



THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE LATINO
CAUCUS FOUNDATION'S ANNUAL

2023 Raíces Public Policy Conference

OUR STRENGTH LIES WITHIN OUR ROOTS

SEPTEMBER 28TH 2023
8:00 AM | MALCOLM X COLLEGE

¡HOLA!

It is with much pride that we present to you the 2023 “Raíces Public Policy Conference!” Since our founding, our mission has been clear, to foster the next generation of Latino leadership while advocating for the needs and wants of the community. And as many of you know, the purpose of the annual conference is just that – to converse, reflect, and strategize with you all as we move public policy priorities forward. This last year has been pivotal as we have grown, strengthening and deepening our partnerships to ensure Latino voices are lifted.

In paving a new pathway forward, ILLCF partnered with the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois at Chicago and multiple nonprofit organizations, to present research and data on the current status of issues affecting our Latino community throughout Illinois across five issue areas: (1) Health Equity, (2) Immigration & Language Access, (3) Education, (4) Economic & Business Development, and (5) Latiné Representation. And while this collaboration allows us to present important findings, we all know research is not always the same as lived experience. Hence the purpose of breaking bread with you all here today – to build a stronger Latino family in Illinois.



De todo corazón, gracias!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

State Senator Celina Villanueva	State Representative Edgar Gonzalez	Lizbeth Ramirez
State Senator Karina Villa	State Representative Eva-Dina Delgado	Baldemar Lopez
State Senator Javier Loera-Cervantes	State Representative Jaime Andrade	Daniel Arce
State Senator Cristina Castro	State Representative Dagmara Avelar	Jessica Fuentes
State Senator Natalie Toro	State Representative Fred Crespo	Dr. Marisol Morales
State Senator Omar Aquino	Pedro Cevallos-Candau	Dolores Muñoz
State Representative Aaron Ortiz	Marta Cerda	Martin Cabrera
State Representative Lilian Jimenez	Manuel "Manny" Rey	Yesenia Lopez
State Representative Norma Hernández	Benjamin Bernal	David Andalco
State Representative Barbara Hernández	Jennifer Crespo	Alex Paterakos-Figueroa
State Representative Lisa Hernández	Lisa Duarte	
State Representative Angelica Guerrero-Cuellar	Rey Raigoza	

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

SEPTEMBER-2023

28th

THURSDAY

Doors Open at 8am, Program Starts at 8:30am
light breakfast by Tlahuica catering

8:30 AM: **Welcome and Introduction**
State Rep. Norma Hernández &
State Sen. Omar Aquino

9:00 AM: **“The Growing Importance of
Latinos in Chicagoland Suburbs”**
Panel Discussion
Moderator:
State Rep. Lisa Hernández
Panelists:
Maria Pesqueira - Healthy
Communities Foundation
Alex Linares - Great Cities Institute
Dr. Lili Burciaga - ALMAS
State Sen. Cristina Castro

9:40 AM: **BREAKOUT SESSION A**

Health Equity Workshop
Presented by: Illinois Unidos &
Healthy Illinois Campaign
Featuring:
State Rep. Dagmara Avelar
& State Rep. Lilian Jimenez

**Immigration and Language
Access Workshop**
Presented by: ICIRR & Instituto
del Progreso Latino
Featuring:
State Sen. Karina Villa &
State Rep. Angelica Guerrero-Cuellar

Education Workshop
Presented by: Latino Policy Forum
& Young Invincibles
Featuring:
State Rep. Barbara Hernández
& State Rep. Norma Hernández

**Economic & Business
Development Workshop**
Presented by: Executive Latino
Council & Northwest Hispanic
Chamber of Commerce
Featuring:
State Sen. Cristina Castro &
State Rep. Eva-Dina Delgado

Latiné Representation Workshop
Presented by: SEIU &
Puerto Rican Agenda of Chicago
Featuring:
State Sen. Celina Villanueva &
State Sen. Javier Loera-Cervantes

11:00 AM: **BREAKOUT SESSION B**

Health Equity Workshop
Presented by: Illinois Unidos &
Healthy Illinois Campaign
Featuring:
State Rep. Norma Hernández
& State Rep. Lisa Hernández

**Immigration and Language
Access Workshop**
Presented by: ICIRR &
Instituto del Progreso Latino
Featuring:
State Sen. Karina Villa &
State Rep. Angelica Guerrero-Cuellar

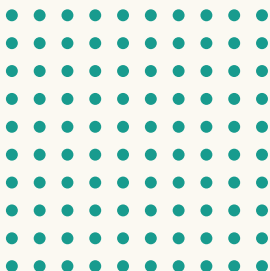
Education Workshop
Presented by: Latino Policy Forum
& Young Invincibles
Featuring:
State Rep. Aaron Ortiz
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**Economic & Business
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State Sen. Angelica Guerrero-Cuella &
State Sen. Javier Loera-Cervantes

12:20 PM: **“Celebrating Latino Identity in Illinois:
Makes Us Stand Out”**
Dr. Teresa Cordova,
Director of Great Cities Institute UIC

1:00 PM: **“JLLC and ILLCF: Raices and
Public Policy”
Panel Discussion and Luncheon**
Moderator: Former State Sen.
Dr. Cristina Pacione-Zayas
Panelists:
State Sen. Omar Aquino
State Sen. Celina Villanueva,
State Rep. Dagmara Avelar,
State Rep. Edgar Gonzalez,
State Rep. Norma Hernández,
Executive Director of ILLCF,
Oswaldo Alvarez



“The Growing Importance of Latinos in Chicagoland Suburbs” Panel Discussion



Lisa Hernández
State Representative

2nd District



Dr. Lili Burciaga



Maria Pesqueria



Alex Linares



Cristina Castro

State Senator

22nd District

The growing Latino Community in the Western Suburbs of Chicago

A collection of data and maps that reveal demographic changes and illustrate their intersection with social and structural determinants of health

Produced by the Great Cities Institute at the University of Illinois Chicago | go.uic.edu/west_suburban_latino_rpt

REGIONAL MAP

For the purposes of this study, the Western Suburbs are defined as the combined service regions of Community Memorial Foundation and Healthy Communities Foundation. This study area includes portions of Cook and DuPage Counties.



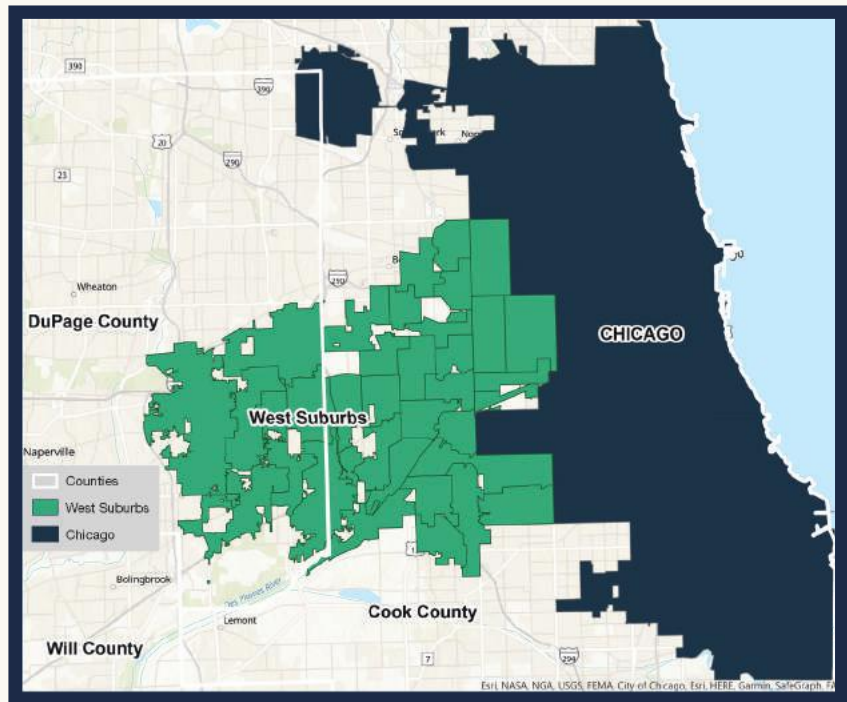
36 Suburbs



199,542 total Latinos residing



Within 2 Counties



» The Latino population has grown significantly in Chicago's western suburbs within the past 10 years.

POPULATION GROWTH

- Latinos account for 32% of the population in the Western Suburbs which is a slightly larger share of the population than Latinos in the City of Chicago (30%).
- Latinos comprise the majority of the population in Berwyn (64%), Cicero (89%), Stickney (64%), and Summit (73%).

Understanding these changes allows us to reflect, collaborate, and address health and wellness needs for a rapidly changing area of Chicagoland.

Ten western suburbs had an increase in their Latino population of 60% or more from 2010 to 2020.

Countryside +60%	Hinsdale +60%	Maywood +60%	North Riverside +63%	Riverside +63%
Brookfield +64%	La Grange Park +71%	Western Springs +73%	Broadview +80%	Forest View +91%

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Healthcare access has improved but **wide disparities remain**. Main factors include **employment, income, and immigration status**.

15% of Latinos in the Western Suburbs do not have health insurance compared to 5% of the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population.

Rates of Uninsured Latinos are highest in:

Hodgkins | 44%

Summit
22%

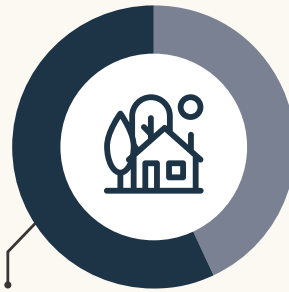
Cicero
20%

Clarendon Hills
20%

Westmont
20%

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Latino families are setting down roots in the Western Suburbs, as seen by the high rates of homeownership.



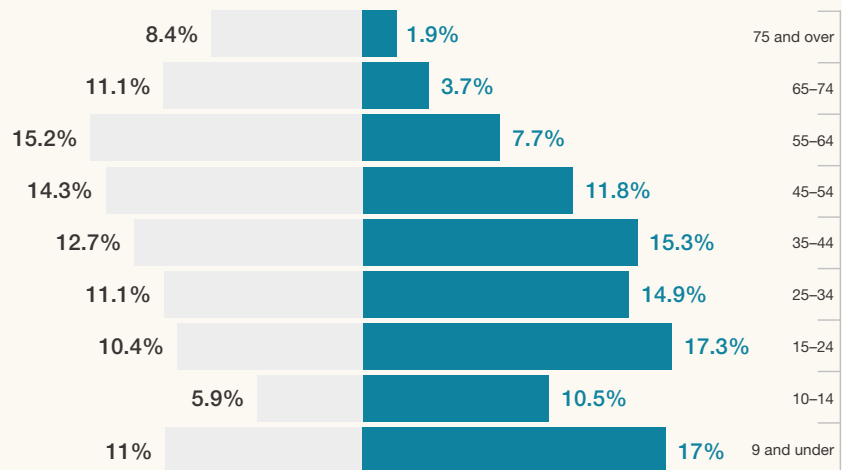
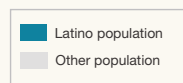
57% of West Suburban Latinos own a home

The Latino homeownership rate is **over 75%** in 14 Western Suburbs including:

- Broadview 83%
- Stickney 77%
- Westchester 94%

AGE

Compared to other racial/ethnic groups in the Western Suburbs, the **Latino population skews younger**, which contributes to a large part of the student body in the educational system. This is a trend we anticipate lasting well into the next ten years.



How can we ensure equitable and culturally responsive care, services, and structures to support the health and quality of life of the growing Latino community in the Western Suburbs?

Learn more at go.uic.edu/west_suburban_latino_rpt



“The Growing Latino Community in the Western Suburbs of Chicago” is a project of the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois Chicago and is supported by Community Memorial Foundation and Healthy Communities Foundation.



**Great Cities
Institute**

University of Illinois at Chicago

Celebrating Latino Identity in Illinois: What Makes Us Stand Out

Teresa Córdova is the Director of the Great Cities Institute (GCI) at the University of Illinois Chicago. She is also Professor of Urban Planning and Policy in the College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs (CUPPA). Professor Córdova received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1986.

As an applied theorist, political economist, and community-based planner, Dr. Córdova approaches her work as a scholarship of engagement in which research, pedagogy, and service are integrated. Throughout her career, Teresa has engaged with communities in and outside the university and is an expert in community/university partnerships and methodologies of engaged research. In addition to strategies for community and economic development, her work focuses on global/local dynamics and the impacts of global economic restructuring on local communities, including impacts of resource extraction. In her various roles, including elected and appointed government positions, she has been instrumental in affecting economic development policy and projects, the provision and design of infrastructure, local governance, and neighborhood change.

In addition to her publications in the field of community development, she has a long history of publishing in the fields of Chicana and Latina Studies. Some of those publications include, "Persistence and Resistance in Genízaro Identity," "Neoliberal Policy Regime and the Implications for Latino Studies Scholarship," "Harold Washington and the Rise of Latino Electoral Politics in Chicago 1982-1987," and "Economic Restructuring and The Process of Incorporation of Latino Workers into the Chicago Economy." In the fields of Chicana and Latina Feminisms, she has produced several classic writings including *Chicana Voices: Intersections of Class, Race and Gender* (1986, 1993) (co-editor).



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Teresa Cordova


Director, UIC Great Cities Institute

Education Workshop





SCAN FOR SURVEY/QUESTIONS


Immerse yourself in a discussion on the bread-and-butter topics of Early Childhood, K-12, and Higher Education. Join this multifaceted dialogue and contribute your insights to enrich policy priorities. This session will challenge your thinking and provoke opportunities for deep engagement and collaboration on ways to address challenges in education.




Erika Mendez


Lily Rocha



SESSION A LEGISLATORS



Barbara Hernández
State Representative
50th District




Norma Hernández
State Representative
77th District

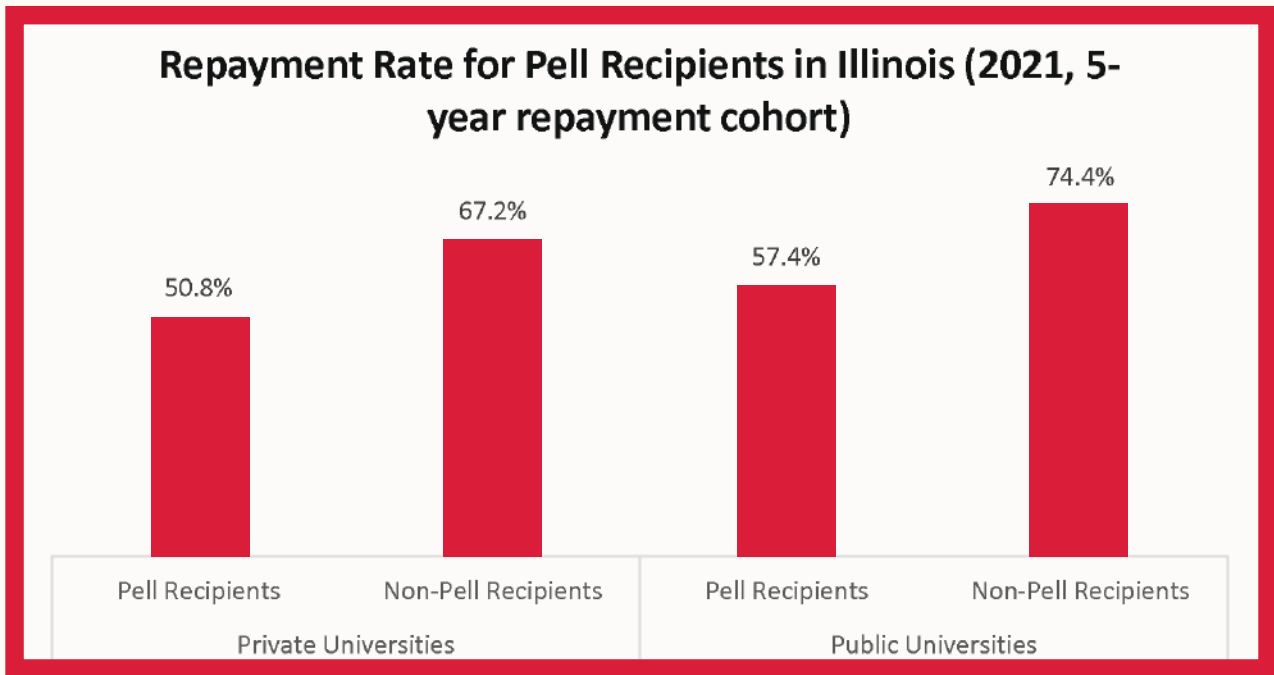
SESSION B LEGISLATORS



Aaron Ortiz
State Representative
1st District

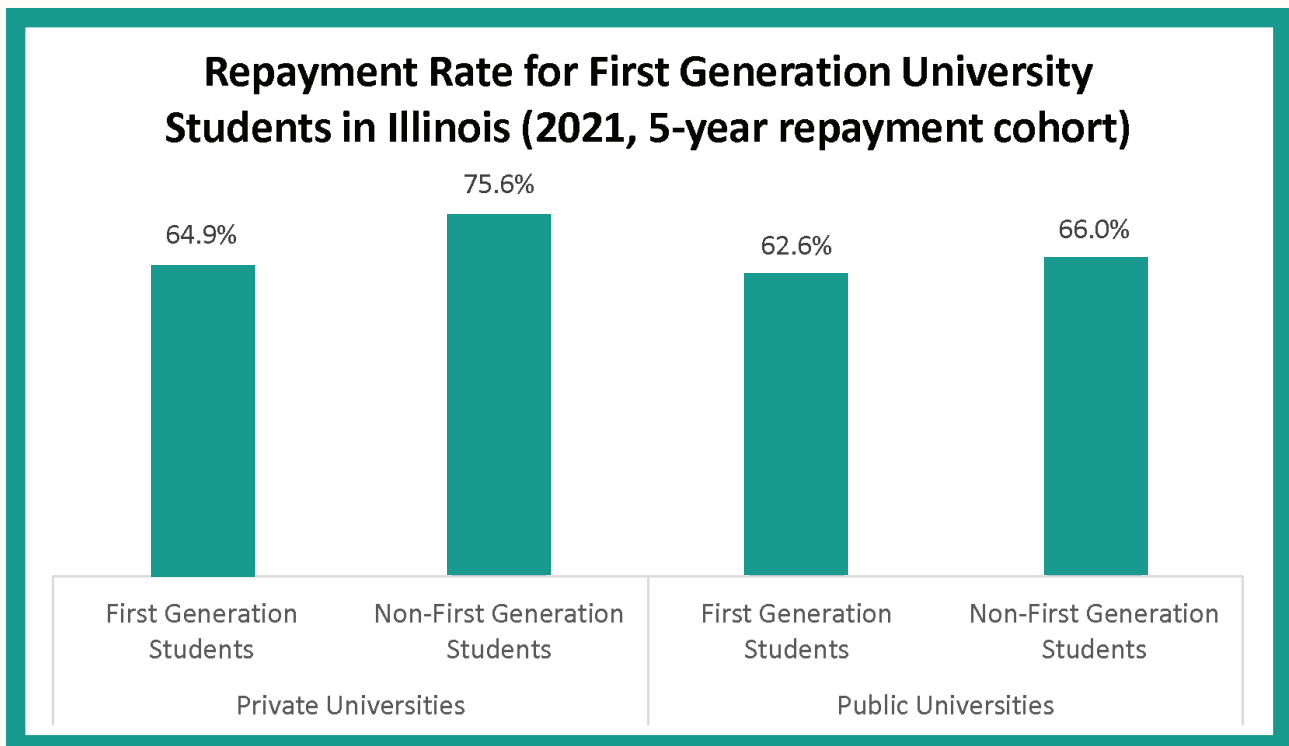


Natalie Toro
State Senator
20th District



Source: Urban Institute Education Data Portal (2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Pell grant recipients reported lower rates of repayment than non-pell grant recipients in both public and private universities. However, pell grants recipients in public universities had a slightly higher repayment rate (57.4%) than that of private universities (50.8%).



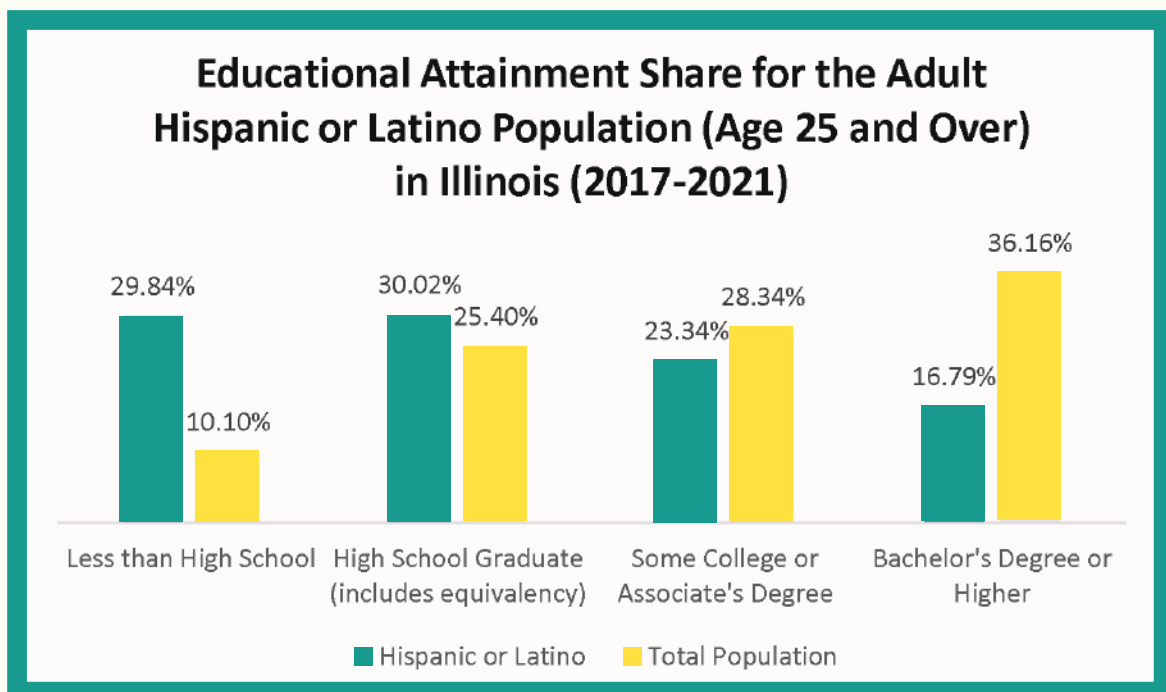
Source: Urban Institute Education Data Portal (2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Similar to pell-grant recipients, first generation university students had a lower repayment rate than non-first generation students. However, the gap was much smaller among first-generation students than pell grant recipients.

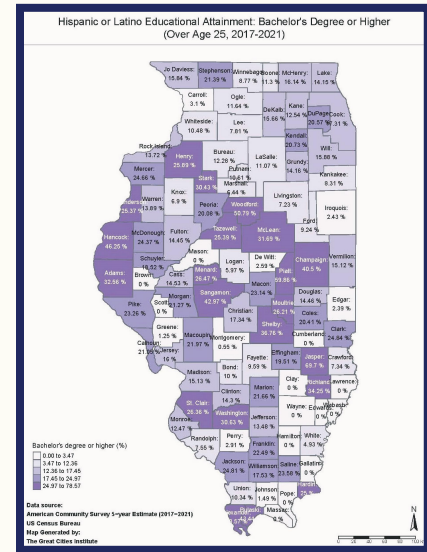
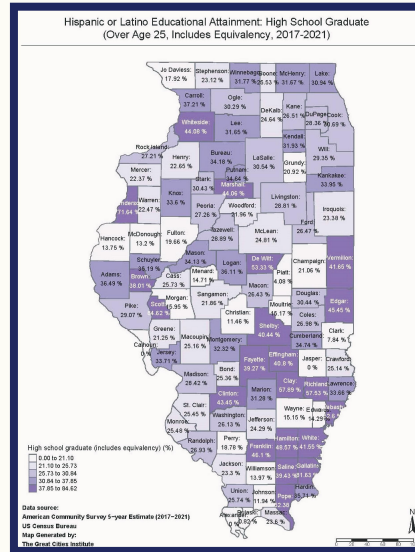
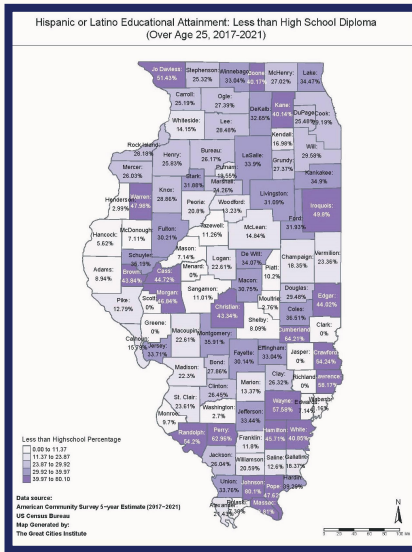
Educational Attainment for the Adult Hispanic or Latino Population (Age 25 and Over) in Illinois (2017-2021)				
Level of Completion	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino Population Over Age 25	
	Estimate	% of Total	Estimate	% of Total
Less than High School	885,321	10.10%	379,996	29.84%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	2,226,182	25.40%	382,360	30.02%
Some College or Associate's Degree	2,483,806	28.34%	297,265	23.34%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3,169,569	36.16%	213,864	16.79%
Total	8,764,878	100%	1,273,485	100%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- 29.84% of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 25 and over in Illinois had less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment in 2017-2021 compared to 10.10% for the total population, a gap of 19.74 percentage points.
- 16.79% of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 25 and over in Illinois had a bachelor’s degree or higher level of educational attainment in 2017-2021 compared to 36.16% for the total population, a gap of 19.37 percentage points.



Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

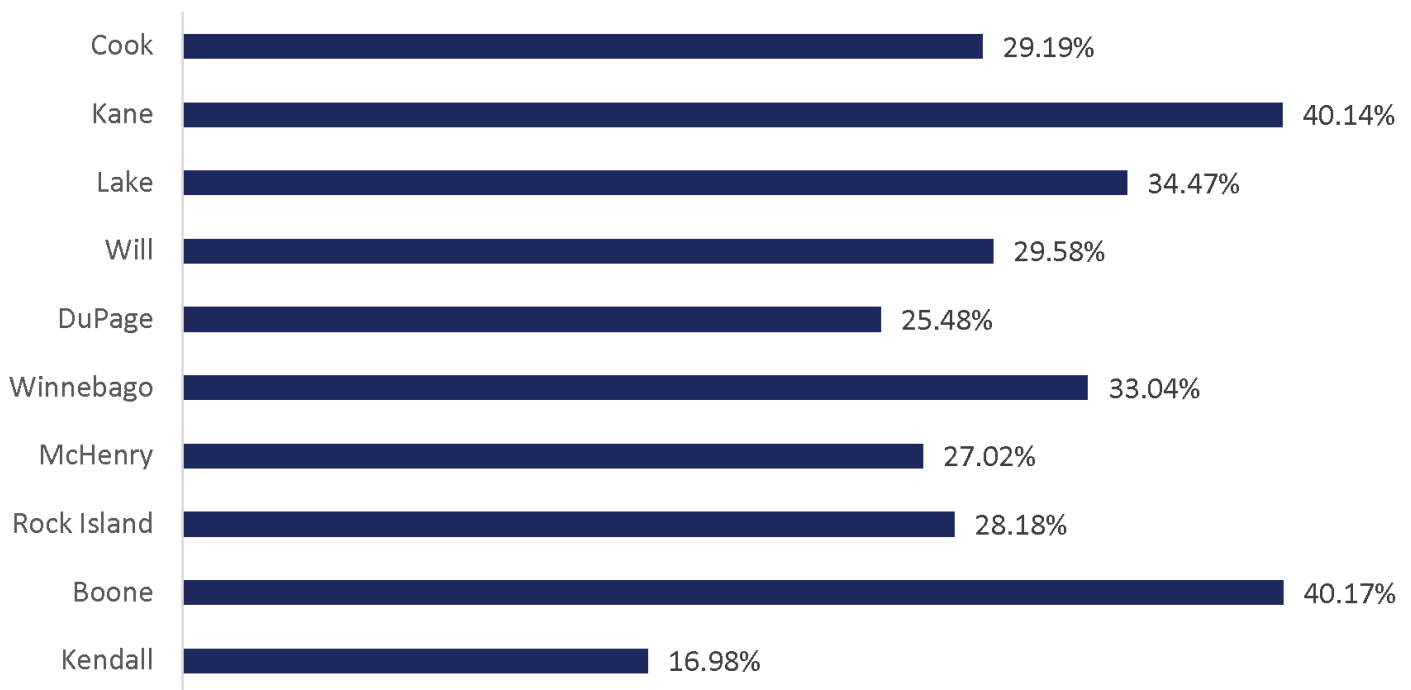


Top 10 Illinois Counties with the Highest Hispanic or Latino Population Age 25 and Over Holding Less than a High School Diploma (2017-2021)						
County	Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population Over Age 25		
	Total Pop Over 25	Less than Highschool Diploma	Percentage	Total Pop Over 25	Less than Highschool Diploma	Percentage
Cook	3,656,393	439,740	12.03 %	794,337	231,841	29.19 %
Kane	340,859	47,621	13.97 %	90,107	36,165	40.14 %
Lake	469,459	43,130	9.19 %	84,024	28,964	34.47 %
Will	460,589	39,246	8.52 %	68,179	20,167	29.58 %
DuPage	642,165	41,827	6.51 %	75,198	19,162	25.48 %
Winnebago	194,472	22,994	11.82 %	19,275	6,369	33.04 %
McHenry	212,180	13,717	6.46 %	22,648	6,120	27.02 %
Rock Island	99,470	10,918	10.98 %	10,204	2,875	28.18 %
Boone	35,413	4,575	12.92 %	6,223	2,500	40.17 %
Kendall	83,167	5,307	6.38 %	14,227	2,416	16.98 %

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- 231,841 or 29.19% of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 25 and over in Cook County has less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment in 2017-2021.
- 61.01% of Illinois's Hispanic or Latino population aged 25 and over in Illinois were located in Cook County in 2017-2021.
- Among the top 10 counties in Illinois with the highest number of Hispanic or Latino population with less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment in 2017-2021, four counties had a higher share of population with less than a high school diploma compared to Cook County including Boone (40.17%), Kane (40.14%), Lake (34.47%), and Winnebago (33.04%) Counties.
- The largest gaps in the share of population with less than a high school diploma amongst the top 10 counties in Illinois with the highest number of Hispanic or Latino population with less than a high school diploma in 2017-2021 were in Boone (27.25 percentage points), Kane (26.17), Lake (25.28), Winnebago (21.22), Will (21.06) and McHenry (20.56) Counties.

Percent of Hispanic or Latino Population Age 25 and Over with Less Than a High School Degree (Ranked by the Top 10 Counties with the Largest Count with Less than High School Completion, 2017-2021)



Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

Field Of Bachelor’S Degree For First Major for Hispanic or Latino in Illinois (2017-2021)				
Field of Bachelor’s Degree	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino Population Over Age 25	
	Population with Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	Percentage	Population with Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	Percentage
Arts, Humanities and Other	738,102	23.29 %	51,724	24.19 %
Business	672,717	21.22 %	47,696	22.3 %
Education	385,281	12.16 %	21,686	10.14 %
Science and Engineering	1,061,288	33.48 %	72,566	33.93 %
Science and Engineering Related Fields	312,181	9.85 %	20,192	9.44 %

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Comparing the field of degree for the total population and Hispanic or Latino population with a bachelor’s degree in 2017-2021, no field had larger than a 2.02 percentage point gap between the two groups.
- For the population with a bachelor’s degree in 2017-2021, the largest gap in the share of a population’s field of bachelor’s degree was in the education field, where 12.16% of the total population had a degree compared to 10.14% of the Hispanic or Latino population.

Pre-School Enrollment for Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois (2017-2021)				
School Enrollment	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool	207,835	1.68%	41,107	1.91%
Enrolled in School	3,182,797	25.7%	736,537	34.27%
Total (Over 3 Years Old)	12,385,096	100%	2,148,923	100%

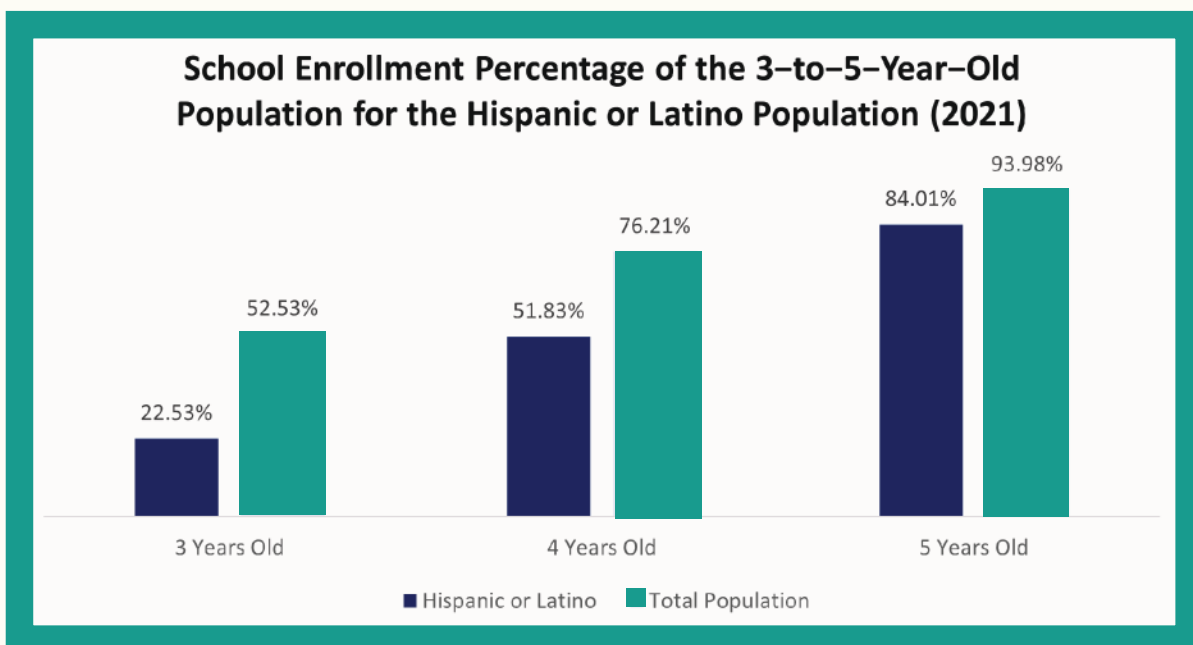
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- The Hispanic or Latino population has a larger share of population enrolled in school compared to the total population aged three and over, with 34.27% of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 3 and over being enrolled in school in 2017-2021 compared to 25.7 percent of the total population.
- There was a small gap in the share of population enrolled in nursery school/preschool between the Hispanic or Latino and total population, with 1.91% of the Hispanic or Latino population aged 3 and over enrolled in nursery school/preschool in 2017-2021 compared to 1.68% of the total population.

School Enrollment for the Hispanic or Latino 3-to-5-Year-Old Population in Illinois, 2021						
Age Group	Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
	Total Population	Enrolled	% Enrolled	Total Population	Enrolled	% Enrolled
3 Years Old	176,013	92,461	52.53%	49,362	11,120	22.53%
4 Years Old	175,784	133,968	76.21%	17,050	8,837	51.83%
5 Years Old	150,737	141,662	93.98%	27,587	23,177	84.01%
Total	502,534	368,091	73.25%	93,999	43,134	45.89%

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (Oct 2021). School enrollment is defined as those enrolled in nursery school, pre-kindergarten, or kindergarten and does not differentiate between public and private school. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

- School enrollment rates for Hispanic or Latino children ages 3-to-5 (45.89%) were lower compared to those of the total population (73.25%) in 2021.
- In 2021, it was estimated that 22.53% of Hispanic or Latino 3-year olds were enrolled in school, less than half the rate compared to the total population (52.53%).
- The school enrollment for Hispanic or Latino 4-year-olds was 53.83% in 2021, much lower than the 76.21% enrollment rate for the total population.

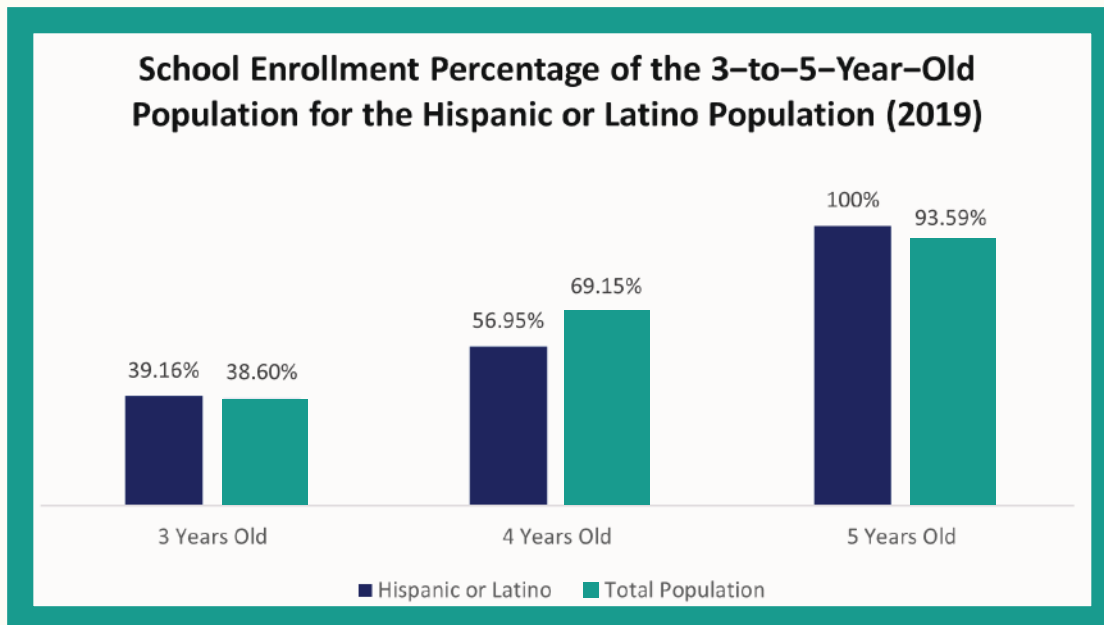


Source: IPUMS-CPS database (Oct 2021). Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

School Enrollment for the Hispanic or Latino 3-to-5-Year-Old Population in Illinois, 2019						
Age Group	Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
	Total Population	Enrolled	% Enrolled	Total Population	Enrolled	% Enrolled
3 Years Old	106,922	41,277	38.6%	17,775	6,961	39.16%
4 Years Old	147,145	101,746	69.15%	42,536	24,224	56.95%
5 Years Old	149,943	140,327	93.59%	29,244	29,244	100%
Total	404,010	283,350	70.13%	89,555	60,429	67.48%

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (Oct 2021). School enrollment is defined as those enrolled in nursery school, pre-kindergarten, or kindergarten and does not differentiate between public and private school. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

- In 2019, school enrollment rates for Hispanic or Latino children ages 3-to-5 (67.48%) were slightly lower compared to those of the total population (70.13%).
- Hispanic or Latino school enrollment rates for 3-year olds was 39.16% in 2019, slightly higher than that for the total population (38.6%).
- School enrollment rates for Hispanic or Latino 4 years olds were lower for 4-year olds (56.95%) compared to the total population (69.15%).
- Hispanic or Latino 5 years olds were estimated to have higher school enrollment rates compared to the total population.



Source: IPUMS-CPS database (Oct 2019). Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

K-12 School Enrollment and Percentage Share for the Hispanic or Latino Population in Illinois, 2021				
	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino Population	
Age Group	Total Enrolled	Percent	Total Enrolled	Percent
Kindergarten	169,503	8.89%	30,515	6.06%
1st Grade	226,751	11.89%	34,826	6.92%
2nd Grade	129,240	6.78%	23,129	4.59%
3rd Grade	173,006	9.07%	31,581	6.27%
4th Grade	139,940	7.34%	32,424	6.44%
5th Grade	148,282	7.78%	41,162	8.18%
6th Grade	123,445	6.47%	26,120	5.19%
7th Grade	121,182	6.36%	52,403	10.41%
8th Grade	103,725	5.44%	47,063	9.35%
9th Grade	129,585	6.8%	41,418	8.23%
10th Grade	108,231	5.68%	38,112	7.57%
11th Grade	177,752	9.32%	38,757	7.7%
12th Grade	156,068	8.19%	65,962	13.1%
Total	1,906,710	100.01%	503,472	100.01%

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (Oct2021). Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

- In 2021, 12th Graders represented the largest share of enrolled K-12 students among Hispanic or Latinos at 13.1% as well as the largest population at 65,962.
- Students enrolled in Kindergarten represented the smallest share of Hispanic or Latino K-12 students at 6.06%

K-12 School Enrollment and Percentage Share for the Hispanic or Latino Population in Illinois, 2019				
	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino Population	
Age Group	Total Enrolled	Percent	Total Enrolled	Percent
Kindergarten	128,132	5.97%	21,060	3.48%
1st Grade	167,313	7.8%	62,405	10.32%
2nd Grade	178,368	8.31%	47,873	7.92%
3rd Grade	188,573	8.79%	58,961	9.75%
4th Grade	170,245	7.93%	43,707	7.23%
5th Grade	176,564	8.23%	58,242	9.63%
6th Grade	179,575	8.37%	47,955	7.93%
7th Grade	117,881	5.49%	30,866	5.1%
8th Grade	171,327	7.98%	67,521	11.16%
9th Grade	144,868	6.75%	40,811	6.75%
10th Grade	158,900	7.4%	45,357	7.5%
11th Grade	170,438	7.94%	37,744	6.24%
12th Grade	193,960	9.04%	42,308	7%
Total	2,146,144	100%	604,810	100.01%

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (Oct2021). Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

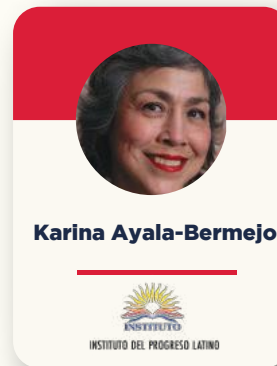
- In 2019, 8th graders represented the largest share of enrolled K-12 students at 11.16% and was the largest student population at 67,521.
- Students enrolled in Kindergarten was the smallest share of Hispanic or Latino K-12 students at 3.48% and also represented the smallest population at 21,060.

Immigration & Language Access workshop

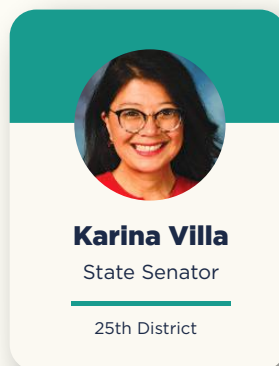


SCAN FOR
SURVEY/QUESTIONS

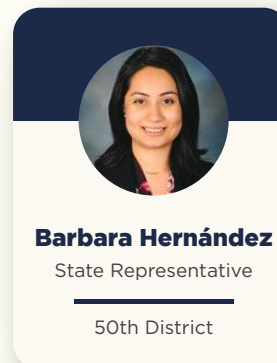
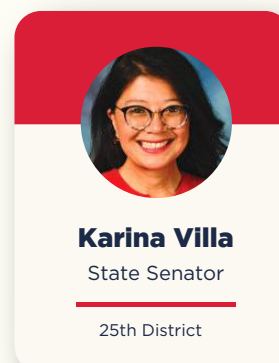
Join us as we delve into the multifaceted challenges immigrant communities face and the crucial importance of language access in ensuring equitable access to resources and services. Engage in dynamic discussions on innovative solutions and inclusive practices that promote linguistic inclusivity and support the integration of immigrants into society. This session is a must-attend for anyone passionate about social justice, human rights, and fostering a truly inclusive society.



SESSION A LEGISLATORS

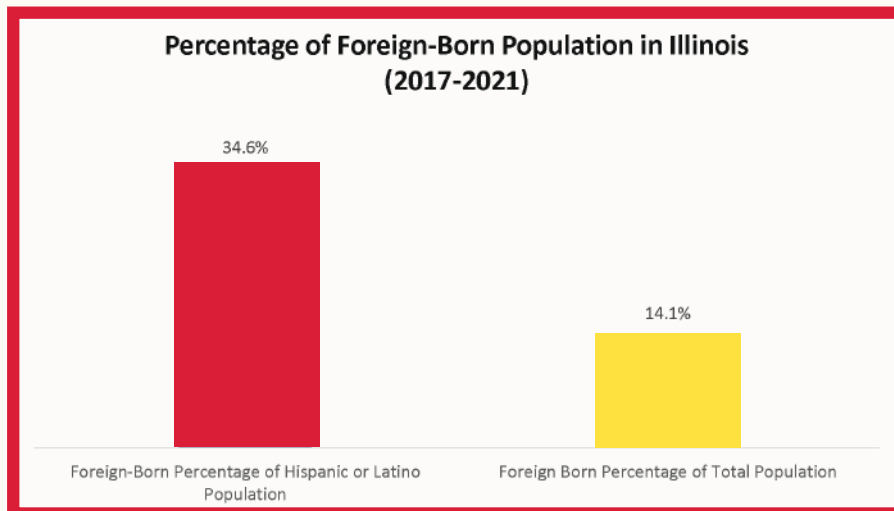


SESSION B LEGISLATORS



Hispanic/Latino Foreign-Born Population in Illinois					
Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
Total Population	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed	Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed
12,821,813	1,803,334	14.06%	2,250,076	777,750	34.57%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.



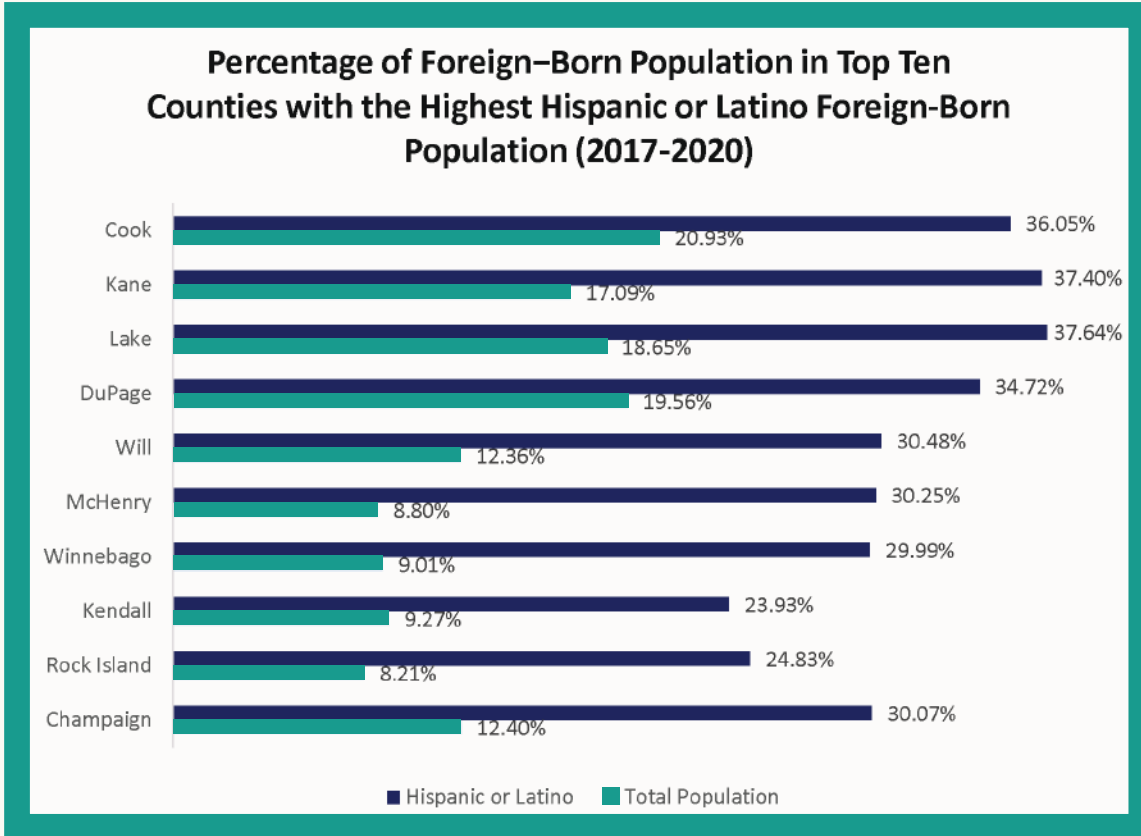
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- 1,803,334 residents of Illinois were foreign-born in 2017-2021 which comprised 14.06% of Illinois's total population.
- Of Illinois's Hispanic or Latino population of 2,250,076 people, 34.57% or 777,750 people were foreign-born in 2017-2021.

County	Top Ten Counties in Illinois with the Highest Hispanic/Latino Foreign-Born Population (2017-2021)					
	Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
	Total	Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born	Total	Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
Cook	5,265,398	1,102,013	20.93%	1,346,949	485,617	36.05%
Kane	518,648	88,632	17.09%	167,111	62,492	37.4%
Lake	714,484	133,276	18.65%	159,640	60,087	37.64%
DuPage	934,094	182,700	19.56%	135,909	47,194	34.72%
Will	696,403	86,042	12.36%	126,302	38,499	30.48%
McHenry	310,749	27,349	8.8%	42,981	13,000	30.25%
Winnebago	285,471	25,719	9.01%	38,627	11,585	29.99%
Kendall	130,757	12,122	9.27%	26,347	6,304	23.93%
Rock Island	144,694	11,880	8.21%	19,246	4,779	24.83%
Champaign	206,583	25,613	12.4%	12,941	3,892	30.07%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Cook County's foreign-born population was over 1.1 million and comprised 20.93% of the county's total population, the largest share in Illinois in 2017-2021.
- 485,617 or 36.05% of Cook County's Hispanic or Latino population was foreign-born in 2017-2021.
- Kane (37.4%) and Lake (37.64%) counties had a larger share of their Hispanic or Latino population that was foreign-born compared to Cook County (36.05%) while DuPage County had just a 1.33 percentage points lower share.

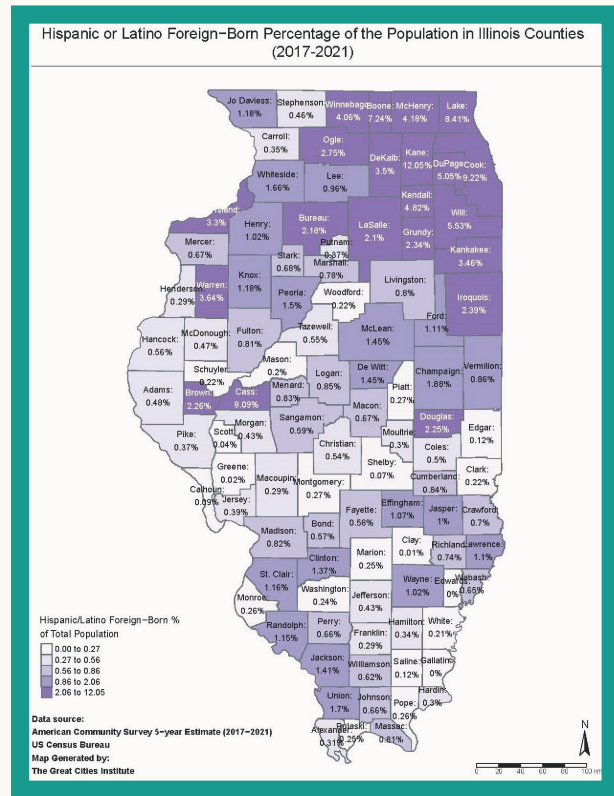
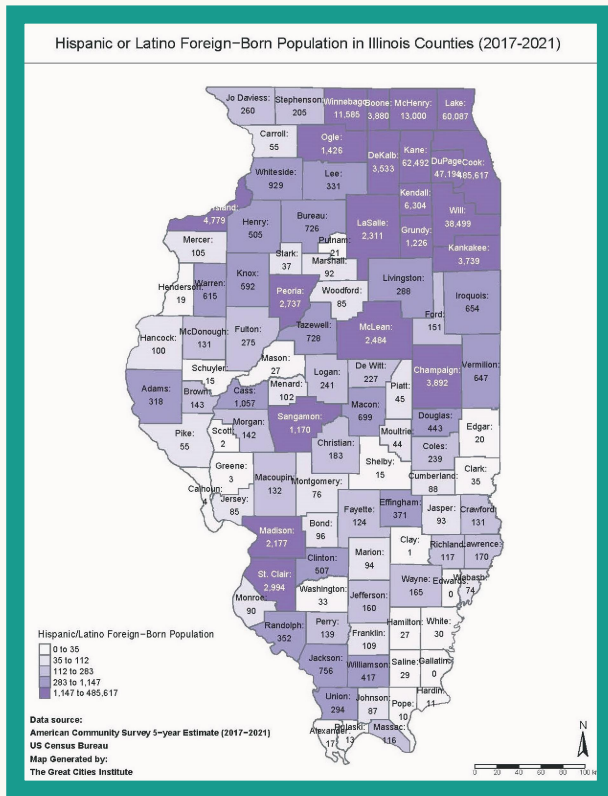


Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

Top Ten Counties in Illinois with the Highest Percentage of Hispanic/Latino Foreign-Born of Total Population			
County	Total Population	Foreign-Born Hispanic or Latino	% Foreign-Born Hispanic or Latino Share
Kane	518,648	62,492	12.05%
Cook	5,265,398	485,617	9.22%
Lake	714,484	60,087	8.41%
Cass	13,058	1,057	8.09%
Boone	53,592	3,880	7.24%
Will	696,403	38,499	5.53%
DuPage	934,094	47,194	5.05%
Kendall	130,757	6,304	4.82%
McHenry	310,749	13,000	4.18%
Winnebago	285,471	11,585	4.06%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

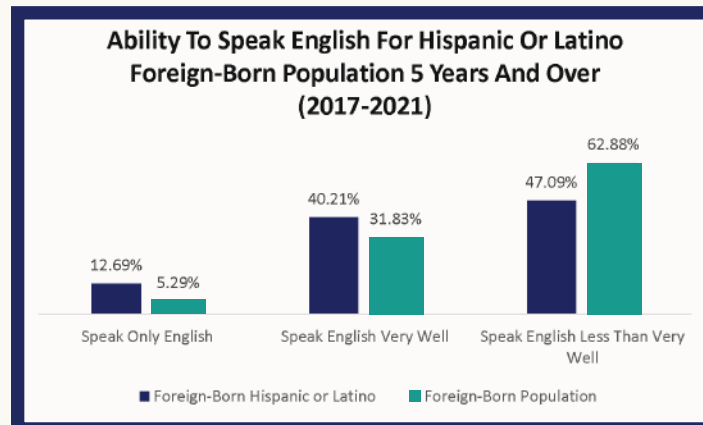
- As a percent of the total county population, Kane County had the largest share of foreign-born Hispanic or Latinos (12.05%) in 2017-2021, followed by Cook County (9.22%) and Lake County (8.41%).
- Cook County’s 485,617 foreign born Hispanic or Latino population was 62.44% of Illinois’s foreign born Hispanic or Latino population in 2017-2021.



Ability To Speak English	Foreign-Born Population		Hispanic or Latino Foreign-Born Population over Age 5	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Speak Only English	227,716	12.69%	39,498	5.29%
Speak English Very Well	721,511	40.21%	237,708	31.83%
Speak English Less Than Very Well	844,921	47.09%	469,492	62.88%
Total Foreign-Born	1,794,148	100%	746,698	100%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- For the foreign-born population aged 5 years old and over in 2017-2021, 47.09% spoke English less than very well, 40.21% spoke English very well, and 12.69% only spoke English.
- For the Hispanic or Latino foreign-born population aged 5 years old and over in 2017-2021, 62.88% spoke English less than very well, 31.83% spoke English very well, and 5.29% only spoke English.

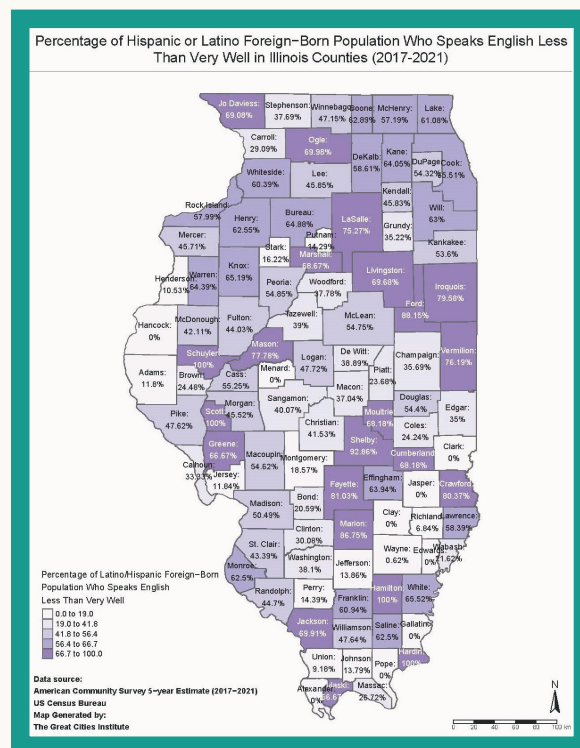
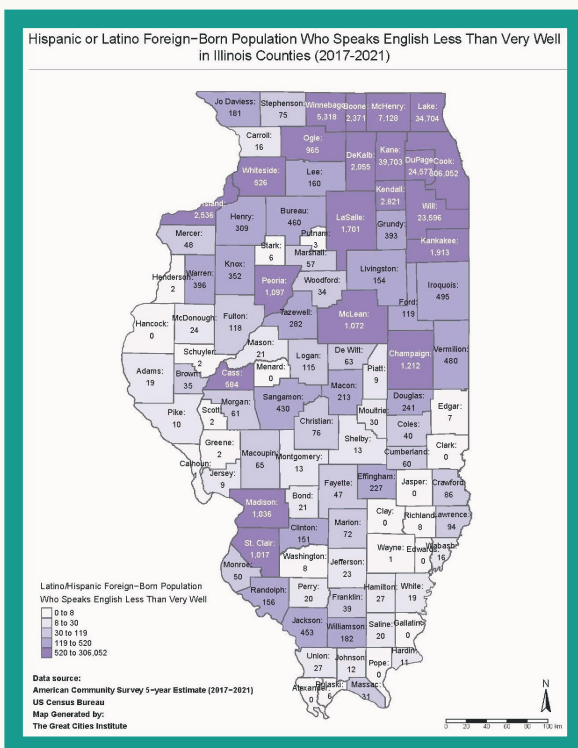


Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

County	Top Fifteen Counties With Highest Hispanic/Latino Foreign-Born Population Who Speak English Less Than Very Well (2017-2021)					
	Foreign-Born Population			Hispanic or Latino Foreign Born Population Over Age 5		
County	Speak Less Than Very Well	Total Foreign-Born Population	% Speak Less Than Very Well	Speak Less Than Very Well	Total Foreign-Born Population	% Speak Less Than Very Well
Cook	557,970	1,097,243	50.85%	306,052	467,209	65.51%
Kane	46,752	88,383	52.9%	39,703	61,985	64.05%
Lake	54,473	132,519	41.11%	34,704	56,821	61.08%
DuPage	68,078	181,694	37.47%	24,577	45,249	54.32%
Will	38,498	85,765	44.89%	23,596	37,454	63%
McHenry	10,928	27,286	40.05%	7,128	12,463	57.19%
Winnebago	9,171	25,558	35.88%	5,318	11,279	47.15%
Kendall	4,968	12,057	41.2%	2,821	6,156	45.83%
Rock Island	5,861	11,762	49.83%	2,536	4,373	57.99%
Boone	2,753	4,967	55.43%	2,371	3,770	62.89%
DeKalb	3,513	7,115	49.37%	2,055	3,506	58.61%
Kankakee	2,181	5,181	42.1%	1,913	3,569	53.6%
LaSalle	2,299	3,614	63.61%	1,701	2,260	75.27%
Champaign	8,938	25,376	35.22%	1,212	3,396	35.69%
Peoria	3,208	11,045	29.04%	1,097	2,000	54.85%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Among the 15 counties in Illinois with the largest foreign-born Hispanic or Latino populations, Cook County has the largest number (467,209) and percent (65.61%) that spoke English less than very well in 2017-2021.
- Among the 15 counties in Illinois with the largest foreign-born Hispanic or Latino populations, five counties had a Hispanic or Latino foreign-born population in which 60% or more of the population spoke English less than very well in 2017-2021, including LaSalle County (75.27%), Cook County (65.51%), Kane County (64.05%), Will County (63%), Boone County (62.89%)



Ability to Speak English for the Hispanic/Latino Spanish-Speaking Population (2017-2021)		
	Population	Percentage
Speak Spanish	1,542,330	
Speak English Not Well or Not at All	305,834	19.83%

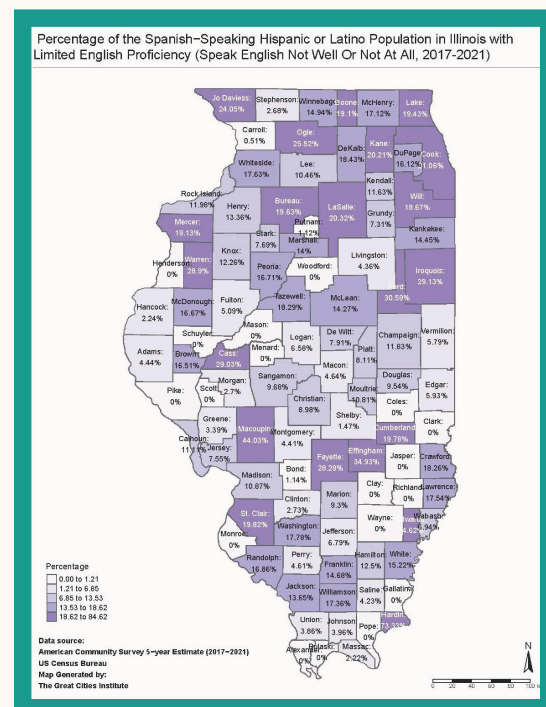
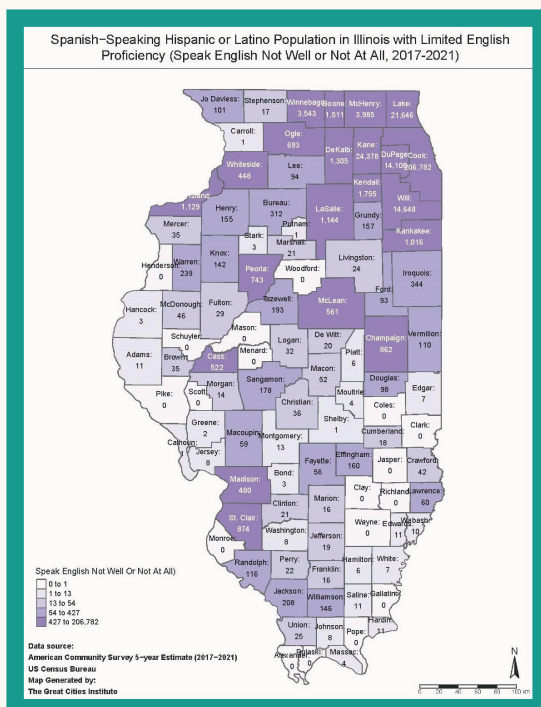
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Of the Hispanic or Latino population in Illinois, over 1.5 million people spoke Spanish and 305,834 spoke English not well or not at all in 2017-2021.
- Of the Spanish speaking Hispanic or Latino population in Illinois, 19.83% spoke English not well or not at all in 2017-2021.

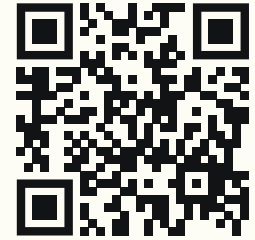
Top Ten Counties Illinois with the Highest Spanish-Speaking Hispanic or Latino Population with Limited English Proficiency (2017-2021, Speak English Not Well Or Not At All)				
	Hispanic or Latino Population	Spanish-Speaking Hispanic or Latino Population		
		Speak Spanish	Speak English Not Well or Not At All	Percentage
Cook	1,248,555	981,681	206,782	21.06%
Kane	153,200	120,647	24,378	20.21%
Lake	146,337	111,386	21,646	19.43%
Will	116,131	78,438	14,648	18.67%
DuPage	125,020	87,522	14,108	16.12%
McHenry	39,340	23,272	3,985	17.12%
Winnebago	34,830	23,721	3,543	14.94%
Kendall	24,289	15,087	1,755	11.63%
Boone	11,209	7,909	1,511	19.1%
DeKalb	10,903	7,079	1,305	18.43%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Of the top 10 counties in Illinois with the largest Spanish speaking Hispanic or Latino population who speak English not well or not at all, Cook County had the largest number (206,782) and percent (21.06%) of the population in 2017-2021.
- Kane County and Lake County had similar shares to Cook County of their Spanish speaking population that spoke English not well or not at all in 2017-2021, 20.21% and 19.43% respectively, but each had less than an eighth of the number of people that spoke English not well or not at all (24,378 in Kane and 21,646 in Lake County).




Health Equity Workshop




SCAN FOR
SURVEY/QUESTIONS

This illuminating breakout session features conversations on advancing health equity throughout the state. In this thought-provoking session, we will explore current initiatives to achieve equitable healthcare, the critical issues surrounding healthcare




Alejandra Ibañez



Tovia Siegel
Healthy Illinois Campaign




SESSION A LEGISLATORS



Dagmara Avelar
State Representative


85th District



Lilian Jimenez
State Representative


4th District

SESSION B LEGISLATORS



Norma Hernández
State Representative

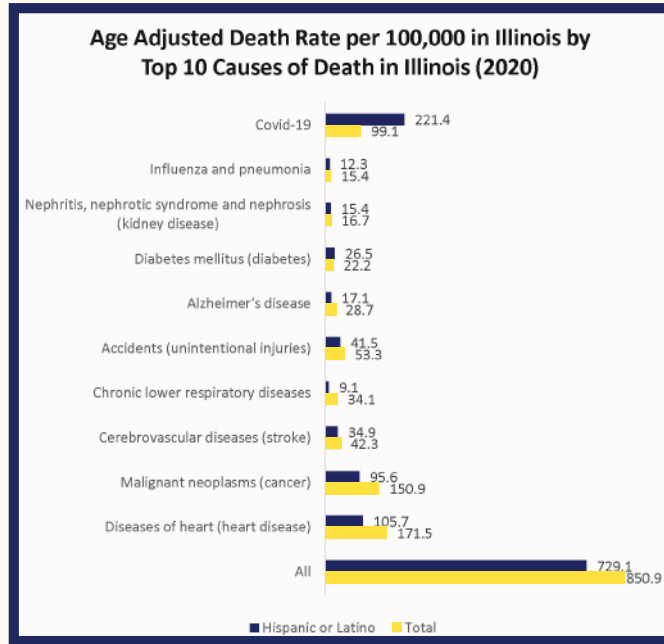
77th District



Lisa Hernández
State Representative

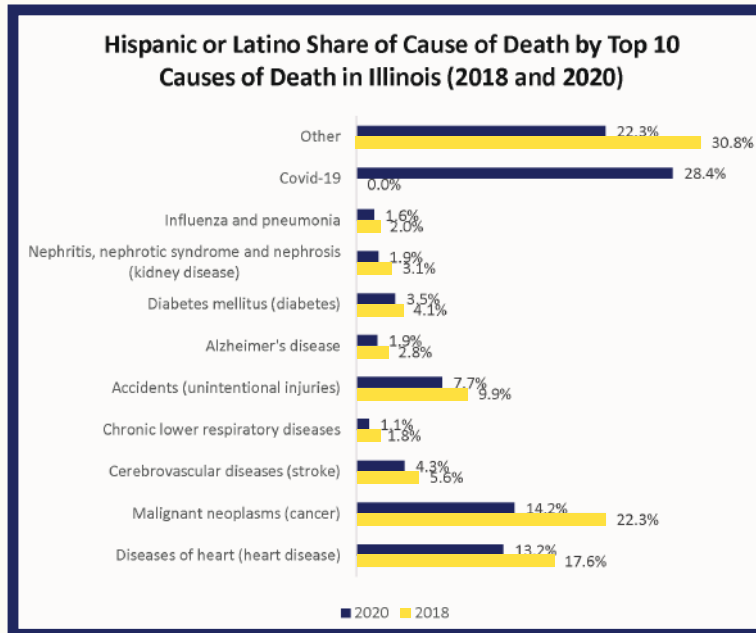
24th District Moderator





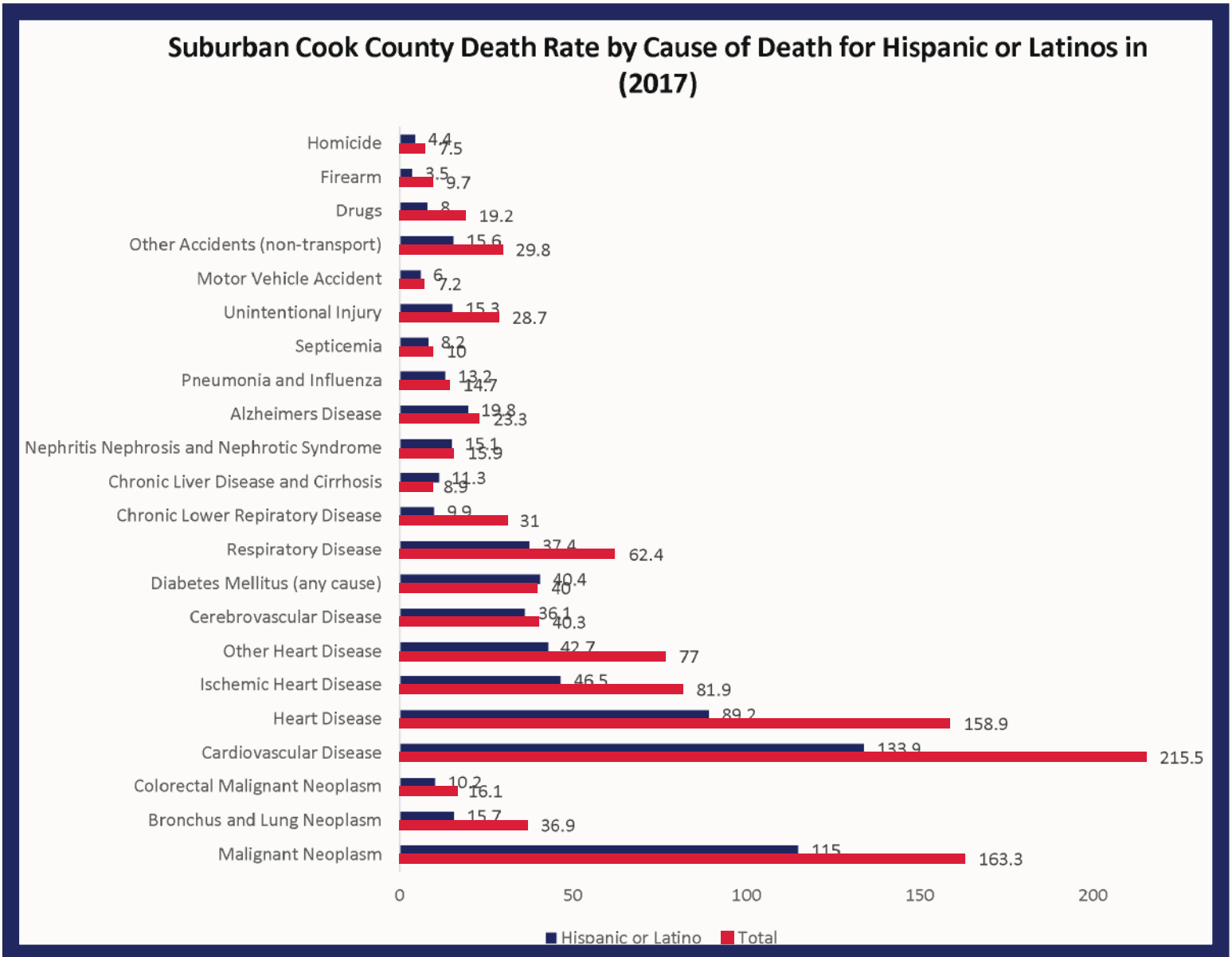
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Data Portal. Age-adjusted death rates for the 10-top state-level causes of death (2020 ranking). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- The most recent available public data for the State of Illinois’ morbidity rates is 2020, during the initial spread of COVID-19 in the state. In 2020, among the top 10 causes of death in Illinois, Latinos had more than double the death rate when compared to the total population and was the leading cause of death for Latinos.
- Among the top 10 causes of death Illinois, Latinos second leading cause of death was heart disease was heart disease at about 106 deaths per 100,000.
- While not the leading cause of death, Latinos had a higher death rate (27) of diabetes per 100,000 when compared to the total population (22).



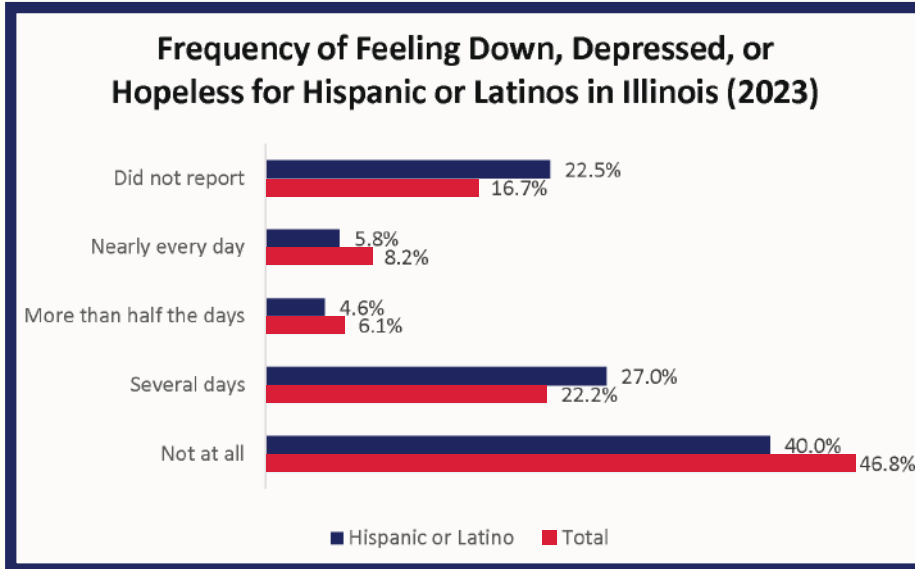
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Data Portal (2018 and 2020). Age-adjusted death rates for the 10-top state-level causes of death (2020 ranking). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- In 2018, prior to the onset of COVID-19, cancer was the leading cause of death (22% of deaths) for Latinos as categorized by the top 10 leading cause of death in Illinois.
- In 2018, all other deaths excluding the top 10 causes of death in Illinois represented 31% of deaths for Latinos. In 2020, this rate dropped to 23%.



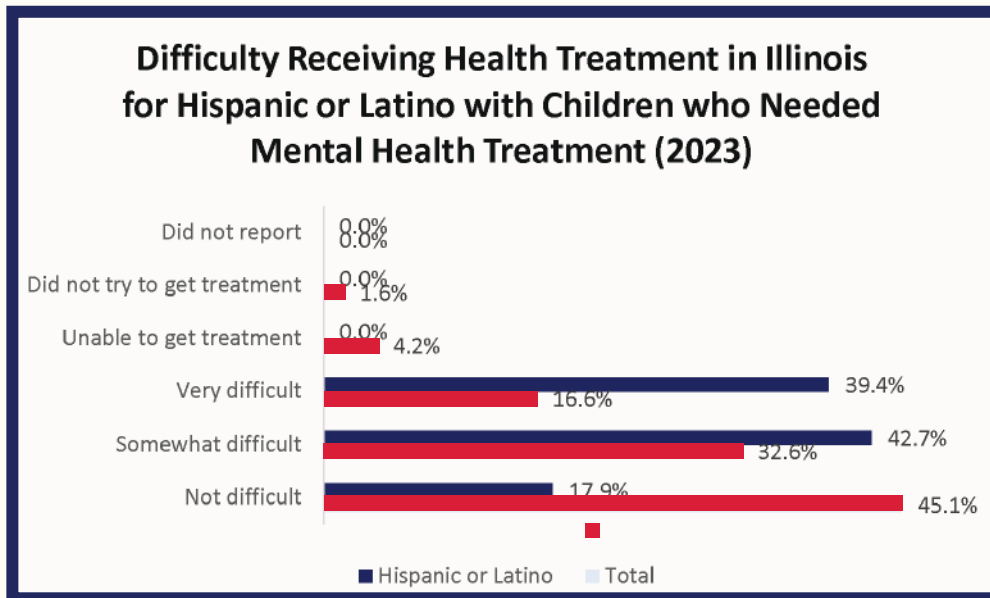
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Data Portal (2017). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- In 2018, prior to the onset of COVID-19, cancer was the leading cause of death (22% of deaths) for Latinos as categorized by the top 10 leading cause of death in Illinois.
- In 2018, all other deaths excluding the top 10 causes of death in Illinois represented 31% of deaths for Latinos. In 2020, this rate dropped to 23%.



Source: U.S Census Bureau. Week 60 Household Pulse Survey: July 26 - August 7, 2023. Total Population 18 Years and Older. Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Among all adults over age 18, 40% report “not at all” on feeling down, depressed, or hopeless, which is slightly lower than the 47% reported by the total population.
- 27% of Latinos report feeling down, depressed, or hopeless for “several days,” slightly higher than the total population at 22%.



Source: U.S Census Bureau. Week 60 Household Pulse Survey: July 26 - August 7, 2023. Total Population 18 Years and Older in Households with Children who Needed Mental Health Treatment in the Past 4 Weeks. Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.


- Of those households that have children who needed mental health treatment, Latinos report more difficulty in receiving mental health services. 40% of Latino households with children who needed mental health treatment reported that it was very difficult to receive health treatment for their children compared to 17% of the total population.
- 43% of Latino households that have children who needed mental health treatment reported it was somewhat difficult to obtain mental health treatment for children compared to 33% of the total population.

Economic and Business Development Workshop





SCAN FOR SURVEY/QUESTIONS



Step into a powerful conversation centered on the pivotal role of the Latino community in shaping policies that drive economic growth, foster entrepreneurship, and empowerment. Together attendees will engage in thought provoking discussions, explore innovative strategies, share inspiring stories, and identify key opportunities that unlock the door to success for all.




Jose Suarez

Ulises Ruelas

Mario Farfan




SESSION A LEGISLATORS



Eva-Dina Delgado
State Representative


3rd District



Cristina Castro
State Senator


22nd District

SESSION B LEGISLATORS



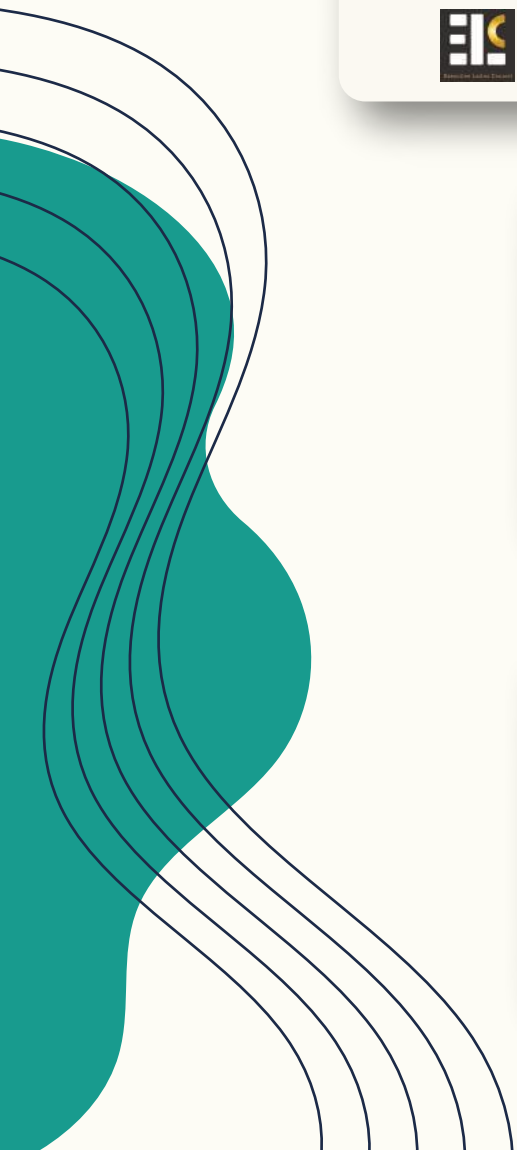
Cristina Castro
State Senator

22nd District



Celina Villanueva
State Senator

12th District



Unincorporated Self-employed Population in Illinois (2022)					
Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
Unincorporated Self-Employed	Estimate Employed	% of Self-Employed	Unincorporated Self-employed	Estimate Employed	% of Employed population
257,177.9	6,113,685	4.21 %	31,675.93	1,047,215	3.02 %

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (ASEC 2022). Data for the self-employed is collected based on class of worker and lists self-employed workers as those that have an incorporated business and those that are incorporated. The unincorporated self-employed are then used as a proxy indicator for freelance or gig economy workers. Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- The estimated unincorporated self-employed population is one indicator for gig economy workers. In Illinois, an estimated 31,676 Hispanic or Latinos in 2022 were unincorporated self-employed workers or 3.02% of those employed.

Employed Workers with Multiple Jobs (2022)				
Job Number	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino Population	
	Estimate of Work Type	% of Employed	Estimate of Work Type	% of Employed
1 Job	5,630,045	95.1%	946,036	98.2%
2 Jobs	254,288	4.3%	17,417	1.8%
3 Jobs	33,233	0.6%	0	0.0%
4 or more Jobs	4,046	0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	5,921,612	100%	963,453	100%

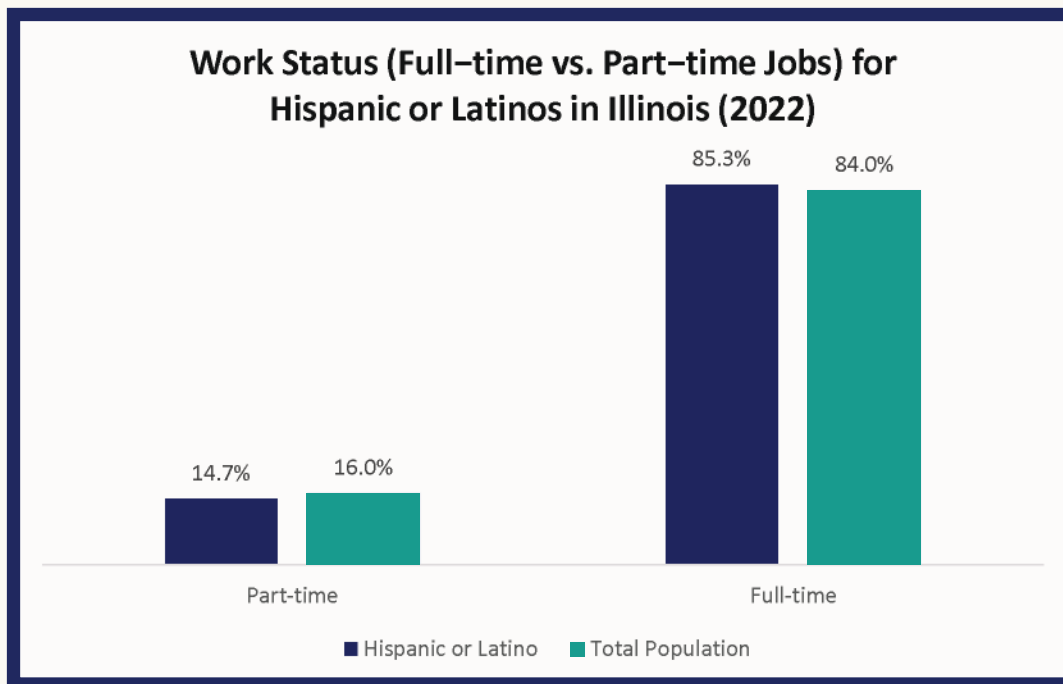
Source: IPUMS-CPS database (ASEC 2022). The multiple jobs variable indicates whether a person reported having more than one job and does not necessarily include informal work. Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Hispanic or Latinos workers are estimated to have slightly lower rates (1.8%) of multiple jobs when compared to the total population (5%).
- Hispanic or Latinos with multiple jobs mostly have two jobs and are an estimated 17,417 workers in Illinois.

Work Status (Part-time Jobs) for Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois (2022)					
Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
Estimate of Employed Population	Part-time Workforce	% Part-time	Estimate of Employed Population	Part-time Workforce	% Part-time
6,113,685	978,778	16.01%	1,047,215	154,322.8	14.74%

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (ASEC 2022). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- The share of part-time workers to the employed labor force is near parity between Hispanic or Latinos (14.74%) when compared to the total population (16.01%).
- In 2022, there were an estimated 154,323 part-time Hispanic or Latino workers in Illinois.



Source: IPUMS-CPS database (ASEC 2022). Tabulations by Great Cities Institute.

Unemployment Rate in Illinois (2017-2021)					
Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed	Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed
383,382	6,393,165	6 %	75,080	1,148,385	6.54 %

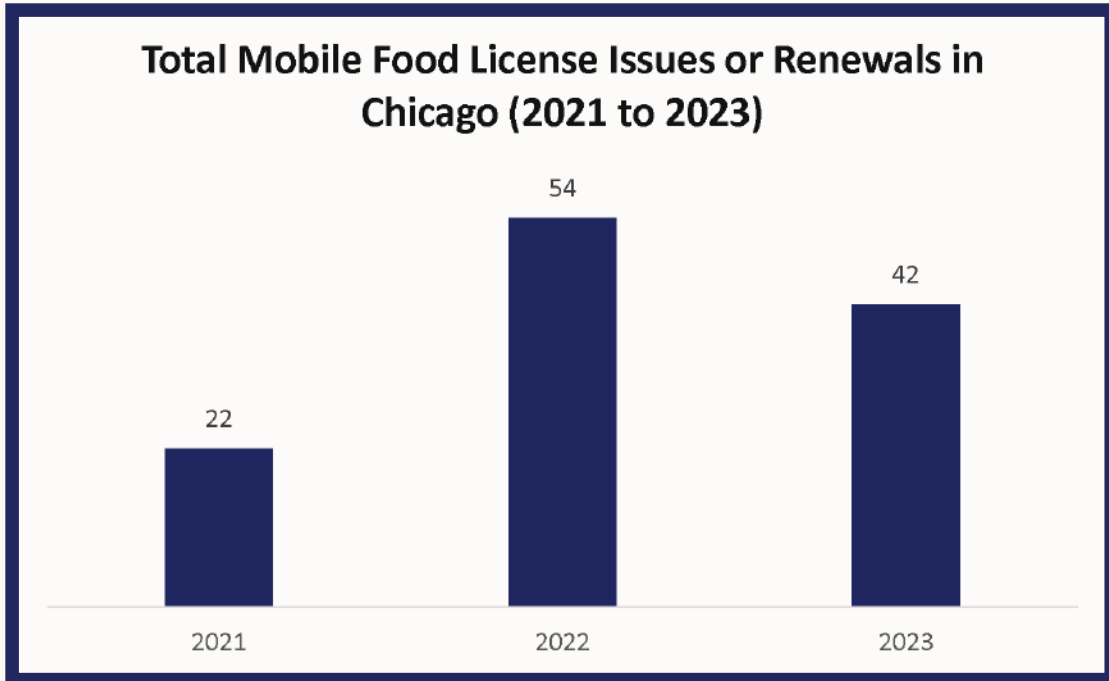
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- The unemployment rate for Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois at 6.54% was estimated to be similar when compared to the total population (6%).

Unemployment Rate by the Top Ten Counties in Illinois with the Highest Hispanic or Latino Labor Force (2017-2021)						
County	Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
	Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed	Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed
Cook	189,460	2,688,952	7.05 %	46,222	684,308	6.75 %
Kane	13,406	267,448	5.01 %	5,899	88,179	6.69 %
Lake	19,052	367,996	5.18 %	5,111	83,842	6.1 %
DuPage	22,749	489,671	4.65 %	3,215	74,325	4.33 %
Will	18,095	358,270	5.05 %	3,798	65,514	5.8 %
McHenry	7,829	164,763	4.75 %	1,232	23,079	5.34 %
Winnebago	10,288	135,678	7.58 %	1,497	18,218	8.22 %
Kendall	2,630	68,171	3.86 %	937	14,430	6.49 %
Rock Island	4,417	68,142	6.48 %	649	9,040	7.18 %
Boone	2,223	26,801	8.29 %	615	6,643	9.26 %

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- When comparing the unemployment rate by the counties with the largest Hispanic or Latino labor force, the highest unemployment for Hispanic or Latinos in in Boone County (9.26%). Winnebago County had the second highest unemployment rate (8.22%) followed by Rock Island County (7.18%).
- DuPage County is estimated to have the lowest unemployment rate (4.33%) among counties with the largest Hispanic or Latino labor force, followed by McHendry County (5.34%) and Will County (5.8%).



Source: Chicago Data Portal, Business Licenses, 2021-2023. Includes all mobile food licenses including food trucks. All license data is for the total population and does not differentiate between race and ethnicity. Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Mobile food licenses include pushcart vendors and food trucks. An estimated 54 mobile licenses were issued in 2022 in Chicago, the highest in the past three years.
- Only 21 mobile food truck licenses were issued in 2021.

Work Status (Part-time Jobs) for Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois (2022)					
Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
Estimate of Employed Population	Part-time Workforce	% Part-time	Estimate of Employed Population	Part-time Workforce	% Part-time
6,113,685	978,778	16.01%	1,047,215	154,322.8	14.74%

Source: IPUMS-CPS database (ASEC 2022). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- The share of part-time workers to the employed labor force is near parity between Hispanic or Latinos (14.74%) when compared to the total population (16.01%).
- In 2022, there were an estimated 154,323 part-time Hispanic or Latino workers in Illinois.

Unemployment Rate by the Top Ten Counties in Illinois with the Highest Hispanic or Latino Unemployment Rate (2017-2021)						
County	Total Population			Hispanic or Latino Population		
	Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed	Unemployed	Total in Labor Force	% Unemployed
Clay	331	5,972	5.54 %	9	13	69.23 %
Stark	77	2,408	3.2 %	26	51	50.98 %
Menard	309	6,073	5.09 %	20	70	28.57 %
Jersey	460	10,327	4.45 %	46	167	27.54 %
White	199	6,003	3.32 %	22	87	25.29 %
McDonough	1,192	13,674	8.72 %	64	272	23.53 %
Union	477	7,121	6.70 %	63	308	20.45 %
Jackson	2,038	24,066	8.47 %	199	1,184	16.81 %
Warren	646	7,944	8.13 %	90	565	15.93 %
Peoria	5,871	83,811	7.01 %	636	4,060	15.67 %

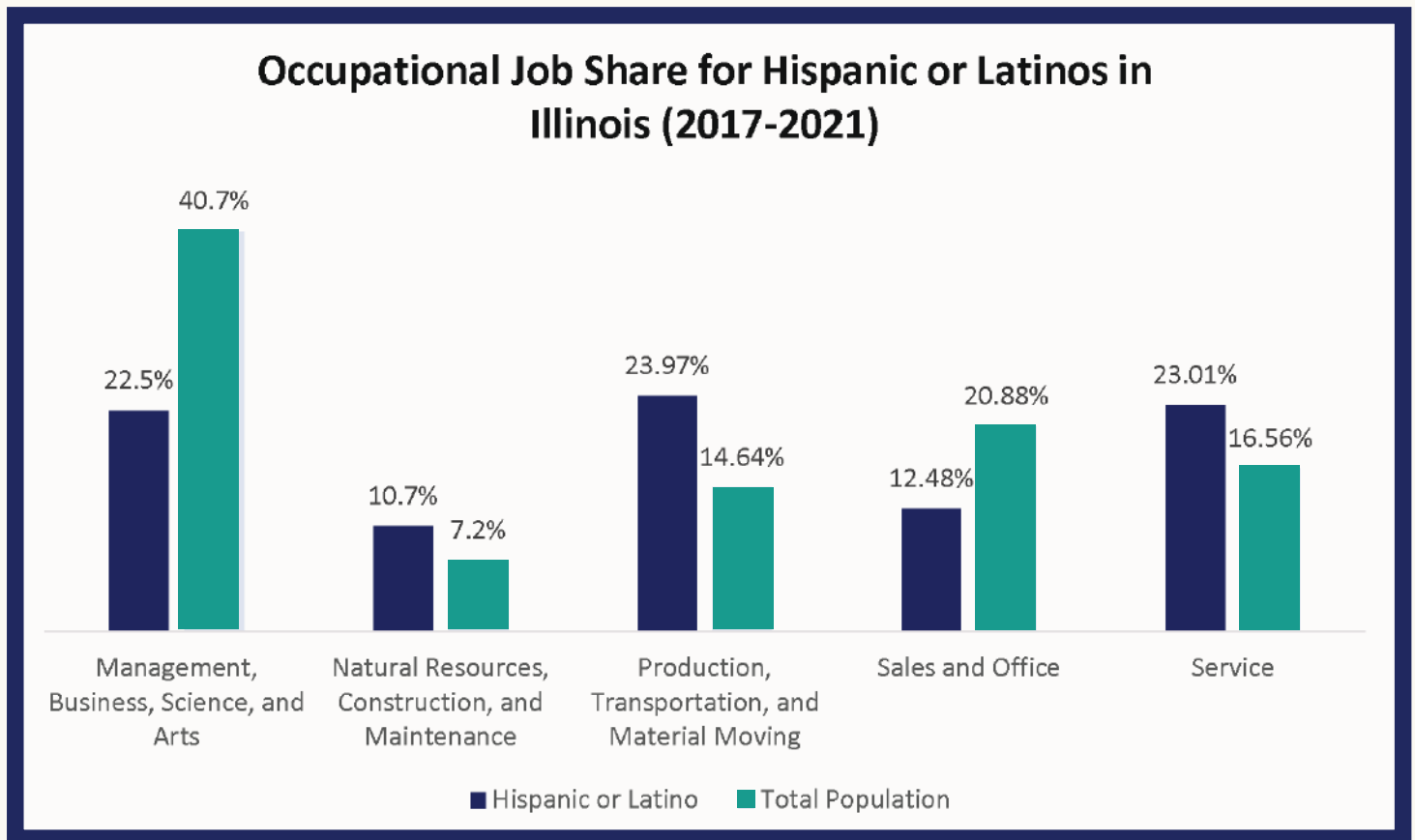
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- When comparing the unemployment rate by the counties with the largest Hispanic or Latino unemployment rates, the counties in general have lower Hispanic or Latino labor force counts and much lower unemployment rates for the total population. Clay County for example is estimated to have a 69.23% unemployment rate for Hispanic or Latinos which is much higher compared to the 5.54% unemployment rate for the total population.
- Of the counties with the largest Hispanic or Latino unemployment rates, all but two have more than 1,000 Hispanic or Latinos in the labor force.
- Peoria County has the largest estimated Hispanic or Latino labor force (4,060) of the 10 counties with the highest unemployment rate followed by Jackson County (1,184).

Occupations for Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois (2017-2021)				
Job Number	Total Population		Hispanic or Latino Population	
Occupation Type	Estimate of Employed Population Age 16 and Over	% Share of Employed	Estimate of Employed Population Age 16 and Over	% Share of Employed
Management, Business, Science, and Arts	2,555,193	40.73%	240,665	22.49%
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance	450,520	7.18%	114,782	10.72%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	918,663	14.64%	256,551	23.97%
Sales and Office	1,310,129	20.88%	133,614	12.48%
Service	1,038,968	16.56%	246,279	23.01%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- Hispanic or Latinos occupations in Illinois are more evenly distributed when compared to the total population where an estimated 40.73% are employed in the Management, Business, Science and Arts occupations.
- Hispanic or Latino occupations in Illinois are highest in the service sector which employs an estimated 246,279 workers consisting of 23.01% of all Hispanic or Latino occupations.



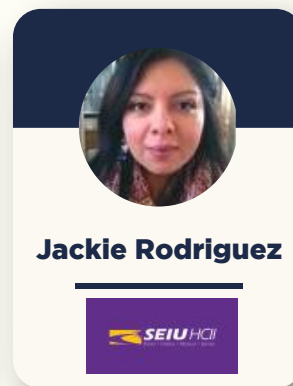
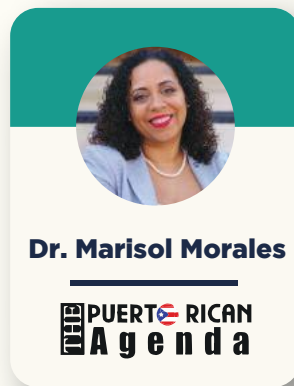
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimate (2017-2021). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

Latiné Representation

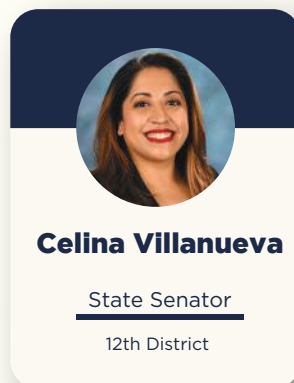


SCAN FOR
SURVEY/QUESTIONS

Explore the challenges within Latino representation across various sectors including education, local and state government positions, business, and in sports. Discuss the significance of representation, which not only enriches the fabric of our society but also plays a pivotal role in shaping our national identity as a diverse and culturally rich nation. Join us in a discussion of how to press forward in this area, address areas of need, and expand representation in meaningful ways.

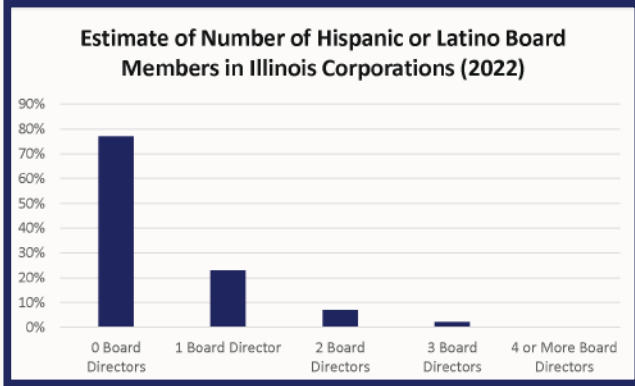


SESSION A LEGISLATORS

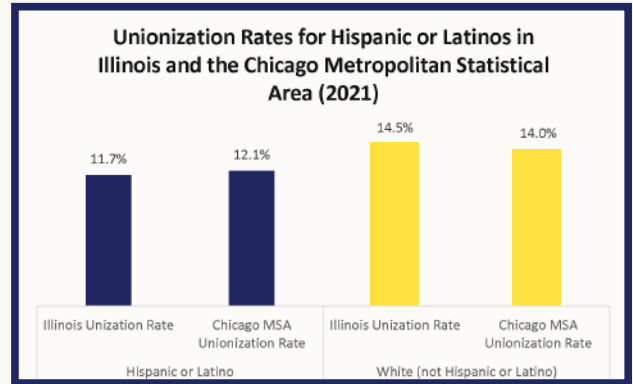


SESSION B LEGISLATORS





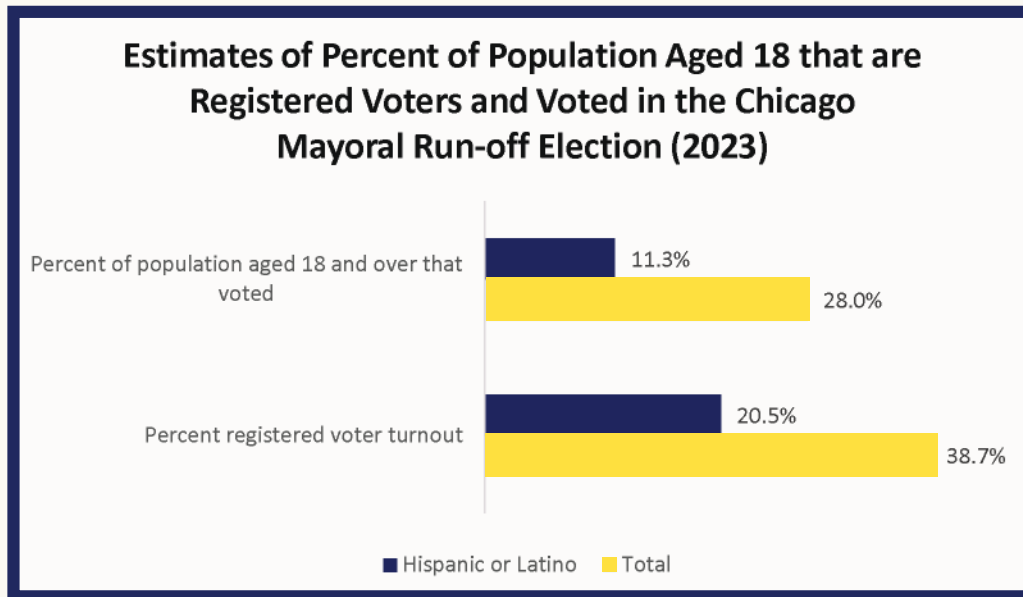
Source: The Office of the Illinois Secretary of State. Board Diversity Reporting (2022). Illinois Corporate Board Diversity, Inclusion, and Representation Report 2022.



Source: IPUMS-CPS database (2021). The State of the Unions, 2022. Illinois Economic Policy Institute.

- Of all Illinois corporate firms reporting, the large majority (77%) had zero Hispanic or Latino Directors in their respective boards.
- Only 23% of Illinois corporate firms filed having at least one Hispanic or Latino Director in their Board for those firms that reported their diversity figures.

- In 2021, rates of unionization are estimated to be slightly lower for Hispanic or Latinos (11.7%) in Illinois when compared to Whites not Hispanic or Latino (14.5%).
- Hispanic or Latino workers are estimated to have a slightly higher unionization rate in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical area (12.1%) when compared to the State overall.



Source: Chicago Board of Election Commissioners (2023). Tabulations by the Great Cities Institute.

- During the most recent City of Chicago Mayoral Election run-off race between Mayor Brandon Johnson and Paul Vallas, the voter turnout rates for registered voters and for the population as a whole were much lower for Hispanic or Latinos than for the total population.
- An estimated 11.3% of all Hispanic or Latino over age 18 voted, less than half the rate for that of the total population.
- Of registered voters, only 20.5% of Hispanic or Latinos voted in the run-off race, an estimated 19 percentage points lower than for the total population.

“ILLC and ILLCF: Raices and Public Policy” Panel Discussion




Dr. Cristina Pacione-Zayas
Deputy Chief of Staff
City of Chicago




Edgar Gonzalez
State Representative
21st District




Omar Aquino
State Senator
2nd District




Oswaldo Alvarez
Executive Director
ILLCF



Dagmara Avelar
State Representative
85th District



Celina Villanueva
State Senator
12th District



Norma Hernández
State Representative
77th District



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