

# Latinos in the Suburbs

## Challenges & Opportunities

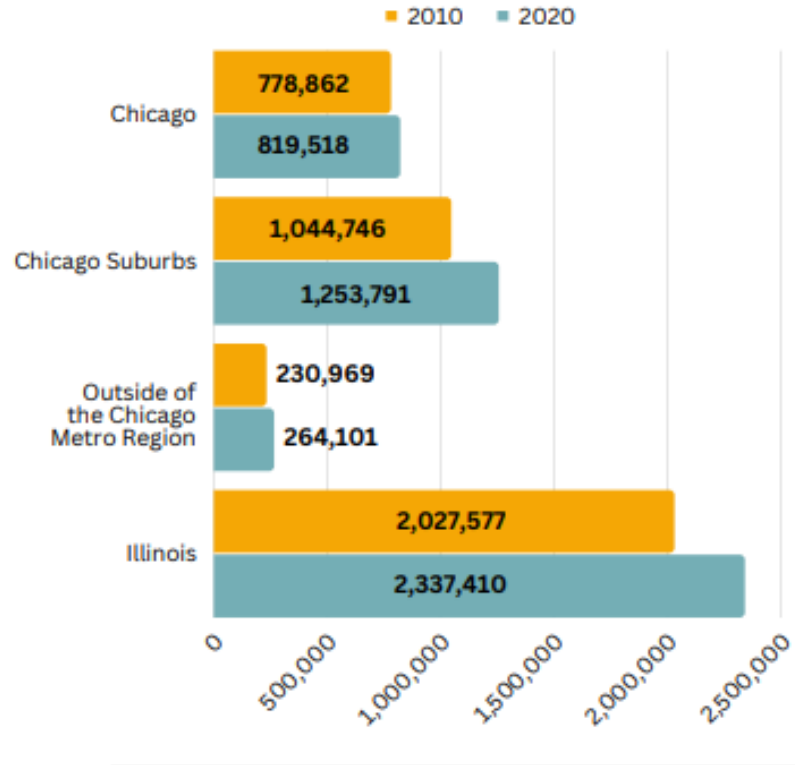


# Overview of Findings

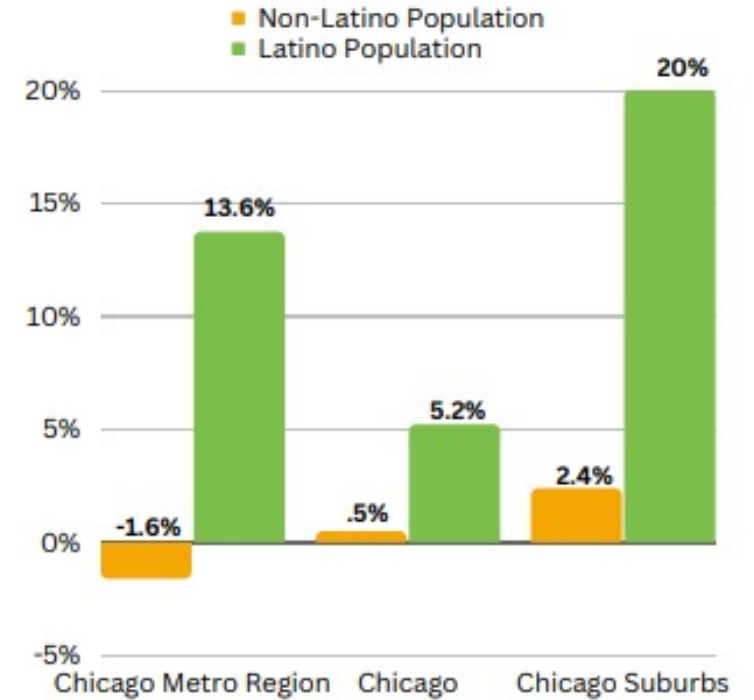
Faster Latino growth in Chicago suburbs than in any other place in Illinois

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

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



Source: US Census, 2020

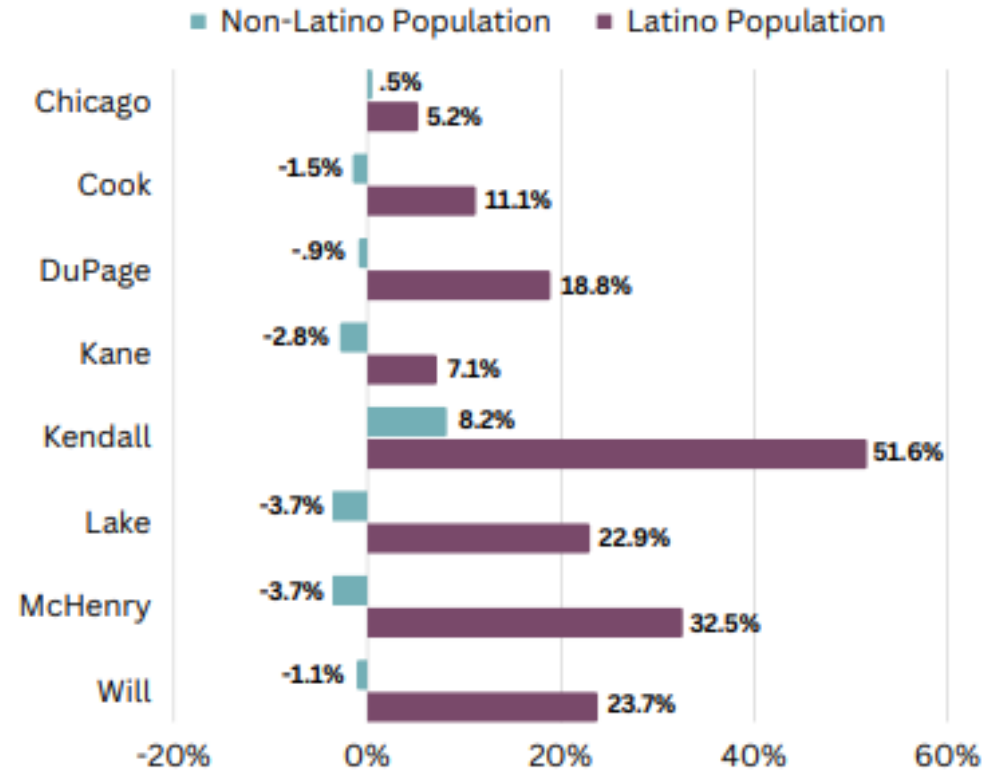


Source: US Census, 2010 and 2020



# Overview of Findings

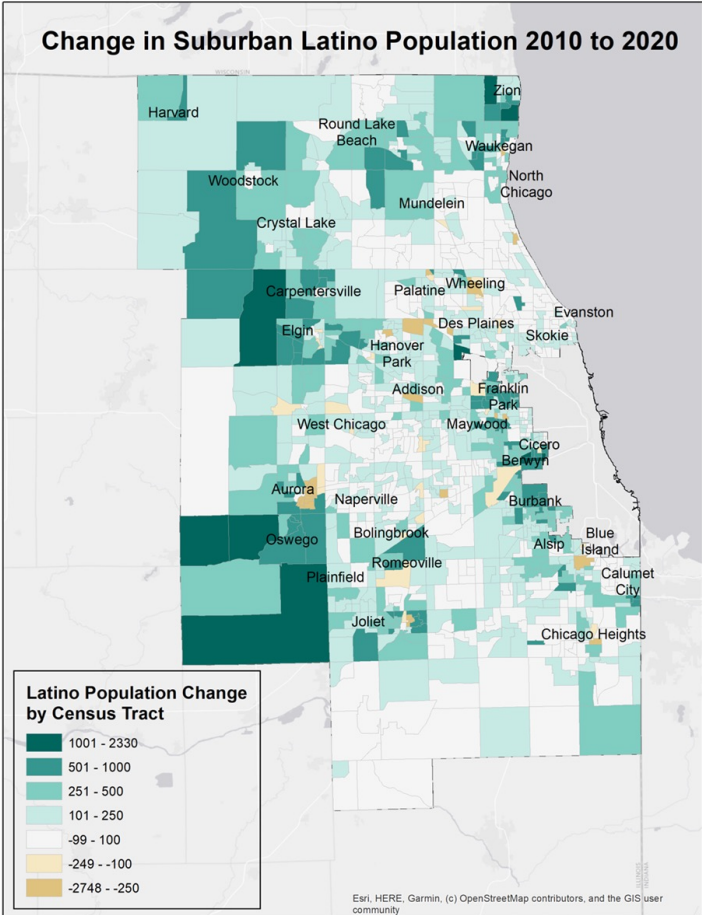
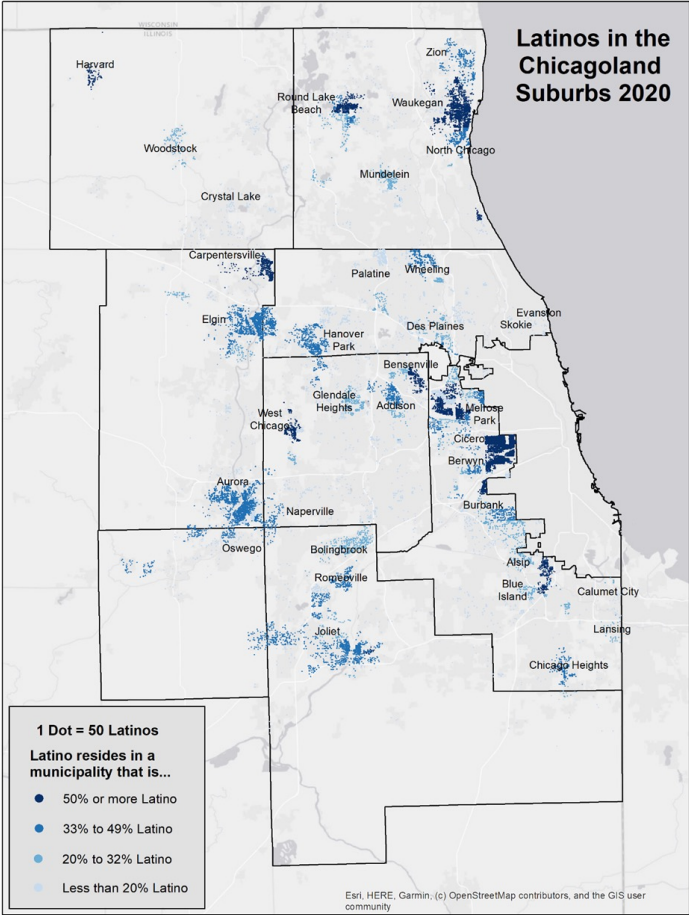
Latino population is growing in every county of the Chicago region, whereas non-Latino population is largely shrinking



Source: US Census, 2020



# Overview of Findings



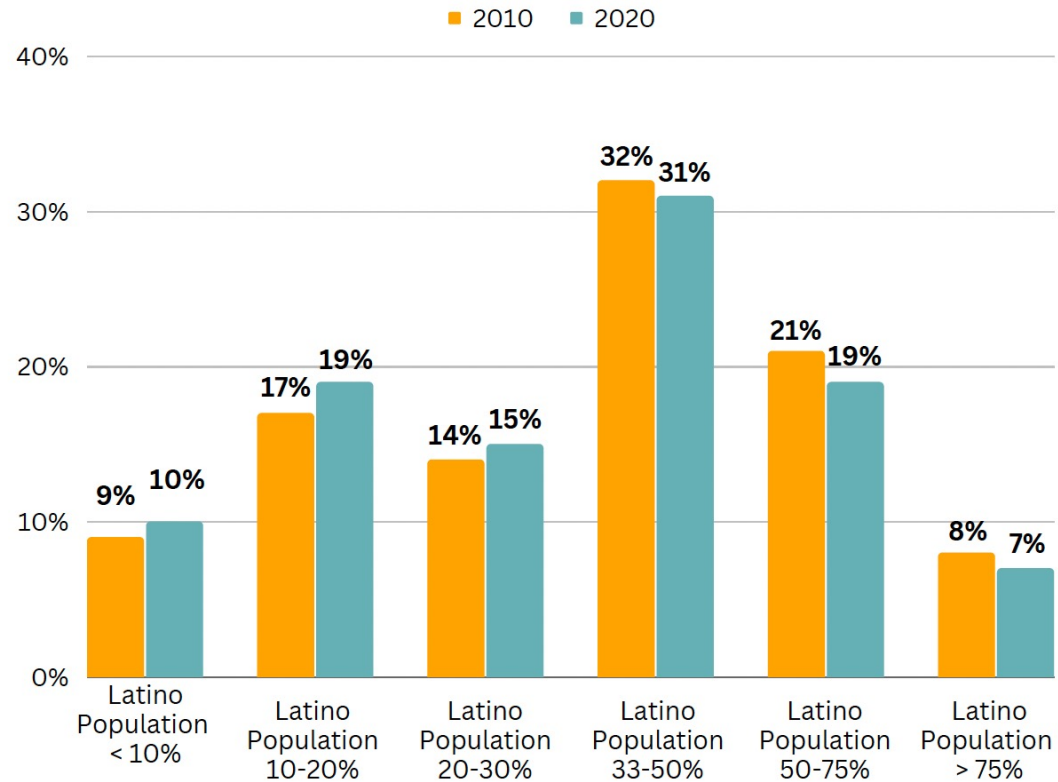
Growth of Latino population concentrated in both inner-ring, older suburbs, and exurbs

New patterns of dispersal:

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

# Chart 1

## Latinos in the Suburbs, 2010 and 2020

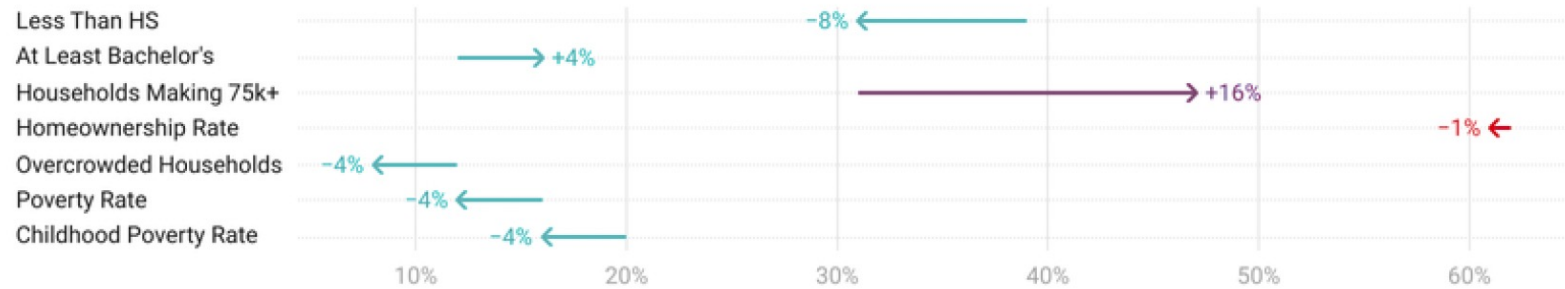


Source: Steven Manson, Jonathan Schroeder, David Van Riper, Tracy Kugler, and Steven Ruggles IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 17.0 2017-2021 American Community Survey: 5-Year Estimates Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. 2022. <http://doi.org/10.18128/D050.V17.0>



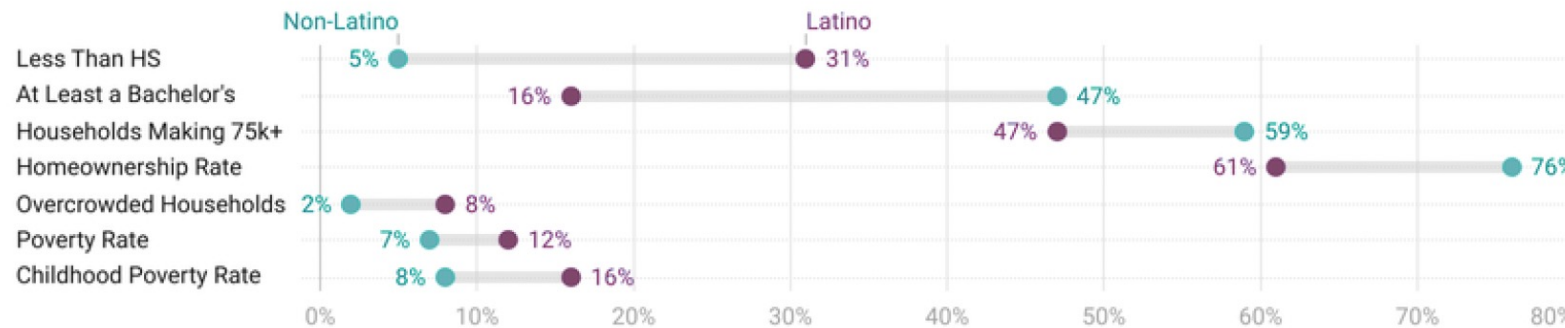
## Figure 2. Suburban Latinos Made Progress on Several Measures in the Last Decade

Education, Income, Homeownership, and Poverty all Improved



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

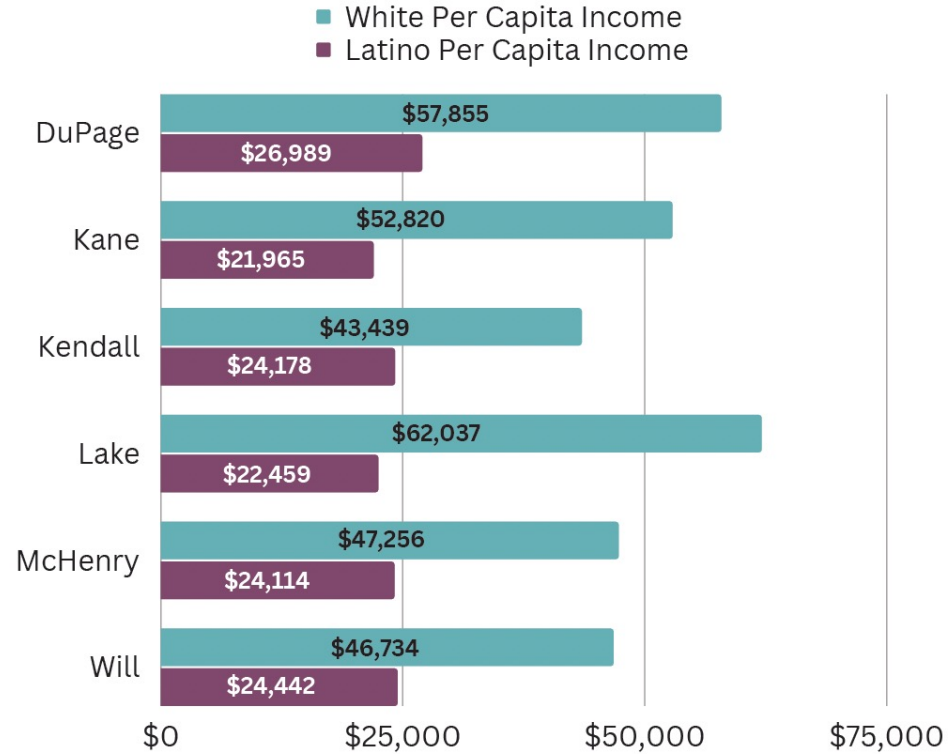
## Figure 3. Gaps Between Suburban Latinos and Non-Latinos Still Persistent in 2021



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

# Figure 19

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



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



# What is the Economic Hardship Index?

## Indicators Contained in the Economic Hardship Index

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

## Percentile and Hardship Category Ranks

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

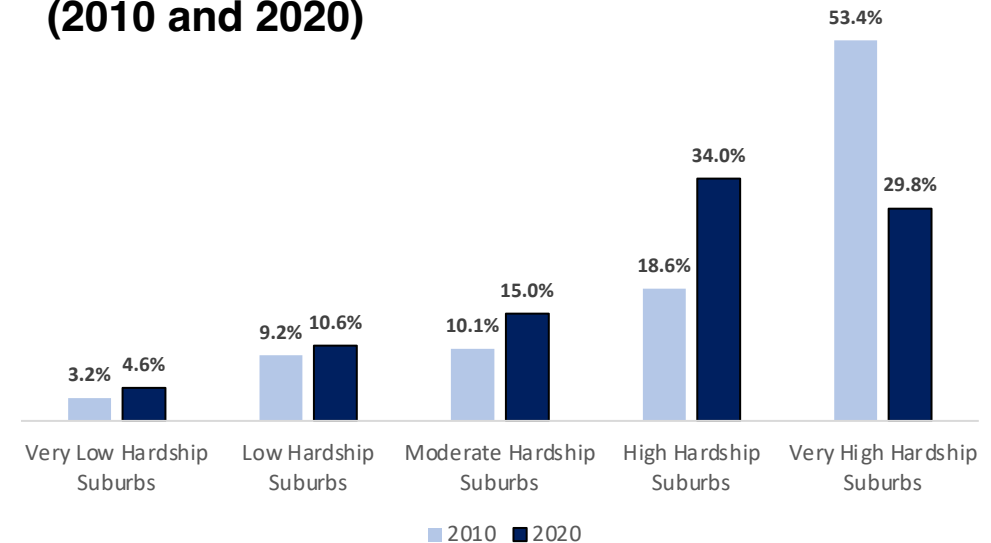


# Where are Latinos living by level of hardship?

## Latino Growth by Level of Hardship from 2010 to 2020

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

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



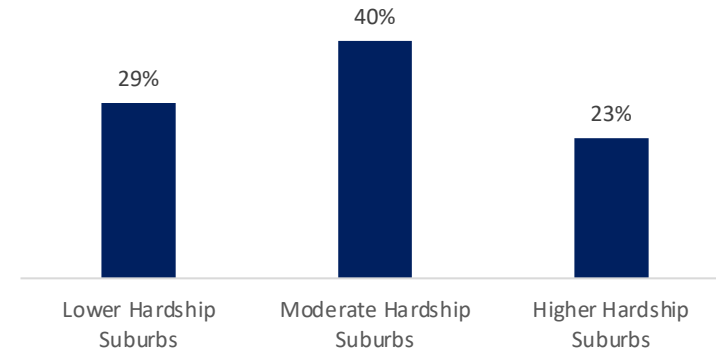
Data Source: Population data based on the 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census. Economic Hardship Scores based on the 2006-2010 and 2017-2021 5-year datasets from the American Community Survey.

# Where is the growth of Latinos by hardship level?

## Location of Latino Growth by Level of Hardship

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

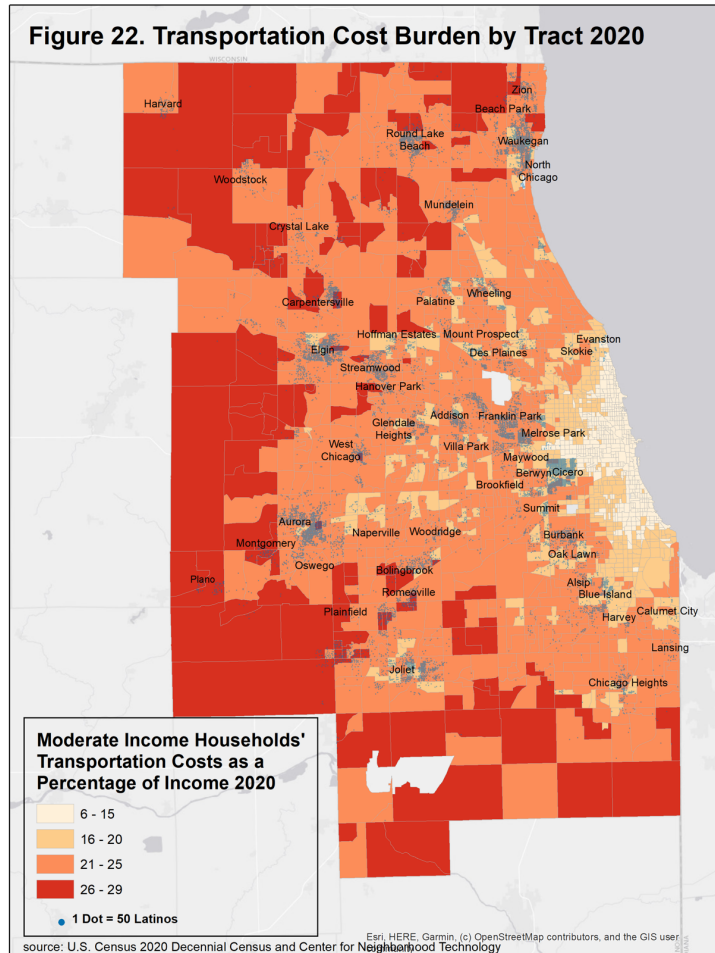
Share of Latino Population Growth from 2010 to 2020 in Different Level Hardship Municipalities



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

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

# Overview of Findings



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

# DISRUPT DISPARITIES



DISRUPT DISPARITIES:  
CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS  
FOR 50+ ILLINOISANS OF COLOR



# Illinois Disrupt Disparities

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I'M NO LONGER ACCEPTING  
THE THINGS  
I CANNOT CHANGE.

I'M CHANGING THE THINGS  
I CANNOT ACCEPT.

-Angela Davis



CENTER FOR URBAN  
RESEARCH AND LEARNING

# Disrupt Disparities Project Goals

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Illinois is at a turning point. While the total state population is shrinking, our state continues to age and diversify. Given these changing demographics, AARP Illinois, in partnership with local, collaborating organizations are identifying disparities in health, financial security, housing, transportation, and other issues. We have embarked on an effort to create systemic policy changes on behalf of 50+ and their families, particularly in communities of color.

As part of our overall Disrupt Disparities plan, AARP Illinois proposes engaging with community-based organizations and leaders with the goal of executing local level projects that actually disrupt identified disparities impacting the 50+ and their families. The goal is to create an Illinois where older adults can age in place with dignity and access resources they need to lead healthy, stable and rewarding lives.

# Disrupt Disparities Launch

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- Briefings with public officials at all levels of government
- AARP Illinois released the first Disrupt Disparities Report on February 8, 2021, focusing on:
  - Economic Security
  - Health
  - Connectivity
- AARP Illinois held a Joint Summit with the Illinois Department on Aging on April 26-27, 2021
- Springfield artist, Wilma Wofford, wins Disrupt Disparities Art Contest. Her artwork is printed on reusable bags.



# RESULTS: Economic Security

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- Median income of 50+ whites is **one-third more** than AA/B, H/L, AA/PI
  - AA/B older adults are **more than three times as likely** to live in poverty than white counterparts; H/L 1.7 times; AA/PI 1.2 times
  - **Almost half** of AA/B, H/L, and AA/PI homeowners over 80 yr still hold mortgages on their homes, twice as high as their white counterparts

# RESULTS: Health

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- AA/B, H/L, and AA/PI older adults suffer significantly higher rates of chronic diseases. In Chicago, **75%** of older AA/B and **64%** of older H/L have hypertension.
- In urban areas, healthcare providers & pharmacies are concentrated in white neighborhoods; across the state, **whites are 3 times more likely** to have access to a car.
- Lack of health care coverage for 50-64 yr olds: while only 6.1% of whites, 11.5% of AA/PI, 11.7% of AA/B, and **22.2% of H/L** lack health insurance.
- Once turn 65, **H/L older adults 18 times** more likely, and **AA/PI 13 times** more likely not to have health insurance coverage compared to whites.

# RESULTS: Connectivity

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- **More than one-third** of AA/B and H/L older adults 65-79 years old do NOT have internet access at home.
- Biggest barrier to access: cost, with “low-cost” defined at \$60/mth; next is technology skills, where **48% of older adults** report need outside help to use the internet.
- **41%** of older AA/B and **36%** of older H/L households in Cook County lack a computer.
- Yet access to services, telehealth, and connections are more and more dependent upon internet access.

# Geographic Snapshots

The oldest of the 50-plus in Cook County, those 80 years of age and older, are more likely to have income under \$25,000 than younger residents. African-American/Black, non-Hispanics are also more likely to have income under \$25,000. Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanics and White, non-Hispanics are more likely to have incomes of \$135,000 and above.

Household Income by Age and Race/Ethnicity	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$134,999	\$135,000 or more
All 50+	20%	20%	20%	21%	20%
50-64	15%	17%	20%	24%	24%
65-79	23%	23%	20%	19%	15%
80+	34%	26%	18%	13%	9%
White, non-Hispanic, 50+	15%	17%	19%	23%	26%
African-American/Black, non-	32%	23%	19%	18%	9%

# Lack of Asian American/Pacific Islander Data

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- In IL, over 670,000 AA/PI in the state, with over 186,000 aged 50+ - and fastest growing population in the state.
- **8 out of 10** older AA/PI residents in IL speak a language other than English inside the home.
- **1 in 5** Chinese American older adults in Chicago live in poverty; **1 in 4** Korean American older adults in Chicago live in poverty.
- Absolute lack of data being collected
  - Data that is collected is not disaggregated.
- Result: lack of resources getting to AA/PI older adults

# COVID-19: Racial Disparities in Cases, Deaths

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- 96% of COVID-19 deaths in IL to the 50+
    - 18% deaths are older AA/B
    - 15% deaths are older H/L
    - 3.7% deaths are older AA/PI
  - In Chicago, the data is even more devastating:
    - 39.3% deaths are older AA/B
    - 32.5% deaths are older H/L
    - 4% deaths are older AA/PI

The purpose of the data is  
to make systemic change

**DISRUPT**  
**DISPARITIES**

# Legislative Agenda: The First Step

- 
- Economic Security:
    - **Expand Secure Choice: HB 117**
    - **Senior Property Tax Deferral Program: HB143**
  - Health:
    - **Make Telehealth coverage permanent: HB 3498**
  - Connectivity:
    - **Target High-Speed Internet expansion to communities of color**



# Disrupt Disparities LGBTQ Report

- 
- In partnership with SAGE
  - Working Group:
    - Center on Halsted
    - Equality Illinois
    - Pride Action Tank, a project of AIDS Foundation Chicago
    - RRF Foundation for Aging
  - Areas of Focus:
    - Health and Well Being
    - Economic Security
    - Caregiving and Social Connections

# Disrupt Disparities Long Term Care

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- AARP Research and AARP IL partner on Nursing Home Disparities Study, Cook County, IL
- AARP Research and AARP IL partner on Long Term Services and Supports (LTSS) focus groups and visual story collection, Statewide, 2023
- AARP IL launches Pathways Toward Care Coalition and Digital Hub Project

# Disrupt Disparities Refocus

- 
- From reports to outreach
  - Build and deepen meaningful relationships in communities across the State of Illinois
    - Phase 1: Relational Meeting Training
    - Phase 2: Listening Tour Campaign
    - Phase 3: Stakeholder Convenings
    - Phase 4: Project Identification, Implementation and Beyond.
      - Special project
      - Advocacy
      - Event

# AARP Illinois Issue Areas

- 
- Caregiving
  - Savings & Planning
  - Livable Communities & Housing
  - Disparities

# Opportunities

- 
- Bridging the Digital Divide (\$1.3 billion)
    - American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
    - Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)
  - Aging Latino population
    - Latinos are aging
    - By 2060, Latino pop. 65+ is projected to be 21%

This is only the beginning

[disruptdisparitiesil.com](http://disruptdisparitiesil.com)

**DISRUPT**  
**DISPARITIES**