

JANUARY 2017

RACIAL
wealth
DIVIDE IN
Chicago

The Racial Wealth Divide in Chicago

RACIAL
wealth
DIVIDE INITIATIVE

Dear Reader,

The racial wealth divide is broad and deep in thousands of communities across the United States. The issue of wealth inequality has a multitude of ramifications for communities and families.

The Racial Wealth Divide Initiative at CFED developed this profile to better understand how racial economic inequality affects Chicago. This profile is also one of the first steps taken under the Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color project, funded by JPMorgan Chase. This project aims to advance best practices and strengthen resources for nonprofits of color.

How do I use this data profile?

The following profile presents data on the economic inequalities within Chicago. These statistics may seem overwhelming. However, we know with more information about the challenges of racial economic inequality, there is greater opportunity to identify best practices and policies that can address the racial wealth divide.

How does Chicago compare to the rest of the nation?

People of color in Chicago—Black, Asian and Latino populations—generally struggle more than their peers nationwide, yet Chicago’s White population often has better economic outcomes than the White population nationwide. The White population’s income is \$12,113 higher in Chicago than it is nationwide, while the Black population’s income is \$5,297 lower. Similarly, the Asian and Latino populations’ incomes are lower in Chicago than they are nationwide by \$16,871 and \$1,208, respectively. The Black unemployment rate is over 7% higher than the national rate. Lastly, Chicago’s White population has a 4% lower rate of liquid asset poverty than the nationwide White population, while the Black population’s rate is 1.7% higher than the national average.

What’s next?

CFED’s Racial Wealth Divide Initiative is working in Chicago to build the capacity of nonprofits of color (see pages 14 & 15 for more information) so that they are better positioned in their field to further their impact in the communities that need them most. We believe that in order to address the significant financial insecurity facing families and communities of color, we must strengthen the local organizations of color that are on the frontlines addressing these communities needs and concerns and providing greater economic opportunity.

Sincerely,



Dedrick Asante-Muhammad
Director, Racial Wealth Divide Initiative, CFED

The Racial Wealth Divide in Chicago

RACIAL
wealth
DIVIDE INITIATIVE

Economic inequality has expanded over the past decade, shutting the windows of opportunity for millions of Americans. In urban centers, this growing inequality has manifested through gentrification and continued concentrated poverty in communities of color.

The story in Chicago is one of access — or rather — a lack thereof. Often recognized as one of the most segregated cities in the United States, today's Chicago is the product of decades of policies that have had the effect of isolating communities of color.

During the early 20th century, government officials implemented policies that worked against said communities. City leaders used their legislative redistricting power to redraw school district lines and the city's housing market, keeping African American families separate, in what came to be known as the 'Black Belt' on the city's South Side.¹ Through the use of such tools as exclusionary zoning laws, racially restrictive covenants, and racial steering, Chicago's political establishment of the time laid the foundations of today's rigid racial boundaries.

Chicago's large demographic groups can be described in terms of thirds: Whites, Blacks, and Latinos each make up about one third of the population (32%, 31%, and 29%, respectively) with near 6% of the population being Asian Americans. Though Blacks, Latinos and Whites are about equally represented in population their outcomes are far from equal, particularly with respect to housing. Only one-third of Black households own their homes, and a little more than 40% of Latinos compared to 54% of White households. Furthermore, over half of Black (51%) and Latino (58%) homeowners are cost-burdened compared with 36% of White homeowners. Although less burdened than African Americans and Latinos, 46% of Asian Americans are cost burdened owners — still a significant proportion compared to Whites. Among renters, 63% of Black households, 56% of Latino households and 49% of Asian American households are cost-burdened compared with 42% of White households.

These stark racial boundaries transcend real estate, and have had far-reaching implications on whole communities' access to healthcare, financial services, and especially, education.

In Chicago, these boundaries have led to educational outcomes that are far worse than the nation. While the story of unequal access to services is not dissimilar from those of other U.S. cities, the rigidity of Chicago's racial boundaries is what sets the city apart. Without intentional efforts to ensure equitable access to such services as education, housing, healthcare, and banking, the city is at risk of continuing along the path of racial inequality and segregation.

¹ 100 Years and Counting: The Enduring Legacy of Racial Residential Segregation in Chicago in the Post-Civil Rights Era." The Chicago Urban League. 2016.

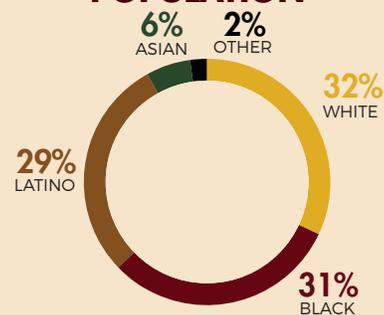
Cost-Burdened: Percentage of mortgaged owners spending 30% or more of household income on selected monthly owner costs; such owners are at risk of foreclosure or homelessness if they suffer a decline in income.



JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

CHICAGO HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION



BUSINESS VALUE

the average White-owned business value is more than

12X

the value of an average Black-owned business

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate of workers of color in Chicago is

3X

more than the rate for White workers

COST-BURDENED OWNERS



3 in 5

of Chicago Latino homeowners are cost-burdened

The Racial Wealth Divide Initiative at CFED understands that redressing the disparity in economic outcomes requires an inclusive approach that addresses not only the disparities themselves, but also their root causes. Through work funded by JPMorgan Chase, the Racial Wealth Divide Initiative has launched a project to build the capacity of organizations of color working in economically marginalized communities to support wealth-building efforts.

IMMIGRANTS IN CHICAGO

Latinos are among Chicago's most prominent ethnic groups, accounting for 29% of the population. Residents of Mexican heritage make up three-quarters of that segment. In fact, Chicago boasts the second largest population of Mexican-born immigrants of any city in the United States.² The city earned its place as a hub for immigrants during the 20th century through its rail connections and an availability of low-wage industrial jobs. Today, Chicago's efforts to advance immigration reform have helped it cement its reputation as a destination for recent immigrants.



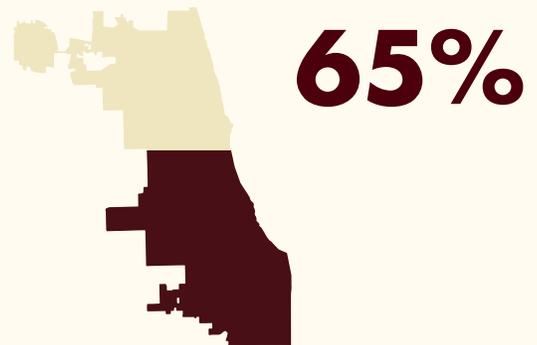
Asians accounted for 5.7% of Chicago's population in 2014, up from 4.3% in 2000. Across life outcomes, they generally fare better than Latinos and Blacks but worse than Whites. Immigrants of Asian origin, however, are generally in worse shape economically than native-born Asian Americans. For example, though non-citizens account for a third of the city's Asian population, they constituted nearly half of Asian families in poverty.

² Migration Policy Institute's Mexican Immigration report <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexican-immigrants-united-states/#Immigration%20Pathways>

RACIAL WEALTH DIVIDE IN CHICAGO

Chicago is a city of near numerical equality between Black, Latino and White people, yet among key economic indicators, communities of color are doing worse in almost every area. Moreover, unlike national trends which indicate that Asian Americans perform at or above the rate of their White counterparts, Asian Americans in Chicago also have depressed economic outcomes. For the African American community which constitutes almost a third of Chicago's population, unemployment is at 21%, far above the national average for African Americans at 9.5% in 2015. For Latinos, the homeownership rate is 20% lower than for White and Asian Americans. For Asian Americans, we find that among cost-burdened renters, they are second only to African Americans. These economic inequality indicators demonstrate that Chicago – once a destination for those seeking economic prosperity *during the great migration* – has not kept its promise and millions of families are living without the means to save or build a basic safety net for financial emergencies, let alone build the wealth needed to lay the foundation for upward mobility

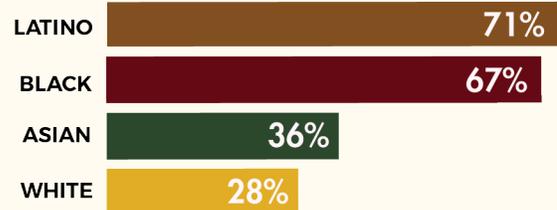
HOUSEHOLDS OF COLOR IN LIQUID ASSET POVERTY...



POPULATION



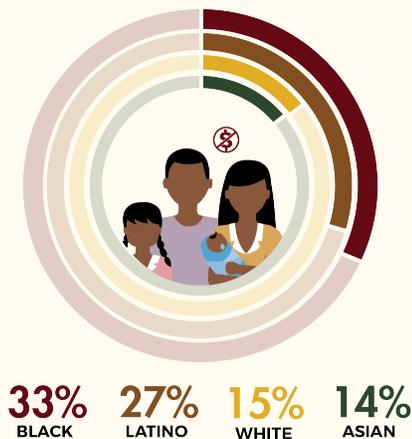
LIQUID ASSET POVERTY BY RACE



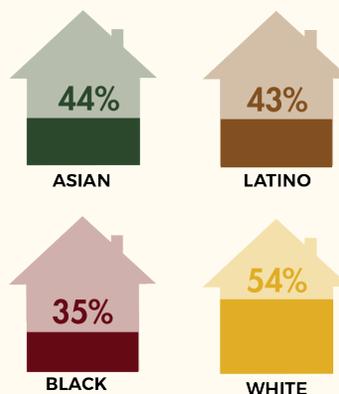
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



HOUSEHOLD WITH ZERO NET WORTH



HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE



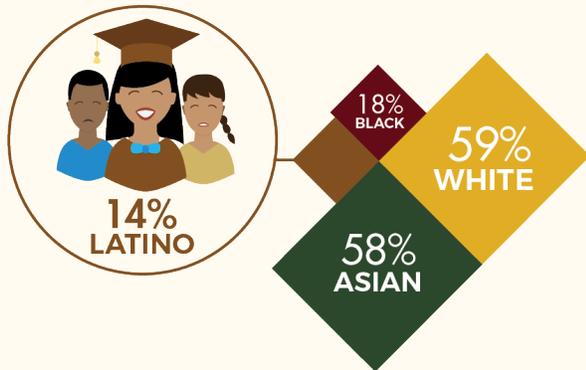
COST-BURDENED RENTERS



Note: Estimates of liquid asset poverty and households with zero net worth not published by [CFED's Assets & Opportunity Scorecard](#) are derived from a statistical model to create geographic estimates at the local level and are not meant to directly reflect the SIPP data. Caution should be used in interpreting the local estimates as the statistical model is based on national surveys of fewer than 50,000 households.

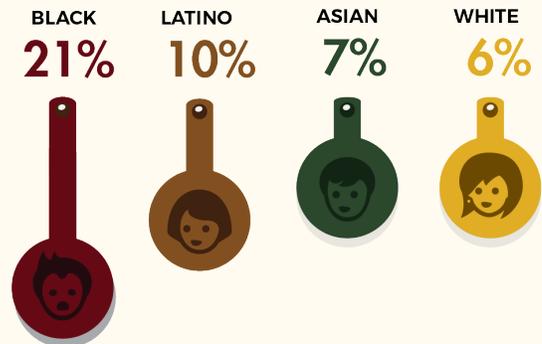
Liquid Asset Poverty: A measure of the liquid savings households hold to cover basic expenses for three months if they experienced a sudden job loss, a medical emergency or another financial crisis leading to a loss of stable income.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER



Only **14% of Latino adults in Chicago** finish a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to **59% of White adults**

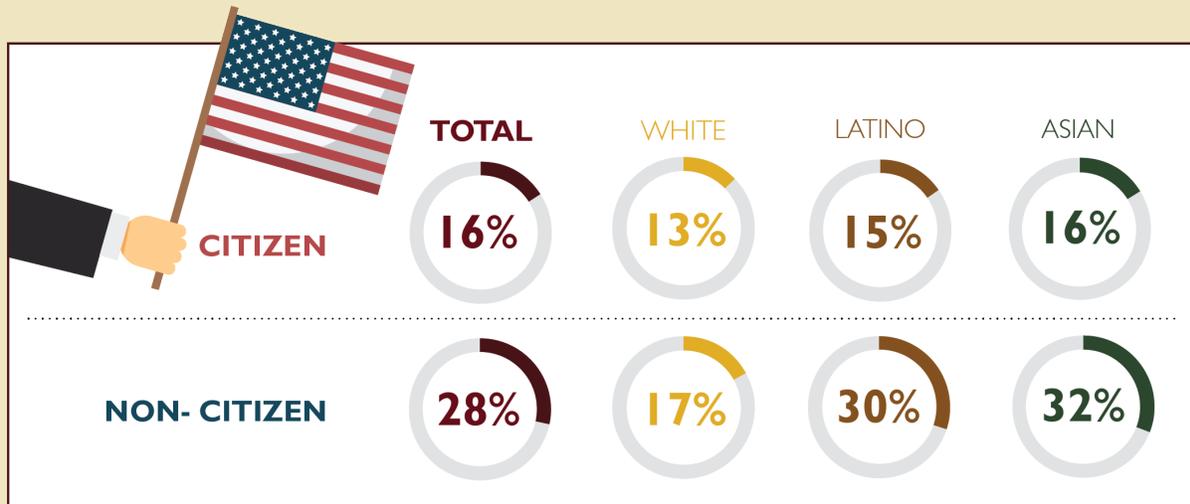
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



The unemployment rate for Black households in Chicago is more than **3X** the rate for White households.

POVERTY RATE, NON-NATIVE POPULATION

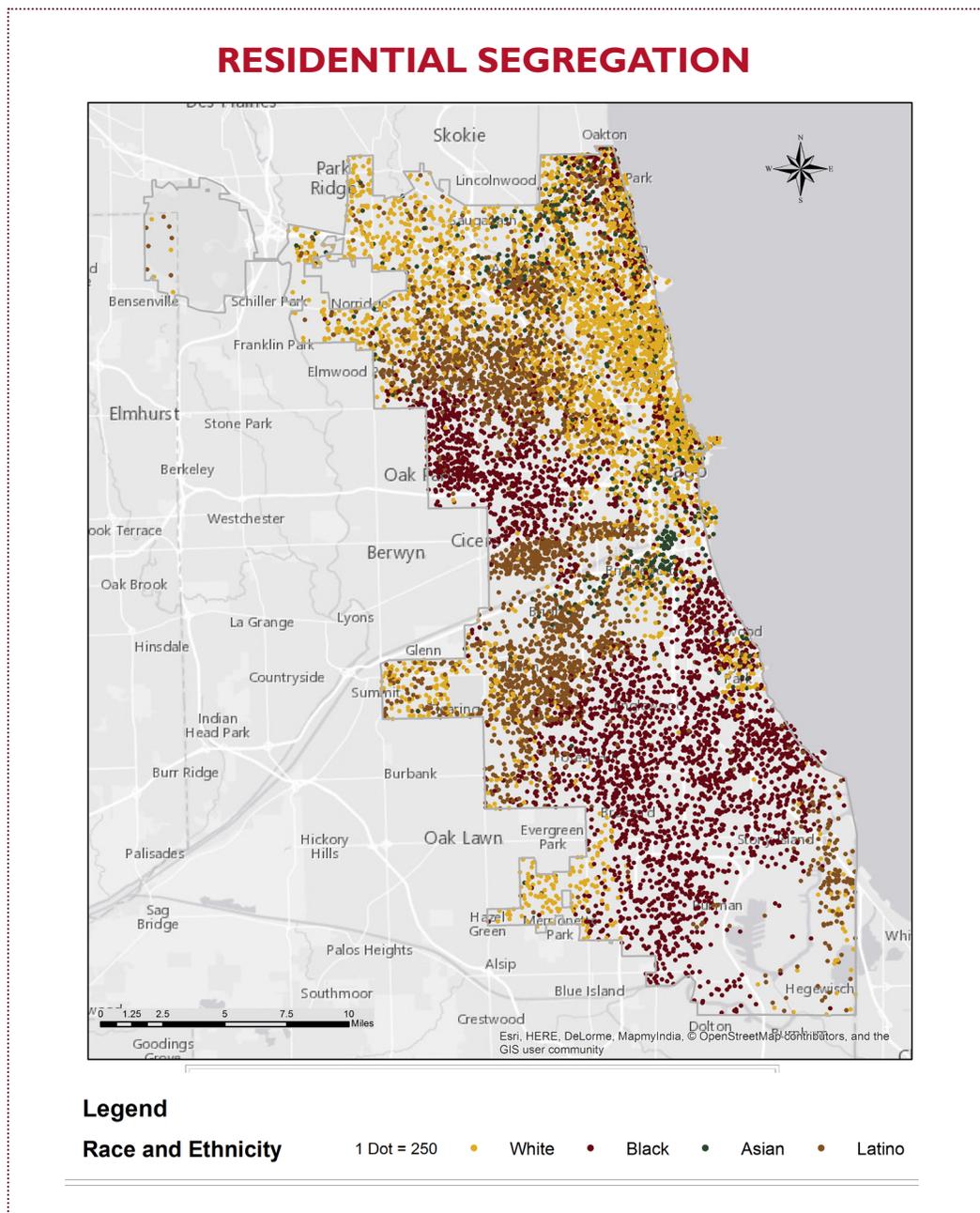
Racial and ethnic demographics affect economic outcomes, and can be compounded by other variables, such as citizenship. In Chicago, for Latino and Asian non-citizens, including those who are legal residents – those with work or education visas or a green card – rates of poverty are twice that of citizens. Although there are numerous explanations for this disparity, the essential challenge remains – how can these aspiring Americans save and fully engage in the American economy when more than a quarter are living in poverty?



RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN CHICAGO

When conceptualizing segregation in Chicago, one simply has to rattle off a list of the city's neighborhoods to grasp the rigidity of the area's racial barriers. Washington Park and Burnside, for example, are overwhelmingly Black (>98%). Meanwhile, Gage Park and Hermosa are dominated by Latinos (90%) while Armour Square is predominantly Asian American (70%). Lincoln Park and Edison Park have become primarily composed of Whites (>80%). Even today, we can still see residential segregation when mapping the city.

Below, the map displays the racial and ethnic makeup of Chicago's neighborhoods. Of particular note is the degree to which each group is concentrated in particular areas — Black households on the South and West Sides, Latinos on the Northwest and Southwest Sides, and Whites on the North Side.



RACE, ETHNICITY AND INCOME

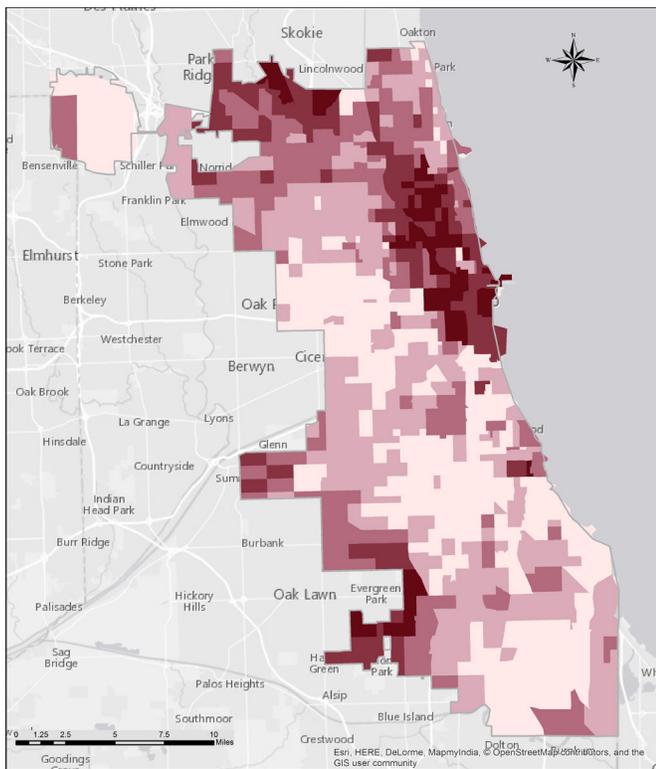
Chicago's racial and ethnic distribution mirrors its income distribution. The city's highest incomes are concentrated in its White neighborhoods, while the lowest can be found in predominantly Black and Latino neighborhoods. Chicago's Asian American neighborhoods fall just behind White neighborhoods. Although resident of White neighborhoods earn substantially more the median income is \$70,960 for Whites compared to \$56,373 for Asians both of these communities perform better than Blacks at \$30,303 and Latinos at \$41,188.

Macroeconomic forces, such as deindustrialization have helped shape residents' economic realities.

Residents' access to health services has also been largely determined by their address. Of Chicago's 42 hospitals, only nine are located in the city's southern half. Access to urgent care has been even more restricted. In 2015, the University of Chicago Medicine announced it would add a trauma care unit to its Hyde Park Campus. After another trauma care center closed in 1991, South Side residents have had to travel up to 10 miles by ambulance to receive treatment. This extra distance proves critical when minutes can be the difference between life and death.

Whole community areas are cut off from the services that promote mobility and protect life, and those communities tend to be minority and low-income. Until the city lifts the ceiling for its disenfranchised residents, and promotes equity in a real and deliberate way, Chicago's story will continue unimpeded.

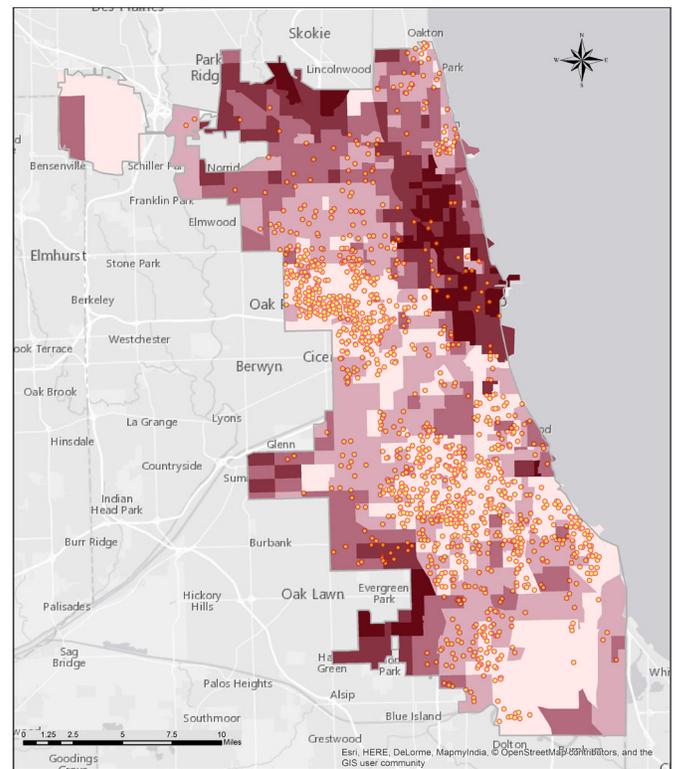
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Legend



INCOME AND HOMICIDES



Legend

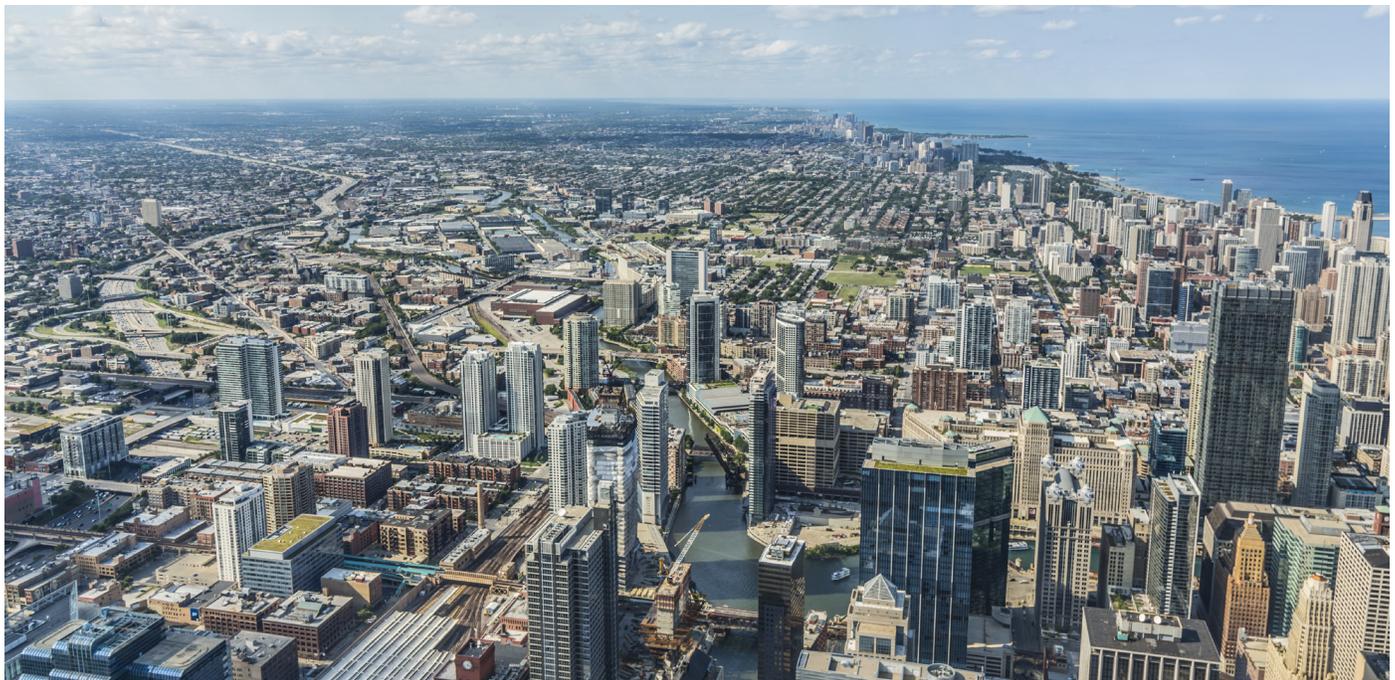


AFRICAN AMERICANS IN CHICAGO: THE GREAT MIGRATION TO TODAY

Today's Chicago reflects its racial and economic history spanning across the last 100 years. The most significant change to the Chicago landscape occurred at the start of the 20th century. From 1915 to 1970, Chicago experienced an unprecedented surge of Black migrants from the South. This movement, called the Great Migration, stemmed from the political unrest, economic oppression and political disenfranchisement Southern African Americans experienced in the Jim Crow South. Publications, like the Chicago Defender, promised African Americans that Northern cities, like Chicago, were the safe havens they yearned for. Before the Great Migration, the Black population of Chicago was less than 2%. During World War I, however, the Black population more than doubled to around 100,000. As the movement drew to a close in the 1970s, African Americans made up a third of the city's population.

Although African Americans were promised self-determination in Chicago, they met with a starkly different reality. Many Black people did improve their incomes, yet it came with the all too familiar segregated neighborhoods, jobs discrimination, limited political voice and racially-motivated violence. Chicago's political establishment of that time resisted the Black migration, mostly by enforcing housing segregation and other legislation that separated communities. Thus, many African Americans settled in segregated communities, mostly concentrated in the Southern portion of the city, from 22nd Street down to 51st – the so-called "Bronzeville."

Much has been written about the impact that "Redlining," both by private lenders and government agencies such as the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), has played in the legalization and institutionalization of racism and segregation. Redlining is the practice of denying or limiting financial services to certain neighborhoods based on racial or ethnic composition without regard to the resident's qualifications or creditworthiness. White suburban areas were considered better credit risks, and thus received access to loans. The arrival of Black people in Chicago propelled "White Flight" to the suburbs, an option not available to African Americans because of restrictive covenants and blockbusting until the passage of the 1968 Fair Housing Act, which banned such policies. Mass deindustrialization in Chicago also resulted in widespread urban poverty. The collapse of U.S. Steel's South Works, Wisconsin Steel Plants and other major factories, which had hired the majority of the working class African Americans in Chicago, left behind thousands of lower-skilled and lower-educated Black families. Today, Chicago struggles with racial and economic segregation.



MEXICAN AMERICANS IN CHICAGO: A BRIEF HISTORY

At the turn of the 20th century, Chicago experienced its first wave of Mexican migration. Mexicans from Guanajuato, Jalisco and Michoacán came in waves to Chicago to escape the economic, social and political displacement of the Mexican Revolution; the wave even included Mexican Americans from Texas attempting to escape the Jim Crow South. Much like the African American community during the Great Migration, many Mexicans and southern Mexican Americans saw the North as a haven for economic prosperity. With Chicago being easily accessible through train routes, it became the easiest northernmost city they could reach. At the end of the 1920s, the Mexican migrant population was 20,000. World War I and deportation practices in the 1930s caused the population to dwindle in size to 14,000 at its lowest. The arrival of braceros from the Bracero Program in the 1940s increased the population to 35,000. The Bracero Program, initiated in 1942 with the signing of the Mexican Farm Labor Agreement, guaranteed certain human rights to braceros and was created to fill the labor shortage in agriculture. The program lasted 22 years, from 1942 to 1968 and the US received around 200,000 braceros each year. By the 1970s, the census counted 250,000 in Chicago alone.



In comparison to African Americans in Chicago, Mexican residential segregation in Chicago was not as pronounced but still present. The earliest immigrants congregated in neighborhoods, or colonias, surrounding their low paying industries: South Chicago for the steel mill workers, Back of the Yards for the meatpacking workers and the West Side-Hull House area for railroad networks and clothing manufacturing. Exclusionary laws and geographic changes continued over time and moved these colonias south. Many moved to Pilsen, or La Dieciocho, in the Lower West Side and Little Village, or La Villita, in South Lawndale where they are today.

Today, the majority of the Mexican migrants in Chicago work in the construction, services and manufacturing industries. As such, the 2010 median income of Pilsen was \$36,154, which is \$13,291 less than the 2010 national median income. The 2010 median income of Little Village was \$41,633, or \$7,812 less than the 2010 national median income. The move to Chicago for Mexican migrants was not a clear path to economic property. Poverty rates in Pilsen, a majority Mexican American community, stand at 28.4%, 5.4% higher than Chicago overall, and this trend persists in the majority of the city's Mexican American neighborhoods.

As of 2016, Chicago stands as the city with the second largest population of Mexican immigrants and the sixth largest population of Mexican Americans in the US overall. Altogether, Chicago may be an enclave of Mexican American culture, but also a microcosm showcasing the economic struggle Mexican Americans face nationally.

Resources

Chicago Demographics of Mexican-Americans

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2013/05/01/a-demographic-portrait-of-mexican-origin-hispanics-in-the-united-states/>

Hispanics <http://www.pewhispanic.org/>

<http://www.newsmax.com/FastFeatures/illegal-immigration-Illinois/2015/09/14/id/691540/>

<http://www.lisc-chicago.org/news/category/182>

<http://www.lisc-chicago.org/news/category/188>

<http://www.city-data.com/neighborhood/Lower-West-Side-Chicago-IL.html>

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Data Measure	Chicago	Cook County	Chicago MSA*	Illinois	United States
Total Population	2,712,608	5,227,827	9,516,448	12,868,747	314,107,084
White	872,513	2,266,635	5,168,821	8,088,630	197,159,492
Black or African American	853,214	1,248,338	1,595,580	1,822,304	38,460,598
Asian	154,287	343,048	563,042	622,689	15,536,209
Hispanic or Latino	785,292	1,281,217	2,019,141	2,095,495	53,070,096
Total Households	1,028,829	1,937,060	3,438,560	4,778,633	116,211,092
White	423,942	1,000,950	2,121,445	3,342,779	80,989,398
Black or African American	321,070	464,490	589,267	657,898	14,042,937
Asian	59,457	117,794	182,640	201,254	4,902,796
Hispanic or Latino	211,493	332,283	510,555	525,774	14,047,027
U.S. Citizenship Rate	87.8%	88.8%	90.7%	92.6%	92.9%
White	93.8%	94.8%	96.9%	97.9%	98.5%
Black or African American	98.4%	98.5%	98.4%	98.4%	95.8%
Asian	67.8%	69.6%	71.4%	70.0%	72.0%
Hispanic or Latino	73.1%	73.6%	74.0%	73.7%	75.6%
Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	15.9%	15.0%	12.0%	9.3%	8.6%
White	7.8%	7.7%	4.5%	3.0%	1.6%
Black or African American	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.9%
Asian	36.7%	35.3%	31.7%	32.0%	35.0%
Hispanic or Latino	37.9%	37.4%	35.9%	35.8%	33.1%

HOUSEHOLD FINANCES

Data Measure	Chicago	Cook County	Chicago MSA*	Illinois	United States
Median Household Income	\$47,831	\$54,828	\$61,497	\$57,166	\$53,482
White	\$70,960	\$70,215	\$73,560	\$63,847	\$58,847
Black or African American	\$30,303	\$34,935	\$35,889	\$34,174	\$35,600
Asian	\$56,373	\$69,207	\$77,778	\$75,890	\$73,244
Hispanic or Latino	\$41,188	\$45,147	\$47,276	\$46,782	\$42,396
Income Poverty Rate	18.7%	13.3%	10.6%	10.5%	11.5%
White	5.6%	4.9%	4.5%	6.0%	7.2%
Black or African American	29.6%	25.3%	25.0%	26.4%	23.4%
Asian	14.9%	10.1%	8.5%	8.6%	9.3%
Hispanic or Latino	22.0%	19.6%	18.7%	18.8%	22.3%
Asset Poverty Rate	33.2%	26.2%	22.2%	23.5%	25.4%
White	18.5%	14.6%	-	16.4%	16.7%
Black or African American	48.2%	44.2%	-	48.5%	43.5%
Asian	22.7%	17.7%	-	-	18.6%
Hispanic or Latino	42.2%	39.0%	-	39.2%	40.8%
Liquid Asset Poverty Rate	49.4%	43.3%	38.4%	38.3%	43.5%
White	27.7%	27.0%	-	30.1%	31.7%
Black or African American	66.6%	63.3%	-	65.5%	64.9%
Asian	35.7%	31.4%	-	-	34.9%
Hispanic or Latino	70.8%	69.2%	-	66.0%	68.5%
Households with Zero Net Worth	23.3%	18.8%	-	16.7%	17.0%
White	14.7%	11.4%	-	11.6%	11.9%
Black or African American	33.3%	31.2%	-	30.2%	30.4%
Asian	14.3%	11.6%	-	12.7%	10.6%
Hispanic or Latino	27.0%	25.8%	-	25.3%	26.2%

*The Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI metropolitan statistical area consists of Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois; Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

"-" indicates that no data is available

EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

Data Measure	Chicago	Cook County	Chicago MSA*	Illinois	United States
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.3%	66.3%	67.4%	66.0%	63.7%
White	73.0%	68.1%	68.3%	66.2%	63.2%
Black or African American	56.6%	59.4%	60.6%	59.5%	62.0%
Asian	67.3%	67.4%	67.8%	67.3%	65.3%
Hispanic or Latino	68.3%	69.7%	70.9%	70.8%	67.3%
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	8.3%	7.1%	6.9%	6.3%
White	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%
Black or African American	18.7%	17.5%	16.1%	16.4%	11.3%
Asian	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%
Hispanic or Latino	9.4%	8.6%	7.6%	7.8%	7.4%
Businesses Without Paid Employees	83.3%	81.2%	79.2%	78.8%	80.4%
White	79.1%	78.0%	76.8%	77.1%	79.4%
Black or African American	97.4%	97.1%	96.9%	97.1%	95.8%
Asian	78.3%	75.9%	74.9%	73.9%	74.9%
Hispanic or Latino	88.6%	88.0%	87.5%	87.0%	91.3%
Business Value	\$1,359,921	\$1,328,952	\$1,487,784	\$1,482,911	\$1,213,944
White	\$571,419	\$563,589	\$585,508	\$575,169	\$508,406
Black or African American	\$47,246	\$49,887	\$55,110	\$51,596	\$58,119
Asian	\$287,018	\$336,450	\$368,630	\$375,325	\$364,717
Hispanic or Latino	\$153,244	\$143,979	\$163,116	\$169,835	\$143,271

HOUSING & HOMEOWNERSHIP

Data Measure	Chicago	Cook County	Chicago MSA*	Illinois	United States
Homeownership Rate	44.7%	57.6%	65.2%	66.9%	64.4%
White	53.5%	69.0%	75.5%	75.1%	71.9%
Black or African American	34.5%	40.5%	40.6%	39.7%	43.0%
Asian	44.3%	55.2%	62.2%	60.3%	57.9%
Hispanic or Latino	43.0%	48.7%	52.8%	52.3%	46.3%
Median Property Value	\$225,700	\$222,200	\$217,300	\$175,700	\$175,700
White	\$275,000	\$250,000	\$225,000	\$175,000	\$182,946
Black or African American	\$145,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$130,000	\$127,046
Asian	\$280,000	\$275,000	\$280,000	\$268,000	\$347,474
Hispanic or Latino	\$180,000	\$175,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$152,636
Cost Burdened Renters	53.3%	52.9%	52.4%	51.2%	52.3%
White	41.6%	45.1%	46.3%	45.9%	46.5%
Black or African American	62.9%	62.3%	62.0%	62.1%	57.7%
Asian	48.3%	45.3%	43.3%	43.1%	44.1%
Hispanic or Latino	56.4%	55.4%	55.9%	55.9%	56.3%
Cost Burdened Owners	44.3%	43.2%	39.5%	35.6%	34.2%
White	35.7%	37.9%	35.5%	31.6%	29.4%
Black or African American	50.7%	48.8%	47.5%	47.3%	42.4%
Asian	45.7%	44.3%	42.0%	41.1%	39.6%
Hispanic or Latino	57.7%	54.5%	52.7%	52.4%	44.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data Measure	Chicago	Cook County	Chicago MSA*	Illinois	United States
High School Degree or Higher	81.6%	84.8%	86.9%	87.6%	86.3%
White	93.8%	93.5%	94.1%	93.0%	91.4%
Black or African American	81.9%	84.2%	85.1%	83.8%	83.2%
Asian	86.6%	89.8%	90.5%	90.4%	85.8%
Hispanic or Latino	60.9%	62.5%	62.5%	62.3%	64.1%
Bachelor's Degree	20.9%	21.2%	21.4%	19.7%	18.2%
White	34.2%	28.0%	25.7%	22.0%	20.3%
Black or African American	11.3%	12.3%	12.5%	12.0%	12.3%
Asian	33.6%	36.5%	36.5%	36.1%	29.4%
Hispanic or Latino	9.4%	9.3%	9.1%	9.0%	9.4%
Graduate or Professional Degree	14.0%	14.1%	13.5%	12.1%	11.0%
White	24.4%	19.6%	16.4%	13.5%	12.3%
Black or African American	7.0%	7.7%	7.8%	7.5%	7.0%
Asian	24.8%	24.6%	26.3%	26.9%	20.9%
Hispanic or Latino	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%

*The Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI metropolitan statistical area consists of Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois; Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

"-" indicates that no data is available

DATA MEASURES & SOURCES

	Data Measure	Measure Description	Source
Population Demographics	Total Households	Total number of households	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Total Population	Total population	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Population with Disability	Percentage of population living with a disability	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	U.S. Citizenship Rate	Percentage of population that are U.S. citizens	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	Percentage of population that speaks English less than "very well"	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
Household Finances	Median Household Income	Median household income in the past 12 months	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Income Poverty Rate	Percentage of all families with income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty threshold	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Asset Poverty Rate	Percentage of households without sufficient net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income	Estimates calculated by Haveman Economics, based on U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation, Wave 10 (2011) and 2009-2013 American Community Survey
	Liquid Asset Poverty Rate	Percentage of households without sufficient liquid assets to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the absence of income	Estimates calculated by Haveman Economics, based on U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation, Wave 10 (2011) and 2009-2013 American Community Survey
	Households with Zero Net Worth	Percentage of households with zero or negative net worth	Estimates calculated by Haveman Economics, based on U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation, Wave 10 (2011) and 2009-2013 American Community Survey
Employment & Business	Labor Force Participation Rate	Percentage of civilian labor force who are employed or unemployed but actively searching for employment	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of civilian labor force who are unemployed but actively searching for employment	U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey
	Businesses Without Paid Employees	Percentage of total businesses that do not employ paid workers	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Survey of Business Owners
	Business Value	Average sales or receipts earned per firm	U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Survey of Business Owners
Housing & Homeownership	Homeownership Rate	Percentage of occupied housing units that are owner occupied	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Median Property Value	Median value, in 2014 dollars, of owner-occupied housing units.	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Cost Burdened Renters	Percentage of renter-occupied units spending 30% or more of household income on rent and utilities	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Cost Burdened Owners	Percentage of mortgaged owners spending 30% or more of household income on selected monthly owner costs	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
Educational Attainment	Less than High School	Percentage of population 25 and older who have not completed high school	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	High School Degree	Percentage of population 25 and older who have a high school degree, GED or alternative degree only	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Associate's Degree	Percentage of population 25 and older who have an associate's (2 year college) degree or some college	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Bachelor's Degree	Percentage of population 25 and older who have at least a bachelor's (4 year college) degree	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
	Graduate or Professional Degree	Percentage of population 25 and older who have a graduate or professional degree	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

BUILDING HIGH IMPACT NONPROFITS OF COLOR PROJECT

In order to address the national challenge of a broad and deep racial wealth divide, communities of color need nonprofits of color with high-impact asset-building services. CFED's Racial Wealth Divide Initiative aims to strengthen the capacity of nonprofits of color to support economic opportunity through the work of the *Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color* project.

The project has three key goals: to build leadership and organizational capacity, improve organizations' understanding of the connection between assets and the racial wealth divide, and provide networking and convening opportunities so organizations of color can build strong relationships within and across networks.

By the end of 2017, this project will equip more than 20 organizations with strategies and skills to launch, expand or improve wealth-building initiatives for communities of color across the country. CFED's Racial Wealth Divide Initiative will continue partnering with organizations to support their growth and development, share CFED resources and analysis and continue learning about best practices for addressing racial economic inequality at the local level.

Below are the five nonprofit organizations of color that the Racial Wealth Divide Initiative is working with in Chicago, IL. Each of these organizations is working within their respective communities to help bridge the racial wealth divide and promote financial literacy and capability in their communities. Despite the widening of the racial wealth gap, these organizations and others like them are developing, piloting, managing and replicating primer programs and best practices to address the inequalities in Chicago and the nation.

Chicago, IL: Building High Impact Nonprofits of Color



Chinese Mutual Aid Association (www.chinesemutualaid.org)

Chinese Mutual Aid Association's (CMAA) mission is to serve the needs, promote the interests, enhance the well-being and foster the participation of Chinese immigrants, other immigrants and refugees in American society. CMAA was founded by refugees that came to the U.S. after the Vietnam War. CMAA services the greater Chicago Metropolitan area with a specific focus on neighborhoods in Chicago's far north side. In 2016, CMAA served 6,000 clients through adult education classes, ESL classes and financial literacy workshops. CMAA also provided youth services, including after school programming and young adult mentoring. Through their in-home healthcare for seniors program, CMAA impacts the lives of hundreds of seniors. Lastly, CMAA provides wraparound services that help clients access health benefits, energy assistance, food stamps, citizenship and legal counseling, employment services, and other public benefits. Two of CMAA's strategies to address racial economic inequality are to recognize the potential in minority youth and give adult clients and seniors the tools they need to live full and independent lives.



Gads Hill Center (<http://www.gadshillcenter.org/>)

Gads Hill Center's (GHC) mission is to create opportunities for children and their families to build a better life through education, access to resources and community engagement. GHC primarily serves Latinos (70%) and African Americans (30%). Established in 1898, GHC operates in 10 neighborhoods in Chicago, including Pilsen, North Lawndale, Brighton Park, and Chicago Lawn. GHC's programs include early childhood education, youth engagement, mental health services and comprehensive family support and community services. Over the last few years, 1,500 parents were trained to become their children's first teachers; 1,000 children have entered kindergarten ready to learn; 1,000 middle and high school students have stayed in school and gone to college; and 45,000 children and adults have participated in physical activities, learned to make healthy choices, and accessed community resources to improve their lives. GHC's strategies to address the racial wealth divide include investing in the education and mental health of children ages birth to high school graduation because a quality education and having social emotional capacity has the power to transform families in a single generation.



Greater Auburn-Gresham Development Corporation (<http://www.gagdc.org/index.html>)

Greater Auburn-Gresham Development Corporation (GAGDC) is a comprehensive neighborhood development corporation whose mission is to foster and promote the revitalization of low-to-moderate income communities on Chicago's south side. GAGDC serves all or parts of the Chicago communities of Auburn Gresham, Englewood, Greater Grand Crossing, Washington Heights and West Chatham – an area that houses approximately 200,000 residents, of which 97% are African American. Using community engagement and comprehensive community development strategies, GAGDC's programmatic focuses include: economic development by managing business improvement districts and operating one of Chicago's Neighborhood Business Development Centers; housing development and senior services for families to maintain home equity; a school-based health center hub servicing over 20,000 youth since its inception and anchoring Auburn Gresham GOLD, a two generation education initiative to move children and parents out of poverty; and lastly GAGDC facilitates community engagement events which support retaining dollars in south side neighborhoods. GAGDC's strategies to address racial wealth inequality include working to provide an environment to advance the health and growth of established and minority businesses; expand and maintain a two-generation community school model to support academic achievement and family income stability, and increase the safety and security of residential blocks by focusing on neighborhood reinvestment, home ownership and engagement.



North Lawndale Employment Network (<http://www.nlen.org/>)

North Lawndale Employment Network's (NLEN) mission is to improve the earnings potential of North Lawndale residents through innovative employment initiatives that lead to economic advancement and an improved quality of life. NLEN primarily serves low-income and formerly incarcerated individuals in the North Lawndale community, located in West Chicago, who face significant barriers to employment. NLEN operates two job readiness programs, U-Turn Permitted and Self-Employment Pathways for Women. Through U-Turn Permitted, 3,691 individuals and families received job readiness skills, financial coaching, income supportive resources and career counseling. NLEN employs graduates of the program at their social enterprise - Sweet Beginnings. The Self-Employment Pathways for Women, empowers formerly incarcerated women with entrepreneurial skills. NLEN supported 1,566 formerly incarcerated and low-income individuals to secure transitional and permanent jobs. NLEN's strategies to address racial wealth inequality include restoring the self-worth and identity of their clients as they become self-sufficient, productive members of their community.



Spanish Coalition for Housing (<http://sc4housing.org/>)

Spanish Coalition for Housing's (SCH) mission is to provide comprehensive counseling, education, and housing resources necessary for Latinos and other low-to-moderate income families in the Chicagoland area, develop competence and responsibility in meeting their financial and housing needs, and to advocate for and proactively promote additional resources for them. SCH serves over 10,000 families annually, predominately in low-income neighborhoods within Chicago metropolitan area, including Cook and collar counties of Illinois. SCH's primary services include pre-purchase and post-purchase counseling, first time buyer down payment, closing cost assistance, foreclosure prevention services, financial literacy programming, counseling and credit restoration. Through SCH's suite of services, they have assisted more than 21,000 homeowners keep and maintain their homes, more than 3,400 have received comprehensive financial capability counseling and training and over 16,000 landlords have maintained housing affordability. SCH's strategy to address racial wealth inequality is to support homeowners and renters, ensuring that they are financially equipped and educated on the home buying process and have access to resources to build and preserve equity to keep and maintain their homes.

BUILDING HIGH IMPACT NONPROFITS PROJECT PARTNERS

CFED's work makes it possible for millions of people to achieve financial security and contribute to an opportunity economy. We scale innovative practical solutions that empower low- and moderate-income people to build wealth. We drive responsive policy change at all levels of government. We support the efforts of community leaders across the country to advance economic opportunity for all. Established in 1979 as the Corporation for Enterprise Development, CFED works nationally and internationally through its offices in Washington, DC; Durham, North Carolina, and San Francisco, California.

Racial Wealth Divide Initiative (RWDI) at CFED works to strengthen the ability of all CFED's programs to proactively address racial wealth inequality and deepen analysis of asset poverty challenges impacting communities of color. RWDI launches and implements projects that highlight best practices for eradicating racial wealth inequality, including collaborating with local and regional organizations. RWDI supports the efforts of CFED and its partners to drive policy solutions that reduce racial economic inequality at the national, state and local levels.

JPMorgan Chase & Co. is a leading global financial services firm with assets of \$2.4 trillion and operations worldwide. The firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers and small businesses, commercial banking, financial transaction processing and asset management. A component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, JPMorgan Chase & Co. serves millions of consumers in the United States and many of the world's most prominent corporate, institutional and government clients under its JPMorgan and Chase brands. The firm uses its global resources, expertise, insights and scale to address some of the most urgent challenges facing communities around the world, including the need for increased economic opportunity.

The Center for Public & Nonprofit Leadership at Georgetown University's McCourt School of Public Policy is a leading education, research and training center dedicated to the development of public, nonprofit and philanthropic leadership. Our programs for students, practitioners and policymakers increase their capacity to work across organizations, communities and sectors to address public needs, tackle public problems and, above all, promote the public good.

FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA!

RACIAL
wealth
DIVIDE INITIATIVE

cfed.org/rwd

RACE & WEALTH
PODCAST

soundcloud.com/rwdpodcast

Bridging the Racial Wealth Divide

RACE & WEALTH 

facebook.com/racialwealthdivide/



JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

McCourt School of Public Policy
Center for Public & Nonprofit Leadership