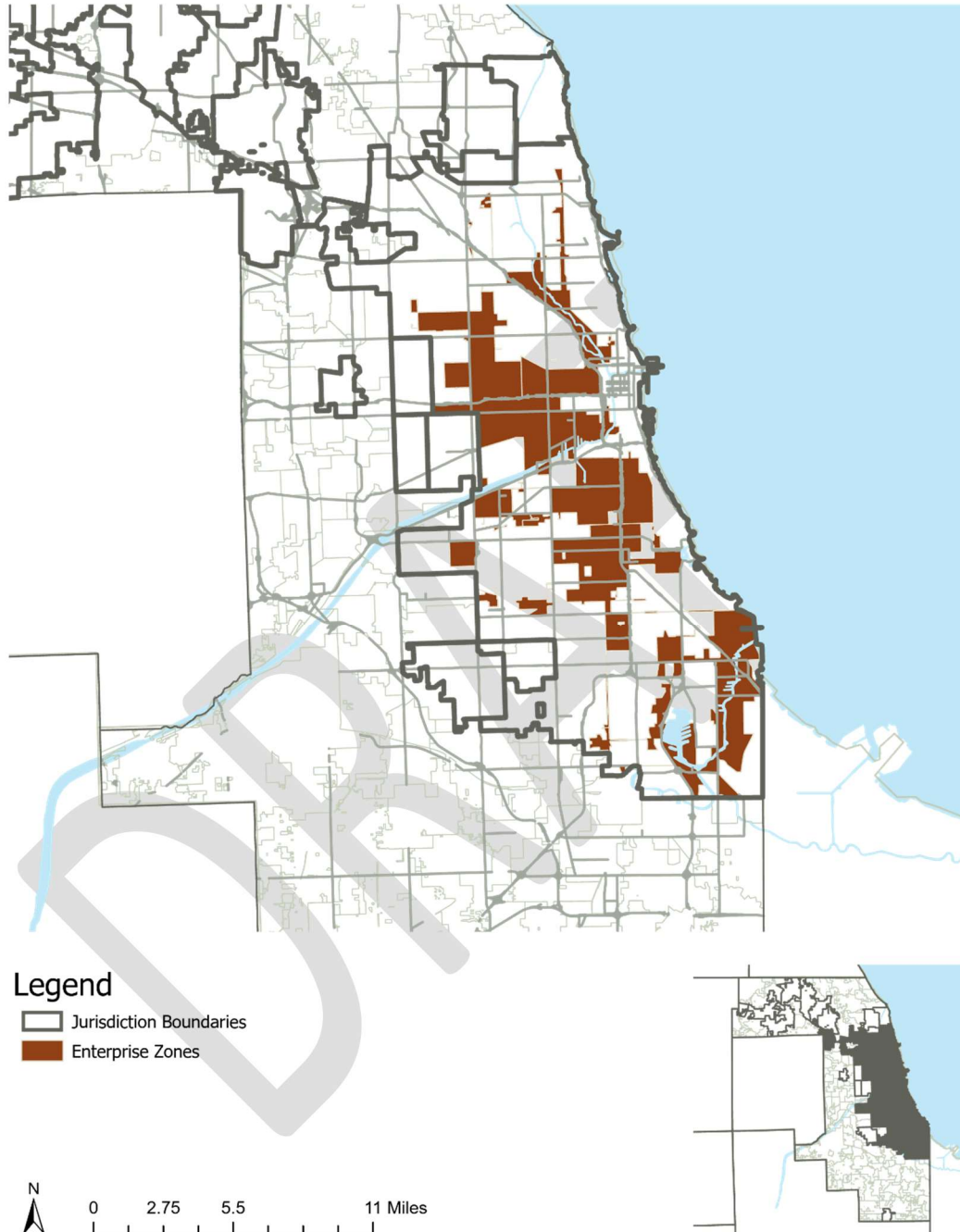
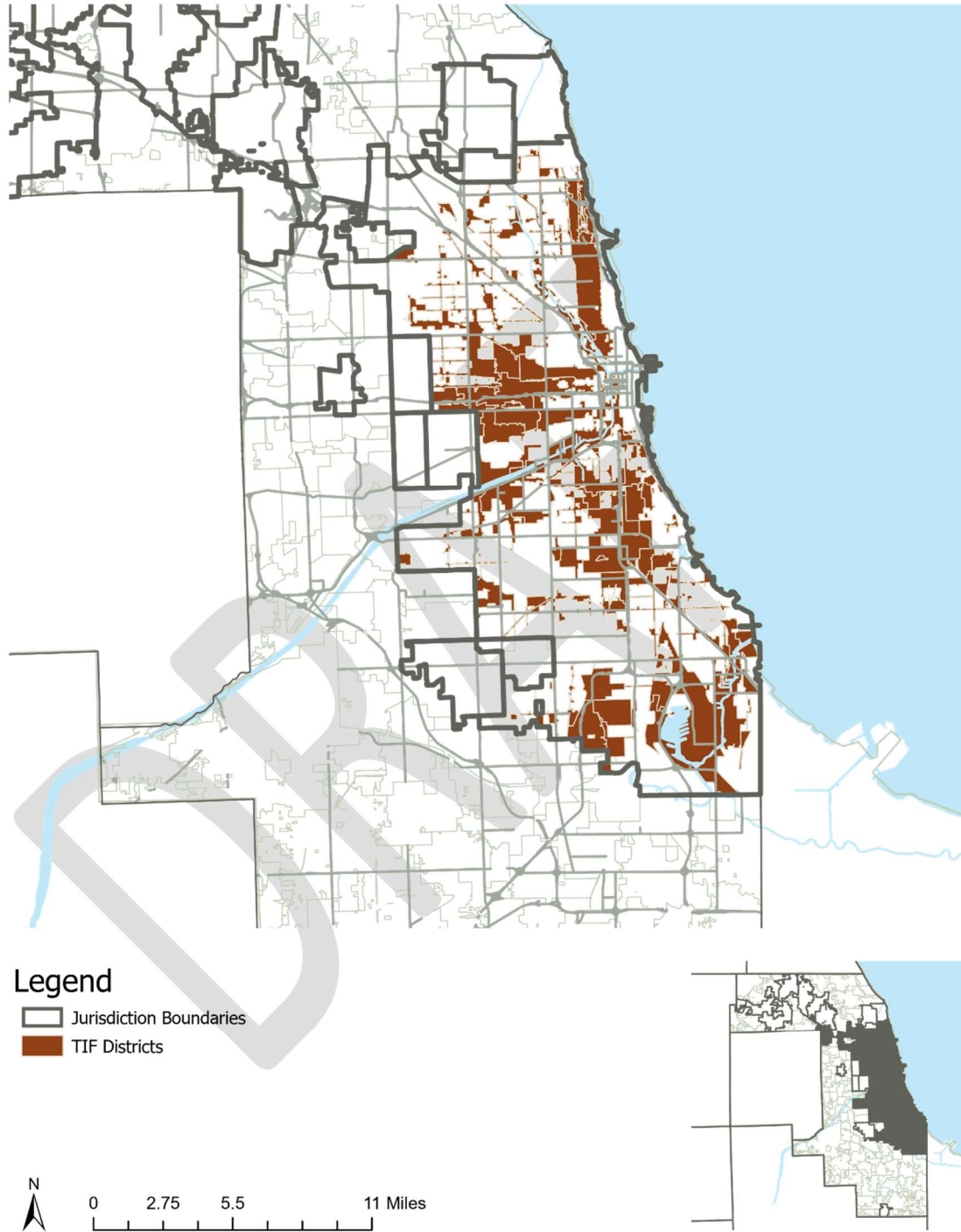


Figure 38. TIF boundaries



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Figure 39. Chicago Workforce Centers – City of Chicago (2016)

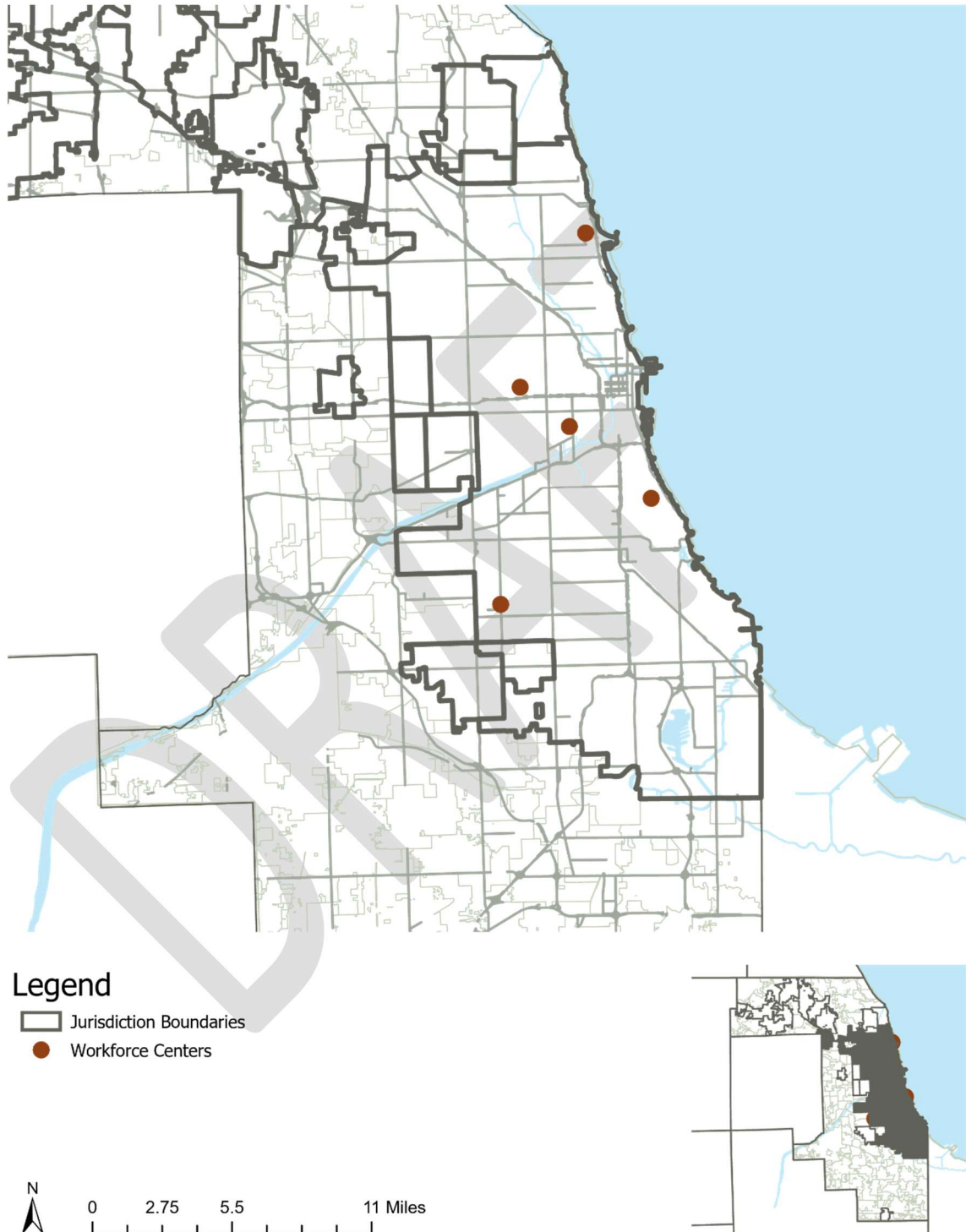


Figure 40. CMAP Transit Access Index

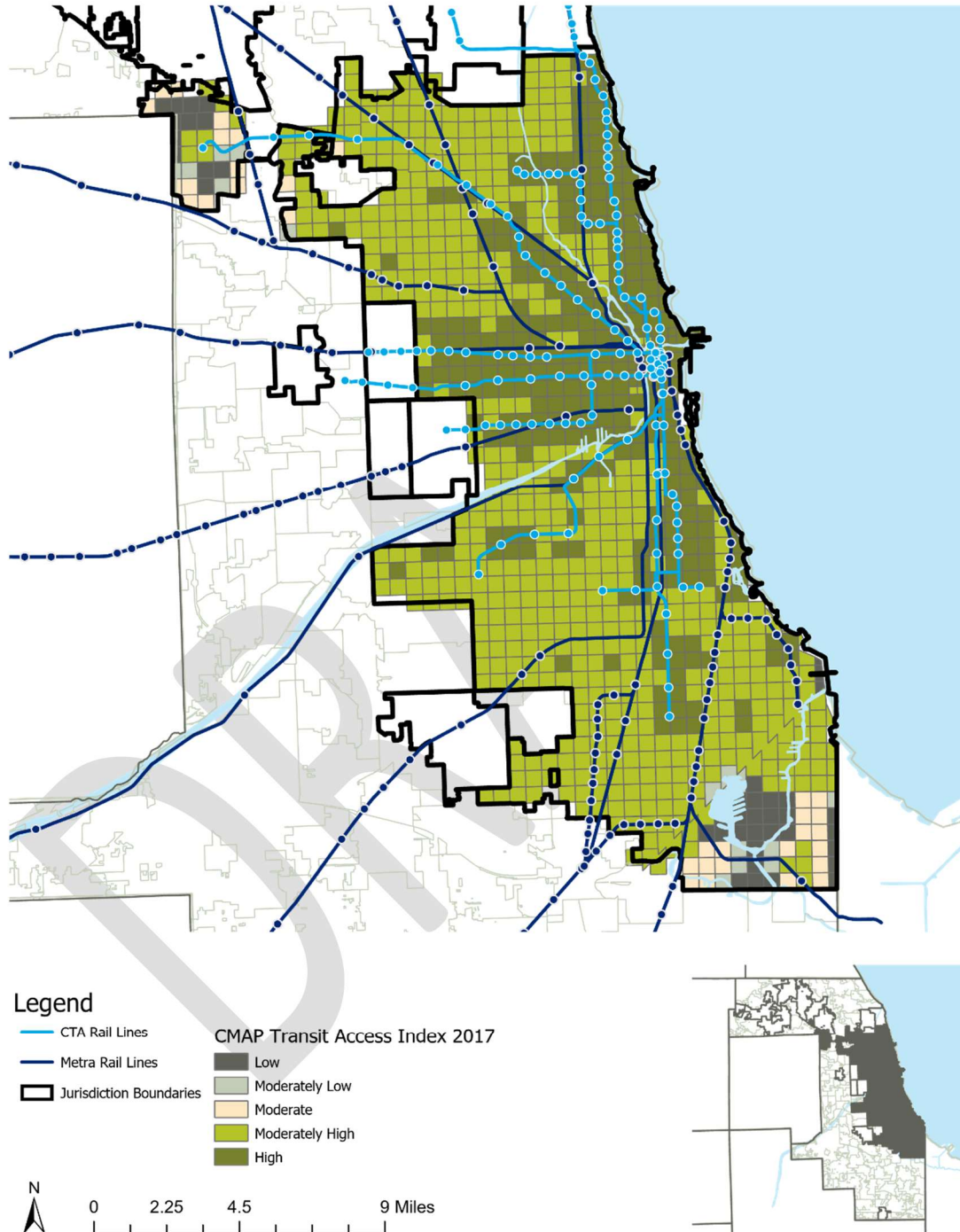


Figure 41. CMAP Walkability Index

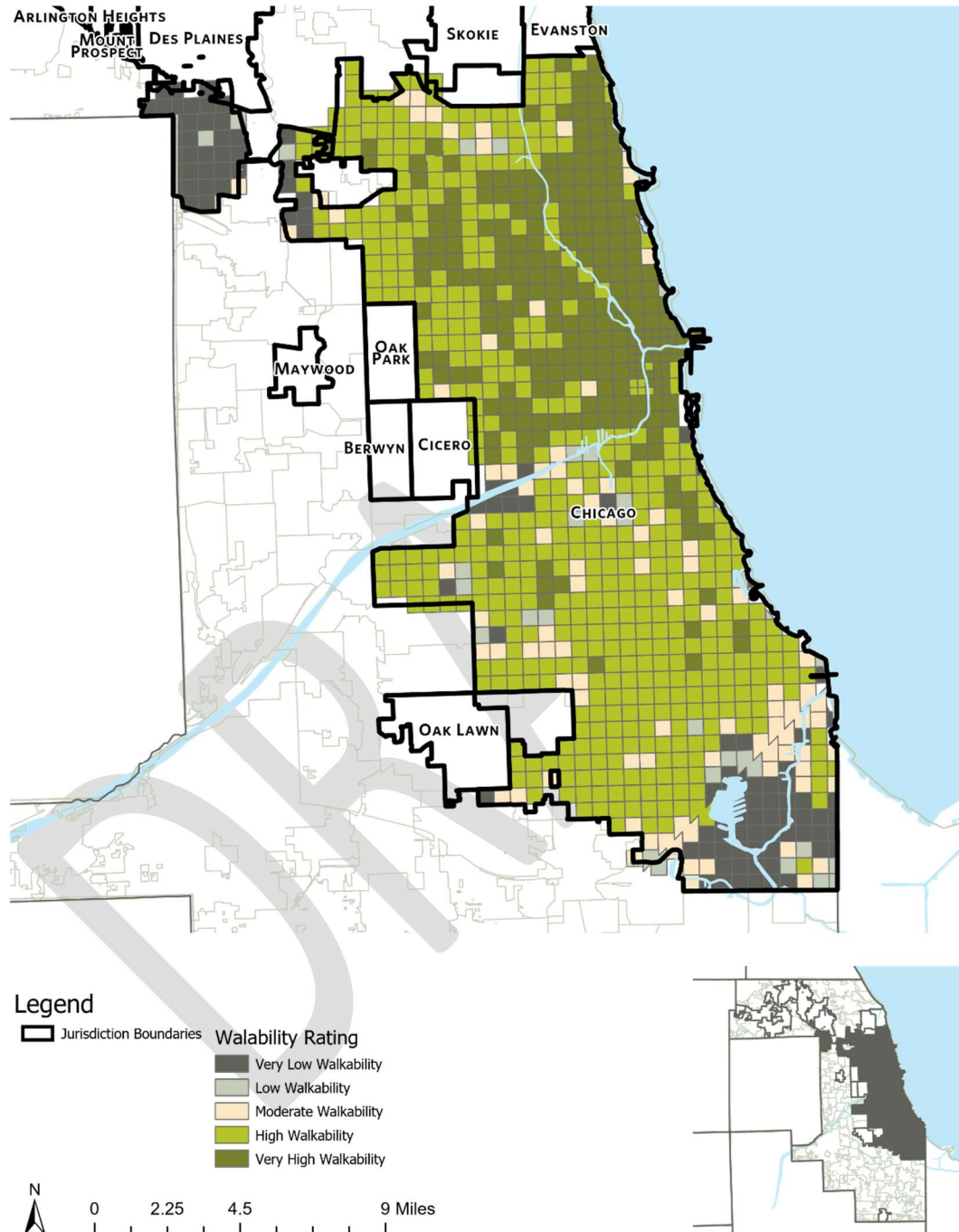


Figure 42. Transit Trips Index

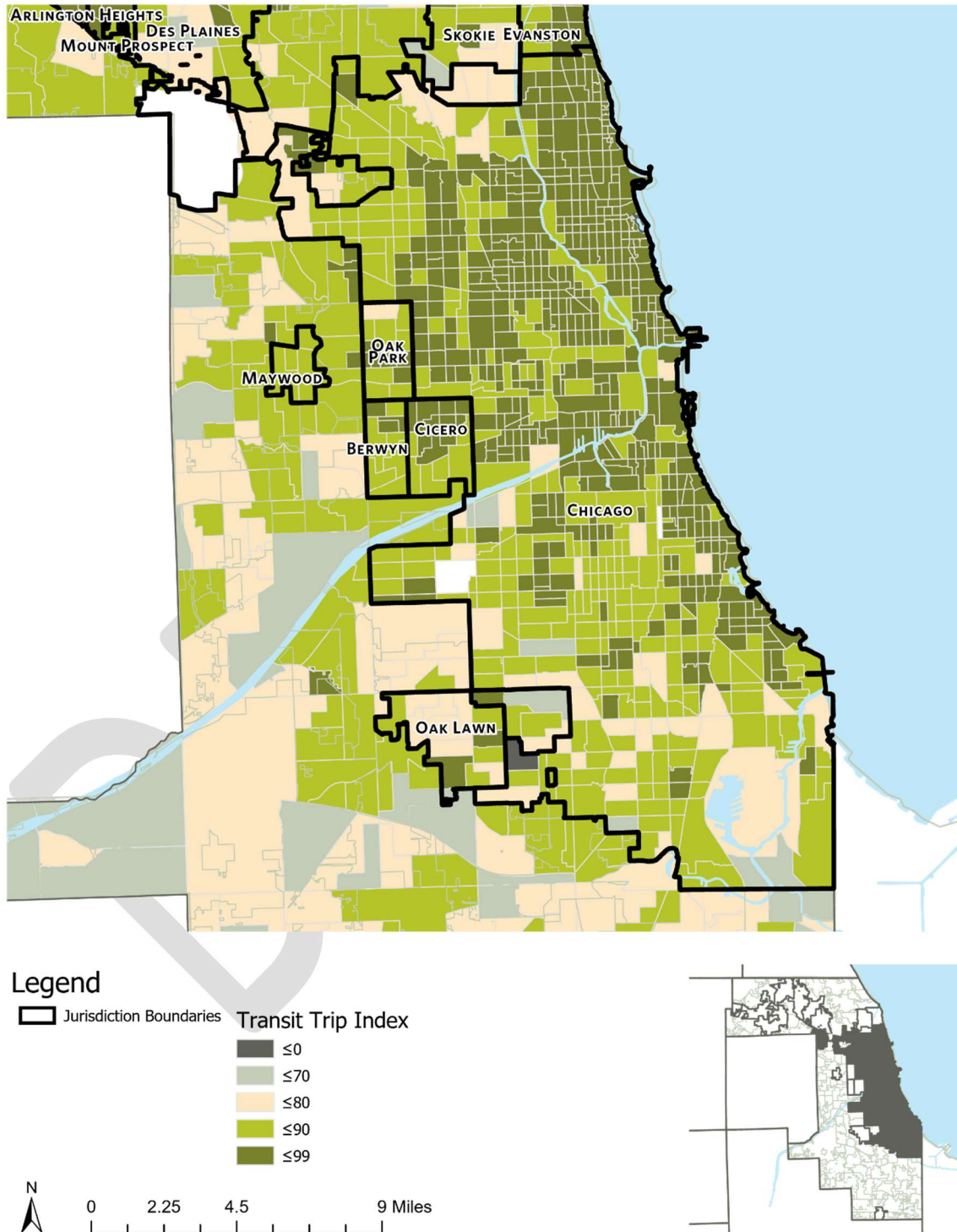


Figure 43. Low Transportation Cost Index

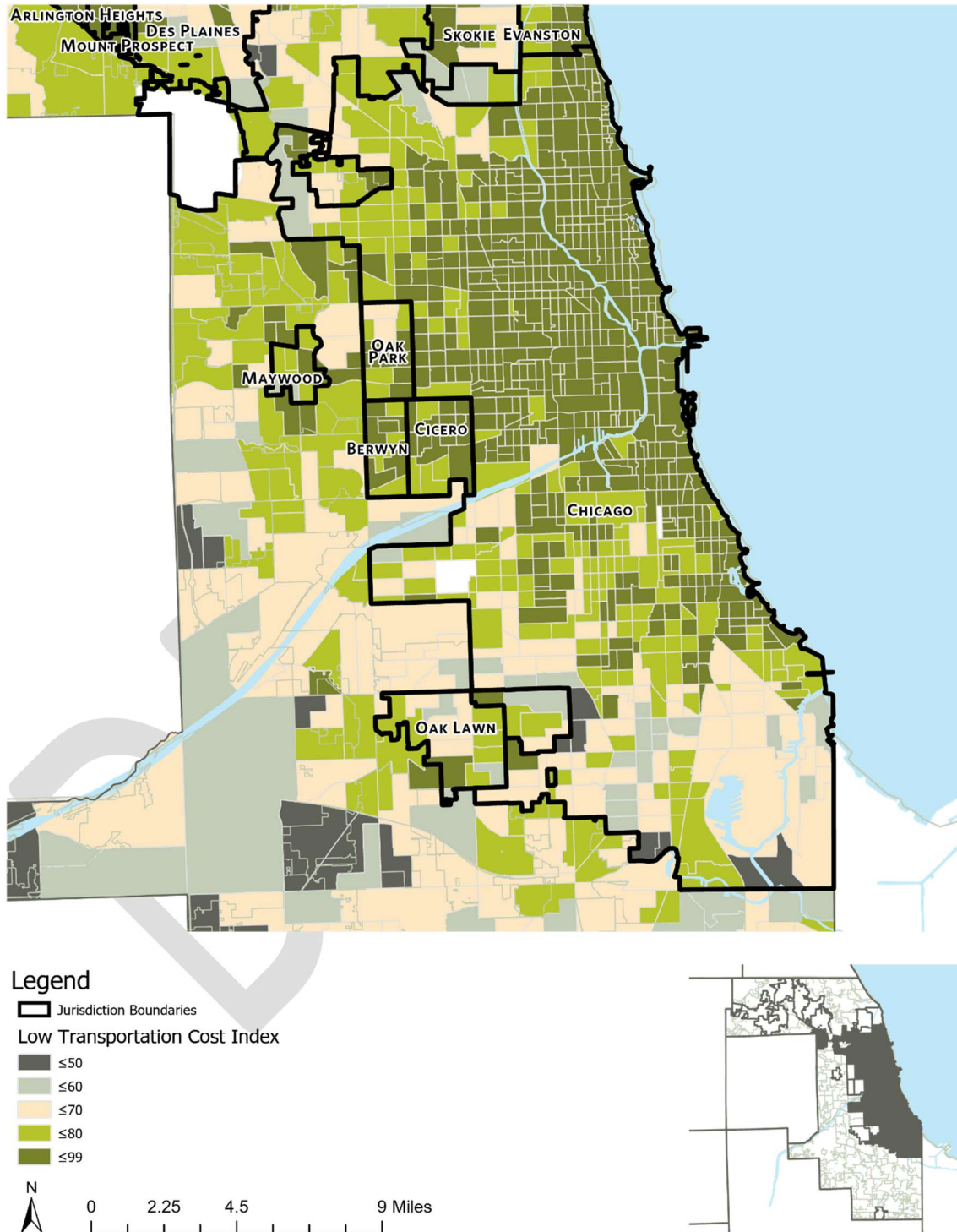


Figure 44. Low Poverty Index

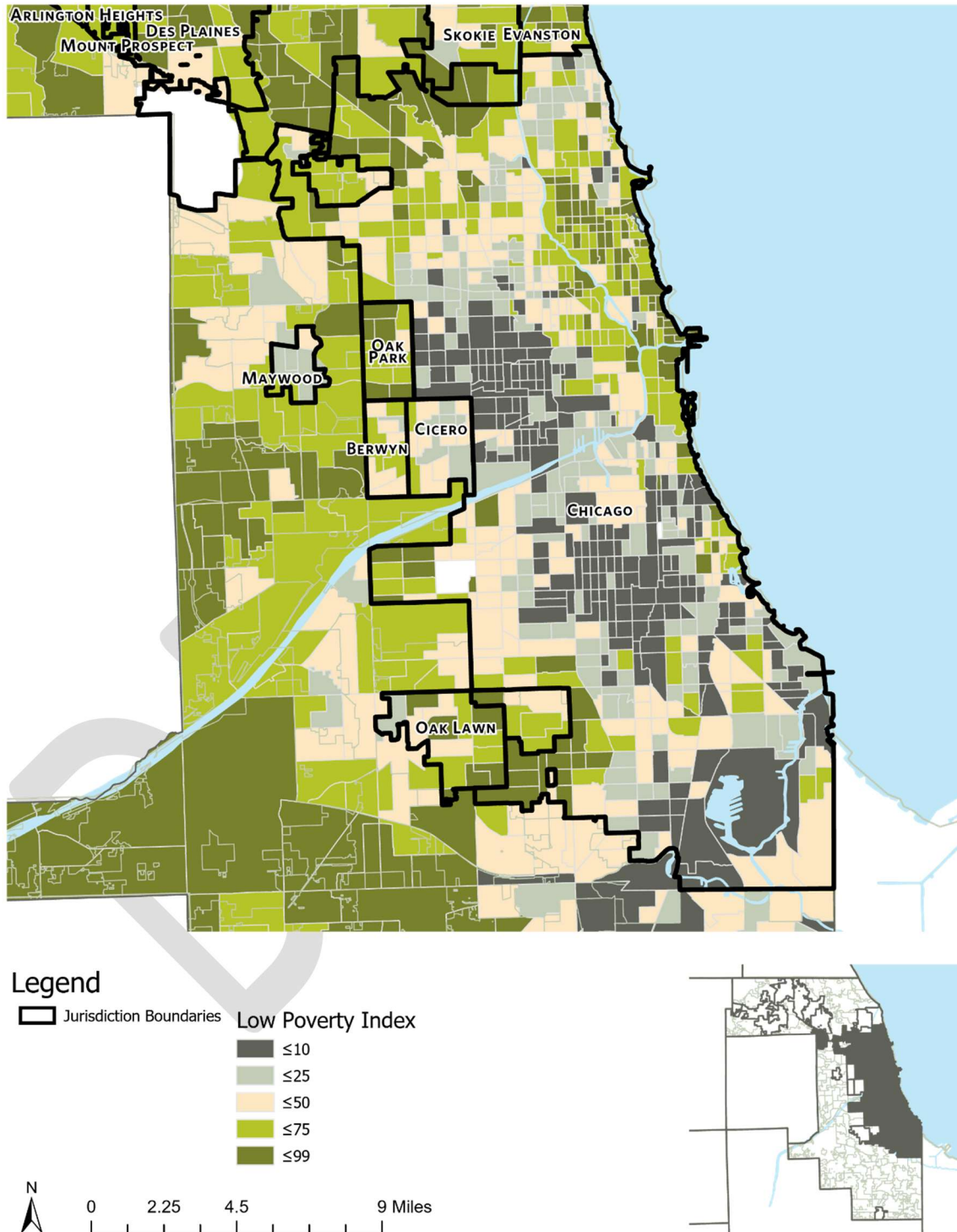


Figure 45. Environmental Health Index

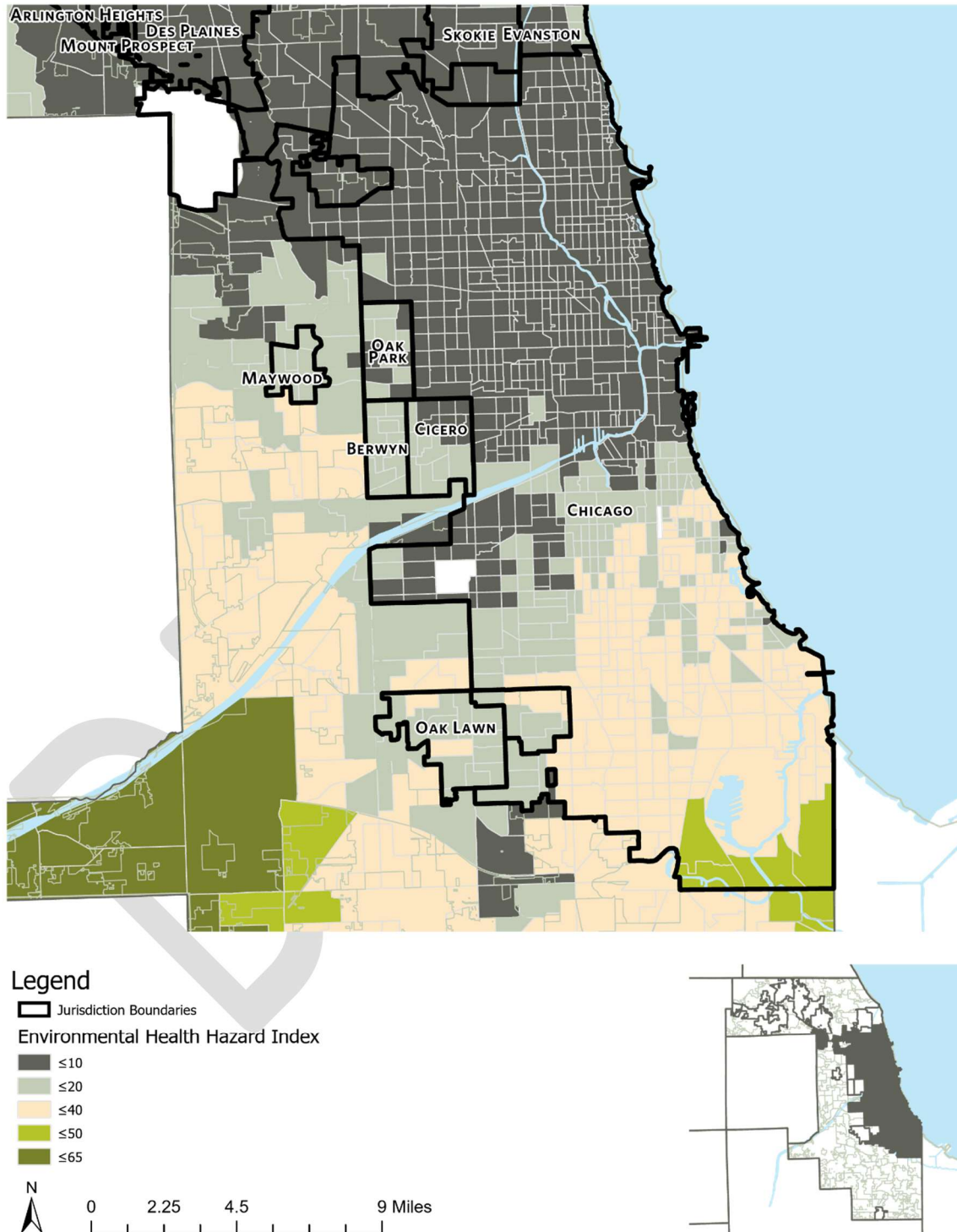
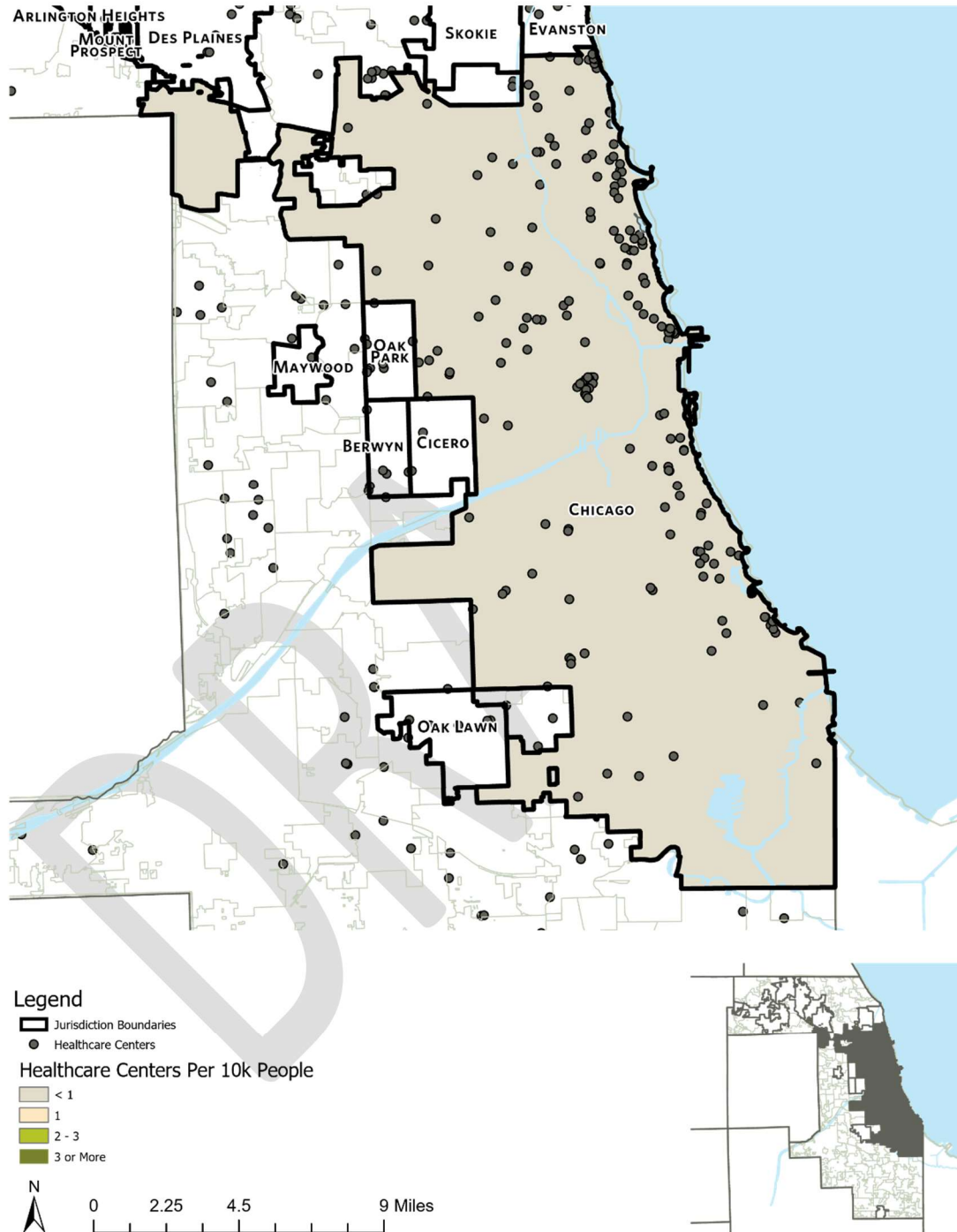


Figure 46. Healthcare Facilities Per 10,000 People



Housing Maps

Figure 47. Homeownership Rate

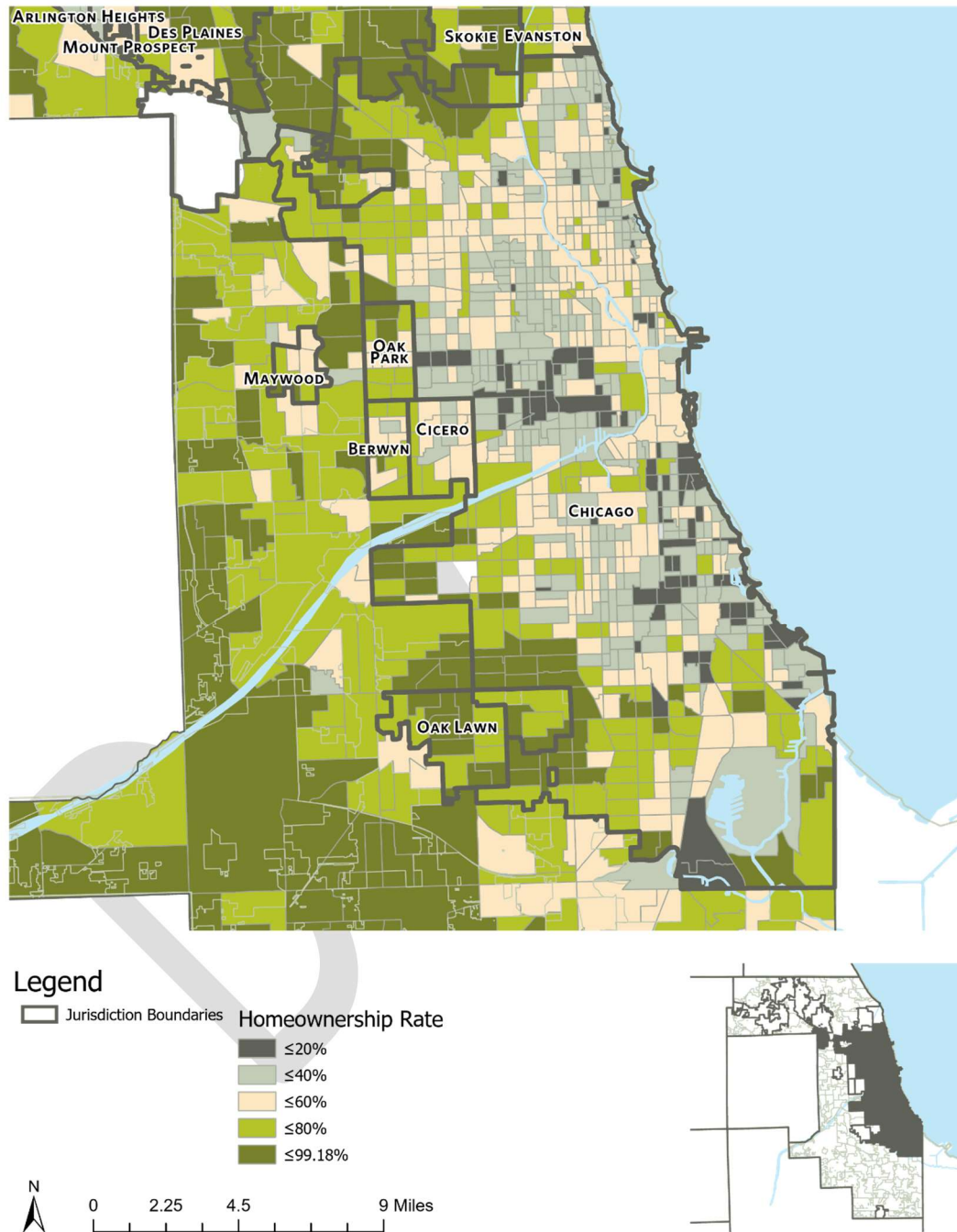
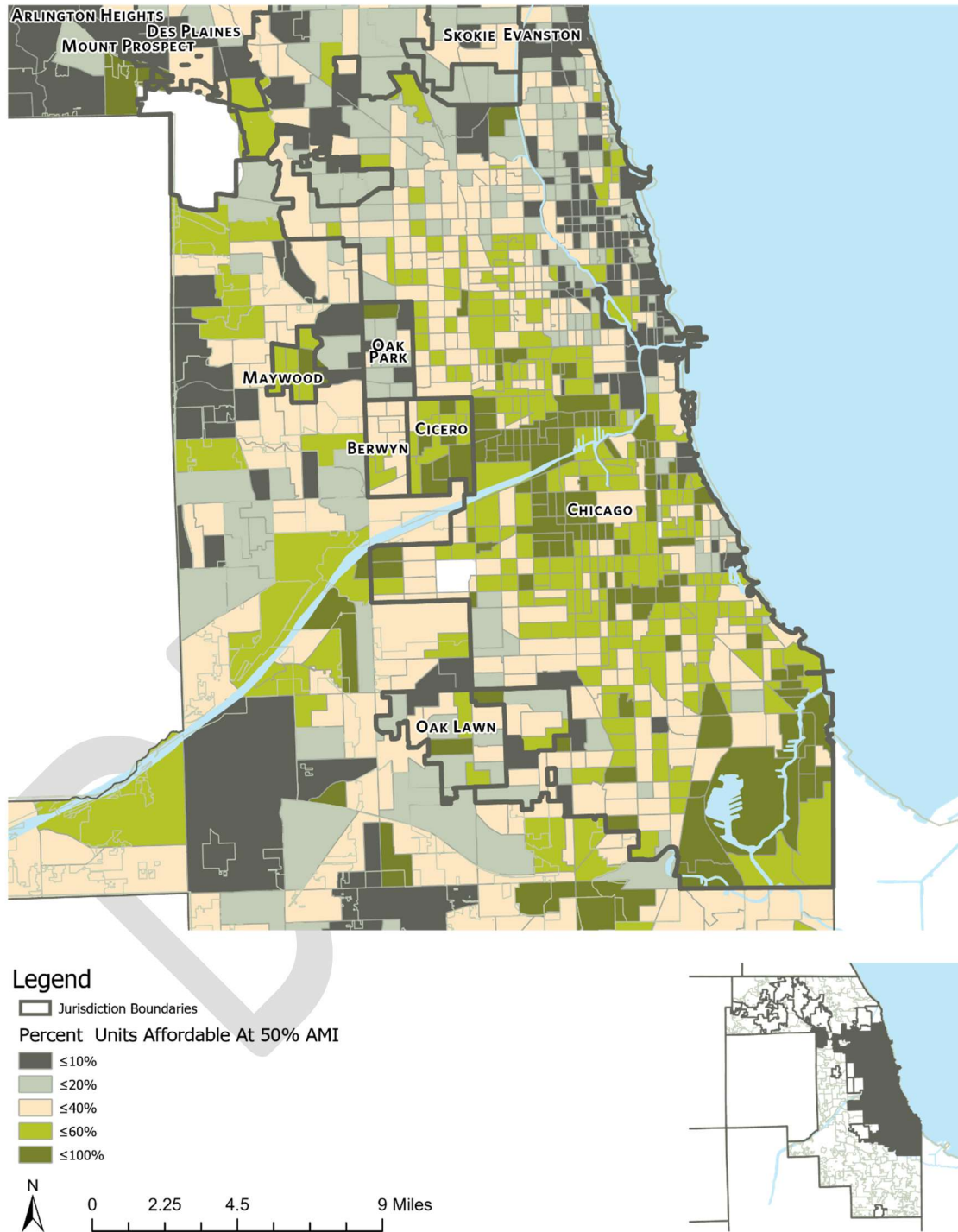
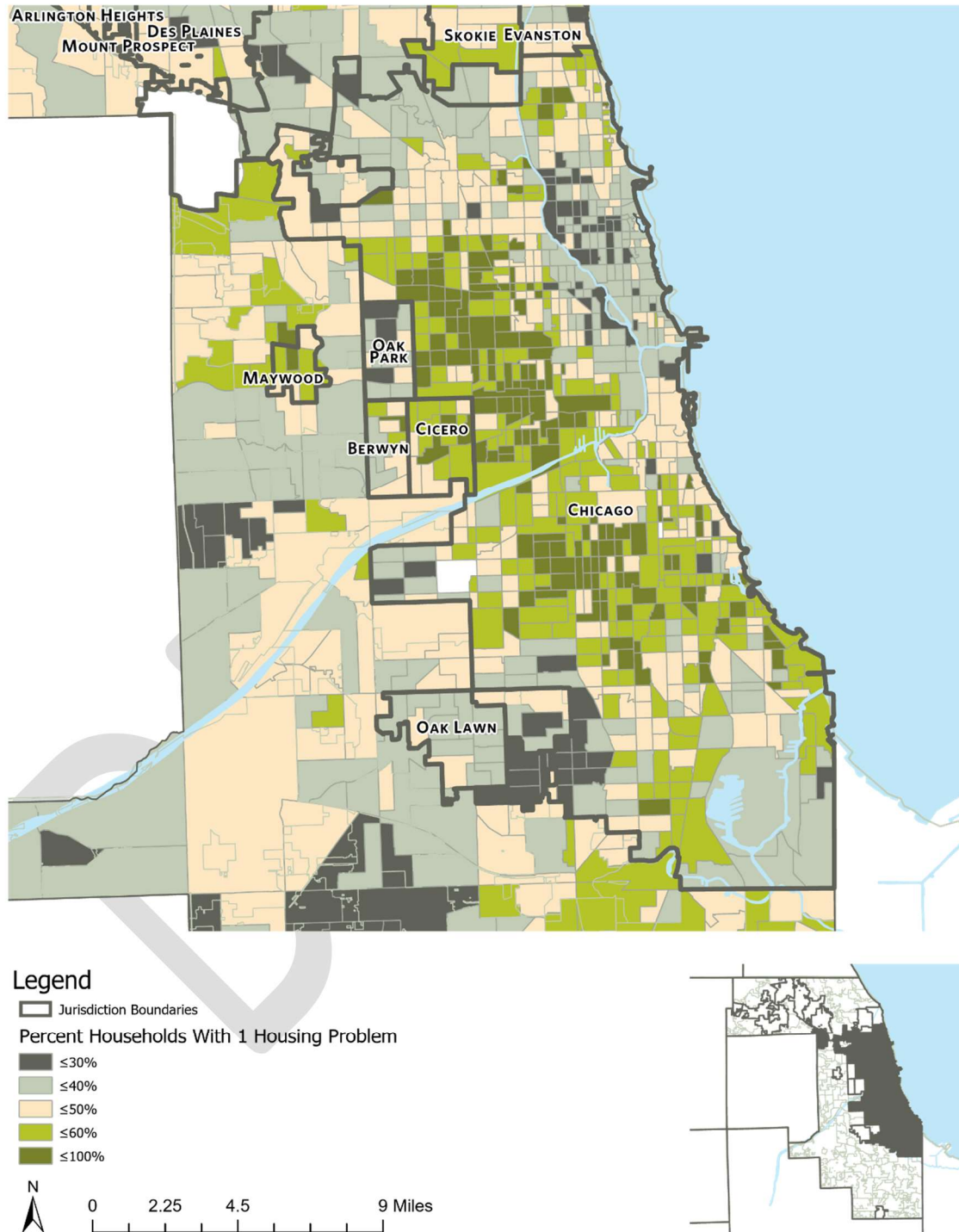


Figure 48. % Rental Units Affordable to 50% AMI



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Figure 49. % of HH's with At Least 1 Housing Problem



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Figure 50. Publicly Supported Housing Locations and Total Units (public housing, project based Section 8, other multifamily)

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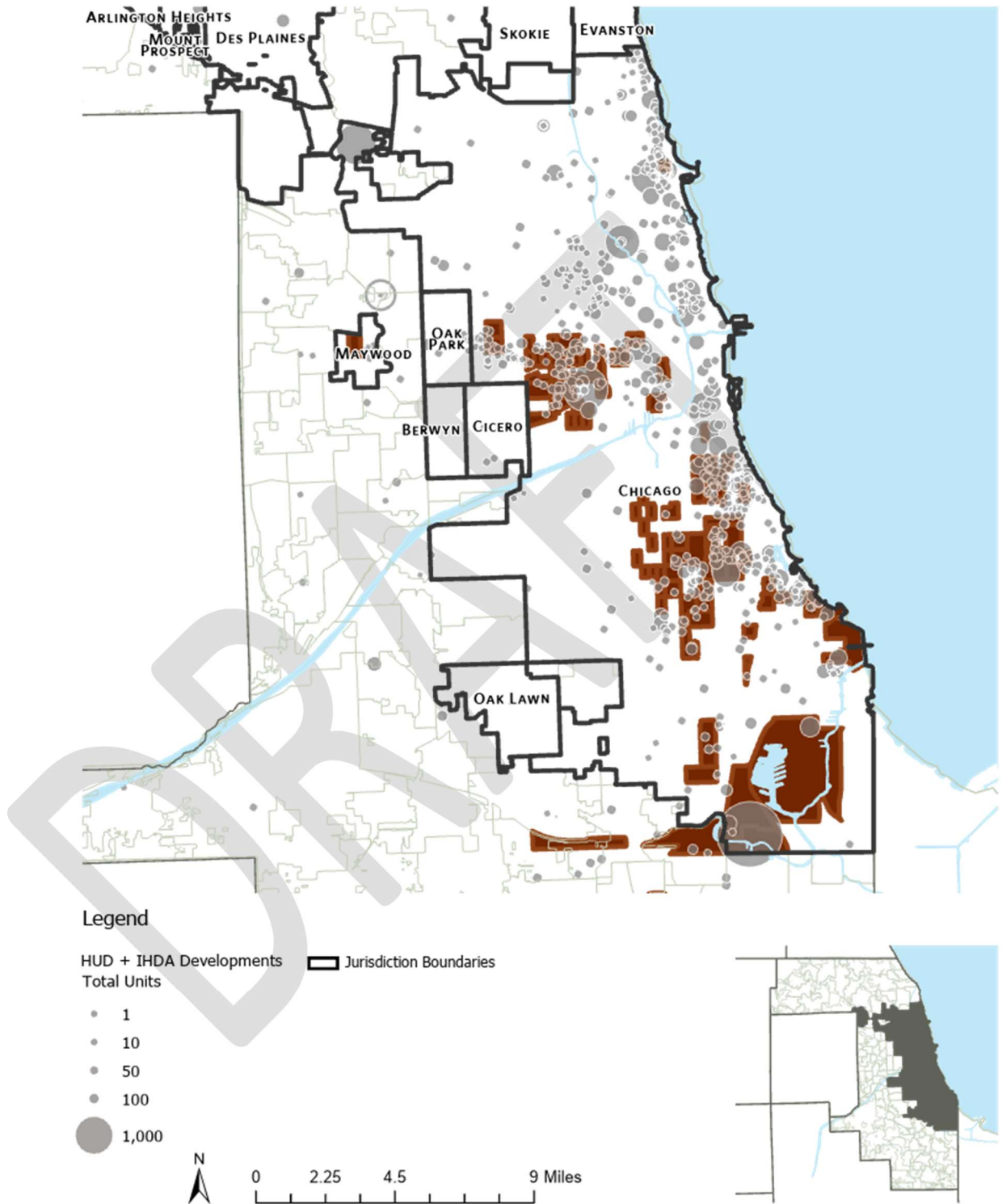


Figure 51. Publically Supported Housing Totals by Tract

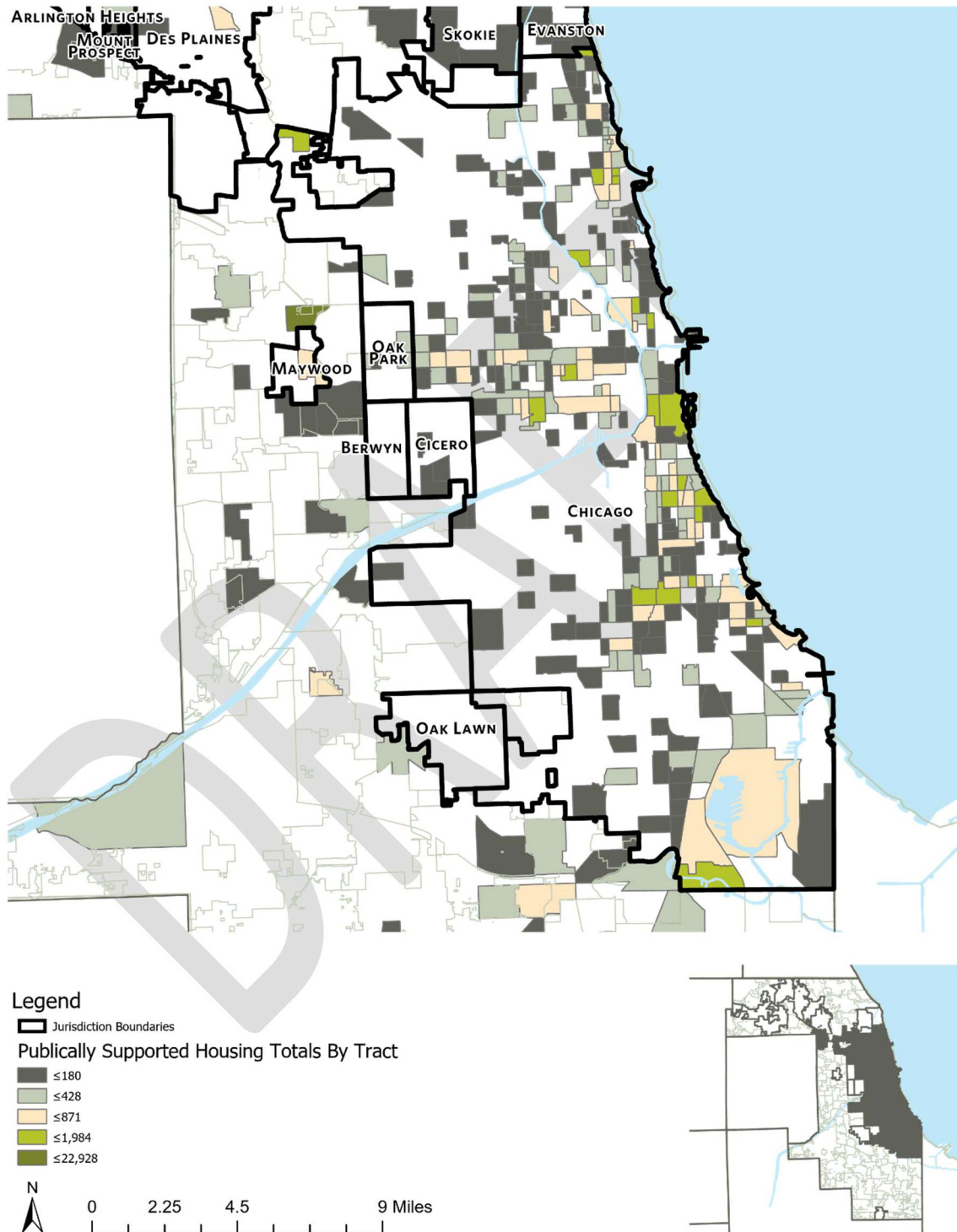


Figure 52. % of Households that have a Housing Choice Voucher

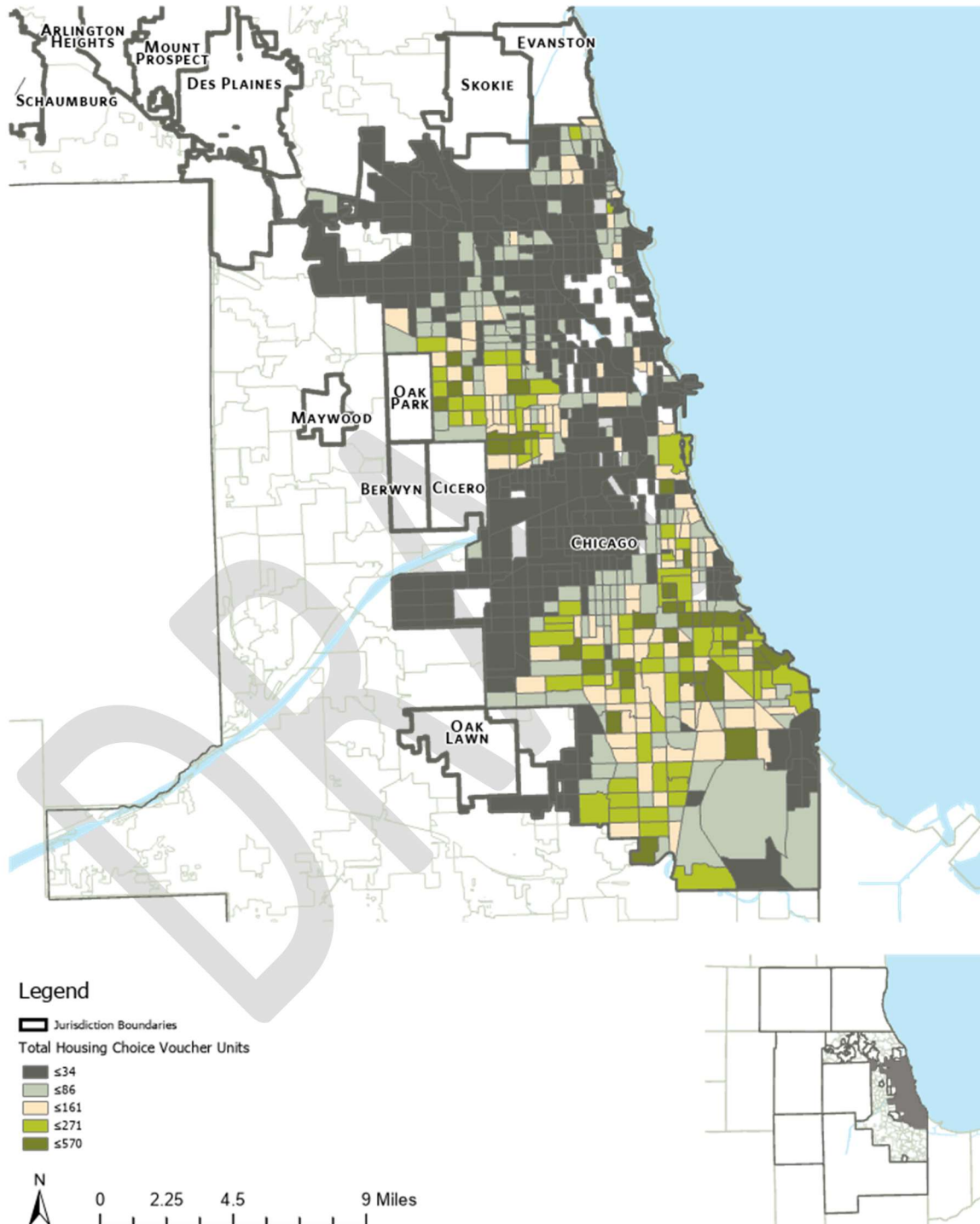


Figure 53. Median Renter Cost Burden

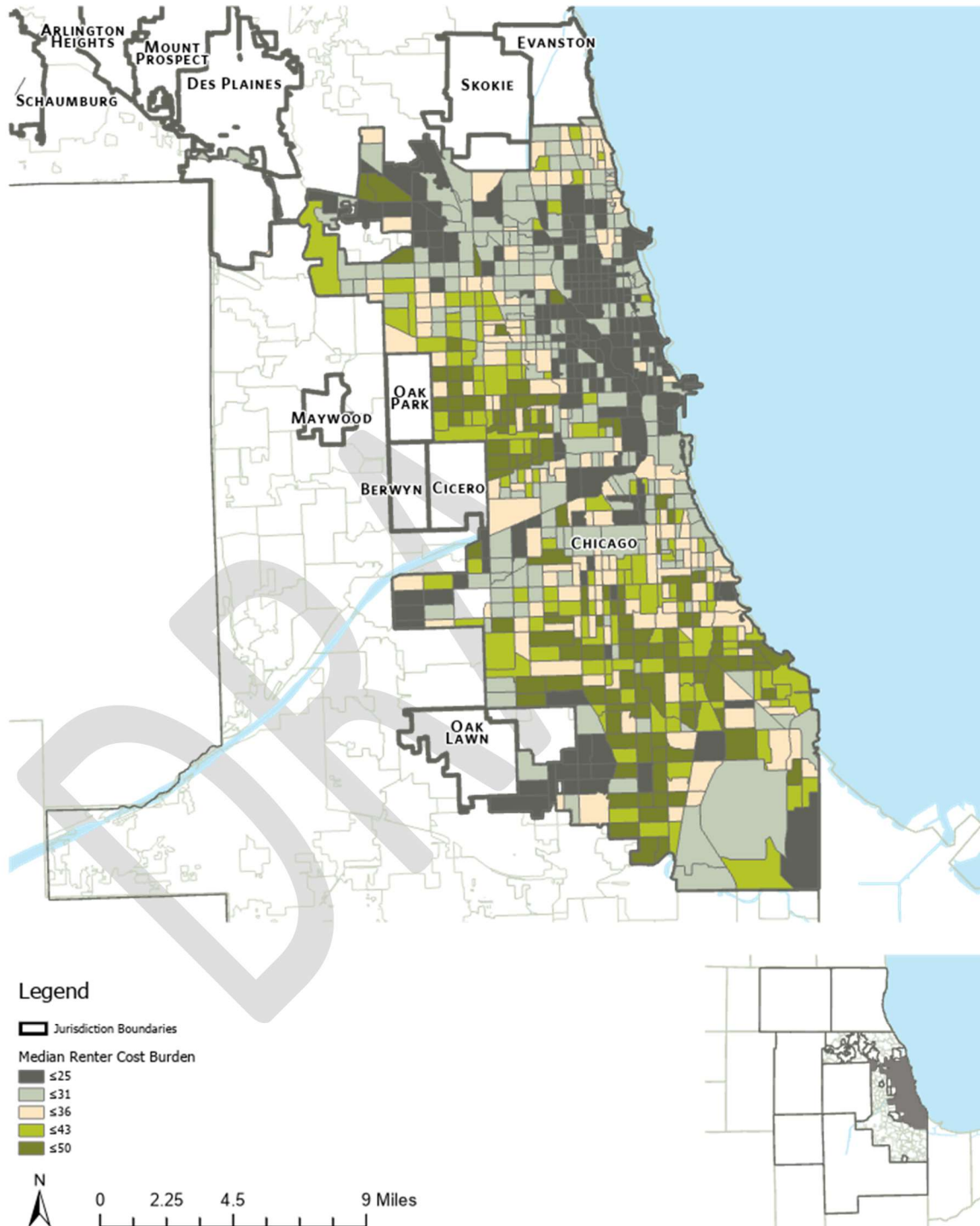


Figure 54. Effective composite property tax rates in northeastern Illinois, 2014

**Effective composite property tax
rates in northeastern Illinois, 2014**

- Less than 2.5%
- 2.5% - 4.99%
- 5% - 7.49%
- 7.5% - 9.99%
- 10% or greater
- Municipal boundary

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for
Planning analysis of Illinois Department of
Revenue data; and County Assessor and County
Clerk offices of Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane,
Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

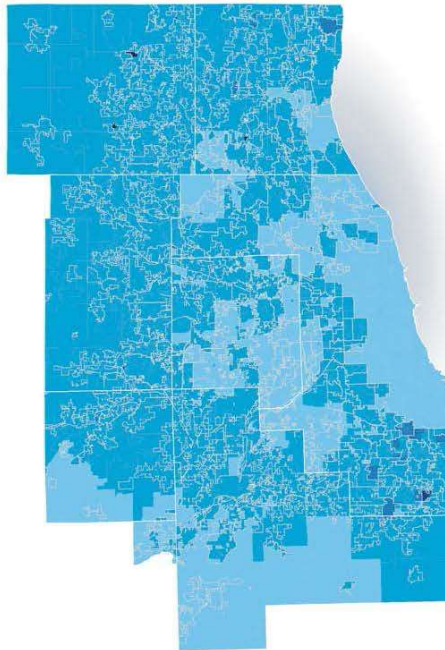
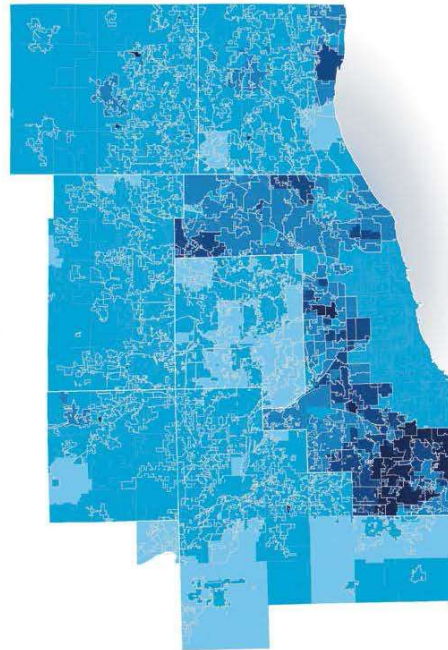
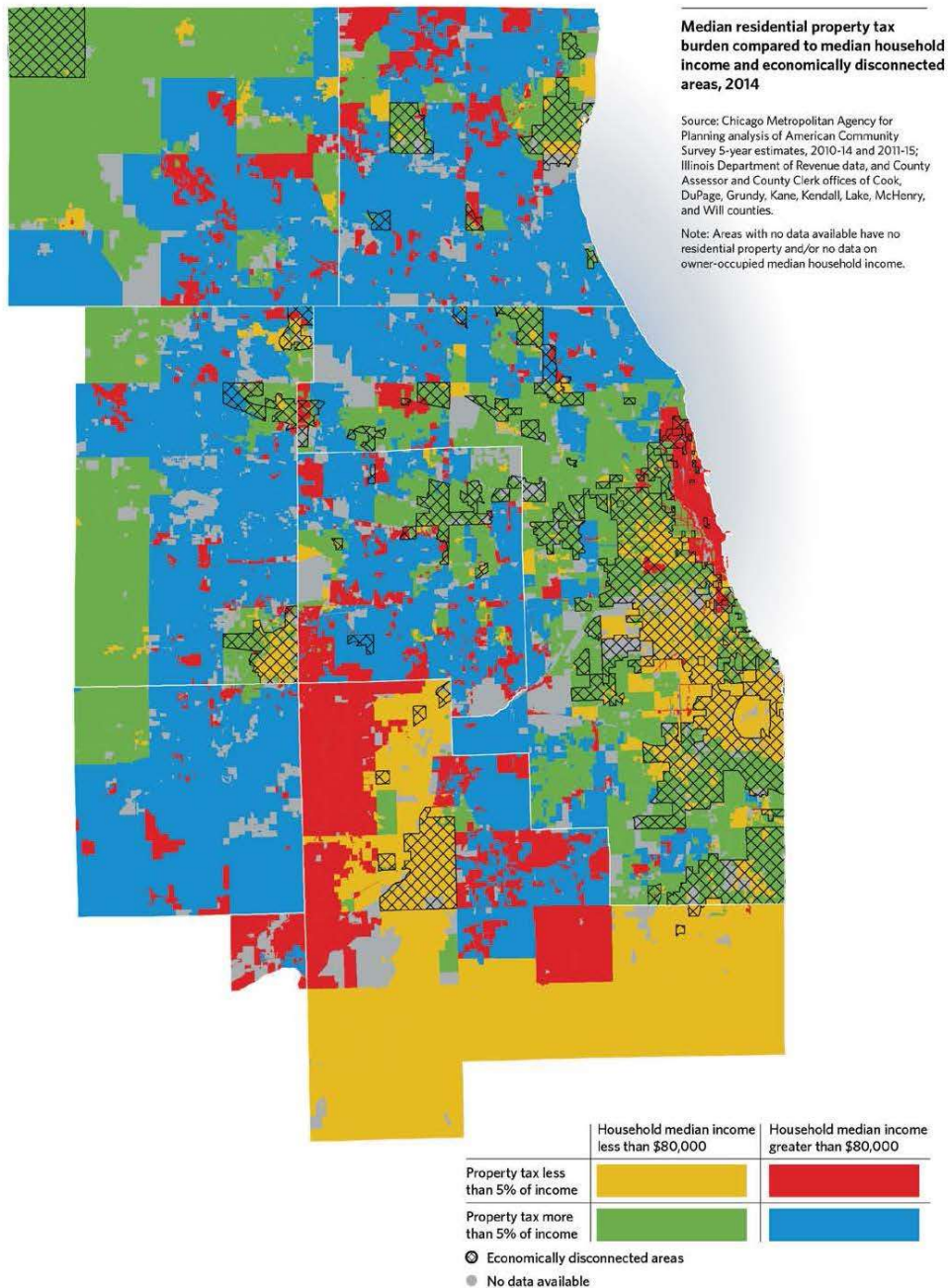
Residential property**Commercial and industrial property**

Figure 55. Median residential property tax burden compared to median household income and economically disconnected areas, 2014



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Methodology

Outreach and Engagement

The regional Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) aims to guide actions for the 2020-2024 planning cycle across the region to create equitable access to opportunity at the individual level and equitable investment at the community level. Nineteen local governments and housing authorities across Cook County are collaborating on the regional AFH to ensure that they are adequately responding to community needs, while meeting HUD's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Through this planning process, local jurisdictions and housing authorities will:

- Identify and understand local and regional fair housing issues.
- Identify factors creating, contributing to, perpetuating or increasing the severity of fair housing issues.
- Establish informed goals to overcome the factors contributing to fair housing issues in order to affirmatively further fair housing.

Two-Pronged Approach to Engagement

To ensure the planning process is targeted and effective, it is necessary that those who will be most impacted by community planning and policy change have meaningful opportunities to influence, shape, and share in the decision-making. The engagement approach adopted is reflective of the IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum⁹ and incorporates a range of activities that allows for active participation based on community interest. Partnership grants (also known as Community Convener Grants) have been provided to community groups to support targeted engagement efforts and grantees were selected through a Request for Proposals process. At the same time facilitated community meetings and listening sessions will be held across the region to continue to inform the public on planning progress and consult the public to obtain feedback.

The regional AFH is supported by the following partners, Enterprise Community Partners, the lead planning entity convening jurisdictions and public housing authorities and local partners, including Chicago Area Fair Housing Alliance (CAFHA) on community engagement, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) on data collection and analysis, and the Metropolitan Planning Council (MPC) on strategy development.

Community Convener Grant Awards for Targeted Approach

As part of the community engagement, "Community Convener Grant" awards in the amount of \$4,000-\$8,000 have been made to 8 organizations across Cook County to support the targeted approach. These awards are meant to foster collaboration with and empowerment of key stakeholder groups.

⁹ IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation defines roles the public can play in the community engagement process. The spectrum includes a range of participation opportunities from informing to empowering, where the public is positioned to play a decision-making role.

The grants provide resources necessary to:

- Inform key stakeholders about the AFH plan, purpose, process, and use of the plan.
- Share initial data and analytical findings with the key stakeholders and gain informed feedback.
- Provide a space for consultation with key stakeholders on the existing conditions analysis, the assessment of contributing factors, the strategy development under goals and strategies, along with AFH Plan draft reports.
- Provide a space for consistent sharing of information throughout key phases of the planning process to ensure that key stakeholders understand how their feedback has been used.

To ensure balanced focus-area representation, grants have been awarded to groups that engage with or represent the following stakeholder groups:

- Housing Choice Voucher holders and/or public housing residents.
- People with disabilities.
- Populations facing housing instability or homelessness.
- Individuals living in disinvested areas and racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs).
- Populations with limited English proficiency.
- People with arrest and conviction backgrounds.

Community Convener Grant Activities

Northwest Compass, Inc.

Mission: to be an effective provider to those in crisis in the Northwest suburbs through the delivery of comprehensive services that help people when they need it the most.

Geographic scope: northwest Cook County

Stakeholder focus: Populations facing housing instability or homelessness, including 1) people with arrest and conviction backgrounds, 2) people with disabilities, and 3) youth. Other significant stakeholders (secondary focus) include housing providers, elected officials, and community members. Targeted through NW Compass' Housing Counseling, Transitional Living, and Permanent Supportive Housing programs.

Engagement activities/methods: Leveraging organizational programs including Housing Counseling, Transitional Living (TLP), Life Skills Workshop, and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). Survey to specific groups, topical group dialogues, open house.

September to October activity description:

- *September - Money Management Workshop:* Group dialogue topical focus for engagement on income and expenses, management of housing expenses, percentage of income on housing costs, affordability of housing, barriers encountered.
- *September - International Day of Peace:* Breakfast for families who are participating in the TLP & PSH programs. Group dialogue topical focus on participants current progress, supports for transition to market rate housing, and housing barriers, discriminatory housing practices.
- *October - Housing from a Landlord's Perspective:* Survey to be completed by respondents independently before the group discussion. Group dialogue topical focus on tenant issues, screening potential tenants, establishing rent rates, practices for rent increases, denials and practices to reverse denials. Include video on the "Just Housing Initiative".

Housing Choice Partners

Mission: works to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and promote racial and economic diversity in housing.

Geographic scope: West and south Cook County

Stakeholder focus: Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders. Working alongside PHA staff to host monthly meetings with stakeholder group, distribute survey and questionnaire, and conduct one-on-one interviews.

September to October activity description:

- *September -* Partner with HACC for meeting space in south and west suburbs. Partner with Oak Park, Maywood, Cicero, and Park Forest on group meetings with their residents. Develop survey and questionnaire instrument. Distribute during HCP-CHA Mobility Counseling orientations. At least one group dialogue.
- *October -* Public Housing Authority Housing Choice Voucher Public Dialogue. Distribute survey to HCP-CHA Mobility Counseling program orientation attendees. Host group dialogue with HCV holders associated with Oak Park, Maywood, Park Forest, and Cicero PHAs. Participants volunteer for one-on-one interviews. Begin to identify core group of participants.

Connections for the Homeless

Mission: To serve and catalyze our community to end homelessness, one person at a time.

Geographic scope: North Cook County (and some eastern portion of the County)

Stakeholder focus: 1) Groups experiencing homelessness (people who participate in Connections' programs and/or those of the local Continuum of Care (known as AHAND). This includes people facing: 1) homelessness or housing instability, 2) people with disabilities, 3) people with arrest and conviction backgrounds, and 4) people living in disinvested areas and racially concentrated areas of poverty, 5) housing choice voucher holders and residents of local public housing. Secondary stakeholders include 6) social service providers who are members of Connections' Joining Forces for Affordable Housing group, 7) The Evanston Collective, a team of youth service agencies and young adults evaluating the systems of support to promote equity and inclusion aligned with the needs of the community.

Engagement activities/methods: Community meetings, storytelling workshops and questionnaire, advocacy workshops, community performances of storytelling.

September to October activity description:

- *September* - Determine partnerships to support outreach. Design storytelling and advocacy workshop sessions.
- *October* - Conduct initial community meetings.

Chicago Housing Initiative

Mission: to amplify the power of low-income Chicago residents to preserve, improve, and expand subsidized rental housing, stabilize communities against displacement, and advance racial and economic equity and inclusion.

Geographic scope: City of Chicago

Stakeholder focus: 1) low income residents in 3 subsidized housing developments across Chicago, including project-based Section 8, 2) public housing, 3) HCV holders, 4) those on the PHA waiting list. Secondary stakeholder focus includes Low-income renters currently in affordable housing and seeking access.

Engagement activities/methods: Group discussions with renters and one-on-one interviews with heads of households for those looking for or currently living in affordable housing. Topical focus on securing housing and access to neighborhoods of choice.

September to October activity description:

- *September* - Near west side and near north side. 1 group discussions with 10 to 15 tenants. 1 group discussion with housing advocates in areas of opportunity. 1 CHI Coalition meeting. 1

community town hall in Pilsen focused on displacement and gentrification. 1 one-on-one interview with low-income tenants looking to access affordable housing.

- *October* - Near west side and near north side. 2 group discussions with 10 to 15 tenants. 1 group discussion with housing advocates in areas of opportunity. 1 CHI Coalition meeting. 1 community town hall in Edgewater or Logan Square focused on preservation of affordable/subsidized housing in the wake of gentrification and market pressures. 1 one-on-one interview with low-income tenants looking to access affordable housing.

Respond Now

Mission: provide immediate relief for residents of Chicago's south suburbs who are in the most need while maintaining their dignity and affording them respect.

Geographic scope: South Cook County

Stakeholder focus: 1) People experiencing homelessness, 2) people with disabilities, and 3) people with arrest and conviction records. Secondary stakeholder focus includes Park Forest PHA residents.

Engagement activities/methods: Group interviews, one-on-one interviews, all interviews will have the audio recorded, surveys to current and potential homeowners and during pantry hours to individuals seeking food pantry services.

September to October activity description:

- *September* - Hold one group discussion and separate space for one-on-one interviews.
- *October* - Design and distribute survey to potential and current homeowners. Plan community forum with Park Forest PHA. Street outreach to identify participants.

MTO

Mission tenants' rights advocates educating, organizing, and empowering tenants to exercise their human right to affordable and safe housing.

Geographic scope: South City of Chicago

Stakeholder focus:

Engagement activities/methods:**September to October activity description:**

- September -
- October -

Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee was established to provide advice, technical information, and recommendations to the AFH project team. The Advisory Committee reviewed data and analyses from the project team, and qualitative and quantitative local knowledge and data from the Community Convener grant process. The Advisory Committee provides an expert lens and is assisting in analyzing the information, identifying common themes and contributing factors, and provide targeted recommendations to address the issues identified.

The Advisory Committee meets every other month and will be made up of assigned staff of the Community Convener Grant awardees, and other experts such as: data analysts, staff of fair housing and civil rights organizations, housing industry professionals, affordable housing providers, and social service providers.

Data collection and analysis drafts were shared with Advisory Committee members for input and recommendations.

Data Analysis Considerations and Methods

A key condition for this analysis is that the analysis approach be consistent across the jurisdictions involved. This is important both to ensure findings and representations are comparable across jurisdictions and for practical reasons— given the scale of the analysis, it would not be reasonable to define a different analysis process for each jurisdiction individually.

A second condition is that, to the greatest extent possible, we ensure that we are making apples-to-apples comparisons when considering trends over time. Because change over time is a critical component of fair housing assessment, this condition is necessary for accurate interpretation and findings across many sections of the analysis. Although methods exist for accounting for changes in census geographies (census tracts, block groups, etc.), jurisdictional boundary changes caused by annexation and other activities are more difficult to identify and account for, particularly when dealing with several jurisdictions over multiple decades as in this analysis. Thus it is critical that when making comparisons over time, the analysis reveals actual demographic shifts rather than merely changes in a jurisdiction's boundary.

A substantial portion of the data used in this analysis comes from nationally available data published by HUD in the form of their AFFH-T data or from the US Census Bureau. Although both the Census and HUD produce jurisdiction-level estimates in their data, these were deemed unsuitable for this analysis by the Enterprise Team. In the case of HUD's data, although data is available at the census tract and block group level nationwide, HUD publishes jurisdiction-level estimates only for entitlement communities. Because some of the jurisdictions participating in this assessment are not entitlement communities, HUD's jurisdiction-level estimates did not provide an adequate starting point for the analysis. In addition, one of the subregions covered (suburban Cook County) is not technically a jurisdiction at all and so would not be covered in most jurisdiction-level datasets at all.

In the case of the Census's jurisdiction-level data, although data is published for non-entitlements, Census data is reported for jurisdictions as defined in the year the data was collected. So this makes comparisons over time at the jurisdiction-level impossible without a way to ensure consistent geographic definitions.

The approach we use in this analysis to ensure both apples-to-apples comparisons over time and consistency across time is to start from census tract and block group level data and aggregate up to the jurisdiction level using a CMAP-created geographic crosswalk. These crosswalks are the same method used by CMAP to create the Community Data Snapshots. This method accounts for partial tract/block groups contained within a jurisdiction and is consistent with HUD's methods for creating jurisdiction-level estimates in the AFFH-T data.

The crosswalk created by CMAP relies on apportioning census block data across each jurisdiction such that local difference in population distributions are accounted for.¹⁰ Using this method, CMAP created

¹⁰ Note that even using block-level data, the highest resolution population data that is widely available, there is no way to account absolutely for local variations in distributions. So while this is the most accurate method, this is still an inherent source of error in the estimates.

three weights based on the distribution of 1) people, 2) households and 3) housing units. These then served as weights for tract and block-group level variables in the AFFH-T dataset to create the jurisdiction-level estimates.

Variables were weighted according to their base unit of measurement. For example, variables capturing the race/ethnicity of the population use the population weights, while the variables relevant for calculating homeownership rate were weighted by household weights.

A key consideration for this method of creating jurisdiction-level estimates is that although it results in consistency across jurisdictions and across time, it does produce estimates which may vary slightly from published census estimates. In testing performed by the Enterprise Team, differences between census-published estimates and those produced by the census tract/block group aggregation method just described were typically less than 1%.

As part of the data collection process, relevant local data was also collected to supplement key information not covered by nationally available data. Jurisdictions participating in the AFH had a chance to provide relevant datasets, and information found in studies or reports to add local knowledge to each of the sections covered in the AFH report. Any local data in this document was from research identified by a member of the project team, was local data provided by one of the jurisdictions participating in this project, or local data provided by a member of the Advisory Committee. CMAP staff reviewed the local data provided and processed that data in a manner that allows for a comparison to other data in the document. More data will be added from all of these local source

Outreach Direct Quotes

Demographics summary

CHI - "Between 2000 and 2017, Chicago lost over 200,000 black residents, a phenomena so striking that many sociologists have come to describe this as a "Reverse Great Migration." Chicago's loss of black population is severe and unprecedented: Chicago is losing black residents at a rate 4 to 10 times faster than the rate of the loss of black population compared to any other large American city "

CHI - "According to Citylab, immigrants of Latinx origin are also leaving Chicago at record numbers and moving into the city at a much lower pace, a fact that, combined with the loss of black population, accounts for Chicago's overall population drop."

CHI - "The displacement of over 10,300 Latinx residents, primarily families, from Pilsen between 2000 and 2015."

CHI - "The displacement of over 19,200 Latinx residents from Logan Square between 2000 and 2014, a 36% drop in the Latinx population of Logan Square."

Segregation and Integration

CHI - "The patterns of gentrification are similar: In a community of color where neighborhood housing prices have been "depressed" but higher income white residents are interested in moving in, generally due to proximity to public resources such as parks, open space, or especially CTA train stations, at first there is some race and income mix as some higher income whites move in and the neighborhood is temporarily integrated. Soon, however, the presence of higher income white residents raises the overall market pricing of rental and for sale housing, pricing out historic working class residents of color. Increasingly--- as we've seen in neighborhoods like Logan Square, Pilsen, Bronzeville, Albany Park--- the population of color loses a foothold due to rising rents and property taxes, and is eventually overtaken by a mostly higher income white population. Communities like Lincoln Park and Wicker Park, previously Puerto Rican and mixed race, but now all white and elite, show the back end of this long-arc gentrification process, which is a re-segregation of a neighborhood."

CHI - "According to Citylab, immigrants of Latinx origin are also leaving Chicago at record numbers and moving into the city at a much lower pace, a fact that, combined with the loss of black population, accounts for Chicago's overall population drop. "Our observations tally up to indicate that Chicago's segregation is actually worsening and becoming more extreme, with much of the naturally existing affordable housing that was once affordable under the market disappearing in many of Chicago's previously diverse and previously most integrated neighborhoods such as Edgewater, Albany Park, Logan Square, Pilsen, and Rogers Park. In many of these neighborhoods, we see mass evictions of lower-income families occurring as developers buy up previously affordable buildings serving working class people of color, rehabbing them slightly to make their aesthetic more "upscale," and then evicting all the historic families and charging a price point several hundreds of dollars more each month than what the original families used to pay." According to Citylab, immigrants of Latinx origin are also leaving Chicago at record numbers and moving into the city at a much lower pace, a fact that, combined with the loss of black population, accounts for Chicago's overall population drop."

"Examples of such communities include Atrium Village and Asbury Plaza in the Near North area, Barbara Jean Wright Courts near UIC, Fullerton Courts in Lakeview, the former Lathrop Homes in Roscoe Village, Sheridan Gunnison Apartments or 820 W. Belle Plaine in Uptown, 510 W. Belmont (Belmont Harbor Towers) in Lakeview, or Northwest Tower in Bucktown."

Only where we see dedicated, hard units of physical affordable housing in higher-income or whiter neighborhoods---- housing protected by long-term affordability guarantees such as restrictive covenants and use restrictions which regulate rental prices and income-eligibility over several decades (if not in perpetuity), do we ever see reliably neighborhood economic and racial integration in any sustainable sense. "In short, free, unregulated rental markets consistently produce segregation by race and income. Taking apartment buildings out of the free market--- through use restrictions (which function as a building-based form of rent control) and/or related subsidy streams, and/or REAL inclusionary zoning tools, is the only method by which sustainably integrated living patterns by race and by income has been produced in Chicago. The City of Chicago's current market development patterns are both retrenching and increasing the segregation of Chicago's neighborhoods."

R/ECAPs

CHI-"We are seeing people living in poverty especially racial minorities pushed out of more centrally located neighborhoods and census tracts into the outlying neighborhoods on the far south and far west sides, and then to some degree pushed into the suburbs as well, with the "suburbanization of poverty."

The most notable thing about the R/ECAP map is how the areas of racially concentrated poverty have shifted to be further away from the City Center over the past 10 years.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Educational Opportunities

"The effect of the systematic dismantling of Chicago's public housing in neighborhoods like Bronzeville, which lost six thousand children due to public housing demolition between 1995 and 2000; an additional 7,600 children between 2000 and 2005, and another 2,700 between 2005 and 2010, for a total of 16,300 children forced out of one community in a 15 year period--- a phenomenon closely connected with the subsequent closure of dozens of schools on Chicago's south and west sides."

Employment Opportunities

Transportation Opportunities

Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods Opportunities

Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Disproportionate Housing Needs

"When MTO first started its hotline, the majority of calls originated in the North lakefront area.

Over the first ten years the origin of the calls gradually migrated south so now the majority of calls originate in South Shore, Englewood, Bronzeville areas. For the past 15 years, the origin of the calls has remained relatively constant."

"Almost 40% of calls to the hotline are in regards to repairs problems. This demonstrates besides living in demographically segregated areas, the housing in these areas are substandard and below code."

"Almost 40% of calls to the hotline are in regards to repairs problems. This demonstrates besides living in demographically segregated areas, the housing in these areas are substandard and below code. In many housing conditions are a part of the tale of two cities. The housing conditions deteriorate in neighborhoods of high percentage of people of color. Eviction rates also tend to be higher in these areas. In general tenant calling our hotline originate from areas that have high mortality rates (people die younger). More schools are closed."

CHI - "Anecdotally from 15 years of experience and observation, black families in Chicago seem to have some of the most urgent worst case housing scenarios, as well as immigrant families /individuals living without documentation regarding citizenship or legal residency, who struggle to gain access to any affordable housing supports and can find themselves in incredibly unsafe and over-crowded housing situations as a result."

Publically Supported Housing Analysis

Publically Supported Housing Demographics

Publically Supported Housing Location and Occupancy Analysis

Northwest Compass - "Non-profit Housing Support Revenue per Poor Individual" lists City resources as \$3,664 and Suburb resources as \$1,239."

CHI on the Plan for Transformation

"The destabilization of black and Latinx families is accelerating and the geographic scope of neighborhoods affected by this destabilization is expanding."

"The effect of the systematic dismantling of Chicago's public housing in neighborhoods like Bronzeville, which lost six thousand children due to public housing demolition between 1995 and 2000; an additional 7,600 children between 2000 and 2005, and another 2,700 between 2005 and 2010, for a total of 16,300 children forced out of one community in a 15 year period--- a phenomenon closely connected with the subsequent closure of dozens of schools on Chicago's south and west sides."

CHI - "However, the City of Chicago's inclusionary zoning law, the Affordable Requirements Ordinance, is falling far short on this task because: (1) it allows affordable housing to be optional (not mandatory) with developers having the option to "opt out" of providing affordable housing on-site or off-site. (2) it sets the price point for so-called "affordable" units at 60% of the Area Median Income, when protected classes statistically cannot afford that price point. The average income for Latinx families in Chicago is closer to 50% Area Median Income, and the average income for black families is closer to 30% Area Median Income. Finally the average income for people with disabilities is more like 15-20% AMI. In short, when "affordable" housing is not truly affordable to people of color and people with disabilities, then the City's

production of this fake “affordable” housing does very little to reduce the City’s segregation or create integrated living opportunities.”

Housing Choice Partners - The segregation of Black HCV participants in majority-black communities has increased over time. In March 2018, CHA changed its Mobility Program map from a census tract-based definition of “Opportunity Area” to an overly-broad definition of “Mobility Area” based on Chicago Community Area designations.

"This increased segregation exists despite CHA’s implementation over a decade ago of a Mobility Program and the utilization of Exception Payment Standards of 150% in Mobility Areas. Mobility moves via CHA’s Mobility Program are restricted in reach by funding limitations. Approximately half of HCV moves into Mobility Areas are made without the assistance of the Mobility Counseling Program"

Housing Choice Partners - “Nearly 80% of Chicago’s HCV participants continue to reside in high-poverty, primarily Black census tracts that have little access to opportunity, including reliable transit, well-performing schools, job centers, and healthy physical and social environments."

Housing Choice Partners - "If approved, a landlord will only be eligible for a single incentive payment regardless of number of lease ups or duration between new lease ups. This will likely disincentivize landlords from engaging with HCV program and, therefore, will reduce access to mobility areas and decrease efforts of racial integration via the HCV program.“ Nearly 80% of Chicago’s HCV participants continue to reside in high-poverty, primarily Black census tracts that have little access to opportunity, including reliable transit, well-performing schools, job centers, and healthy physical and social environments."

CHA recently proposed in its Draft 2020 Moving to Work Plan to limit eligibility for landlords in mobility areas to receive incentive payments when renting to HCV participants. Previously every new lease up was eligible for an incentive payment. During this AFH process it should be determined how much the implementation of the incentive payment (before its 2020 change) increased mobility among HCV participants. It is worth conducting a cost benefit analysis on this policy change.

HCV participants persistently face source of income discrimination (illegal in Cook County & Chicago).

“The voucher programs of both the CHA and HACC are overwhelmingly utilized by African American mothers with children. There is also a disproportionately high number of persons with disabilities utilizing these programs when compared to the regional population.”

CHI - The voucher program has not been set up to enable voucher holders to “compete” with market renters in high-market neighborhoods.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Disability and Access Analysis

Disability and Access Analysis

"We have heard stories and witnessed residents having to carry disabled families members up and down steps because management refused to install a ramp for years on end. In addition, there is a challenge in that the most wheelchair accessible infrastructure (e.g., high quality, well maintained streets and sidewalks) tends to be located in the least affordable communities, producing patterns where residents with disabilities need to choose between accessible sidewalks and affordable rent."

Accessible housing continues to be scarce and costly. The CHA under its MTW agreement has instituted a 250% exception rent for accessible units, however, there is no sufficient system in place to support increased payment standards during rent reasonableness determination. The question remains: what is the market value of accessible features? Understanding the value of accessible features/creating a standard will make it easier for HCV participants in need of accessible housing to find rental housing.

Integration of persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and other Segregated Settings

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Environment, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis