



**Who are the New Neighbors?**  
*Facts about Demographic Change in DuPage County*

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# Introduction

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This document is the fifth in a series of profiles of vulnerable population groups living in DuPage County. The goal of this project is to provide a factual basis for public policy and funding decisions about the human services needs of DuPage County.

Like many suburban areas around the United States, DuPage County is experiencing a significant population change. Although the County will continue to experience modest population growth, the new residents are increasingly likely to be members of minority groups, particularly Latinos, or international immigrants. Further, many more low income persons are and will be living in DuPage County. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, in its Forecast 2030 Report ,says:

“Two present trends in the composition of the population will continue, with resulting implications for transportation, housing, social services, and schools...”

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission

“Two present trends in the composition of the population will continue, with resulting implications for transportation, housing, social services, and schools. First, a sizable share of the region's population will be older: the number of persons 65 years or older will nearly double by 2030 as almost all Baby Boomers reach retirement age. Second, the population will be more diverse racially and ethnically. By 2030 the Hispanic population, currently the fastest-growing segment, will constitute one-third of the region's residents. While Hispanics will continue to migrate into the region, most of their forecasted growth will result from natural increase (births in excess of deaths). The African-American population will also continue to grow in absolute numbers, but will decrease slightly as a percentage of the population. The Non-Hispanic White/Other group (which includes the Asian population) will constitute less than half of the region's people in 2030.

In addition to the major demographic shifts that are implicit in the new forecasts, significant impacts are expected to occur geographically around northeastern Illinois. Our region's ring of growth, already at a radius 30 miles or so from downtown Chicago, will continue advancing ever outward even as Chicago continues to add population and jobs. With plenty of land available for development and proximity to employment centers in DuPage and Cook Counties, Will County is expected to more than double in both population and jobs from 2000 to 2030.”<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report is to provide facts about this substantial population shift, particularly focused on the low income and minority persons who are our new neighbors. Accordingly, we examine first:

- Who are the new neighbors?
- How are they different from their predecessors?
- How can their community respond to their needs?

Then we focus on their basic needs, particularly where they differ from the needs of the previous residents of the County. These basic needs include:

- Income
- Transportation
- Housing
- Health Care
- Child Care
- Education and Training

A companion document, to be published later this year, will examine the implications of this demographic shift and recommend steps that can assist DuPage County leaders as they grapple with the challenges of the new neighbors.

There is a potential risk in focusing attention on this rapid and substantial shift, in that we may fuel the fears of those who reflexively interpret such change as negative. This is not our intention. Instead, we believe that providing accurate information and well considered recommendations will permit our community's leadership to design a reasoned and appropriate response to this change.

The Federation has used data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Northern Illinois University Regional Development Institute, the Regional Roundtable on Homelessness, DuPage County Homeless Continuum of Care, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and the Illinois Department of Human Services to track these issues. We are particularly grateful to the Regional Development Institute of Northern Illinois University for some of the data and charts contained in this report. For additional source information, see the endnotes and bibliography.

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## Executive Summary

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Like many suburban areas around the United States, DuPage County is experiencing a significant population change. The new residents in DuPage are increasingly likely to be members of minority groups, particularly Latinos, or international immigrants. Further, many more low income persons are and will be living in DuPage County. These issues will be complicated by the aging of the baby boom generation; by 2030, the number of seniors will have increased by over 137%.

DuPage County is the third most affluent county in Illinois, and the 21<sup>st</sup> ranked for median household income nationally, contributing to a widespread misperception that there are no poor people in DuPage County. In reality, although a significant number of households in DuPage County are affluent, almost 35,000 persons have income below the federal poverty level, and over 120,000 individuals have incomes less than 200% of the Federal poverty level.

The purpose of this report is to provide facts about this substantial population shift, particularly focused on the low income and minority persons who are our new neighbors.

**Income:** Low wage service jobs comprise an increasing percentage of the new jobs in the County, while the availability of high paying jobs is diminishing. The gap between rich and poor is widening. Employment in Illinois is changing from a tradition of high wage, often unionized manufacturing jobs to a new reality of lower wage service jobs. Due to powerful economic forces, many of the higher paying jobs are no longer available; the high paying jobs that do exist typically require advanced training and/or college degrees.

A major cause of poverty for many single parent families is ineffective collection of child support. In too many situations, the identity and whereabouts of the absent parent is known, yet the support is not collected for an assortment of reasons, some good and some bad. The usage of public assistance in DuPage County is growing rapidly, even though most immigrants are ineligible for many public benefit programs such as Medicaid and Food Stamps. Public benefits are filling the gap left as low wage jobs, often without health insurance and other benefits, become more prevalent.

**Transportation:** It is becoming more and more difficult for low income people to get to work and to essential services because the cost of transportation exceeds their ability to pay it. Although DuPage County has three commuter train lines and multiple bus lines, these resources are typically designed to transport suburban residents to jobs in downtown Chicago at traditional rush hours. Increasingly, however, that is not where DuPage residents need to go. The employment centers and low income housing in the County are less well served, and some are completely without public transportation.

Human service professionals and low income persons often cite problems with transportation as a serious barrier to self sufficiency and a reason that low income residents cannot get better jobs, cannot get to health care, etc. We believe that problems with transportation are one manifestation of a complex interaction among a variety of problems, involving jobs with low wages that force low income households to select housing that is poorly served by public transportation and highways, coupled with their inability to afford reliable cars. These issues, all posing a significant challenge to members of low income households, combine to effectively frustrate their efforts to escape poverty.

**Housing and Homelessness:** The cost of housing is a major, even overwhelming expense for low income households in DuPage County. Affordable housing is defined as housing that costs no more than 30% of the owner or renter's gross income.<sup>2</sup> There is a severe shortage of affordable housing in DuPage County for both renters and would-be owners, and many low income households are paying far more than 30% for housing. These households are at high risk of homelessness, and are often described as being “one paycheck away from homelessness.”

**Health Care:** DuPage County is part of a national trend of declining access to insurance and hence to health care. About 5-7% of the population of DuPage County lacks health insurance at any one time. A common misperception is that uninsured persons can get the health care they need through emergency rooms. In reality, research shows that lack of health insurance means lack of health care, and that lack of health care is a major impediment to work. The health care needs of low income persons and those with limited English proficiency pose a daily challenge to health providers in DuPage County.

DuPage County is part of a public private partnership that has taken several important steps toward development of a comprehensive health care safety net, including the establishment of the DuPage Community Clinic (1989), Access DuPage (2002) and the first Federally Qualified Community Health Centers (2003 and 2005). Several additional steps have been recommended, including the formation of an overarching planning body, the DuPage Medical Access Coalition and the establishment of at least two more Community Health Centers. Further, increased resources for mental health care and dental care are needed.

**Child Care:** In 2000, there were 41,901 children under 6 in DuPage County from households where all parents were in the labor force. In 2004, this had risen to an estimated 46,074 children. Early child care and education is a major expense for working families, often amounting to over 10% of average family incomes. Without reliable, affordable child care, parents cannot be reliable workers. Yet Illinois Facilities Fund found in 2002, “annual, full-time, center-based care for an infant cost more than resident undergraduate tuition at the University of Illinois.”<sup>3</sup> There are not enough child care subsidies to serve low-income families. “Over 1,000 DuPage children, and 69% of those in Addison qualify for subsidized care, but can’t be accommodated by the current supply.”<sup>4</sup> In DuPage, 2<sup>nd</sup> in the State in need of additional pre-kindergarten, 4,488 preschoolers are competing for 1,026 pre-kindergarten spots.

**Law Enforcement:** Although the overall crime rate is low, DuPage County had a 16% increase of arrests made by law enforcement agencies from 1994 to 2003, and most arrests are property and drug offenses. DuPage County’s property index offense rate was 7% higher than other Collar counties. Arrests for drug violations more than doubled, from 1,613 in 1994 to 3,876 in 2003.<sup>5</sup> The number of those convicted of a felony and sentenced more than doubled, from 1,430 to 2,912 between 1994 and 2003.<sup>6</sup> More DuPage County individuals convicted of a felony are sentenced to prison than probation. Although the data demonstrate a decline in the crime rate, DuPage County is still impacted by discharges from the Illinois Department of Corrections. Both the populations of the prisons operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections and of the DuPage County Jail are increasing.

Although DuPage County has experienced a decrease in the reported incidence of domestic violence from 1996 to 2002, in 2004 - 2005, DuPage County police departments responded to 7,408 domestic violence calls.<sup>7</sup> Of these, arrests were made in 1,880 (27.1%) instances. Although the numbers of murders in DuPage are very low, three of the nine murders that took place in DuPage in 2003 were related to domestic violence.<sup>8</sup> Domestic Violence is a serious and ongoing problem in DuPage as in many other communities, and a serious effort to improve the way it is treated in DuPage is warranted.

**Education:** Education in a broad sense is critical if a worker is to find a sustainable niche in today's economy. A young person who fails to complete high school faces a serious barrier to future economic self sufficiency. Indeed, more and more of the jobs that actually pay a living wage require post-secondary training or education. Yet an increasing percentage of the high school dropouts in DuPage County are immigrants and members of racial and ethnic minorities. As in the rest of the country, minority students in DuPage County are far more likely to drop out of high school than are whites, and males of all groups are more likely to drop out. An expanded effort to address the educational needs of minority students is needed.

The immigrants and other newcomers to DuPage County have either very high or very low educational attainments. Expanded opportunities for English as a Second Language training and/or high school completion courses are needed.

**The Future:** The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission reports that, by 2030, DuPage County will be part of a region of over 10 million people. The County will contain the third largest population in the state, having been overtaken by Will County.

DuPage County will continue to be a major employment center, with nearly as many jobs as people. As is the case today, many people will commute into the County for work. The decline in high wage jobs will continue as part of a nationwide trend.

No major change is anticipated in the powerful economic forces that are currently pushing more and more persons into poverty or near poverty. The need for an expanded array of supportive services for low income persons will be even more acute, and governments and private organizations serving DuPage County should continue their efforts to access increased funding to support these services.

The aging of the baby boom generation will present acute challenges to the County. Public support for educational expenditures may decline, with the anticipated decline in the number of children. The need for an expanded health care workforce will become critical, with particular unmet needs in the nursing field.



# DuPage Federation on Human Services Reform

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## Demographic Information

The population of DuPage County continues to grow, but the growth is increasingly coming from international immigration, and the new residents are less likely to be affluent, educated whites. Instead, they are of more diverse ethnicity, and lower income, than their predecessors.

**Fact 1: *The number of low income residents in DuPage County is steadily increasing.***

DuPage County faces an income paradox: although DuPage has the highest median income in the Chicago area, it has more low income persons than the total population of eighty counties in Illinois. Although there are a large number of high income residents, the size of its low income population is increasing.

DuPage County, Illinois	2000 Census		2002 ACS		2003 ACS		2004 ACS		% Change
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Total	889,343	100.00%	908,276	100.00%	908,304	100.00%	912,780	100.00%	2.64%
Under 50% FPL	16,004	1.80%	16,946	1.87%	15,038	1.66%	15,310	1.68%	-4.34%
50 to 74% FPL	7,389	0.83%	8,947	0.99%	16,431	1.81%	10,091	1.11%	36.57%
75 to 99% FPL	8,770	0.99%	6,114	0.67%	18,358	2.02%	9,198	1.01%	4.88%
100 to 124% FPL	11,361	1.28%	19,343	2.13%	12,976	1.43%	18,185	1.99%	60.07%
125 to 149% FPL	15,549	1.75%	14,527	1.60%	18,500	2.04%	24,914	2.73%	60.23%
150 to 174% FPL	16,910	1.90%	32,420	3.57%	27,630	3.04%	24,869	2.72%	47.07%
175 to 184% FPL	8,791	0.99%	12,339	1.36%	12,099	1.33%	5,044	0.55%	-42.62%
185 to 199% FPL	10,679	1.20%	8,568	0.94%	10,366	1.14%	14,160	1.55%	32.60%
<200% FPL Subtotal	95,453	10.73%	119,204	13.12%	131,398	14.47%	121,771	13.34%	27.57%
200% FPL+	793,890	89.27%	789,072	86.88%	776,906	85.53%	791,009	86.66%	-0.36%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2000 - 2004.

In DuPage County, with its higher cost of living and shortage of affordable housing, a household with an income below 200% of the official poverty threshold is considered poor, even though few assistance programs serve such a household.

The number of DuPage County residents with an income over 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) has decreased by 3.32%, while the number of residents with incomes under 200% of the FPL has increased by 27.57% since 2000. The most substantial areas of increase have been those between 125 to 149% of the FPL (60.23% increase), 100 to 124% of the FPL (60.07%), 150 to 174% of the FPL (47.07%), and 50 to 74% of the FPL (36.57%).

The official ‘poverty population’ includes household incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). While the state of Illinois’ overall population has increased 8.4% since 1990, the state’s poverty population has increased 11.13%. The City of Chicago’s poverty population has decreased from 592,298 in 1990 to 571,727 in 2004. However, Suburban Cook County’s Poverty Population has increased almost 55%, from 120,9578 in 1990 to 187,465 in 2004. This data reflects that the city is home to a decreasing percentage of the state’s poor, and an increasing percentage of the state’s poor population now live in the suburbs. DuPage County’s poverty population has increased significantly from 20,948 in 1990 to 34,599 in 2004, a 65% increase.<sup>9</sup>

**Fact 2: *DuPage County is becoming rapidly and increasingly diverse.***

The total population of DuPage County has increased by 16.85% since 1990. The minority population in DuPage has risen from 101,328 in 1990 to 252,721 in 2004, an increase of 149.41%. The most significant population growth was in the Hispanic/Latino population, which rose 189.47% since 1990; the Asian population, which saw a 129.33% increase; and the Black population, which has experienced a 125.29% increase since 1990.

DuPage County, Illinois	1990 Census		2000 Census		2003 ACS		2004 ACS		% Change
Total Population	781,666	100%	904,161	100%	909,856	100%	913,386	100%	16.85%
White	714,905	91.46%	759,924	84.05%	753,796	82.85%	760,725	83.61%	6.41%
Black	15,462	1.98%	27,600	3.05%	30,236	3.32%	34,834	3.83%	125.29%
Asian	39,634	5.07%	71,252	7.88%	88,316	9.71%	90,893	9.99%	129.33%
American Indian / Alaska Native	962	0.12%	1,520	0.17%	1,283	0.14%	1,435	0.16%	49.17%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	See Asian	0.00%	217	0.02%	946	0.10%	478	0.05%	NA
Other	10,703	1.37%	28,166	3.12%	24,723	2.72%	15,828	1.74%	47.88%
Two or more races	NA	0.00%	15,482	1.71%	10,556	1.16%	9,193	1.01%	NA
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	34,567	4.42%	81,366	9.00%	98,015	10.77%	100,060	10.95%	189.47%
Subtotal Minority	101,328	12.96%	225,603	29.69%	254,075	33.71%	252,721	33.22%	149.41%

U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000; American Census Bureau, 2003 - 2004.

**Fact 3: The number of people with limited English proficiency is significantly increasing.**

The Census Bureau reports DuPage County’s foreign born population has risen significantly. In 1990, 71,335 or 9.13% of the county’s population was foreign born. However, in 2004, 164,343 or 18% of population was foreign born, an increase of 130.4%. The number of those who speak a language other than English at home increased as well. In 1990, the Census Bureau reported 57,535 and in 2004, 204,010 individuals spoke another language at home, an increase of 254.6%. Lastly, the 1990 Census data reported that 31,712 individuals spoke English ‘less than very well.’ In 2004, 89,207 of DuPage County residents reported they spoke English ‘less than very well,’ an increase of 181%.

DuPage County, Illinois	1990 Census		2000 Census		2003 ACS		2004 ACS		% Change 1990-2004
Total Population	781,666	100%	904,161	100%	909,856	100%	913,386	100%	16.85%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34,567	4.42%	81,366	9.00%	98,015	10.77%	100,060	10.95%	189.47%
Foreign Born	71,335	9.13%	138,656	15.34%	140,059	15.39%	164,343	17.99%	130.38%
Speaks language other than English at home	57,535	7.36%	174,113	19.26%	183,044	20.12%	204,010	22.34%	254.58%
Speaks English ‘less than very well.’	31,712	4.06%	70,920	7.84%	84,962	9.34%	89,207	9.77%	181.30%

U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census; American Community Survey 2003 - 2004.

**Fact 4: Nearly all of the population growth in DuPage County is among the immigrant, low income and minority populations.**

According to the American Community Survey,<sup>10</sup> the population in DuPage County grew from 904,161 in 2000 to an estimated 913,386 in 2004, an increase of 9,225 people or 1.02%. The number of low income (under 200% of the Federal poverty level) persons in DuPage County in 2000 was 95,453. By 2004, the number of low income persons had grown to 121,771, an increase of 26,318 persons or 27.57%. In 1990, there were 101,328 minority persons in DuPage County. By 2004, that number had increased by 149.41% to 252,721.<sup>11</sup>

In its 2004 estimates, the census bureau reports that between April 1, 2000 and July 1, 2004, (51 months), there were 54,695 births and 24,284 deaths for a net natural increase of 30,411. However, during that time period, there was a *net* internal migration of -30,358 (meaning that 30,358 more people left the county for other

locations in the United States than moved into the county). International migration accounted for a *net* gain of 24,977 persons, meaning that the number of international immigrants almost equaled the entire population growth of 24,557.

Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties of Illinois: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004							
Geographic Area	Total Population Change*	Natural Increase			Net Migration		
		Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration
Illinois	293987	321232	774574	453342	-27885	276890	-304775
Cook	-49038	162279	355158	192879	-210899	187514	-398413
DuPage	24557	30411	54695	24284	-5381	24977	-30358
Kane	68363	23431	34344	10913	44305	13681	30624
Lake	48296	28016	44258	16242	19466	17524	1942
McHenry	36314	10783	17388	6605	23918	3554	20364
Will	111583	23504	37060	13556	91123	5353	85770
Six-County Area	240075	278424	542903	264479	-37468	252603	-290071

Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2005. (<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2004-04-17.xls>)

In 2006, new data were released updating this calculation to 2005. According to the American Community Survey,<sup>12</sup> the population in DuPage County grew from 904,161 in 2000 to an estimated 929,113 in 2005, an increase of 15,727 or 1.72%.

In its 2005 estimates, the census bureau reports that between April 1, 2000 and July 1, 2005, (63 months), there were 67,371 births and 29,782 deaths for a net natural increase of 37,589. However, during that time period, there was a *net* internal migration of -41,795 (meaning that 41,795 more people left the county for other locations in the United States than moved into the county). International migration accounted for a *net* gain of 29,543 persons, meaning that the number of international immigrants far exceeded the overall population growth of 15,727. This represents a marked acceleration of this trend.

Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties of Illinois: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005							
Geographic Area	Total Population Change*	Natural Increase			Net Migration		
		Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration
Illinois	3437240	406425	959470	553045	-63011	328020	-391031
Cook	73139	204841	438660	233819	-277976	222123	-500099
DuPage	24961	37589	67371	29782	-12252	29543	-41795
Kane	77993	29695	42955	13260	47596	16110	31486
Lake	58062	34764	54771	20007	22384	20961	1423
McHenry	43928	12993	21433	8440	29494	4168	25326
Will	140546	30633	47311	16678	110242	6225	104017
Six-County Area	3855869	756940	1631971	875031	-143523	627150	-770673

NIPC.org; Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2005

Population 5 years of age and older Speaks:	2000		2005		2010		Change 2000-2005		Change 2005-2010		Change 2000-2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
English:	663,747	79.2%	674,303	78.2%	686,924	77.1%	10,556	1.6	12,621	1.9	23,177	0.8
Spanish:	65,096	7.8%	72,044	8.4%	79,901	9.0%	6,948	10.7	7,857	10.9	14,805	22.7
Other Indo European Languages:	70,605	8.4%	72,762	8.4%	75,197	8.4%	2,157	3.1	2,435	3.3	4,592	6.5
Asian / Pacific Island Language:	34,203	4.1%	39,082	4.5%	43,869	4.9%	4,879	14.3	4,787	12.2	9,666	28.3
Other Language:	4,485	0.5%	4,610	0.5%	4,770	0.5%	125	2.8	160	3.5	285	6.4
Total:	838,136	100.0%	862,801	100.0%	890,661	100.0%	24,665	2.9	27,860	3.2	52,525	6.3

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; EASI Analytics, Inc., 2005.

**Fact 5: Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable, particularly for renters. The number of households paying more than 30% of their income for rent is increasing.**

	2000 Census	%	2003 ACS	%	2004 ACS	%	% Change
Households paying ≥ 30% of their income for housing	21,376	2.4%	32,334	3.6%	30,747	3.4%	43.8%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; American Community Survey, 2003 - 2004.

**Fact 6: In Illinois, poverty is moving to the suburbs. An increasing percentage of the state's poor population now live in the suburbs.**

	1990 Census		2000 Census		2003 ACS		2004 ACS		% Change 1990-2004
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>State of Illinois</b>									
Population	11,430,602	100%	12,419,293	100%	12,328,721	100%	12,390,521	100%	8.40%
Poverty Population	1,326,731	11.61%	1,291,958	11.30%	1,389,329	12.15%	1,474,460	12.90%	11.13%
<b>City of Chicago</b>									
Population (% of State's Population)	2,783,726	24.35%	2,896,016	23.32%	2,722,562	22.08%	2,719,290	21.95%	-2.31%
Poverty Population	592,298	21.28%	556,791	19.23%	523,772	19.24%	571,727	21.02%	-3.47%
Percent of State's Poor		44.64%		43.10%		37.70%		38.78%	
<b>Cook County Total</b>									
Population (% of State's Population)	5,105,067	44.66%	5,376,741	43.29%	5,254,294	42.62%	5,230,451	42.21%	2.46%
Poverty Population	713,255	13.97%	713,040	13.26%	697,812	13.28%	759,192	14.51%	6.44%
Percent of State's Poor		53.76%		55.19%		50.23%		51.49%	
<b>Suburban Cook County</b>									
Population	2,321,341	20.31%	2,480,725	19.97%	2,531,732	20.54%	2,511,161	20.27%	8.18%
Poverty Population	120,957	5.21%	156,249	6.30%	174,040	6.87%	187,465	7.47%	54.98%
Percent of State's Poor		9.12%		12.09%		12.53%		12.71%	
<b>DuPage County</b>									
Population	781,666	6.84%	904,161	7.28%	909,856	7.38%	913,386	7.37%	16.85%
Poverty Population	20,948	2.68%	32,163	3.56%	49,827	5.48%	34,599	3.79%	65.17%
Percent of State's Poor		1.58%		2.49%		3.59%		2.35%	

U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000; American Community Survey, 2003 - 2004, Table B17001.

**Fact 7: Homelessness is a serious problem in DuPage. Significant percentages of the homeless are working. The majority of the homeless persons served in DuPage County homeless shelters are from DuPage County.**

	2001	2003	2005	% Change
Number of Homeless in DuPage at point in time count	680	706	803	18.09%
Persons receiving homeless prevention services in past year	22,266	40,892	47,868	114.98%
Homeless persons reporting that their last address was in DuPage County	94%	NA	NA	NA
Mean length of time in DuPage prior to homelessness	4 years	NA	NA	NA
Homeless shelter guests who are working	43%	NA	NA	NA

DuPage County Regional Roundtable, Client Survey, 2001;  
DuPage County Continuum of Care Survey of Homeless Providers, 2003 and 2005.

**Fact 8: The new neighbors are likely to be of either high or low educational attainment.**

The County gained the largest number of residents with very high and very low educational attainment. It actually lost residents with some college but no degree or an Associate's degree. Since educational attainment is strongly predictive of income, this is another way of documenting that income.

Demographic Characteristics of Migrants & Non-Migrants, 1995 to 2000							
Educational Attainment							
	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net Migration	Non-Movers	
	#	%	#	%		#	%
Less than 9th grade	6039	4.4%	2732	2.1%	3307	16954	3.7%
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	7937	5.8%	5661	4.4%	2276	27761	6.1%
HS graduate or equiv	22149	16.2%	21010	16.4%	1139	99226	21.9%
Some college, no degree	25352	18.5%	28678	22.4%	-3326	101196	22.4%
Associate degree	8427	6.2%	8984	7.0%	-557	28627	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	43540	31.8%	40803	31.9%	2737	114611	25.3%
Graduate or prof degree	23332	17.1%	20148	15.7%	3184	63969	14.1%
Total	136776	100.0%	128016	100.0%	8760	452344	100

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

**Fact 9: Young adults are moving in, while older adults are moving out.** Very old adults are moving in, also.

Demographic Characteristics of Migrants & Non-Migrants, 1995 to 2000							
Nativity by Gender and Age Group							
Gender	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net Migration	Non-Movers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Male	97409	49.8%	97370	50.2%	39	314506	48.9%
Female	98328	50.2%	96557	49.8%	1771	328393	51.1%
Age Groups	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net Migration	Non-Movers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
5 to 9 years	15771	8.1%	16441	8.5%	-670	53855	8.4%
10 to 14 years	11931	6.1%	11351	5.9%	580	55574	8.6%
15 to 19 years	11528	5.9%	14032	7.2%	-2504	48754	7.6%
20 to 24 years	19731	10.1%	24087	12.4%	-4356	32372	5.0%
25 to 29 years	31459	16.1%	22134	11.4%	9325	29911	4.7%
30 to 34 years	28747	14.7%	24718	12.7%	4029	40889	6.4%
35 to 39 years	22326	11.4%	21503	11.1%	823	58422	9.1%
40 to 44 years	16509	8.4%	16040	8.3%	469	66382	10.3%

45 to 49 years	11447	5.8%	11488	5.9%	-41	59963	9.3%
50 to 54 years	7830	4.0%	9131	4.7%	-1301	52767	8.2%
55 to 59 years	4525	2.3%	6989	3.6%	-2464	39367	6.1%
60 to 64 years	2964	1.5%	5689	2.9%	-2725	27499	4.3%
65 to 69 years	2479	1.3%	3892	2.0%	-1413	20819	3.2%
70 to 74 years	2475	1.3%	2461	1.3%	14	19473	3.0%
75 to 79 years	2006	1.0%	1917	1.0%	89	16524	2.6%
80 to 84 years	2081	1.1%	1060	0.5%	1021	10820	1.7%
85 years & over	1928	1.0%	994	0.7%	934	9508	1.5%
Total	195737	100.0%	193927	100.0%	1810	642899	100.0%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

*Fact 10: The number of seniors will increase rapidly with the aging of the baby boomers, while the number of children will actually decline.*

The number of persons in DuPage County who are age 60 or over will increase from 119,481 in 2000 to 279,285 in 2030, an increase of 133.7%. Over the same period, the number and percent of persons under age 20 will decline.

DuPage County, Illinois	2000 Census		2030 Estimate		% Change
	#	%	#	%	
Number of persons under 20	264,149	29.2%	251,860	24.4%	-4.7%
Number of seniors (60+)	119,481	13.2%	279,285	27.0%	133.7%

U.S. Census, 2000; U.S. Census Estimates: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties of Illinois.

DuPage County, Illinois	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Population	905764	930482	948549	958778	1010323	1026713	1034039
Age 0-4	65965	63940	60857	60806	65572	67368	65979
Age 5-9	69184	63984	61777	58250	61266	63661	65514
Age 10-14	67753	68848	63621	61206	59525	61011	63192
Age 15-19	61247	63972	64983	59380	59934	55820	57175
<b>Subtotal &lt; age 20</b>	<b>264149</b>	<b>260744</b>	<b>251238</b>	<b>239642</b>	<b>246297</b>	<b>247860</b>	<b>251860</b>
Age 20-24	52616	55427	57954	57926	57213	53679	49441
Age 25-29	62070	61676	64616	65786	71753	65366	60400
Age 30-34	70148	64680	64183	66755	70660	74285	67303
Age 35-39	80788	69581	64125	63320	68555	70220	73395
<b>Subtotal 20-39</b>	<b>265622</b>	<b>251364</b>	<b>250878</b>	<b>253787</b>	<b>268181</b>	<b>263550</b>	<b>250539</b>
Age 40-44	80678	79704	68612	62973	64525	67825	69300
Age 45-49	70876	78987	78096	66896	63223	63184	66250
Age 50-54	60776	67791	75816	74888	65692	60589	60431
Age 55-59	44182	56011	62864	70680	71997	61272	56374
<b>Subtotal 40-59</b>	<b>256512</b>	<b>282493</b>	<b>285388</b>	<b>275437</b>	<b>265437</b>	<b>252870</b>	<b>252355</b>
Age 60-64	30533	38972	50311	56894	66804	66302	56121
Age 65-69	23815	26657	34607	45350	53191	61399	60922
Age 70-74	21822	21209	23887	31182	41784	48618	56211
Age 75-79	18594	18487	18156	20611	27361	36625	42696
Age 80-84	13082	15165	15229	15057	17882	23080	30947
Age 85+	11635	15391	18855	20818	23386	26409	32388
<b>Subtotal 60+</b>	<b>119481</b>	<b>135881</b>	<b>161045</b>	<b>189912</b>	<b>230408</b>	<b>262433</b>	<b>279285</b>

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, 2006.  
[http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/dceo/Bureaus/Facts\\_Figures/Population\\_Projections/](http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/dceo/Bureaus/Facts_Figures/Population_Projections/)

<b>DuPage County Age Distribution in percent</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
Total Population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age 0-4	7.3%	6.9%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.4%
Age 5-9	7.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%
Age 10-14	7.5%	7.4%	6.7%	6.4%	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%
Age 15-19	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%
Age 20-24	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.0%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%
Age 25-29	6.9%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	6.4%	5.8%
Age 30-34	7.7%	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.2%	6.5%
Age 35-39	8.9%	7.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.8%	6.8%	7.1%
Age 40-44	8.9%	8.6%	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.6%	6.7%
Age 45-49	7.8%	8.5%	8.2%	7.0%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%
Age 50-54	6.7%	7.3%	8.0%	7.8%	6.5%	5.9%	5.8%
Age 55-59	4.9%	6.0%	6.6%	7.4%	7.1%	6.0%	5.5%
Age 60-64	3.4%	4.2%	5.3%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%	5.4%
Age 65-69	2.6%	2.9%	3.6%	4.7%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%
Age 70-74	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	4.1%	4.7%	5.4%
Age 75-79	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	3.6%	4.1%
Age 80-84	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%	3.0%
Age 85+	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; U.S. Census Estimates: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties of Illinois.



# Income

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*Low wage service jobs comprise an increasing percentage of the new jobs in the County, while the availability of high paying jobs is diminishing. The gap between rich and poor is widening.*

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U.S. Census Bureau data show that DuPage County is the third most affluent county in Illinois, and the 21<sup>st</sup> ranked for median household income nationally, contributing to a widespread misperception that there are no poor people in DuPage County. In reality, although a significant number of households in DuPage County are affluent, almost 35,000 persons have income below the federal poverty level, and over 120,000 individuals have incomes less than 200% of the Federal poverty level. Further, the actual cost of living greatly exceeds the official poverty threshold. Households who make substantially more than poverty wages are still struggling to afford basic essentials. Of course, the presence of wealthy households does nothing for their lower income neighbors. In fact, there is evidence to show that it is the disparity between rich and poor, rather than the absolute income level, that causes the continual stress that contributes to poor health among the poor.<sup>13</sup>

*The existence of a significant number of poor people is a new phenomenon for DuPage County.*

## **Income**

A growing number of DuPage residents are living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and even more are just above this level, or under 200% of the FPL. An individual earning 200% of the FPL would annually make \$19,140 or less, a family of two would be earning \$25,660, a family of three \$32,180, and a family of four would earn \$38,700.<sup>14</sup> Increasing expenses coupled with decreasing incomes make it impossible for working families to meet their basic needs, much less amass savings. These negative trends contribute to the widening gap between the rich and the poor.

## **Who's poor?**

The existence of a significant number of poor people is a new phenomenon for DuPage County, so it is worthwhile to examine the characteristics of this population.

Lower income persons are more likely to be foreign born, and to have arrived in this country recently. The new residents who have less education have lower incomes (see table: *Place of Birth by Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months*, page 14).

## **Cost of Living**

Although the average DuPage County household enjoys a comparatively high income, the cost of living is also higher than in many communities across the state and nation. For households with lower incomes, this makes life doubly difficult: the jobs available pay relatively low wages, yet the costs of housing, health care, transportation, etc. are far higher than the national average. The data, as shown in tables beginning on page 14, demonstrate that the Chicago area as a whole is more expensive than average. This contributes to a phenomenon that is seldom found outside affluent suburban areas, the working homeless.

*Many of the jobs available in DuPage pay relatively low wages, yet the costs of housing, health care, transportation etc. are far higher than the national average.*

There are a number of approaches for estimating the amount of income required to cover basic expenses without subsidies. The data (see table *Basic Family Budget Calculator*, page 15) demonstrate several such approaches.

All such efforts demonstrate that the Federal Poverty Level, even supplemented by subsidies, falls far short of the income needed to raise a family.

### ***Employment and Unemployment***

Employment in Illinois is changing from a tradition of high wage, often unionized manufacturing jobs to a new reality of lower wage service jobs. Due to powerful economic forces, many of these higher paying jobs are no longer available; the high paying jobs that do exist typically require advanced training and/or college degrees. The current and projected future evolution of employment opportunities has caused more working families to be faced with growing economic insecurity and instability. As a result, Illinois is facing the reality that high wage jobs that provide worker benefits (“good jobs”) are diminishing in number and being replaced by lower wage jobs without a clear career ladder or benefits (“junk jobs”).

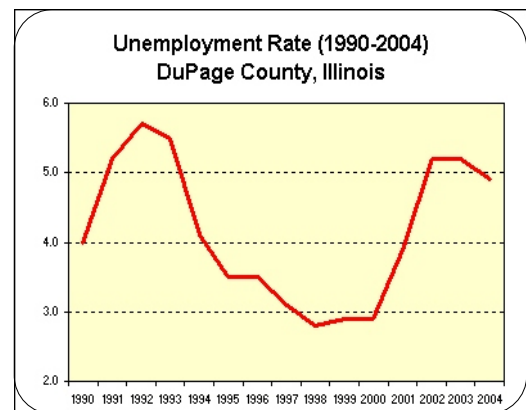
*High wage jobs that provide worker benefits (“good jobs”) are being replaced by lower wage jobs without benefits or a clear career ladder (“junk jobs”).*

Northern Illinois University was part of consortium of researchers who compiled an important report released in late 2005, *The State of Working Illinois*, which found that since 1990, Illinois has lost 24.3% of its manufacturing industry jobs, which have traditionally provided living wage incomes for working families. Now, employment in education, health services, and leisure and hospitality, which pay 29.2% less, are replacing these traditional industry positions. In Cook County and collar counties including Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, DeKalb, Kendall, Will, Grundy and Kankakee, 19.5% of jobs are regarded as higher-wage service jobs, while 31.2% are lower-wage service jobs.<sup>15</sup>

Not only has the downward spiral of employment opportunities significantly affected the overall incomes of working families, this new state of employment is less likely to offer workers sustaining benefits including health insurance and retirement savings options. In 1979-1981, 75.4% of workers reported private sector employer-provided health insurance coverage; however, in 2001-2003, only 60.8% reported such coverage.

Total employment in DuPage County declined -2.55% from 512,979 in 2000 to 499,887 in 2005. Only 43.6% of the new jobs replacing the traditional higher wage jobs will provide families with more than the current average of occupational wages, \$38,139 in Illinois.<sup>16</sup>

Unemployment, though low by national standards, remains at a relatively high level compared to historic trends in DuPage County. The unemployment rate compares the number of individuals who are employed to the number of persons in the workforce. The official rate can understate the true number of individuals who want or need jobs, as individuals “not interested in working or who want to work, but are discouraged, or face barriers to entering the labor force” are not counted in the rate.<sup>17</sup> In times of high unemployment, the official unemployment rate probably underestimates the number of people who would be working if jobs were more readily available.



It is useful to compare current unemployment rates with those experienced during the last recession in the early 1990's. In adjacent Cook, Kane, and Will Counties their respective 2004 rates are either equal to or less than 1990 rates (see table, *Unemployment Rates by County in Northeastern Illinois* on page 15). However, the 2004 rates in both DuPage and Lake Counties have increased.

### ***Child Support***

Many single parent households are poor because child support isn't collected. A major root cause of poverty for many single parent families is ineffective collection of child support. In too many situations, the identity and whereabouts of the absent parent is known, yet the support is not collected.

The State of Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family services, in cooperation with the DuPage County State's Attorney, manages the Child Support Enforcement system for families in DuPage County. Families become clients of this system when they voluntarily request assistance in collecting support or when they apply for cash or certain medical benefits.

*A major cause of poverty for many single parent families is ineffective collection of child support.*

Since 2000, the Federation has tracked the performance of this system from the Department's official reports to the US Department of Health and Human Services. From 2000 to 2005, the number of open cases in DuPage County declined by 47%. State officials tell us that they conducted a massive 'caseload cleanup' in 2002 - 2003, closing thousands of cases that were duplicates, where the children had reached adulthood or where there was simply not enough information to identify the absent parent. For the past several years, the number of open cases in DuPage County has remained at about 14,000, down from a high of 23,144 in 2000.

The first step in collecting child support is establishing legal parentage. In 2005, the percent of children with paternity resolved rose by 21.44%, to 67.37% from 55.47% in 2000. However, the number of children in open cases with paternity resolved declined from 12,839 to 9,734 due to the closure of a large number of cases.

After the paternity is resolved, a support order is (or should be) established. The number of open cases with orders remained almost constant (-.66%). The number of open cases with support orders declined by 40 children, but the percent of cases with orders rose from 26.5% to 49.9%. Still, orders were not in place in just over 50% of the cases.

After an order is established, the task of collection begins. The number of cases with any collection in a fiscal year rose from 3,781 to 4,223, an increase of 442 or 11.7%. The percent of total cases with collection rose from 16.5% in 2000 to 34.9% in 2005. This improvement in percentage was largely due to the decrease in the total number of open cases associated with the caseload cleanup. The amount of money collected has risen substantially. In 2000, \$13,587,912 was collected, while in fiscal year 2005 \$21,314,544 was collected. The average collections per child in the total caseload rose from \$587 in 2000 to \$1,475 in 2005. The average collections per case with any collection rose from \$3,594 to \$5,047 over the five year period, and the percent of total current support collected rose from 41% to 57%.

When unpaid past due child support (arrears) is owed, the state makes an ongoing effort to collect it. Over the five years, the dollar amount of arrears collected rose from \$5,709,267 (10.23% of the total owed) to \$8,905,298 (14.74% of the total owed), an increase of 44.11%.<sup>18</sup>

### ***Public Benefits***

The usage of public assistance in DuPage County is growing rapidly, even though most immigrants are ineligible for many public benefit programs such as Medicaid and Food Stamps (see table, *Public Benefit Usage in DuPage County*, page 16).

*Food Stamps:* The usage of food stamps dramatically increased from 4,820 in 2000 to 10,394 cases in 2005, an increase of 115.6%. To be eligible for food stamps, an individual's income must be under about 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

*Even though most immigrants are ineligible for benefit programs such as Medicaid, the use of public benefits is growing rapidly in DuPage County.*

*Medicaid:* Medicaid usage also grew. In 2000, 17,016 households received Medicaid. In 2004, 31,961 cases, or 57,256 persons were receiving Medicaid in DuPage, an increase of 87.8%.<sup>19</sup>

*Supplemental Security Income:* However, according to the U.S. Census Bureau the number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) decreased 18.5% from 5,515 in 2000 to 4,493 in 2004.<sup>20</sup> The SSI program provides monthly income to individuals with limited income and financial aid, either those who are age 65 or older or are blind or disabled at any age.

Although public assistance use is on the rise, the reported numbers receiving assistance fall far short of the potentially eligible persons among DuPage County's growing low-income population.

## Data on Income, Employment, Public Benefits

Ratio of Income to Federal Poverty Level (FPL) 2003 by County												
	Cook County		DuPage County		Kane County		Lake County		McHenry County		Will County	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	5,208,808	100.00%	912,780	100.00%	465,588	100.00%	673,373	100.00%	294,022	100.00%	603,442	100.00%
<50%	381,733	7.33%	15,310	1.68%	20,791	4.47%	19,358	2.87%	7,769	2.64%	14,955	2.48%
50 - 74%	217,870	4.18%	10,091	1.11%	6,061	1.30%	12,195	1.81%	1,341	0.46%	18,516	3.07%
75 - 99%	159,589	3.06%	9,198	1.01%	19,132	4.11%	11,654	1.73%	2,047	0.70%	8,951	1.48%
<b>&lt; 100%</b>	<b>759,192</b>	<b>14.58%</b>	<b>34,599</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	<b>45,984</b>	<b>9.88%</b>	<b>43,207</b>	<b>6.42%</b>	<b>11,157</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	<b>42,422</b>	<b>7.03%</b>
100- 124%	261,231	5.02%	18,185	1.99%	13,363	2.87%	13,923	2.07%	5,081	1.73%	7,821	1.30%
125- 149%	206,555	3.97%	24,914	2.73%	14,388	3.09%	19,601	2.91%	2,935	1.00%	16,514	2.74%
150- 174%	224,106	4.30%	24,869	2.72%	19,680	4.23%	22,334	3.32%	8,208	2.79%	15,559	2.58%
175- 184%	64,084	1.23%	5,044	0.55%	1,531	0.33%	5,842	0.87%	1,619	0.55%	7,407	1.23%
185- 199%	142,639	2.74%	14,160	1.55%	10,220	2.20%	16,573	2.46%	447	0.15%	8,943	1.48%
<b>100- 200%</b>	<b>898,615</b>	<b>17.25%</b>	<b>87,172</b>	<b>9.55%</b>	<b>59,182</b>	<b>12.71%</b>	<b>78,273</b>	<b>11.62%</b>	<b>18,290</b>	<b>6.22%</b>	<b>56,244</b>	<b>9.32%</b>
200- 299%	800,708	15.37%	91,847	10.06%	57,514	12.35%	82,100	12.19%	50,345	17.12%	94,585	15.67%
300- 399%	740,057	14.21%	138,135	15.13%	83,422	17.92%	90,345	0.01%	41,440	14.09%	94,048	15.59%
400- 499%	592,961	11.38%	126,271	13.83%	54,790	11.77%	84,107	12.49%	37,577	12.78%	94,698	15.69%
500% +	1,417,275	27.21%	434,756	47.63%	164,696	35.37%	295,341	43.86%	135,213	45.99%	221,445	36.70%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.

PLACE OF BIRTH BY POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS										
Universe: POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED										
Data Set: 2004 American Community Survey										
DuPage County, Illinois	Total		Born in state of residence:		Born in other state in the United States:		Native; born outside the United States:		Foreign born:	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total:	912,780	100.00%	582,467	100.00%	156,225	100.00%	974500.00%	100.00%	164,343	100.00%
Below 100 % of poverty level	34,599	3.79%	22,403	3.85%	5,429	3.48%	0.00%	0.00%	6,767	4.12%
100 to 149 % of poverty level	43,099	4.72%	22,244	3.82%	4,359	2.79%	0.00%	0.00%	16,496	10.04%
At or above 150 % of poverty level	835,082	91.49%	537,820	92.33%	146,437	93.73%	974500.00%	100.00%	141,080	85.84%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.

DuPage County: MEDIAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Total Population 25 years and over with earnings	\$42,270
Less than high school graduate	\$23,836
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$31,875
Some college or associate's degree	\$38,938
Bachelor's degree	\$49,349
Graduate or professional degree	\$70,245

U.S. Census Bureau, 2004.

<b>PCT142. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY SEX BY AGE - Universe: DuPage County Population for whom poverty status is determined</b>												
Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian (alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White not Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total:	889,343	100.00%	745,987	100.0	26,128	100.0	70,907	100.0	80,050	100.0	699,279	100.0
1999 Income < poverty:	32,163	3.62%	22,251	3.0	2,855	10.9	2,378	3.4	8,209	10.3	17,942	2.6
Male:	14,332	1.61%	9,531	1.7	1,216	6.3	1,196	1.7	4,488	4.6	7,056	1.6
Under 5 years	1,398	0.16%	848	0.1	215	0.8	96	0.1	587	0.7	468	0.1
Under 18 years	5,017	0.56%	2,810	0.4	767	2.9	477	0.7	1,627	2.0	1,980	0.3
18 to 24 years	2,366	0.27%	1,699	0.2	148	0.6	112	0.2	1,034	1.3	1,010	0.1
25 to 34 years	2,013	0.23%	1,307	0.2	67	0.3	174	0.2	897	1.1	839	0.1
35 to 44 years	2,038	0.23%	1,309	0.2	137	0.5	213	0.3	625	0.8	1,000	0.1
45 to 54 years	1,228	0.14%	952	0.1	46	0.2	132	0.2	162	0.2	865	0.1
55 to 64 years	666	0.07%	579	0.1	34	0.1	17	0.0	104	0.1	511	0.1
65 years +	1004	0.11%	875	0.1	17	0.1	71	0.1	39	0.0	851	0.1
Female:	17,831	2.01%	12,720	1.7	1,639	6.3	1,182	1.7	3,721	4.6	10,886	1.6
Under 5 years	1,341	0.15%	769	0.1	208	0.8	58	0.1	533	0.7	497	0.1
Under 18 years	4,801	0.54%	2,958	0.4	535	2.0	349	0.5	1,541	1.9	2,233	0.3
18 to 24 years	2,662	0.30%	1,856	0.2	277	1.1	160	0.2	666	0.8	1,505	0.2
25 to 34 years	2,858	0.32%	1,807	0.2	336	1.3	270	0.4	727	0.9	1,442	0.2
35 to 44 years	2,427	0.27%	1,704	0.2	199	0.8	191	0.3	489	0.6	1,463	0.2
45 to 54 years	1,436	0.16%	1,078	0.1	182	0.7	67	0.1	169	0.2	986	0.1
55 to 64 years	1,128	0.13%	935	0.1	71	0.3	61	0.1	88	0.1	902	0.1
65 years +	2,519	0.28%	2,382	0.3	39	0.1	84	0.1	41	0.1	2,355	0.3

U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

<b>Basic Family Budget Calculator</b> Chicago, Illinois	<b>1 Parent 1 Child</b>	<b>1 Parent 2 Children</b>	<b>2 Parents 1 Child</b>	<b>2 Parents 2 Children</b>
Housing	\$906	\$906	\$906	\$906
Food	\$265	\$405	\$448	\$587
Child Care	\$472	\$763	\$472	\$763
Transportation	\$222	\$222	\$321	\$321
Health Care	\$245	\$285	\$313	\$350
Other Necessities	\$316	\$354	\$366	\$403
Taxes	\$344	\$284	\$364	\$312
Hourly wage	\$16.62	\$19.31	\$19.14	\$21.85
Monthly Total	\$2,770	\$3,219	\$3,190	\$3,642
Annual Total	\$33,240	\$38,628	\$38,280	\$43,704
Percentage of all people in state living below family budget line*	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%
Number of all people in state living below family budget line*	488000	488000	488000	488000

\* Families with 1-3 children and positive earnings.

Economic Policy Institute Family Budget Calculator, [http://www.epi.org/content.cfm/datazone\\_fambud\\_budget](http://www.epi.org/content.cfm/datazone_fambud_budget)

**Cost of Living in Major U.S. Metropolitan Areas; U.S. Average = 100**

	<i>Composite</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Healthcare</i>
Atlanta	97	98	92	89	104
Boston	137	112	181	152	129
<b>Chicago</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>133</b>
Los Angeles	157	121	252	117	106
New York	215	137	400	144	141
Washington, DC	139	112	194	111	124

ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Second Quarter, 2004.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS:  
1990 & 1994 - 2004 ANNUAL AVERAGES**

	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cook	7.2%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	6.1%	7.4%	7.3%	6.6%
DuPage	4.0%	4.1%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.9%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%
Kane	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	5.0%	5.1%	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%	5.3%	6.6%	7.0%	5.9%
Lake	3.8%	4.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	5.6%	6.2%	5.5%
Will	6.5%	6.1%	5.3%	5.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	5.1%	6.3%	6.9%	5.9%

Illinois Department of Employment Security, 2005.

Public Benefit Usage in DuPage County	2000		2003		2005			% Change
	#	%	#	%	Cases	Persons	%	
Cases receiving TANF	567	0.1%	326	0.0%	582	1,534	0.2%	2.6%
Cases receiving Food Stamps	4,820	0.5%	6,884	0.8%	10,394	23,628	2.6%	115.6%
Cases receiving KidCare					18,634	42,977	4.7%	NA
Cases receiving Medicaid	17,016	1.91%	25,178	2.77%	31,961	57,256	6.27%	87.8%
Households receiving SSI	5,515	0.62%	5,646	0.62%		4,493	0.49%	-18.5%

Illinois Department of Human Services, 2005.

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.

**DuPage County, Illinois**

Occupational Employment Statistics Fastest Growing Occupations by Number of Job Openings

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2000	2010	NUMBER	PERCENT
Production Workers, All Others	9,994	13,628	3,634	36.4%
Customer Service Representatives	11,707	15,074	3,367	28.8%
Office Clerks, General	14,921	17,610	2,689	18.0%
Registered Nurses	7,377	9,875	2,498	33.9%
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	7,114	9,596	2,482	34.9%
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	2,359	4,667	2,308	97.8%
Construction Laborers	5,973	8,135	2,162	36.2%
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	10,038	12,158	2,120	2112.0%
Security Guards	4,811	6,918	2,107	43.8%
Computer Support Specialists	2,639	4,736	2,097	79.5%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6105	8,169	2,064	33.8%
Janitors and Cleaners, Excluding Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	12308	14,334	2,026	16.5%
Retail Salespersons	18551	20,545	1,994	10.8%
Waiters and Waitresses	7957	9936	1,979	24.9%
General and Operations Managers	12943	14788	1,845	14.3%
Waiters and Waitresses	7,703	9294	1,592	20.7%

\* Not elsewhere classified.

Illinois Department of Employment Security, [Labor Market Information Unit, http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/projections/employproj.htm](http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/projections/employproj.htm)

**Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates Model-based Estimates**

**Estimates for Illinois counties, 2003**

**All ages in poverty, 2003**

<i>ID</i>	<i>State &amp; County</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>
17000	Illinois	1,427,087	1,345,936 to 1,508,238	11.4	10.8 to 12.1
17031	Cook County	765,742	618,951 to 912,533	14.5	11.7 to 17.3
17043	DuPage County	54,016	42,421 to 65,611	5.9	4.6 to 7.1
17089	Kane County	34,863	27,286 to 42,441	7.4	5.8 to 9.1
17097	Lake County	46,675	36,712 to 56,638	6.9	5.4 to 8.3
17197	Will County	40,646	31,803 to 49,489	6.7	5.2 to 8.1

**Age 0-17 in poverty, 2003**

<i>ID</i>	<i>State &amp; County</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>
17000	Illinois	504,964	465,378 to 544,550	15.6	14.4 to 16.8
17031	Cook County	282,398	219,658 to 345,139	20.6	16.0 to 25.1
17043	DuPage County	15,436	11,658 to 19,215	6.4	4.8 to 8.0
17089	Kane County	13,580	10,232 to 16,928	9.8	7.4 to 12.2
17097	Lake County	16,609	12,579 to 20,639	8.4	6.4 to 10.4
17197	Will County	14,275	10,763 to 17,786	8.2	6.2 to 10.2

**Age 5-17 in families in poverty, 2003**

<i>ID</i>	<i>State &amp; County</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>
17000	Illinois	333,218	301,259 to 365,177	14.3	13.0 to 15.7
17031	Cook County	187,157	140,011 to 234,303	19.3	14.5 to 24.2
17043	DuPage County	9,764	7,058 to 12,470	5.5	4.0 to 7.1
17089	Kane County	8,349	6,014 to 10,684	8.6	6.2 to 11.0
17097	Lake County	10,686	7,743 to 13,629	7.4	5.4 to 9.4
17197	Will County	9,192	6,632 to 11,752	7.2	5.2 to 9.3

**Median household income, in dollars, 2003**

<i>ID</i>	<i>State &amp; County</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>90% Confidence Interval</i>
17000	Illinois	47367	45,872 to 48,863
17031	Cook County	42704	41,159 to 44,307
17043	DuPage County	62820	59,392 to 66,446
17089	Kane County	59695	56,299 to 63,295
17097	Lake County	66312	62,653 to 70,185
17197	Will County	63475	59,886 to 67,279

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Estimates Branch, 2003.

Note: Differences in sampling methodology yield different results in estimates of the poverty rate for DuPage County.

# Transportation

*It is becoming more and more difficult for low income people to get to work and to essential services.*

Human service professionals and low income persons often cite problems with transportation as a serious barrier to self sufficiency and a reason that low income residents cannot get better jobs, cannot get to health care, etc. We believe that problems with transportation are one manifestation of a complex interaction among a variety of problems, involving jobs with low wages that force low income households to select housing that is poorly served by public transportation and highways, coupled with their inability to afford reliable cars. These issues, all posing a significant challenge to members of low income households, combine to effectively frustrate their efforts to escape poverty.

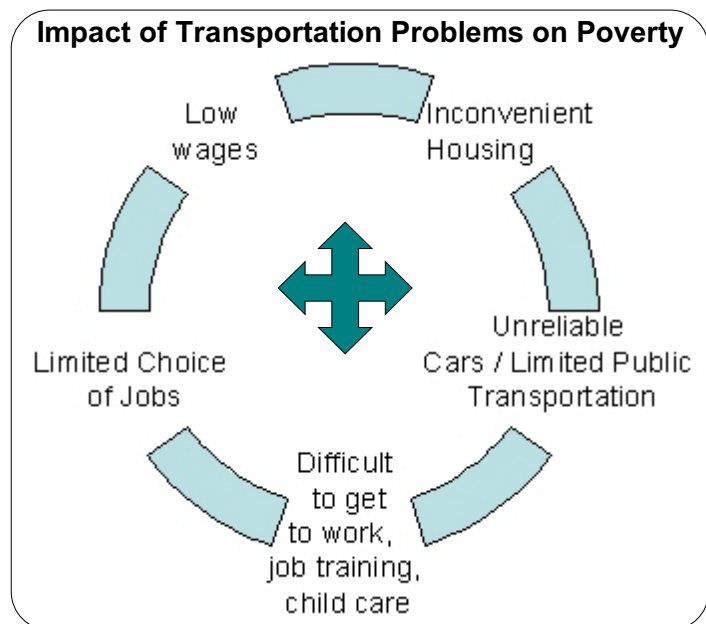
Although DuPage County has three commuter train lines and multiple bus lines, these resources are typically designed to transport suburban residents to jobs in downtown Chicago at traditional rush hours. Increasingly, however, that is not where DuPage residents need to go. The employment centers in the County are less well served, and some are without public transportation.

Low income persons are no different from other suburban residents in that, even when public transportation is available, it is considered undesirable and inconvenient. Some, not all, transportation needs could be met by public transit if residents became more familiar and comfortable with it. Although many (but not all) of the low income areas of the county have access to bus service, the busses may not go where the residents need to go at the times they need.

## ***Relationship between family needs, housing, transportation and jobs:***

Low income persons often live in areas that are poorly served by roads, bus lines and train service. A number of apartment complexes occupied by low income persons are located in unincorporated areas of DuPage county, remote from the transportation lines that do exist. Residents of these areas are restricted in the locations of the jobs they can accept, which in turn limits their income.

Many of the poor in DuPage are immigrants or single parents, for whom the existing public transportation system is particularly challenging. A mother who needs to travel from her isolated (relatively affordable) apartment to get her children to child care, herself to work, pick up the kids on time and get to the grocery store is very hard pressed to accomplish this without a car.



## ***Cars***

Low income persons have trouble affording cars, and they more frequently experience problems that affect their ability to drive such as substance abuse and medical disorders. Almost 4% of DuPage County households report that no vehicles are available.<sup>21</sup> Even when a car is available, it is often unreliable because of age and poor

maintenance. As the price of automobiles, gasoline, insurance and maintenance has increased, the ability of low income residents to pay those costs has not kept pace, and their ability to get around has diminished. This limits the ability to get to work and training, to health care and to other essential locations. Many low income persons, particularly immigrants, meet their work transportation needs by informal car pooling, a strategy that should be encouraged.

### **Current Transit Services in the DuPage Area**

Currently, in the DuPage County area, three primary types of transit services are provided: commuter rail, general public bus service and paratransit service. Some information on each follows.

*Commuter Rail:* Metra runs commuter train service on three radial rail lines passing through DuPage County – the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe (BNSF), the Union Pacific West (UP-W) line and the Milwaukee District West (MD-W) line. A fourth line, the Heritage Corridor (HC), skirts the southeastern edge of the county. Nineteen million passengers use these trains annually from DuPage County to downtown Chicago and 0.2 million annually use Metra to access DuPage County.<sup>22</sup> Service and schedules are heavily oriented to serving the downtown commute.

*Bus Service:* Bus service for the general public is provided by Pace Suburban Bus. Pace operates service on 65 routes serving DuPage County. Fifty Pace routes operate in the peak period only – most providing access from residential areas to the Metra stations, with some providing connections between Metra stations and places of work for reverse commuters. Approximately 2.6 million passengers use Pace service annually in DuPage.<sup>23</sup>

*Paratransit Service:* Pace, DuPage County, social service agencies, townships and municipalities provide door-to-door dial-a-ride service or subsidized taxi service to DuPage elderly residents, people with disabilities or low income individuals. These services are currently in the process of moving towards a coordinated operation under the name Ride DuPage. Approximately 500,000 trips are provided annually.<sup>24</sup>

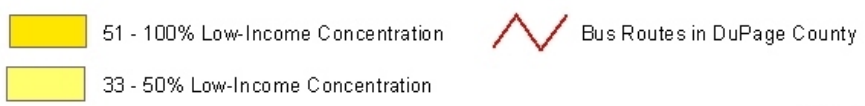
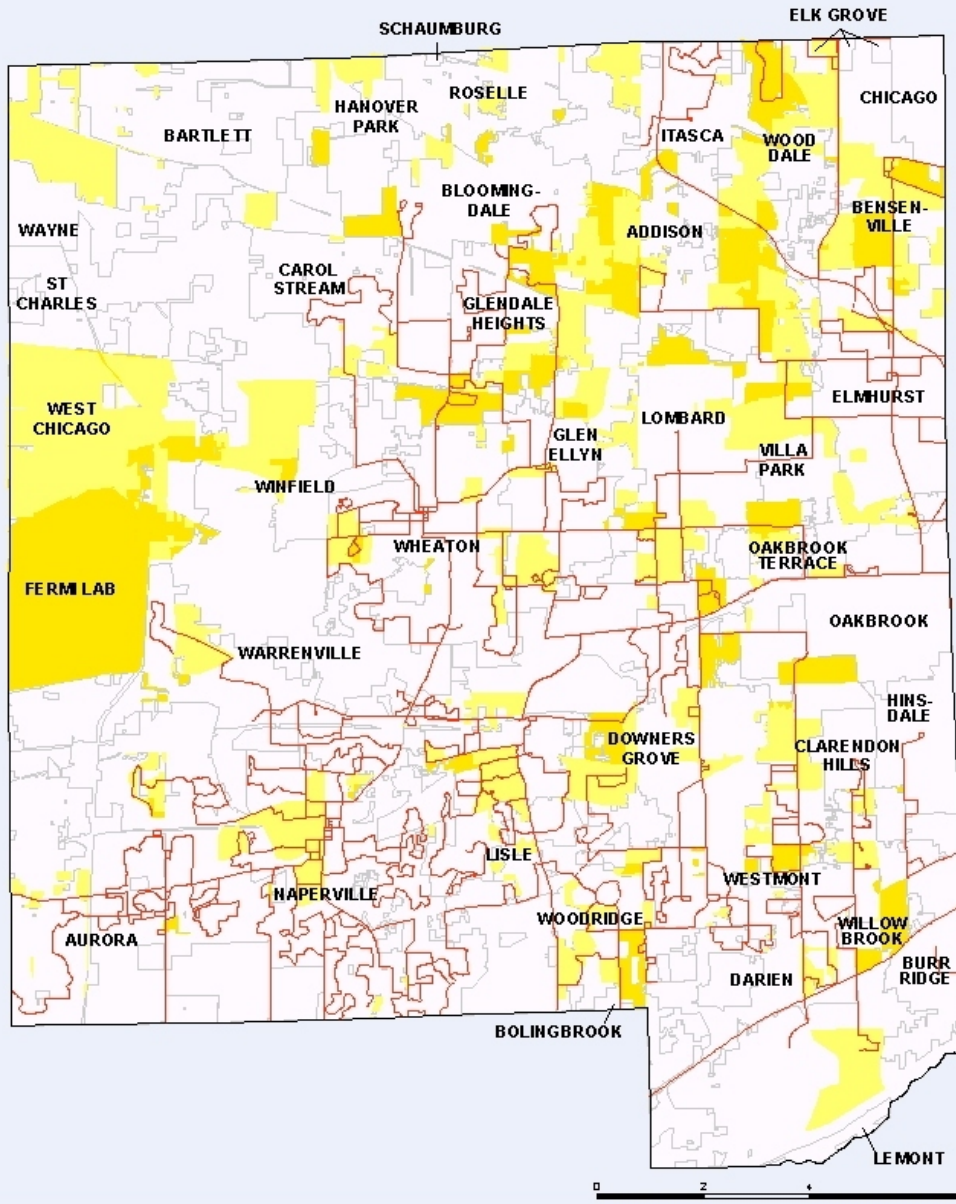
### **Resources**

The DuPage Inter-Agency Paratransit Coordinating Council was established in 1996 to help develop, implement, and provide guidance to a coordinated transportation system which:

- Strives to address the unmet travel needs among seniors and persons with disabilities residing in DuPage County and municipalities that are partially within DuPage County and their adjacent townships.
- Provides transportation for these persons to locations throughout DuPage County and surrounding areas as specified by participating sponsors.
- Is available for organizations within DuPage County wishing to purchase transportation services for other consumers.

The Council has published a directory of transportation resources, found online at the County's website, [http://www.dupageco.org/humanservices/generic.cfm?doc\\_id=481](http://www.dupageco.org/humanservices/generic.cfm?doc_id=481).

# PROXIMITY OF BUS ROUTES TO LOW-INCOME BLOCK GROUPS IN DUPAGE COUNTY



2006 ESRI; DuPage CDC, Michael Treve

## Transportation Data

<b>How DuPage County Workers Get to Work:</b>	<i>All Workers</i>		<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>		<i>White Alone</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>Total</i>	470,816	100.00%	50037	100.00%	353153	100.00%
Drove Alone	377,816	80.25%	37571	75.09%	287955	81.54%
Car Pooled	34,885	7.41%	10687	21.36%	18373	5.20%
Public Transportation (Exc. Taxi)	26,014	5.53%	584	1.17%	20594	5.83%
Walked	5,065	1.08%	202	0.40%	3756	1.06%
Taxi, Motorcycle, Bicycle, or Other	6,096	1.29%	993	1.98%	4026	1.14%
Worked at Home	20,940	4.45%	0	0.00%	18449	5.22%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.4					

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.

<b>How DuPage County Workers Get to Work by Citizenship Status</b>	<i>Native</i>		<i>Foreign Born</i>		<i>Foreign born; Naturalized U.S. citizen</i>		<i>Foreign born; Not a U.S. citizen</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total:</b>	364208	100.00%	106608	100.00%	54221	100.00%	52387	100.00%
Drove Alone	297778	81.76%	80038	75.08%	47645	87.87%	32393	61.83%
Carpooled	16601	4.56%	18284	17.15%	2356	4.35%	15928	30.40%
Public Transportation	22530	6.19%	3484	3.27%	1354	2.50%	2130	4.07%
Walked	3375	0.93%	1690	1.59%	1036	1.91%	654	1.25%
Taxicab, Motorcycle, Bicycle, Other	5142	1.41%	954	0.89%	537	0.99%	417	0.80%
Worked at Home	18782	5.16%	2158	2.02%	1293	2.38%	865	1.65%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.

<b>Travel to Work DuPage County, Illinois</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1980-1990</b>	<b>1990-2000</b>	<b>1980-2000</b>
<b>Total:</b>	335,837	425,284	469,373			
Did not work at home:	331,326	414,210	452,774	25.0%	9.3%	36.7%
Less than 5 minutes	8,038	9,638	10,224	19.9%	6.1%	27.2%
5 to 9 minutes	37,054	41,183	40,016	11.1%	-2.8%	8.0%
10 to 14 minutes	46,276	54,504	58,767	17.8%	7.8%	27.0%
15 to 19 minutes	43,677	57,117	60,192	30.8%	5.4%	37.8%
20 to 29 minutes	57,052	76,859	85,183	34.7%	10.8%	49.3%
30 to 44 minutes	65,648	88,420	98,207	34.7%	11.1%	49.6%
45 to 59 minutes	32,931	41,337	45,804	25.5%	10.8%	39.1%
60 or more minutes	40,650	45,152	54,381	11.1%	20.4%	33.8%
Worked at home	4,511	11,074	16,599	145.5%	49.9%	268.0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes) (1)	27.6	27.0	29.0			

(1) If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator.

U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1980, 1990, 2000.

<i>Commuting to Work</i> <b>DuPage County, Illinois</b>	1980		1990		2000		Percent Change 1980-1990		Percent Change 1990-2000		Percent Change 1980-2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	Workers 16 years and over	335,569	100.0	425,036	100.0	469,373	100.0	89,467	26.7	44,337	10.4	133,804
Drive alone	232,042	69.1	337,108	79.3	373,560	79.6	105,066	45.3	36,452	10.8	141,518	61.0
Carpool	51,844	15.5	35,904	8.4	35,391	7.5	-15,940	-30.7	-513	-1.4	-16,453	-31.7
Public transportation	33,261	9.9	29,302	6.9	31,612	6.7	-3,959	-11.9	2,310	7.9	-1,649	-5.0
Walked	11,356	3.4	9,085	2.1	8,476	1.8	-2,271	-20.0	-609	-6.7	-2,880	-25.4
Other means	2,555	0.8	2,563	0.6	3,735	0.8	8	0.3	1,172	45.7	1,180	46.2
Worked at home	4,511	1.3	11,074	2.6	16,599	3.5	6,563	145.5	5,525	49.9	12,088	268.0

U.S. Census Bureau, decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1980, 1990, 2000.

<i>Vehicles Available by Household</i>	2000		2005		2010		Change 2000-2005		Change 2005-2010		Change 2000-2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Households with No Vehicles:	14,247	4.38%	13,890	4.06%	13,692	3.79%	-357	-357.0	-357	-357.0	-555	0.0
Households with 1 Vehicle:	97,694	30.00%	102,438	29.93%	107,875	29.84%	4,744	4.9	5,437	5.3	10,181	10.4
Households with 2 Vehicles:	155,922	47.89%	166,026	48.50%	177,135	49.00%	10,104	6.5	11,109	6.7	21,213	13.6
Households with 3 Vehicles:	42,356	13.01%	44,225	12.92%	46,457	12.85%	1,869	4.4	2,232	5.0	4,101	9.7
Households with 4+ Vehicles:	15,382	4.72%	15,733	4.60%	16,314	4.51%	351	2.3	581	3.7	932	6.1
Total Households	325,601	100.00%	342,312	100.00%	361,473	100.00%	16,711	5.1	19,161	5.6	35,872	11.0

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; EASI Analytics, Inc., 2005.

<b>Vehicle Availability by Race</b>								
	<b>2000 Census</b>		<b>2002 Estimate</b>		<b>2003 Estimate</b>		<b>2004 Estimate</b>	
<b>White (Alone)</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total:	284,149	100.0%	289,792	100.0%	280,268	100.0%	288,418	100.0%
No vehicle available	12,392	4.4%	11,400	3.9%	8,322	3.0%	11,064	3.8%
1 or more vehicles available	271,757	95.6%	278,392	96.1%	271,946	97.0%	277,354	96.2%
<b>Black (Alone)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total:	9,571	100.0%	9,773	100.0%	14,892	100.0%	14,635	100.0%
No vehicle available	771	8.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	300	2.1%
1 or more vehicles available	8,800	91.9%	9,773	100.0%	14,892	100.0%	14,335	98.0%
<b>Asian (alone)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total:	21,105	100.0%	26,011	100.0%	30,291	100.0%	27,407	100.0%
No vehicle available	613	2.9%	290	1.1%	2,860	9.4%	600	2.2%
1 or more vehicles available	20,492	97.1%	25,721	98.9%	27,431	90.6%	26,807	97.8%
<b>White, not Hispanic</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total:	273,103	100.0%	269,819	100.0%	263,332	100.0%	263,484	100.0%
No vehicle available	11,643	4.3%	8,556	3.2%	8,322	3.2%	9,918	3.8%
1 or more vehicles available	261,460	95.7%	261,263	96.8%	255,010	96.8%	253,566	96.2%
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total:	18,415	100.0%	27,517	100.0%	23,531	100.0%	31,566	100.0%
No vehicle available	1,158	6.3%	2,844	10.3%	247	1.1%	1,146	3.6%
1 or more vehicles available	17,257	93.7%	24,673	89.7%	23,284	99.0%	30,420	96.4%

U.S. Census Bureau: Decennial Census of Population and Housing (1990, 2000), American Community Survey (2002-2004).

# Housing and Homelessness

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*Many people who work here cannot afford to live here.  
Homelessness is a serious problem in DuPage County.*

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The cost of housing is a major, even overwhelming expense for low income households in DuPage County. Affordable housing is defined as housing that costs no more than 30% of the owner or renter's gross income.<sup>25</sup> There is a severe shortage of affordable housing in DuPage County for both renters and would-be owners, and many low income households are paying far more than 30% for housing. These households are at high risk of homelessness, and are often described as being “one paycheck away from homelessness.”

## ***Rental Housing***

Of the 337,454 households in DuPage County, 76,859 or 22.8% of these are renter households.<sup>26</sup> As low-wage jobs continue to make up an ever-growing percentage of employment in Illinois, families working in these jobs have increasing difficulty affording basic needs. The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports that in DuPage County an annual income of \$36,040 is needed to afford a two-bedroom Fair Market Rent (FMR) housing. The hourly wage needed to afford a DuPage County two-bedroom FMR is \$17.33 at forty hours per week. A DuPage County working family earning minimum wage would need 2.7 full-time jobs in order to afford this two-bedroom FMR housing.<sup>27</sup> It is difficult to maintain housing expenses when higher wage employment is disappearing.

The 2000 Census reported 21,376 (12.5%) DuPage County renter households pay more than 30% of their income for rent. In 2004, the American Community Survey reported 30,747 (40%) of DuPage renter households pay more than 30%, an increase of 43.8%.

## ***Home Ownership***

A little over 30% of DuPage residents who own a housing unit with a mortgage, pay more than 30% of their income.<sup>28</sup> Some of these are high income persons about whom we are not particularly concerned, as they have enough disposable income left after paying their housing expense to meet other essential costs. Those low income homeowners who are paying more than they can afford for housing face the same homelessness risk as do renters, though it takes a little longer for a homeowner to become homeless than for a renter.

## ***Homelessness***

The DuPage County Homeless Continuum of Care Survey's point in time count reported that in 2001, 680 individuals were homeless in DuPage. In 2005, that same survey reported 803 homeless individuals, an increase of 18%. Overall, the majority of the homeless served in DuPage County homeless shelters are from DuPage County (94% in 2001) and have been in the county for a significant amount of time (mean length of time in DuPage prior to homelessness is 4 years in 2001). And, significant percentages of the homeless are working (43% in 2001).

The number of individuals receiving prevention services in DuPage County has also increased. In 2001, 22,266 were receiving services, and 47,868 were in 2005, an increase of 115%. During the 2003 - 2004 fiscal year, 24,086 DuPage residents received emergency assistance in the form of food, clothing, prescriptions, or transportation. The 2005 Prevention Providers Survey reported 4,349 of these residents (1,424 households) also received rent or utility financial assistance in order to prevent them from becoming homelessness.<sup>29</sup>

## Housing Data

<b>DuPage County, Illinois Gross Rent as a % of Household Income</b>					
	<b>2000 Census</b>		<b>2004 Estimate</b>		<b>Percent Change</b>
Total	76,702	100.0	76,859	100.0	0.2
Less than 10 percent	4,259	5.6	3,173	4.1	-25.5
10 to 14 percent	10,131	13.2	8,618	11.2	-14.9
15 to 19 percent	13,406	17.5	13,396	17.4	-0.1
20 to 24 percent	12,772	16.7	9,765	12.7	-23.5
25 to 29 percent	8,903	11.6	9,675	12.6	8.7
30 to 34 percent	5,855	7.6	8,195	10.7	40.0
35 to 39 percent	4,052	5.3	4,758	6.2	17.4
40 to 49 percent	4,349	5.7	3,234	4.2	-25.6
50 percent or more	10,357	13.5	14,560	18.9	40.6
<b>30 percent or more</b>	<b>24,613</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30,747</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Not computed	2,618	3.4	1,485	1.9	-43.3
<b>DuPage County, Illinois Owner Costs as a % of Household Income</b>					
	<b>2000 Census</b>		<b>2004 Estimate</b>		<b>Percent Change</b>
Total:	219,711	100.0	260,595	100.0	18.6
<b>Housing units with a mortgage</b>	<b>175,321</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>196,594</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Less than 10 percent	11,164	5.1	7,417	2.8	-33.6
10 to 14 percent	25,050	11.4	22,301	8.6	-11.0
15 to 19 percent	35,976	16.4	37,605	14.4	4.5
20 to 24 percent	33,666	15.3	31,690	12.2	-5.9
25 to 29 percent	23,658	10.8	30,763	11.8	30.0
30 to 34 percent	14,966	6.8	17,827	6.8	19.1
35 to 39 percent	8,704	4.0	9,507	3.6	9.2
40 to 49 percent	8,945	4.1	15,887	6.1	77.6
50 percent or more	12,753	5.8	22,856	8.8	79.2
<b>30 percent or more</b>	<b>45,368</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>66,077</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Not computed	439	0.2	741	0.3	68.8
<b>Housing units without a mortgage</b>	<b>44,390</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,001</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>
Less than 10 percent	19,309	43.5	22,816	35.6	18.2
10 to 14 percent	9,555	21.5	12,269	19.2	28.4
15 to 19 percent	5,394	12.2	9,042	14.1	67.6
20 to 24 percent	2,841	6.4	4,943	7.7	74.0
25 to 29 percent	1,978	4.5	3,570	5.6	80.5
30 to 34 percent	1,170	2.6	2,254	3.5	92.7
35 to 39 percent	772	1.7	1,331	2.1	72.4
40 to 49 percent	1,016	2.3	3,417	5.3	236.3
50 percent or more	1,947	4.4	4,187	6.5	115.0
<b>30 percent or more</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11,189</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>128.1</b>
Not computed	408	0.9	172	0.3	-57.8
U.S. Census Bureau: Decennial Census of Population and Housing (2000), American Community Survey (2004).					

# Health Care

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*About 5-7% of the population of DuPage County lacks health insurance at any one time.  
Lack of health insurance means lack of health care.  
Lack of health care is a major impediment to work.*

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DuPage County is part of a national trend of declining access to insurance and hence to health care. The DuPage County Health Department Behavioral Risk Factors Survey reports: “Over the past five years, the percentage of uninsured adult residents has risen from 5.3 percent to 7.3 percent, or 49,695 adults.”

Further, the survey report goes on to say:

“Rising co-payments and/or decreasing quality of insurance coverage among the insured is having an effect on access to treatment. The percentage indicating that cost prevented them from visiting a doctor in the past 12 months nearly doubled, from 4.8 percent in 2000 to 9.4 percent, or 63,991 adults, in 2005. Cost has also prevented residents from visiting a dentist in the past 12 months. Over the past ten years, the percentage of residents who could not afford to see a dentist increased from 8.2 percent in 1996 to 8.7 percent in 2000 to 11.5 percent, or 78,287 adults in 2005.”<sup>30</sup>

In DuPage County, the U.S. Census bureau, using different methodology, reports that 91,691 individuals or 10.1% of the population is uninsured, while about 7% of DuPage County youth and children (under age 18) are uninsured.<sup>31</sup> The 2005 Behavioral Risk Factors Survey reported that the number of persons reporting that they had ‘No Health Care Coverage’ rose from 5.3% in 2000 to 7.3% in 2005.

According to the DuPage County Health Department Behavioral Risk Factors Survey 2005, those most likely to lack health insurance in DuPage are:

- ▶ young adults, ages 18-24;
- ▶ people with lower levels of education;
- ▶ people of Hispanic origin;
- ▶ part-time workers;
- ▶ immigrants.

Low income workers are frequently not offered medical coverage through their employment. Eighty-eight percent of employees earning more than \$15 per hour had employer-sponsored insurance, but only 41% of those earning less than \$10 per hour had such coverage. The lowest wage earners are the most likely to be uninsured: 46% of this group was uninsured for all or part of the year.<sup>32</sup>

*To actually provide care, both a source of funding and a service delivery system that will work with that funding is needed.*

Even when jobs come with health benefits, the average cost of a family health plan purchased through an employer is over \$10,000 a year. In 2005, employer health insurance premiums increased by 9.2 percent - nearly three times the rate of inflation. The annual premium for an employer health plan covering a family of four averaged \$10,800 in 2005. Workers contributed \$2,713, or 10% more than they did in 2004.<sup>33</sup> The annual premiums for family coverage eclipsed the gross earnings for a full-time, minimum-wage worker (\$10,712).

## **Health Care Resources**

An essential but often overlooked fact about health care is that, in order to actually provide care, both a source of funding and a service delivery system is needed. If either is lacking, care is not received by the people who need it.

A major step intended to partially address this issue is the impending roll-out of the state's new AllKids insurance program, which will provide the opportunity for enrollment in publicly sponsored health insurance for all children, regardless of family income or citizenship status. (Families will pay premiums based on income, with the lowest income families paying no premium.) AllKids is integrated with the State-Federal Medicaid program in order to maximize the State's ability to obtain Federal funds. However, Medicaid and its related programs are less useful in DuPage County than in some other areas because few physicians in the County will treat persons with Medicaid, and the need greatly exceeds the supply of available physicians.

Funding sources include:

- **Medicaid** provides medical coverage to low income people in certain defined categories: aged, blind and disabled people; children and pregnant women; and parents with low incomes. Income limits vary according to category and range as high as 200% of the federal poverty level for pregnant women. Appendix 7 shows the number and location of Medicaid recipients in DuPage County by zip code.
- **AllKids** (called KidCare prior to July 1, 2006) plans to provide medical coverage to all children under age 19 who are residents of Illinois. They do not need to be legal residents. At lowest income levels, it is integrated with Medicaid and no premiums are charged.

Sources of care that specialize in providing care for vulnerable populations include:

- a. **DuPage Community Clinic** provides free clinic services to low income uninsured people not eligible for Medicaid. About 50 volunteer physicians served about 3,200 patients in 2000. About 200 specialists accept referrals from the clinic.
- b. **DuPage County Health Department** provides an array of public health services, including preventative screening tests, but does not provide primary health care.
- c. **Access DuPage** was launched in February, 2002. This program delivers basic medical services to the county's uninsured residents who lack access to health care. The goal is to provide high-quality, cost-efficient care that addresses the full continuum of health care from prevention to diagnosis and treatment. The current capacity is 6,400 patients.
- d. **Access Community Health Network**, the largest network of community health centers in the United States, operates two centers in Bloomingdale and West Chicago. An FQHC is a federally funded community based health center designed to serve anyone, regardless of ability to pay. FQHCs take Medicaid, Medicare, Managed Care Contracts, and other insurance. They also serve the uninsured on a sliding scale.

### **Gaps**

- a. Although several health programs provide services to low income families and individuals, serious gaps exist. Over the past several years, Illinois has been steadily expanding its Medicaid program. With the impending rollout of AllKids, the state will require all Medicaid recipients, not just children, to select a primary care physician to serve as gatekeeper for all their care. The number of primary care physicians available to serve this population falls far short of the need.
- b. Some low income parents of the children enrolled in KidCare are also eligible for enrollment in one of the Medicaid-like programs, FamilyCare. Adults without children are not eligible. Additionally, undocumented residents, both children and adults, are not eligible for Medicaid, except for pregnant women and in emergencies.
- c. Medicaid recipients in DuPage County have difficulty finding physicians who will accept Medicaid payments for care. Of the over 1700 physicians in the County, only a handful served more than 500

Medicaid patients in 2000. Only four physicians treated more than 2000 Medicaid patients. Significantly, although almost 5,000 DuPage children are currently enrolled in Medicaid funded KidCare, few DuPage physicians are willing to serve these children. The County Health Department estimates that fewer than 30 physicians will accept KidCare patients.

### ***Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services***

Lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services greatly impacts quality of health care, access and outcomes for diverse patients. DuPage County's growing diverse population currently includes 252,721 (33.2% of the total DuPage County population) individuals from ethnically and racially diverse backgrounds. The American Community Survey also indicates that 164,343 (18%) of DuPage County is foreign born, 204,010 (22.3%) speaks a language other than English at home, and 89,207 (9.8%) of DuPage County residents report speaking English 'less than very well.'<sup>34</sup>

By providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services in health care, the aim is to diminish disparities along the lines of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic background, religion, or any other cultural impact. Ultimately, improving health for all. To achieve cultural competence, providers and patients need to establish "effective interpersonal and working relationships that supersede cultural differences."<sup>35</sup> Federal and state law require that health care providers, including hospitals and some physicians, provide linguistically appropriate services including interpreters for patients with limited English proficiency. Federal civil rights laws forbid physicians from discriminating on the basis of national origin, and failure to provide interpreters is defined as discrimination. Covered providers risk losing Federal funds if they fail to provide interpreters when required.

DuPage County has begun addressing these issues. However, more needs to be done including:

- cultural competency training for staff
- staff more accurately reflecting diversity of county
- a larger pool of qualified and trained interpreters

### ***Mental Health***

If general health care is in short supply for low income persons and those with limited English proficiency, mental health care is very difficult for them to access. There is a critical shortage of bilingual mental health professionals, and the use of interpreters in mental health treatment introduces an element of cost and complexity that may pose yet another barrier. Nonetheless, the availability of mental health services for immigrants, low income and minority persons is critically important. Many refugees and other immigrants have experienced war, torture, hunger and other experiences that may result in mental disorders, so their needs for treatment may be very important to their successful integration.

### ***Dental Care***

Access to dental care is similarly difficult for the new residents of DuPage. Although several programs are valiantly attempting to meet this need, the need exceeds the supply by many orders of magnitude. The existing resources include:

- **DuPage Community Clinic Dental Clinic** which provides primary medical and dental care for residents of DuPage County who have low incomes and no medical insurance, including Medicaid and Medicare.
- **DuPage County Health Department Urgent Care Dental Clinic** which provides limited dental care for urgent oral problems such as tooth pain, bleeding, infection and/or swelling. The service is available to financially eligible residents from DuPage County. An office visit fee will be charged at each appointment.
- **College of DuPage** – The general public can obtain an array of preventative dental services by scheduling appointments with students in the Dental Hygiene program.

### *Health Related Data*

<b>Selected Health Related Questions from DuPage County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys, 1996-2006</b>	<b>1996 Estimate</b>	<b>2000 Estimate</b>	<b>2005 Estimate</b>
Fair Or Poor Perceived Health Status	6.2%	7.5%	9.7%
Days Physical Health Not Good in Last 30 Days	2.2%	2.59	2.65
Days Activity Restricted Due to Physical or Mental Health in Last 30 Days	1.0%	2.45	1.68
Have Untreated Problems or Conditions	10.0%	9.7%	15.1%
Have Unmet Need For Social or Family Services	3.2%	3.3%	5.6%
No Health Care Coverage	6.2%	5.3%	7.3%
No Routine Checkup for More Than One Year	24.1%	22.8%	39.3%
Have Not Seen Health Care Provider For Any Reason For More Than One	12.8%	20.5%	23.6%
No Usual Source of Health Care / <b>No Personal Doctor or Health Care</b>	10.7%	12.3%	<b>16.1%</b>
Cost Prevented Respondent From Visiting Doctor in Past 12 Months	6.5%	4.8%	9.4%

## Child Care

*The need exceeds the supply for early child care and education in the County.*

Early child care and education is a major expense for working families, often amounting to over 10% of average family incomes. Without reliable, affordable child care, parents cannot be reliable workers. Yet Illinois Facilities Fund found in 2002, “annual, full-time, center-based care for an infant cost more than resident undergraduate tuition at the University of Illinois.”<sup>36</sup>

There are not enough child care subsidies to serve low-income families. “Over 1,000 DuPage children, and 69% of those in Addison qualify for subsidized care, but can’t be accommodated by the current supply.”<sup>37</sup>

In DuPage, 2<sup>nd</sup> in the State in need of additional pre-kindergarten, 4,488 preschoolers are competing for 1,026 pre-kindergarten spots.

In 2000, there were 41,901 children under 6 in DuPage County from households where all parents were in the labor force. In 2004, this had risen to an estimated 46,074 children.

<b>Demographic Information about Children and their Families</b>			
	2000 Census	2004 ACS	July 1, 2005 Estimate
Total Population	904,161	913,386	929,113
Children ages 0-4	65,849	63,937	65,038*
Children ages 5-9	69,061	68,504	69,683*
Children < 6 in DuPage County with all parents in the labor force	41,901	46,074	
Median family annual income	\$79,314	\$84,512	Not available
Average weekly family income	\$1,525	\$886	Not available
Average median income, single female householder with own children <18	\$35,894	\$38,381	Not available
Births live	12811		

U.S. Census 2000; American Community Survey 2004; Population estimate 2005.  
\* estimated Births: Illinois Department of Public Health

### Child Care Data

<b>Own Children by Family Type and Employment Status of Parents by Race* of Children in the 2000 Census</b>							
Family Type and Employment Status of Parents	Total	One Race					
		White	Black or African American	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race
Own children under age 18	235,724	191,963	8,060	457	19,115	18	8,996
Living with two parents	203,646	169,001	3,953	342	17,715	9	7,006
Both parents in labor force	119,909	100,253	2,818	126	10,103	9	3,200
Father only in labor force	72,494	62,158	884	197	5,448	0	1,800
Mother only in labor force	4,740	3,109	138	19	817	0	510

Neither parent in labor force	6,503	3,481	113	0	1,347	0	1,4
Living with mother only	25,112	18,027	3,392	107	944	0	1,3
Mother in labor force	20,766	15,510	2,465	94	673	0	927
Mother not in labor force	4,346	2,517	927	13	271	0	440
Living with father only	6,966	4,935	715	8	456	9	516
Father in labor force	6,096	4,397	654	8	336	9	400
Father not in labor force	870	538	61	0	120	0	116

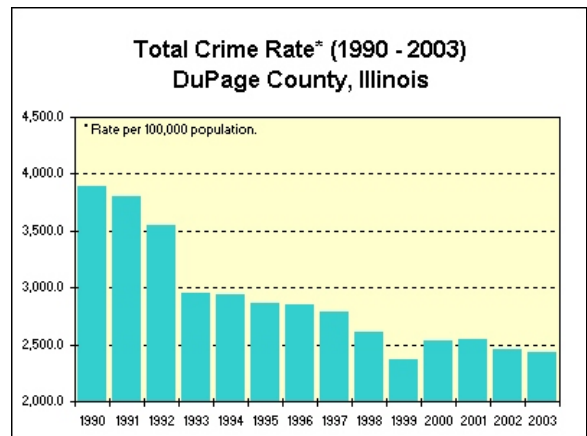
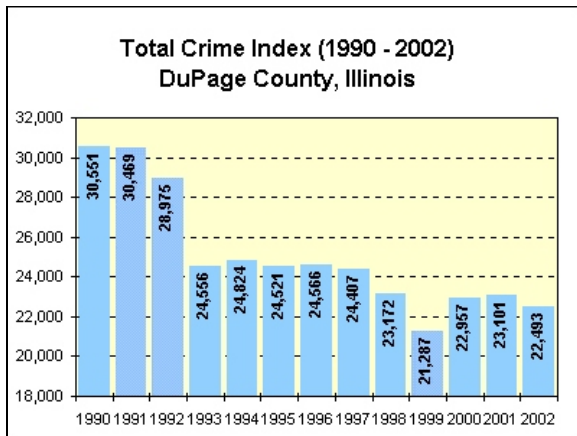
Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary File 3  
(Tables PCT70A-G and P46)

# Law Enforcement

*Although the overall crime rate is declining in DuPage County, an increasing number of persons are being discharged to DuPage County from State prisons.*

Crime and law enforcement problems affect other quality of life issues, including human services, health care and education in DuPage. By using the Crime Index, which includes murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson incidences, law enforcement agencies are able to measure crime activity pervasiveness in communities. Although the overall crime rate is low, DuPage County had a 16% increase of arrests made by law enforcement agencies from 1994 to 2003, and most arrests are property and drug offenses. DuPage County's property index offense rate was 7% higher than other Collar counties. And, arrests for drug violations more than doubled, from 1,613 in 1994 to 3,876 in 2003.<sup>38</sup>

Data in the *DuPage County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Profile, 2004* found the number of felony filings in DuPage County from 1994 to 2003 increased from 2,567 to 3,413, or 33%. Moreover, the number of those actually convicted of a felony and sentenced more than doubled, from 1,430 to 2,912.<sup>39</sup> As a result of the increasing number, more DuPage County individuals convicted of a felony are sentenced to prison than probation.



Although the data demonstrate a decline in the crime rate, DuPage County is still impacted by discharges from the Illinois Department of Corrections. Both the populations of the prisons operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections and of the DuPage County Jail are increasing. Since 1994, admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections from DuPage County have doubled, from 477 to 928. A rising percentage of these admissions are violent and drug offenders. Also since 1994, the DuPage County Jail's average daily population has increased from 387 to 706 inmates, or 82%. While DuPage County's jail population rates increased, other Collar Counties experienced a decrease. In fact, the County Jail's average daily population rate was nearly five times higher than the other Collar Counties rate in the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003.<sup>40</sup>

## Juvenile Justice

Disturbingly, the number of juveniles admitted to emergency rooms for attempted or completed suicides were higher in DuPage county than in bordering counties or statewide.<sup>41</sup>

## Domestic Violence

Although DuPage County has a generally lower crime rate than the other collar counties, and has experienced a decrease in the reported incidence of domestic violence from 1996 to 2002, the fact that almost 7,000 requests for police assistance were made is troubling. In 2004 - 2005, DuPage County police departments responded to 7,408 domestic violence calls.<sup>42</sup> Of these, arrests were made in 1,880 (27.1%) instances. Although the numbers of murders in DuPage are very low, three of the nine murders that took place in DuPage in 2003 were related to domestic violence.<sup>43</sup>

In addition to the arrests, in 2003, there were 935 orders of protection issued in DuPage County. Moreover, the DuPage Order of Protection rate has been rising significantly since 1993. An Order of Protection (OP) is “a court order that is designed to help protect victims from abuse by a family or household members”<sup>44</sup>. An OP is a legal document that a Judge signs which orders the Abuser to stop the abusive behavior, and an OP can order the Abuser to do certain activities like return the children, property, or pay child support.”<sup>45</sup> However, abusers sometimes violate OP’s, and an OP needs to be part of a broader plan to improve victim safety that includes holding the abuser accountable, strengthening the victim and helping her make constructive choices.

Following an arrest, the charges can be disposed of in several ways including acquittal or conviction by judge or jury, guilty plea, or several types of outcomes that result in the charges being dropped. In domestic violence cases, the outcome in over 90% of the cases is that the charges are dropped, most often because the victim is unwilling to testify at trial and the remaining evidence is not judged sufficient to proceed. In these cases, no definitive finding of guilt or innocence can be made.

As a result, police are reluctant to spend time (beyond the original arrest of the abuser) because they correctly believe that the charges will most likely be dropped and there is a lack of good evidence collection which could potentially be used to secure a conviction, even without the cooperation of the victim. When a case is dropped, large amounts of resources, including the time of the police, the courts, the prosecutors, the jail, have been consumed and no net improvement in the situation of the victim has resulted. In fact, when charges are brought and then dropped, the abuser may be emboldened, feeling that no consequences are likely, and the victim may be even further oppressed, feeling that her calls for help were ignored.

The solution to this problem is not simply to somehow obtain ‘better victims’, e.g. victims who are more willing to testify against their abusers. Instead, we must ask why victims feel they are safer by not testifying, and alter those conditions. The current situation, characterized by fragmentation and lack of communication among the multiple agencies whose help is needed by victims, contributes to a feeling that prosecution would be futile as a strategy to end the abuse.

<b>DuPage County Crime Statistics</b>									
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Crime Index</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Sexual Assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault / Battery</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Theft</i>	<i>Vehicle Theft</i>	<i>Arson</i>
1990	3,888.0	1.5	17.2	36.0	109.3	621.0	2,874.8	205.9	22.3
1991	3,802.5	2.2	16.7	35.3	94.6	621.6	2,789.6	244.4	23.0
1992	3,553.0	1.5	19.7	37.5	95.8	556.5	2,621.8	196.6	23.7
1993	2,955.5	1.3	19.6	25.3	186.2	468.4	2,097.6	140.1	17.0
1994	2,935.0	0.6	15.4	28.0	196.7	428.7	2,100.6	148.0	16.9
1995	2,866.2	1.6	14.0	18.4	112.7	345.2	2,213.7	141.9	18.7
1996	2,844.0	0.9	14.4	26.9	109.2	332.1	2,218.8	127.8	13.9
1997	2,791.3	0.6	15.4	25.5	88.3	340.6	2,191.3	115.5	14.1
1998	2,614.9	1.1	14.1	23.4	78.4	338.5	2,033.6	109.9	15.8
1999	2,370.3	1.4	10.6	20.9	82.7	295.9	1,831.0	112.6	15.1
2000	2,539.0	0.0	16.0	22.1	101.1	320.7	1,945.1	118.6	15.4
2001	2,547.9	1.1	13.0	29.2	91.7	266.7	2,014.6	113.3	18.3
2002	2,457.4	1.1	19.1	23.7	92.0	269.0	1,930.2	105.1	17.3
2003	2,425.3	0.7	18.3	27.3	82.9	268.4	1,904.9	102.4	20.3
Illinois State Police, <i>Crime in Illinois</i> , 2004									

<b>Exits to DuPage County from Illinois Department of Corrections by Offense Type</b>						
<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY 00</b>	<b>FY 01</b>	<b>FY 02</b>	<b>FY 03</b>	<b>FY 04</b>	<b>FY05</b>
Person	93	134	156	122	143	109
Property	364	427	472	495	536	395
Drug	150	197	241	264	297	226
Sex	29	37	53	46	44	43
Other	37	49	35	55	51	27
Total	673	844	957	982	1071	800
Illinois Department of Corrections 2005						



# Education

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*The number of low income and minority school children is rapidly increasing.  
Despite this, the graduation rate and drop out rate is stable.*

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Education in a broad sense is critical if a worker is to find a sustainable niche in today's economy. A young person who fails to complete high school faces a serious barrier to future economic self sufficiency. Indeed, more and more of the jobs that actually pay a living wage require post secondary training or education. Yet an increasing percentage of the high school dropouts in DuPage County are immigrants and members of racial and ethnic minorities.

### ***Graduation and Dropping Out***

Between the 1990 - 1991 and 2000 - 2001 academic years, there was a significant increase in the truancy rate, as well as suspension rate, in DuPage County. Although the overall high school graduation rate in DuPage County has increased from 91.1% in the 1999-2000 school year to 94.3% in 2003-2004, the high school graduation rate for low-income students is significantly lower. In the 2003-2004 school year, the graduation rate for low-income students was 89.4%.<sup>46</sup>

As in the rest of the country, minority students in DuPage County are far more likely to drop out of high school than are whites, and males of all groups are more likely to drop out.

### ***Educational Attainment Among Adults***

The immigrants and other newcomers to DuPage County have either very high or very low educational attainments.

## Education Data

DuPage County High School Dropouts by Grade, Gender and Racial/Ethnic Category 2003 - 2004													
	9		10		11		12		Dropouts		Enrollment		Dropout rate
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	#	%	#	%	
White Non-Hispanic	26	23	44	28	92	55	159	80	507	59.37%	114447	70.41%	4.43
Black Non-Hispanic	6	4	12	5	18	8	20	5	78	9.13%	9236	5.68%	8.45
Am Indian-Alaskan				1	1				2	0.23%	281	0.17%	7.12
Asian-pacific Island	3	3	4	2	7	3	12	7	41	4.80%	15440	9.50%	2.66
Hispanic	12	10	34	18	29	30	61	32	226	26.46%	20967	12.90%	10.78
County Total	47	40	94	54	147	96	252	124	854	100.00%	162540	100.00%	5.25

Illinois State Board of Education, 2003.

DuPage County Education Characteristics Public School Enrollment & Performance Statistics								
Year	Total Enrollment	Pupil-teacher Ratio		Per-pupil Expenditure	Graduation Rate	Drop-out Rate	ACT Composite Scores <sup>0</sup>	
		Elementary	Secondary					
1993-1994	127,432		19.4	17.9	\$6,334	90.3	3.2	23.5
1994-1995	132,008		19.4	18.3	\$6,466	90.0	3.0	22.7
1995-1996	133,955		19.4	18.2	\$6,475	89.0	3.0	23.8
1996-1997	137,065		19.6	18.8	\$6,713	90.5	3.2	23.7
1997-1998	139,553		19.2	18.4	\$7,046	85.9	3.2	24.1
1998-1999	142,260		19.0	18.1	\$7,351	88.8	2.6	23.1
1999-2000	164,439		18.8	18.3	\$7,834	90.4	2.9	23.0
2000-2001	144,198		18.1	18.2	\$8,202	91.1	2.2	23

Illinois State Board of Education; Social Science Research Institute at Northern Illinois University

Educational Attainment	1980*		1990		2000		Change 1980-1990		Change 1990-2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Persons 25 years & over	384525	100	502321	100	589120	100	117796	30.6	86799	17.3
Less than 9th grade	29665	7.7	20979	4.2	22993	3.9	-8686	-29.3	2014	9.6
9th-12th grade no diploma	35139	9.1	36402	7.2	35698	6.1	1263	3.6	-704	-1.9
High school graduate (including GED)	128369	33.4	117239	23.3	121375	20.6	-11130	-8.7	4136	3.5
Some college, no degree	79795	20.8	146853	29.2	163602	27.8	67058	84	16749	11.4
College graduate	111557	29	180848	36	245452	41.7	69291	62.1	64604	35.7
% high school graduate +		83.1%		88.6%		90.0%				
% college graduate +		29.0%		36.0%		41.7%				

\* College graduate in 1980 may overstate percentage with a college degree. The question on degree was not asked in 1980.

U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000.

<b>Demographic Characteristics of Migrants &amp; Non-Migrants, 1995 to 2000</b>							
<b>Educational Attainment</b>							
	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net Migration	Non-Movers	
	#	%	#	%		#	%
Less than 9th grade	6039	4.4%	2732	2.1%	3307	16954	3.7%
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	7937	5.8%	5661	4.4%	2276	27761	6.1%
HS graduate or equiv	22149	16.2%	21010	16.4%	1139	99226	21.9%
Some college, no degree	25352	18.5%	28678	22.4%	-3326	101196	22.4%
Associate degree	8427	6.2%	8984	7.0%	-557	28627	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	43540	31.8%	40803	31.9%	2737	114611	25.3%
Graduate or prof degree	23332	17.1%	20148	15.7%	3184	63969	14.1%
Total	136776	100.0%	128016	100.0%	8760	452344	100.0%

[U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.](#)

<b>B07009. RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT -</b>												
<b>Universe: POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER</b>												
Data Set: 2004 American Community Survey												
<i>DuPage County, Illinois</i>	Total		Same house 1 year ago		Moved within same county:		Moved from different county within same state:		Moved from different state:		Moved from abroad	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total:	596578	100%	527260	100%	37027	100%	17741	100%	8073	100%	6477	100%
Less than HS Grad	43153	7.23%	37109	7.04%	1958	5.29%	1935	10.91%	390	4.83%	1761	27.19%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	132046	22.13%	117761	22.33%	6798	18.36%	3764	21.22%	1252	15.51%	2471	38.15%
Some college or associate's degree	158330	26.54%	145226	27.54%	8258	22.30%	3170	17.87%	1052	13.03%	624	9.63%
Bachelor's degree	161453	27.06%	140054	26.56%	12335	33.31%	6161	34.73%	2056	25.47%	847	13.08%
Graduate or professional degree	101596	17.03%	87110	16.52%	7678	20.74%	2711	15.28%	3323	41.16%	774	11.95%

**School Act Composites by County for 2001 Through 2003, All DuPage County  
Students Tested as Reported on the School Report Card**

School Name	2001			2002			2003		
	ACT Comp	# Tested	% Tested	ACT Comp	# Tested	% Tested	ACT Comp	# Tested	% Tested
Hinsdale Central	24.7	416	81.7	24.3	555	96.2	24.7	578	96.0
Hinsdale South	22.9	313	74.7	21.9	381	85.8	22.3	396	88.0
Glenbard East	22.5	317	54.5	20.6	501	76.5	20.3	506	79.3
Glenbard North	22.7	393	62.3	21.0	594	90.1	20.8	604	84.1
Glenbard South	23.8	252	71.8	22.9	335	87.9	22.7	315	83.8
Glenbard West	24.0	323	69.8	22.5	400	87.1	22.8	437	88.1
Addison Trail	21.8	234	65.2	19.8	383	87.6	20.1	367	84.6
Willowbrook	22.7	251	65	21.0	411	89.9	20.8	440	88.5
Community	22.3	217	55.2	20.3	382	88.2	20.0	450	91.1
Comm H S Dist 99 - North	23.5	383	69.5	22.0	499	98.0	22.2	485	94.0
Comm H S Dist 99 - South	23.1	492	64.1	21.3	762	98.6	21.5	711	100.0
Fenton	21.0	153	45.9	18.7	307	81.0	19.0	340	96.3
Lake Park	22.1	489	73.2	21.3	599	100.0	21.7	653	99.7
Wheaton North	24.1	313	64.9	22.7	443	92.3	22.7	485	90.8
Wheaton Warrenville S	23.8	354	72.5	22.0	551	96.7	22.0	604	97.7
Westmont	22.6	68	70.1	21.0	82	86.3	21.4	88	78.6
Lisle	22.8	120	76.4	22.4	151	100.0	21.8	138	99.3
Naperville Central	24.9	600	87.0	24.4	629	95.0	24.6	718	96.6
Naperville North	25.0	525	79.5	24.4	673	92.4	24.5	666	91.7
Neuqua Valley	23.4	430	84.6	23.1	653	100.0	23.1	704	100.0
Waubonsie Valley	23.2	406	75.6	21.3	635	100.0	21.4	614	98.2
York Comm	23.5	365	76.4	22.4	512	94.8	22.3	562	92

**DuPage County School Districts  
Families in Poverty**

District ID	District Name	Grade range	Total population	'Relevant' age 5 to 17	Age 5 to 17 in families in poverty	% children of families in poverty	
1	1703150	Addison Dist. 4	PK-08	37770	4747	710	15.0%
2	1705880	Benjamin Dist. 25	PK-08	7211	1279	45	3.5%
3	1705910	Bensenville Dist. 2	PK-08	22898	2795	310	11.1%
4	1706450	Bloomington Dist. 13	PK-08	13744	1807	17	0.9%
5	1707980	Butler Dist. 53	KG-08	5425	643	6	0.9%
6	1708790	Cass Dist. 63	PK-08	8496	1103	42	3.8%
7	1708970	Center Cass Dist. 66	PK-08	11881	1578	76	4.8%
8	1710470	Comm Consolidated Dist. 93	PK-08	36445	6024	195	3.2%
9	1712540	Downers Grove Grade Dist. 58	PK-08	51187	6847	46	0.7%
10	1712570	Comm High Dist. 99	255	115265	5572	213	3.8%
11	1713940	Du Page High Dist. 88	255	85406	4105	424	10.3%
12	1713970	Elmhurst Dist. 205	PK-12	46349	8630	358	4.1%
13	1715030	Fenton Comm High School Dist. 100	255	33019	1550	104	6.7%
14	1716800	Glen Ellyn Dist. 41	PK-08	27887	4220	140	3.3%
15	1716830	Glenbard Township High Dist. 87	255	166227	8288	365	4.4%
16	1717040	Woodridge Dist. 68	PK-08	33618	4062	290	7.1%
17	1717160	Gower Dist. 62	KG-08	10672	1203	36	3.0%
18	1719290	Hinsdale Comm Cons Dist. 181	PK-08	26235	4765	206	4.3%
19	1719320	Hinsdale Township High Dist 86	255	77369	4044	221	5.5%
20	1720220	Itasca Dist. 10	PK-08	8469	996	88	8.8%
21	1720880	Keeneyville Dist. 20	PK-08	15141	2152	238	11.1%
22	1721450	Darien Dist. 61	PK-08	17880	2200	110	5.0%
23	1721840	Lake Park Comm High Sch Dist 108	255	52796	2710	69	2.5%
24	1723200	Lisle Comm Unit Dist. 202	PK-12	14653	2435	63	2.6%
25	1723460	Lombard Dist. 44	PK-08	34726	4288	279	6.5%
26	1724000	Maercker Dist. 60	PK-08	16835	1672	55	3.3%
27	1724780	Marquardt Dist. 15	PK-08	25514	3251	656	20.2%
28	1725500	Medinah Dist. 11	KG-08	8079	931	85	9.1%
29	1727710	Naperville Comm Unit Dist. 203	PK-12	99802	21443	781	3.6%
30	1730510	Comm Consolidated Dist. 180	PK-08	6683	1026	180	17.5%
31	1732940	Puffer Hefty Dist. 69	KG-08	3930	500	31	6.2%
32	1732970	Queen Bee Dist. 16	PK-08	17692	2428	166	6.8%
33	1734710	Roselle Dist. 12	KG-08	7363	1066	5	0.5%
34	1735220	Salt Creek Dist. 48	PK-08	8771	738	61	8.3%
35	1740320	Villa Grove Comm Unit Dist. 302	KG-12	4046	754	50	6.6%
36	1740350	Villa Park Dist. 45	PK-08	38866	5227	525	10.0%
37	1740440	Comm High Dist. 94	255	41764	2245	171	7.6%
38	1740500	Glen Ellyn Comm Cons Dist.89	PK-08	23964	3127	127	4.1%
39	1741550	West Chicago Dist. 33	PK-08	30552	4443	565	12.7%
40	1741690	Indian Prairie Comm Unit Dist. 204	PK-12	110879	24980	727	2.9%
41	1741980	Westmont Comm Unit Dist. 201	PK-12	13784	1990	192	9.6%
42	1742180	Comm Unit Dist. 200	PK-12	83738	16897	744	4.4%
43	1742720	Winfield Dist. 34	PK-08	4002	555	12	2.2%
44	1743020	Wood Dale Dist. 7	PK-08	10121	1331	186	14.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,517,154</b>	<b>182,652</b>	<b>9,975</b>	<b>5.46%</b>

U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/>

<b>Illinois State Board of Education High School Graduation Rates for Year 2001-2003</b>							
<i>School Name</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>2000-2001</i>		<i>2001-2002</i>		<i>2002-2003</i>	
		<i>School</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>District</i>
Hinsdale Central High School	Hinsdale	96.9	91.8	97.5	93.8	96.5	95.6
Hinsdale South High School	Darien	86.2	91.8	89.1	93.8	94.5	95.6
Glenbard East High School	Lombard	85	90.4	87.3	91.7	83.7	92
Glenbard North High School	Carol Stream	91.3	90.4	91.9	91.7	94.1	92
Glenbard South High School	Glen Ellyn	95.1	90.4	94.6	91.7	96.8	92
Glenbard West High School	Glen Ellyn	92.1	90.4	94.8	91.7	95.4	92
Addison Trail High School	Addison	84.9	85.0	83.8	84.5	84.9	85.1
Willowbrook High School	Villa Park	85	85	85.2	84.5	85.3	85.1
Community High School West	West Chicago	88.1	88.1	92.7	92.7	96.7	96.7
Comm HS Dist 99 North	Downers Grove	91.9	91.1	88.7	84	92.3	92.6
Comm HS Dist 99 South	Downers Grove	90.5	91.1	81.2	84	92.9	92.6
Fenton High School	Bensenville	99	85.2	88.3	88.3	91.0	91.0
Lake Park High School	Roselle	96.9	96.9	94.1	94.1	97.7	97.7
Wheaton North High School	Wheaton	87	89.2	100.0	94.1	99.0	99.6
Wheaton Warrenville South	Wheaton	91.7	89.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	99.6
Westmont High School	Westmont	95	95	94.8	94.8	92.6	92.6
Lisle High School	Lisle	98.1	98.1	95	95	93.2	93.2
Naperville Central High School	Naperville	95.3	93.7	93.1	96.2	97.7	96.6
Naperville North High School	Naperville	92.1	93.7	99.1	96.2	95.4	96.6
Neuqua Valley High School	Naperville	97.4	95.8	96.9	96.1	92.7	94.2
Waubonsie Valley High School	Aurora	94.4	95.8	95.4	96.1	95.9	94.2
York Comm High School	Elmhurst	87.8	87.8	90.9	90.9	92.5	92.5

# The Future

## 2030 Forecasts

The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission reports that, by 2030, DuPage County will be part of a region of over 10 million people. The County will contain the third largest population in the state, having been overtaken by Will County.

DuPage County will be a major employment center, with nearly as many jobs as people. As is the case today, many people will commute into the County for work. The decline in high wage jobs will continue as part of a nationwide trend.

No major change is anticipated in the powerful economic forces that are currently pushing more and more persons into poverty or near poverty. The need for an expanded array of supportive services for low income persons will be even more acute, and governments and private organizations serving DuPage County should continue their efforts to access increased funding to support these services.

People ask “What will the world be like in twenty years?”

I answer: In twenty years, it will be exactly like it is today, only more so, unless you do something to change it.”

Reverend Mother Margaret Reilly, R.S.C.J.  
June, 1944

The aging of the baby boom generation will present acute challenges to the County. Public support for educational expenditures may decline, with the anticipated decline in the number of children. The need for an expanded health care workforce will become critical, with particular unmet needs in the nursing field.

Federal policies have decisive impact on the number of immigrants in our County, and DuPage has a high stake in the current debates about immigration policy. Unless truly draconian changes are implemented at the Federal levels, we can anticipate continuation of current trends toward more diversity.

<b>Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission 2030 Forecasts of Population, Households and Employment by County and Municipality (as endorsed Sept. 30, 2003)</b>						
	<i>Population</i>		<i>Households</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
	2000	2030	2000	2030	2000	2030
<b>Northeastern Illinois</b>	8,091,720	10,034,835	2,906,925	3,627,752	4,323,207	5,563,934
<b>County</b>						
Cook	5,376,741	5,938,248	1,974,181	2,224,929	2,841,941	3,318,234
DuPage	904,161	1,002,325	325,601	361,978	646,610	830,394
Kane	404,119	692,346	133,901	234,617	206,107	342,684
Lake	644,356	844,315	216,297	292,253	354,114	461,487
McHenry	260,077	449,823	89,403	155,108	105,118	167,765
Will	502,266	1,107,778	167,542	358,867	169,317	443,370
<b>DuPage County Municipality</b>						
Addison	35,914	38,561	11,649	12,876	33,415	42,024
Aurora (excl Kendall)	142,150	190,167	46,171	66,722	63,143	106,677
Bartlett	36,706	43,264	12,179	15,199	3,520	7,467
Bensenville	20,703	19,048	6,885	7,582	28,903	31,862

	<i>Population</i>		<i>Households</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
	2000	2030	2000	2030	2000	2030
Bloomington	21,675	28,818	8,219	10,244	14,432	19,345
Bolingbrook	56,321	88,548	17,416	28,404	20,393	31,783
Burr Ridge	10,408	14,500	3,541	5,218	13,391	17,662
Carol Stream	40,438	41,604	13,872	14,765	19,902	25,582
Clarendon Hills	7,610	8,782	2,836	3,581	2,083	2,898
Darien	22,860	23,717	8,735	9,269	8,701	11,035
Downers Grove	48,724	60,153	18,979	23,515	38,534	59,459
Elk Grove Village	34,727	36,948	13,278	14,030	61,121	97,974
Elmhurst	42,762	43,075	15,627	15,809	41,429	41,572
Glendale Heights	31,765	35,059	10,791	11,661	12,164	13,584
Glen Ellyn	26,999	32,291	10,207	12,303	9,527	10,609
Hanover Park	38,278	37,705	11,105	11,618	7,921	10,866
Hinsdale	17,349	22,000	5,977	7,211	13,304	13,396
Itasca	8,302	10,706	3,179	3,912	31,374	37,210
Lisle	21,182	26,097	8,663	9,874	23,850	30,561
Lombard	42,322	50,618	16,487	20,527	26,846	36,914
Naperville	128,358	168,096	43,751	58,316	66,209	149,931
Oak Brook	8,702	9,613	3,124	3,396	58,745	66,738
Oakbrook Terrace	2,300	4,447	1,198	1,832	11,311	12,697
Villa Park	22,075	22,991	7,810	8,201	12,279	15,281
Warrenville	13,363	15,007	4,931	5,537	5,162	12,567
Wayne	2,137	4,754	726	1,584	61	67
West Chicago	23,469	41,632	6,379	12,090	11,508	36,308
Westmont	24,554	27,000	9,900	11,029	12,958	13,370
Wheaton	55,416	61,960	19,377	19,653	27,289	28,131
Willowbrook	8,967	14,567	4,178	6,463	7,514	9,794
Wood Dale	13,535	13,869	5,117	5,245	24,897	29,273
Woodridge	30,934	42,889	11,382	15,915	9,329	23,501

## Appendices

<b>PCT143. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY AGE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE [39] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined</b>												
<b>SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial Census of Population and Housing, 2000.</b>												
Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian (alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White (alone), not Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	889,343	100.0	745,987	100.0	26,128	100.0	70,907	100.0	80,050	100.0	699,279	100.0
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	32,163	3.6	22,251	3.0	2,855	2,855.0	2,378	2,378.0	8,209	8,209.0	17,942	17,942.0
Under 65 years:	28,640	3.2	18,994	18,994.0	2,799	10.7	2,223	3.1	8,129	10.2	14,736	2.1
In married-couple family households	11,533	1.3	7,533	1.0	254	1.0	1,319	1.9	4,518	5.6	5,181	0.7
In other family households:	10,015	1.1	5,748	0.8	2,098	8.0	503	0.7	2,740	3.4	4,402	0.6
Male householder, no wife present	2,443	0.3	1,564	0.2	150	0.6	131	0.2	1,252	1.6	860	0.1
Female householder, no husband present	7,572	0.9	4,184	0.6	1,948	7.5	372	0.5	1,488	1.9	3,542	0.5
In nonfamily households & group quarters	7,092	0.8	5,713	0.8	447	1.7	401	0.6	871	1.1	5,153	0.7
65 years & over:	3,523	3,523.0	3,257	3,257.0	56	56.0	155	155.0	80	80.0	3,206	3,206.0
In married-couple family households	1,033	0.1	892	0.1	7	0.0	101	0.1	33	0.0	874	0.1
In other family households:	260	0.0	219	0.0	21	0.1	11	0.0	22	0.0	206	0.0
Male householder, no wife present	101	0.0	95	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	7	0.0	88	0.0
Female householder, no husband present	159	0.0	124	0.0	21	0.1	5	0.0	15	0.0	118	0.0
In nonfamily households & group quarters	2,230	0.3	2,146	0.3	28	0.1	43	0.1	25	0.0	2,126	0.3
* Percent of total population.												
Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian (alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White (alone), not Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	32,163	100.0	22,251	100.0	2,855	2,855.0	2,378	2,378.0	8,209	8,209.0	17,942	17,942.0
Under 65 years:	28,640	89.0	18,994	85.4	2,799	98.0	2,223	93.5	8,129	99.0	14,736	82.1
In married-couple family households	11,533	35.9	7,533	33.9	254	8.9	1,319	55.5	4,518	55.0	5,181	28.9
In other family households:	10,015	10,015.0	5,748	25.8	2,098	73.5	503	21.2	2,740	33.4	4,402	24.5
Male householder, no wife present	2,443	7.6	1,564	7.0	150	5.3	131	5.5	1,252	15.3	860	4.8
Female householder, no husband present	7,572	23.5	4,184	18.8	1,948	68.2	372	15.6	1,488	18.1	3,542	19.7
Nonfamily households & group quarters	7,092	22.1	5,713	25.7	447	15.7	401	16.9	871	10.6	5,153	28.7
65 years & over:	3,523	11.0	3,257	14.6	56	2.0	155	6.5	80	1.0	3,206	17.9
In married-couple family households	1,033	3.2	892	4.0	7	0.2	101	4.2	33	0.4	874	4.9
In other family households:	260	260.0	219	1.0	21	0.7	11	0.5	22	0.3	206	1.1
Male householder, no wife present	101	0.3	95	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.3	7	0.1	88	0.5
Female householder, no husband present	159	0.5	124	0.6	21	0.7	5	0.2	15	0.2	118	0.7
Nonfamily households & group quarters	2,230	6.9	2,146	9.6	28	1.0	43	1.8	25	0.3	2,126	11.8
* Percent of population below poverty level.												

**PCT147. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY PLACE OF BIRTH BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS [21] Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined**  
**SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial Census of Population and Housing, 2000.**

Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian(alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White (alone), not Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	889,343	100.0%	745,987	100.00%	26,128	100.00%	70,907	100.0%	80,050	80,050.0	699,279	
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	32,163	3.6%	22,251	2.98%	2,855	10.93%	2,378	3.4%	8,209	10.3	17,942	2.6
Native:	22,943	2.6%	17,759	2.38%	2,734	10.46%	508	0.7%	3,163	4.0	15,984	2.3
Born in the United States	22,640	2.5%	17,555	2.35%	2,720	10.41%	499	0.7%	2,998	3.7	15,884	2.3
Born outside the United States:	303	0.0%	204	0.03%	14	0.05%	9	0.0%	165	0.2	100	0.0
Born in Puerto Rico	72	0.0%	41	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	72	0.1	0	0.0
Born in U.S. Island Areas	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0	0.0
Born abroad of American parent(s)	231	0.0%	163	0.02%	14	0.05%	9	0.0%	93	0.1	100	0.0
Foreign born:	9,220	1.0%	4,492	0.60%	121	0.46%	1,870	2.6%	5,046	6.3	1,958	0.3
Naturalized citizen	1,867	0.2%	854	0.11%	46	0.18%	555	0.8%	623	0.8	601	0.1
Not a citizen	7,353	82.7%	3,638	0.49%	75	0.29%	1,315	1.9%	4,423	5.5	1,357	0.2

\* Percent of total population.

Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian(alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White (alone), not Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	32,163	100.0	22,251	100.0	2,855	2,855.0	2,378	2,378.0	8,209	8,209.0	17,942	17,942.0
Native:	22,943	71.3	17,759	79.8	2,734	95.8	508	21.4	3,163	38.5	15,984	89.1
Born in the United States	22,640	70.4	17,555	78.9	2,720	95.3	499	21.0	2,998	36.5	15,884	88.5
Born outside the United States:	303	303.0	204	0.9	14	0.5	9	0.4	165	2.0	100	0.6
Born in Puerto Rico	72	0.2	41	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	0.9	0	0.0
Born in U.S. Island Areas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Born abroad of American parent(s)	231	0.7	163	0.7	14	0.5	9	0.4	93	1.1	100	0.6
Foreign born:	9,220	28.7	4,492	20.2	121	4.2	1,870	78.6	5,046	61.5	1,958	10.9
Naturalized citizen	1,867	5.8	854	3.8	46	1.6	555	23.3	623	7.6	601	3.4
Not a citizen	7,353	22.9	3,638	16.4	75	2.6	1,315	55.3	4,423	53.9	1,357	7.6

\* Percent of population below poverty level.

**PCT149. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS BY YEAR OF ENTRY FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION [27] -**

**Universe: Foreign-born population for whom poverty status is determined**

**SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial Census of Population and Housing, 2000.**

Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian(alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White (alone), not Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	137,729	100.0	63,454	100.0	1,443	1,443.0	51,274	51,274.0	40,739	40,739.0	40,882	40,882.0
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	9,220	6.7	4,492	7.1	121	8.4	1,870	3.6	5,046	12.4	1,958	4.8
Naturalized citizen:	1,867	1,867.0	854	1.3	46	3.2	555	1.1	623	1.5	601	1.5
Year of entry 1995 to March 2000	166	0.1	35	0.1	9	0.6	60	0.1	74	0.2	23	0.1
Year of entry 1990 to 1994	265	0.2	48	0.1	4	0.3	119	0.2	118	0.3	14	0.0
Year of entry 1985 to 1989	285	0.2	98	0.2	4	0.3	139	0.3	94	0.2	36	0.1
Year of entry 1980 to 1984	278	0.2	92	0.1	13	0.9	91	0.2	126	0.3	48	0.1
Year of entry before 1980	873	0.6	581	0.9	16	1.1	146	0.3	211	0.5	480	1.2
Not a citizen:	7,353	5.3	3,638	5.7	75	5.2	1,315	2.6	4,423	10.9	1,357	3.3
Year of entry 1995 to March 2000	4,227	3.1	2,246	3.5	61	4.2	737	1.4	2,233	5.5	1,029	2.5
Year of entry 1990 to 1994	1,727	1.3	689	1.1	14	1.0	396	0.8	1,130	2.8	170	0.4
Year of entry 1985 to 1989	656	0.5	353	0.6	0	0.0	75	0.1	492	1.2	82	0.2
Year of entry 1980 to 1984	326	0.2	138	0.2	0	0.0	56	0.1	285	0.7	0	0.0
Year of entry before 1980	417	0.3	212	0.3	0	0.0	51	0.1	283	0.7	76	0.2

\* Percent of total population.

Variable Name	Total		White (alone)		Black (alone)		Asian(alone)		Hispanic/Latino		White (alone), not Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	9,220	100.0	4,492	100.0	121	121.0	1,870	1,870.0	5,046	5,046.0	1,958	1,958.0
Naturalized citizen:	1,867	20.2	854	19.0	46	38.0	555	29.7	623	12.3	601	30.7
Year of entry 1995 to March 2000	166	1.8	35	0.8	9	7.4	60	3.2	74	1.5	23	1.2
Year of entry 1990 to 1994	265	265.0	48	1.1	4	3.3	119	6.4	118	2.3	14	0.7
Year of entry 1985 to 1989	285	3.1	98	2.2	4	3.3	139	7.4	94	1.9	36	1.8
Year of entry 1980 to 1984	278	3.0	92	2.0	13	10.7	91	4.9	126	2.5	48	2.5
Year of entry before 1980	873	9.5	581	12.9	16	13.2	146	7.8	211	4.2	480	24.5
Not a citizen:	7,353	79.8	3,638	81.0	75	62.0	1,315	70.3	4,423	87.7	1,357	69.3
Year of entry 1995 to March 2000	4,227	45.8	2,246	50.0	61	50.4	737	39.4	2,233	44.3	1,029	52.6
Year of entry 1990 to 1994	1,727	1,727.0	689	15.3	14	11.6	396	21.2	1,130	22.4	170	8.7
Year of entry 1985 to 1989	656	7.1	353	7.9	0	0.0	75	4.0	492	9.8	82	4.2
Year of entry 1980 to 1984	326	3.5	138	3.1	0	0.0	56	3.0	285	5.6	0	0.0
Year of entry before 1980	417	4.5	212	4.7	0	0.0	51	2.7	283	5.6	76	3.9

\* Percent of population below poverty level

Poverty Statistics DuPage County, Illinois	1980	1990	2000	Change 1980-1990		Change 1990-2000		Change 1980-2000	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	3,960	3,676	5,753	-284	-7.2	2,077	56.5	1,793	45.3
Percent of all families	2.3	1.7	2.4		-0.5		0.7		0.2
With children under 18 years	2,988	2,686	4,421	-302	-10.1	1,735	64.6	1,433	48.0
Percent of all families with children under 18 years	3.0	1.4	3.5		-1.7		2.1		0.4
with children under 5 years	n/a	1,289	2,010	n/a	n/a	721	55.9	n/a	n/a
Female headed families in poverty	1,514	1,763	2,279	249	16.4	516	29.3	765	50.5
Percent of all female headed families	10.8	8.9	9.2		-1.9		0.3		-1.6
With children under 18 years	1,427	1,543	2,061	116	8.1	518	33.6	634	44.4
Percent of all families with children under 18 years	1.5	0.8	1.6		-0.7		0.8		0.2
with children under 5 years	n/a	705	856	n/a	n/a	151	21.4	n/a	n/a
Individuals in poverty	19,818	20,948	32,163	1,130	5.7	11,215	53.5	12,345	62.3
Percent of all persons	3.0	2.7	3.6		-0.3		0.9		0.6
Persons 18 years & over	n/a	14,912	22,345	n/a	n/a	7,433	49.8	n/a	n/a
Persons 65 years & over	1,907	2,745	3,523	838	43.9	778	28.3	1,616	84.7
Percent of all persons over 65 years	4.5	4.3	4.3		-0.2		0.0		-0.2

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10. Data derived from the American Community Survey are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a confidence interval. The interval shown here is a 90 percent confidence interval. The stated range can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the lower and upper bounds contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.
11. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.
12. Data derived from the American Community Survey are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a confidence interval. The interval shown here is a 90 percent confidence interval. The stated range can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the lower and upper bounds contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.
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