

March 28, 2011

Honorable Kwame Raoul
Illinois State Senator
Chair, Senate Redistricting Committee
Bilandic Building, Room C600
160 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

Senate Redistricting Committee,

The ***New 10th Ward Community Service Organization*** is a new community umbrella organization that represents the neighborhoods of: Bush, South Chicago, East Side, Hegewisch, South Deering, Vet's Park/Slag Valley and Jeffery Manor in Chicago's 10th Ward. The purpose and mission of the organization is to make positive investments into these 10th Ward communities through existing CBO's (community-based organizations), mobilizing and organizing for Social Justice issues impacting the Southeast side of Chicago and holding our Elected/Public officials accountable.

The Southeast side/10th Ward community is where many of the the first Mexican immigrants settled in Chicago at the beginning of the last century primarily because of the abundant steel industry that existed. Since then generations of Latino's have made the Southeast side their home. Latino's in this part of the city of Chicago have been Entrepreneurs, founded CBO's , planted church/communities of faith, elected Union officials, home owners, voters and taxpayers. We can extend this case into south suburban communities such as Burnham, Calumet City , Lansing, Blue Island, Chicago Heights & South Chicago Heights as well. ***The one area not fulfilled, has been elected Latino political representation.***

The 10th Ward with over 60,000 residents, has become a predominantly Latino community over the last 20 years. The 10th Ward is a part of the 2nd Congressional District (78,250 Latino's or 13.2% of the District) & Illinois State House District's 25 (10,571 Latino's or 11.9%), 33 (25,091 Latino's or 27.4% & 34 (10, 015 or 10.6%) according to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau statistics.

At this time there are no Latino Elected Officials representing the Southeast side/10th Ward at any level, we would also include the south suburbs as well. ***The Latino community which has been a part of shaping the fabric of the Southeast side, 10th Ward and Southeast suburbs for the last 120 years, is currently a community with no elected Latino representation and therefore a disenfranchised community.***

As you can see from the numbers listed above the predominant number of Latino residents are currently divided among three legislative/house districts which has led to the dilution of our voting power & strength and as a result, a lack of elected political representation.

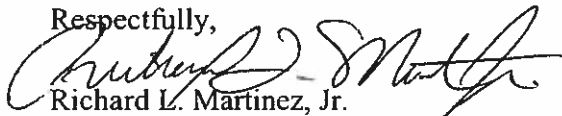
After a review of updated U.S. Census 2010 population numbers it is apparent that a numerical case cannot be made for a Hispanic/Latino majority Congressional District and Illinois State Senate District in this part of the city and county, but there are substantial Latino population numbers to advocate for and to make a case for the creation of a **designated Hispanic/Latino majority State House District**.

Utilizing the burgeoning Latino growth numbers based out of the City of Chicago's 10th Ward and continuing south into Burnham, Calumet City & Lansing, **we believe that there is a strong case in creating a Hispanic/Latino District that meet the components of "contiguity" and "compactness"**.

The New 10th Ward Community Service Organization also wants to make it clear to the Redistricting Committee that by advocating for the **creation & designation of a Latino majority House district**, we are not seeking to minimize the representation of other minority groups, in fact, it is our hope that other minority groups would support our efforts and our advocacy.

In conclusion, *The New 10th Ward Community Service Organization* respects the legislative process that has been laid out with regards to redistricting and it is our prayer that the Redistricting Committee would in turn exercise good stewardship of this responsibility in being both responsive and respectful to the Latino community.

Respectfully,



Richard L. Martinez, Jr.

Chairman, New 10th Ward Community Service Organization

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cc:

Mr. Thomas A. Saenz, President, MALDEF

Dr. Juan Andrade, President, USHLI

Mr. Arturo Vargas, Exec. Director, NALEO

Mrs. Janet Murguia, President, NCLR

Rev. Samuel Rodriguez, President, NHCLC



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Hearings

The following is a list of the first round of scheduled hearings of the Senate's Redistricting Committee.

March 28, 2011
Noon
Room C600
Bilandic Building
160 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL

The specific times and sites for the following hearings will be made available as hearing dates approach.

- April 6, 2011 in Springfield
- April 16, 2011 in Kankakee
- April 16, 2011 in Peoria
- April 19, 2011 in Cicero



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Senate Redistricting Committee Members

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Member: **William R. Haine**

Member: **Don Harmon**

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Member: **David Luechtefeld**

Member: **Matt Murphy**



State Sen. Kwame Raoul, Redistricting Committee Chairman
www.ilsenateredistricting.com

As you may know, the United States Census Bureau recently released the detailed 2010 Census population totals for Illinois. In accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution and Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, the General Assembly must re-draw the boundaries of Illinois' congressional, legislative and representative districts in order to account for population shifts since the 2000 census.

We are seeking information from interest groups throughout the state in order to facilitate the redistricting process and ensure full public participation. As Chairman of the Senate Redistricting Committee, I invite you to submit information about your organization and the community you serve or represent. Information may include, but is not limited to:

- A description of the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents, including any relevant demographic information such as social, political, economic or other characteristics that are unique to the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents;
- A map of the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents as encompassed by relevant precincts (or voter tabulation districts (VTDs)) either in a paper copy or electronic format compatible with Arch GIS software;
- Specific views on any social, political, economic or other issues commonly held by the members of the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents evincing that community's cohesion;
- Specific interest groups that exist within the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents;
- Concerns you have regarding existing congressional, legislative or representative boundaries that affect the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents;
- Suggestions for the placement of new congressional, legislative or representative boundaries that will affect the community or communities of interest your organization serves or represents;

If you are interested in providing written or oral testimony before the Senate Redistricting Committee, please contact Ron Holmes at (217) 782-0571.

Sincerely,
Senator Kwame Raoul
Chairperson of the Senate Redistricting Committee



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Access Census Data

2010 CENSUS RESULTS

Illinois STATE POPULATION: 12,830,632

POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2010

LOSS 0-5% 5-15% 16-25% 25%+



United States
Census

Statewide Population Change Map [PDF | JPG]

Custom Tables [PDF | JPG]

To access data from multiple geographies within the state, such as census blocks, tracts, voting districts, cities, counties and school districts, visit American Factfinder: <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

From the U.S. Bureau:

The official 2010 Census Redistricting Data Summary File can be used to redraw federal, state and local legislative districts under Public Law 94-171. The census data are used by state officials to realign congressional and state legislative districts in their states, taking into account population shifts since the 2000 Census.

Data for Illinois show that the five most populous incorporated places and their 2010 Census counts are Chicago, 2,695,598; Aurora, 197,899; Rockford, 152,871; Joliet, 147,433; and Naperville, 141,853. Chicago decreased by 6.9 percent since the 2000 Census. Aurora grew by 38.4 percent, Rockford grew by 1.8 percent, Joliet grew by 38.8 percent, and Naperville grew by 10.5 percent.

The largest county is Cook with a population of 5,194,675. Its population decreased by 3.4 percent since 2000. The other counties in the top five include DuPage, with a population of 916,924 (increase of 1.4 percent), Lake, 703,462 (increase of 9.2 percent); Will, 677,560 (increase of 34.9 percent); and Kane, 515,269 (increase of 27.5 percent).

The redistricting file consists of five detailed tables: the first shows the population by race, including six single race groups and 57 multiple race groups (63 total race categories); the second shows the Hispanic or Latino population as well as the non-Hispanic or Latino population cross-tabulated by the 63 race categories. These tabulations are repeated in the third and fourth tables for the population 18 years and over and are for the resident population of the United States. The fifth table provides counts of housing units and their occupancy status.

SELECT ANOTHER STATE VIEW FULL SCREEN

STATE POPULATION BY RACE ILLINOIS: 2010

PERCENT OF POPULATION	CHANGE 2000-2010
White alone 71.5%	0.6% ↑
Black or African American alone 14.5%	-0.6% ↓
American Indian and Alaska Native alone 0.3%	41.8% ↑
Asian alone 4.6%	38.6% ↑
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone -	-12.1% ↓
Some Other Race alone 6.7%	19.2% ↑
Two or More Races 2.3%	23.4% ↑

STATE POPULATION BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN ILLINOIS: 2010

PERCENT OF POPULATION	CHANGE 2000-2010
Hispanic or Latino 15.8%	32.5% ↑
Not Hispanic or Latino 84.2%	-0.8% ↓

These five detailed tables are available to the public online via FTP download at http://www2.census.gov/census_2010/01-Redistricting_File--PL_94-171/ and will be available within 24 hours at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>. (Access 2003 or Access 2007 shells or SAS scripts are provided to assist with importing and accessing the summary file data from the FTP site. These shells and scripts can be found at http://www.census.gov/rdo/tech_tips. This Web page also contains special instructions for linking data downloaded from FactFinder and/or the FTP site with the Census Bureau's geographic products.)

By April 1, all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will receive these data for the following areas: state, congressional districts (for 111th Congress), counties, minor civil divisions, state legislative districts, places, school districts, census tracts, block groups and blocks, and if applicable, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and Hawaiian home lands. In addition, data are available for the 46 states that voluntarily provided voting districts to the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Program. Unique geographies for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are also available.

Race and Hispanic Origin Data

The Census Bureau collects race and Hispanic origin information following the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) standards for collecting and tabulating data on race and ethnicity. In October 1997, the OMB issued the current standards, which identify five race groups: white, black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The Census Bureau also utilized a sixth category -- "some other race." Respondents who reported only one race are shown in these six groups.

Individuals were first presented with the option to self-identify with more than one race in the 2000 Census, and this continued in the 2010 Census. People who identify with more than one race may choose to provide multiple races in response to the race question. The 2010 Census results provide new data on the size and makeup of the nation's multiracial population.

Respondents who reported more than one of the six race groups are included in the "two or more races" population. There are 57 possible combinations of the six race groups.

The Census Bureau included the "some other race" category for responses that could not be classified in any of the other race categories on the questionnaire. In the 2000 Census, the vast majority of people who reported only as "some other race" were of Hispanic or Latino origin. Data on Hispanics or Latinos, who may be of any race, were obtained from a separate question on ethnicity.

How to Find Assistance

Additional information about the redistricting data program, including news releases for other states, can be found online at <http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/redistricting.html>. More information on the redistricting data program is also available at <http://www.census.gov/rdo/data>.

For further information about Illinois' 2010 Census redistricting data, contact:

- Census Redistricting Data Office, U.S. Census Bureau, 301-763-4039; e-mail: rdo@census.gov ;
- Census Bureau Regional Office, Chicago, 630-288-9200; e-mail: Chicago.Regional.Office@census.gov
- State Data Centers <http://www.census.gov/sdc/network.html>

ILLINOIS

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	Congressional Districts	Legislative Districts
Selected state constitutional & statutory restrictions	None	Legislative Districts shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. Ill. Const. art. 4, § 3.
Description of current districts	Board of Elections, Congressional Maps and Descriptions, http://www.elections.il.gov/VotingInformation	Board of Elections, Congressional Maps and Descriptions, <i>available at</i> http://www.elections.il.gov/VotingInformation
Number of districts	Present: 19 2010 (est.): 18	Senate: 59 House: 118 Multimember districts? No House districts nested within Senate districts? Yes
Districting responsibility	The General Assembly	The General Assembly
May Governor veto?	Yes	Yes
Covered under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act?	No	
Self-imposed state deadlines and enforcement	None	If the Legislature fails to redistrict by June 30 th of the year following the decennial census, an eight-member Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted by July 10 th . If the Commission has not filed a plan by August 10 th , the Secretary of State shall appoint a ninth member to the Commission and a plan shall be filed by October 5 th . Ill. Const. art. 4, § 3(b).

www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/la-na-census-hispanic-20110325,0,1347624.story

chicagotribune.com

Hispanic population tops 50 million in U.S.

The U.S. Census Bureau reports the Hispanic population has surpassed 50 million and accounted for more than half of the 27.3-million population increase in the last decade.

By Stephen Ceasar, Los Angeles Times

7:44 PM CDT, March 24, 2011

The Hispanic population in the United States grew by 43% in the last decade, surpassing 50 million and accounting for about 1 out of 6 Americans, the Census Bureau reported Thursday.

Analysts seized on data showing that the growth was propelled by a surge in births in the U.S., rather than immigration, pointing to a growing generational shift in which Hispanics continue to gain political clout and, by 2050, could make up a third of the U.S. population.

"In the adult population, many immigrants helped the increase, but the child population is increasingly more Hispanic," said D'Vera Cohn, a senior writer at the Pew Research Center.

In 2010, Hispanics made up 23% of people under the age 18, compared with 17% in 2000. In California, 51% of children are Hispanic, up from 44% in 2000.

Overall, Hispanics accounted for more than half of the 27.3 million U.S. population increase since 2000.

About 75% of Hispanics live in the nine states that have long-standing Hispanic populations — Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York and Texas.

That figure is down from 81% in 2000, indicating the population has begun dispersing to other parts of the country, particularly in the Southeast, Cohn said.

New Mexico has the largest percentage of Hispanic residents (46.3%), followed by Texas and California (37.6%).

The Hispanic population more than doubled in Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina and North Carolina.

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"This is a sign that the Hispanic population is spreading out more widely than in the past," Cohn said. "You now see Hispanic communities in many places that hadn't had them a decade or two ago."

The population growth among Hispanics also kept the population steady in states that would have shown a decline or no growth, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Louisiana.

The non-Hispanic population grew at a slower pace in the last decade, at about 5%. Within that population, those who reported their race as only white grew by 1%.

While the population of those who reported only as white grew in number in that time, from 196.6 million to 196.8 million, its proportion of the total U.S. population declined to 64% from 69%.

As in the 2000 census, individuals were asked to identify their ethnic or racial background. As guidance, the Census Bureau said the term Hispanic refers to people who trace the origin of their parents or ancestors to Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spanish-speaking Central and South America countries and other Spanish cultures.

A 2008 Census Bureau projection estimated that ethnic and racial minorities will become the majority in the United States by 2050 and that about 1 in 3 U.S. residents will be Hispanic by then.

"Our country is becoming racially and ethnically more diverse over time, as is clear in the growth rates of minority populations," said Robert Groves, director of the Census Bureau.

stephen.ceasar@latimes.com

Michael A. Memoli in the Washington bureau contributed to this report.

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**B03001. HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION**Data Set: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

NOTE: Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

	Illinois	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	12,785,043	*****
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,912,424	+/-384
Hispanic or Latino:	1,872,619	+/-384
Mexican	1,478,058	+/-8,378
Puerto Rican	169,868	+/-4,689
Cuban	20,617	+/-1,579
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	5,465	+/-1,031
Central American:	61,242	+/-3,057
Costa Rican	2,122	+/-502
Guatemalan	30,714	+/-2,265
Honduran	10,175	+/-1,346
Nicaraguan	1,823	+/-510
Panamanian	2,723	+/-480
Salvadoran	12,206	+/-1,477
Other Central American	1,479	+/-486
South American:	67,690	+/-3,579
Argentinean	5,114	+/-776
Bolivian	2,035	+/-481
Chilean	2,717	+/-614
Colombian	18,078	+/-1,688
Ecuadorian	23,845	+/-2,305
Paraguayan	289	+/-138
Peruvian	9,569	+/-1,334
Uruguayan	934	+/-421
Venezuelan	3,104	+/-607
Other South American	2,005	+/-609
Other Hispanic or Latino:	69,679	+/-3,730
Spaniard	9,083	+/-1,273
Spanish	9,596	+/-1,037
Spanish American	298	+/-144
All other Hispanic or Latino	50,702	+/-3,149

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An "*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An "*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:

[Accuracy of the Data](#)



Educational Fund

NEWS RELEASE

National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund

For Immediate Release
February 16, 2011

Contact: Patricia Guadalupe (202) 546-2536
pguadalupe@naleo.org

LATINOS FUEL ILLINOIS POPULATION GROWTH

WASHINGTON, D.C. – The growth of the Latino community since 2000 accounts for the population increase in Illinois in the last decade, according to a National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund analysis of newly released Census 2010 data.

Between 2000 and 2010, the Latino population in Illinois grew 33% from 1.5 million to 2.0 million, and the Latino share of the population grew from 12% to 16%. At the same time, the non-Latino population declined slightly by 0.8%. The state lost a congressional seat, but that loss would likely have been greater were it not for the increase in the state's Latino population.

“As Illinois now undertakes its 2011 redistricting, those who draw its maps must recognize Latino population growth by ensuring the new maps allow Latinos to effectively choose their elected leaders,” said NALEO Educational Fund Executive Director Arturo Vargas.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) prohibits jurisdictions from creating districts that through vote dilution may prevent Latinos and other protected population groups from electing candidates of their choice.

“We call on Illinois to strictly comply with VRA’s requirements during this year’s redistricting process. It is now time to make sure Latinos can embrace the opportunity to translate those Census numbers into full and fair representation,” said Vargas.

Seven of the 10 largest cities in Illinois are also home to a majority of the state’s Latino populations: Chicago, Aurora, Cicero, Waukegan, Elgin, Joliet and Rockford. Nearly two-thirds of Illinois Latinos -- 61% -- live in Cook County, with a majority residing in Chicago, the third-most populous city in the nation. Latinos represent 28.9% of Chicago’s population.

The Census 2010 data also reveal significant Latino populations in many of the largest cities in Illinois, with Cicero having the greatest share of Latinos (86.6%). *(see below)*

Top 10 Illinois Cities: 2010

City	Total Population	Latino Population	Latino Share of Population
Chicago	2,695,598	778,862	28.9%
Aurora	197,899	81,809	41.3%
Rockford	152,871	24,085	15.8%
Joliet	147,433	41,042	27.8%
Naperville	141,853	7,574	5.3%
Springfield	116,250	2,325	2.0%
Peoria	115,007	5,628	4.9%
Elgin	108,188	47,121	43.6%
Waukegan	89,078	47,612	53.4%
Cicero	83,891	72,609	86.6%

“In order to ensure the state’s future prosperity and well-being, policies must promote the economic, social and civic progress of the Latino community,” added Vargas. “The state’s leadership must be accountable to its growing Latino population and ensure with sound policies that it promotes the economic, social and civil progress of the Latino community.”

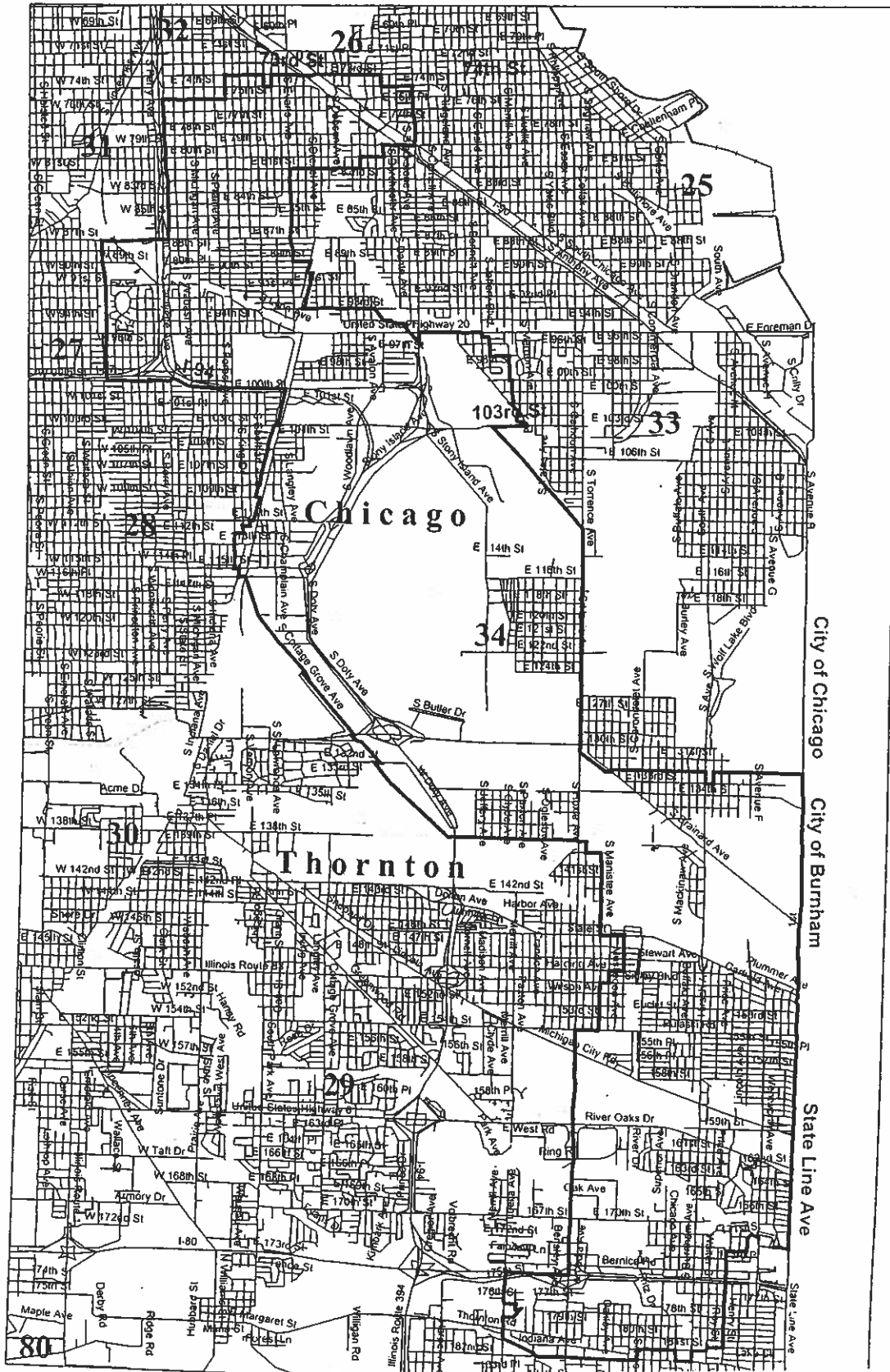
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About NALEO Educational Fund

The NALEO Educational Fund is the nation's leading non-partisan, non-profit organization that facilitates the full participation of Latinos in the American political process, from citizenship to public service.

Geographic area	Total population	Race								Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race							Two or More Races	
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race		
District 20 (2010)										
State House District 21 (2010)	106,993	104,417	82,239	4,973	499	1,550	23	15,133	2,576	37,477
State House District 22 (2010)	111,664	108,718	80,223	6,060	582	1,773	35	20,045	2,946	47,704
State House District 23 (2010)	104,427	101,280	54,086	3,061	994	849	30	42,260	3,147	88,755
State House District 24 (2010)	104,433	100,790	55,663	4,578	828	953	56	38,712	3,643	86,219
State House District 25 (2010)	91,147	88,637	20,296	59,002	329	4,314	24	4,672	2,510	10,571 ✓
State House District 26 (2010)	114,220	111,556	39,838	60,096	199	10,372	31	1,020	2,664	4,154
State House District 27 (2010)	97,634	96,109	30,901	60,671	264	608	56	3,609	1,525	8,481
State House District 28 (2010)	93,237	91,864	31,100	55,670	236	829	11	4,018	1,373	8,757 ✓
State House District 29 (2010)	96,394	94,873	21,796	68,777	210	427	20	3,643	1,521	7,603 ✓
State House District 30 (2010)	98,066	96,091	27,967	60,083	269	843	34	6,895	1,975	13,886
State House District 31 (2010)	98,298	96,746	31,500	60,396	216	866	16	3,752	1,552	9,271 *
State House District 32 (2010)	93,008	91,442	14,558	62,329	412	264	6	13,873	1,566	26,643
State House District 33 (2010)	93,407	91,456	18,658	60,502	477	223	12	11,584	1,951	25,091 ✓
State House District 34 (2010)	95,793	94,069	16,503	72,453	407	264	15	4,437	1,724	10,015 ✓

State of Illinois Representative District 34



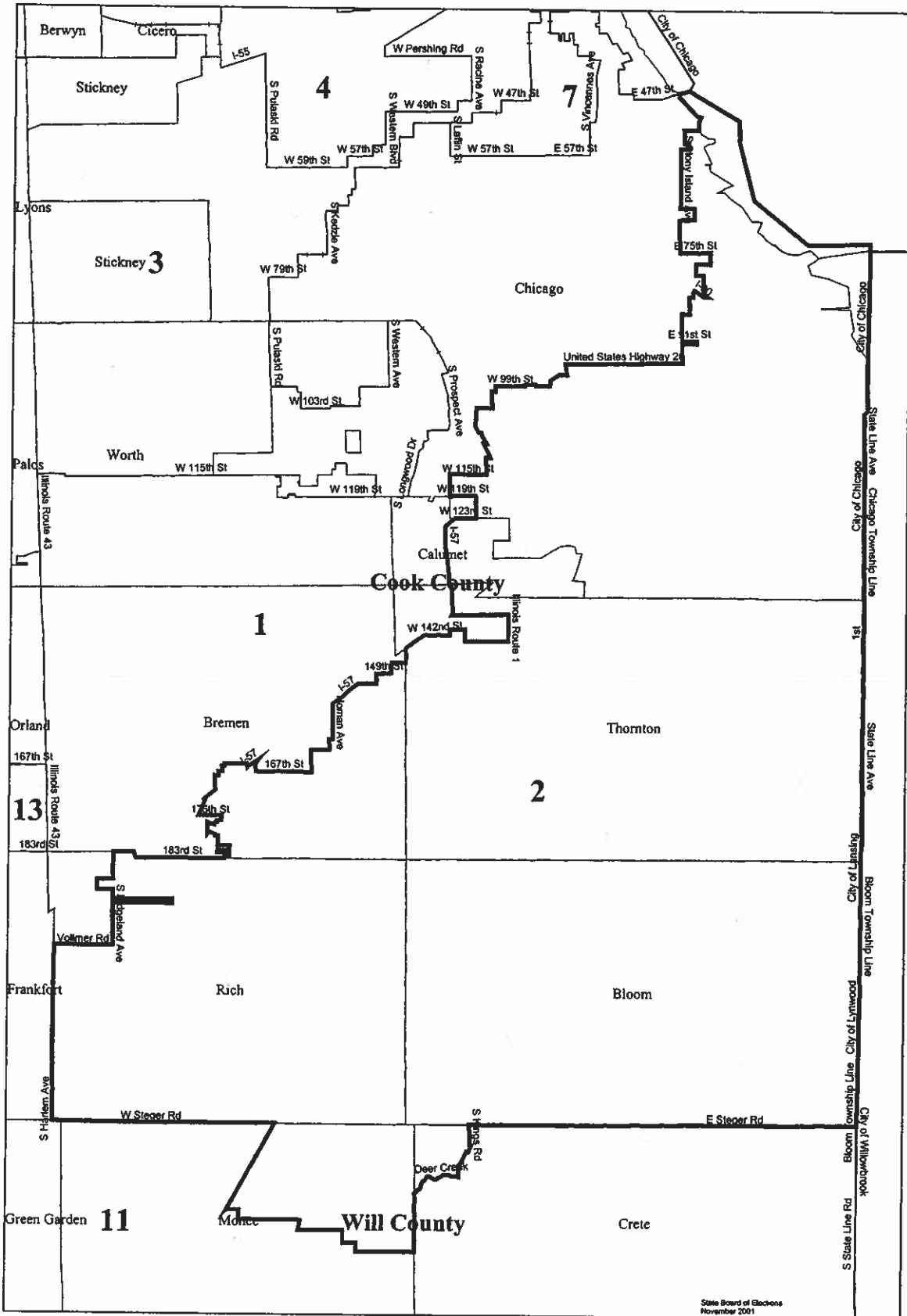
Representative District 34 shall include that part of Illinois including those parts of Chicago and Thornton Twps. beginning at the intersection of South State Street and East 75th St. in Chicago Twp. in Cook County,
thence east to South King Dr.,
thence north to East 73rd St.,
thence east to South Champlain Ave.,
thence south to East 74th St.,
thence east to South Langley Ave.,
thence north to East 73rd St.,
thence east to South Dorchester Ave.,
thence south to East 74th St.,
thence east to South Stony Island Ave.,
thence south to East 79th St.,
thence west to South Dorchester Ave.,
thence south to East 80th St.,
thence west to South Avalon Ave.,
thence south to East 81st St.,
thence west and southwest following East 81st St. to the New York Chicago St. Louis RR,
thence northeast following the New York Chicago St. Louis RR to the Illinois Central RR,
thence southwest following the Illinois Central RR to East 81st St.,
thence west and southwest following East 81st St. to South Cottage Grove Ave.,
thence south to East 89th St.,
thence east to South Dauphin Ave.,
thence southwest to East 90th St.,
thence southeast to the Illinois Central RR,
thence southwest following the Illinois Central RR to East 93rd St.,
thence east to South Kenwood Ave.,
thence southeast, east, southeast and east following South Kenwood Ave. to the New York Chicago St. Louis RR,
thence southeast following the New York Chicago St. Louis RR to South Stony Island Ave.,
thence north to US Hwy. 20,
thence east following US Hwy. 20 to South Jeffery Blvd.,
thence south approximately 681 feet following South Jeffery Blvd. to the district boundary,
thence east approximately 816 feet following the district boundary,
thence southeast approximately 187 feet following the district boundary to South Chappel Ave.,
thence south to East 97th St.,
thence east to South Merrill Ave.,
thence south to East 99th St.,
thence east to South Merrill Ave.,
thence south to East 101st St.,
thence southwest to South Van Vlissingen Rd.,

thence southeast approximately 2,113 feet following South Van Vlissingen Rd. to the district boundary,
thence northwest approximately 507 feet following the district boundary,
thence south approximately 1,057 feet following the district boundary,
thence southeast approximately 1,072 feet following the district boundary to South Paxton Ave. extended,
thence southeast to East 103rd St.,
thence southwest to the Chicago and Western Indiana RR,
thence southeast following the Chicago and Western Indiana RR to South Torrence Ave.,
thence south to the Chicago South Shore and South Be RR,
thence southeast following the Chicago South Shore and South Be RR to the Chicago and Western Indiana RR,
thence northwest approximately 209 feet following the Chicago and Western Indiana RR to the district boundary,
thence east approximately 650 feet following the district boundary to South Muskegon Ave.,
thence north to East 132nd St.,
thence east to East 131st St.,
thence continuing east following East 131st St. to South Ave.,
thence south to East 133rd St.,
thence east to S Ave.,
thence north to East 131st St.,
thence east to East 132nd St. and East 132nd St. extended,
thence continuing east following East 132nd St. extended to the Chicago Twp. line,
thence south to the Thornton Twp. line,
thence continuing generally south following the Thornton Twp. line (State Line Ave.) to 169th St.,
thence northwest and west following 169th St. to the Little Calumet River,
thence northeast and northwest following the Little Calumet River to Wentworth Ave.,
thence south to 171st St.,
thence northwest and southwest following 171st St. to Bernadine St.,
thence south to 172nd Pl.,
thence west to Henry St.,
thence south to Washington St.,
thence southwest to the Conrail RR,
thence northwest following the Conrail RR to Roy St.,
thence southwest to 181st St.,
thence west to South Burnham Ave.,
thence south to Ridge Rd.,
thence west to Lorenz Ave.,
thence north to 181st St.,
thence west and southwest following 181st St. to Wildwood Ave.,
thence south to Ridge Rd.,
thence west to the Grand Trunk Western RR,
thence northwest following the Grand Trunk Western RR to Locust St. extended,
thence northwest to the Lansing Corp. limits,

thence northwest approximately 4,174 feet following the Lansing Corp. limits to the district boundary,
thence north approximately 759 feet following the district boundary,
thence east approximately 43 feet following the district boundary to Paxton Ave.,
thence north to the Lansing Corp. limits,
thence east approximately 1,189 feet following the Lansing Corp. limits,
thence northeast approximately 1,527 feet following the Lansing Corp. limits to the district boundary,
thence southwest approximately 591 feet following the district boundary to Rosewood Dr.,
thence north to 177th Pl.,
thence west to Paxton Ave.,
thence north to I-80,
thence generally east following I-80 to US Hwy. 6,
thence north following US Hwy. 6 to Il. Rt. 83,
thence continuing north following Il. Rt. 83 to Pulaski Rd.,
thence east to South Manistee Ave.,
thence north to Sibley Blvd.,
thence east to Muskegon Ave.,
thence north to Harding Ave.,
thence east to Exchange Ave.,
thence north to State St.,
thence west to South Manistee Ave.,
thence north to East 139th St.,
thence west to South Saginaw Ave.,
thence north to the Chicago Twp. line,
thence west to the Conrail RR,
thence northwest following the Conrail RR to East 132nd St.,
thence east approximately 723 feet following East 132nd St. to the district boundary,
thence northwest approximately 4,359 feet following the district boundary to the Conrail RR,
thence northwest following the Conrail RR to East 130th St.,
thence northeast to the Chicago South Shore and South Be RR,
thence northwest following the Chicago South Shore and South Be RR to South Cottage Grove Ave.,
thence northeast to the Chicago South Shore and South Be RR,
thence southeast and northwest following the Chicago South Shore and South Be RR to South Cottage Grove Ave.,
thence northwest to East Kensington Ave.,
thence generally west following East Kensington Ave. to South Front Ave.,
thence north to East 115th St.,
thence west to South King Dr.,
thence north to East 112th St.,
thence northeast to South Vernon Ave.,
thence northwest to East 111th Pl.,
thence east to South Eberhart Ave.,

thence northwest to East 111th St.,
thence east to the Illinois Central RR,
thence northeast following the Illinois Central RR to East 109th St.,
thence northwest to South Rhodes Ave.,
thence northeast and north following South Rhodes Ave. to East 108th St.,
thence east to South Dauphin Ave.,
thence northeast to East 103rd St.,
thence east to the Illinois Central RR,
thence northeast following the Illinois Central RR to I-94,
thence generally west and northwest following I-94 to South State St.,
thence southwest to West 99th St.,
thence west to the Chicago and Western Indiana RR,
thence north following the Chicago and Western Indiana RR to West 87th St.,
thence east approximately 1,200 feet following West 87th St. to the district boundary,
thence north approximately 294 feet following the district boundary to the Chicago Belt
RR,
thence east following the Chicago Belt RR to the Chicago and Western Indiana RR,
thence southeast following the Chicago and Western Indiana RR to West 87th St.,
thence east to South State St.,
thence generally north following South State St. to the place of beginning.

State of Illinois Congressional District 2



U.S. Census Bureau



GCT-PL1

Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2010 - State -- Congressional District 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

To select a data item for your Thematic Map, move the mouse cursor over the table and click a cell.
Click Cancel to return to the Table View with no Map View selected.

NOTE: Change to the Virginia 2010 P.L. 94-171 Summary File data as delivered

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/pl94-171.pdf>

GEO:

Geographic area	Total population	Race								Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race							Two or More Races	
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race		
Illinois	12,830,632	12,540,650	9,177,877	1,866,414	43,963	586,934	4,050	861,412	289,982	2,027,578
Congressional District 1	587,596	577,127	174,116	368,056	1,446	10,439	117	22,953	10,469	51,655
Congressional District 2	602,758	590,405	130,510	418,008	2,044	3,524	149	36,170	12,353	78,250
Congressional District 3	663,381	647,360	476,447	47,151	2,878	23,829	171	96,884	16,021	225,298
Congressional District 4	601,156	578,876	310,751	30,859	5,620	14,498	318	216,830	22,280	442,018
Congressional District 5	648,610	627,895	482,988	20,011	3,098	43,346	311	78,141	20,715	186,834
Congressional District 6	657,131	641,780	501,560	24,905	2,700	66,520	151	45,944	15,351	119,312
Congressional District 7	638,105	625,092	232,433	326,105	1,500	41,883	239	22,932	13,013	57,543
Congressional District 8	738,840	720,781	575,391	31,723	2,791	60,417	276	50,183	18,059	125,009
Congressional District 9	628,859	609,154	419,095	64,852	2,131	90,440	206	32,430	19,705	80,153
Congressional District 10	650,425	636,838	503,651	32,359	2,307	55,519	208	42,794	13,587	101,733
Congressional District 11	759,445	744,488	636,602	64,894	1,876	8,807	170	32,139	14,957	86,758
Congressional District 12	666,459	653,412	519,483	117,479	1,819	6,838	354	7,439	13,047	19,707
Congressional District 13	773,095	755,858	599,371	54,029	1,560	72,818	170	27,910	17,237	82,757
Congressional District 14	840,956	820,805	659,333	45,812	3,858	27,425	287	84,090	20,151	206,158
Congressional District 15	681,580	668,912	585,616	46,024	1,523	26,032	231	9,486	12,668	24,946
Congressional District 16	718,791	702,800	610,279	44,632	2,148	14,608	182	30,951	15,991	74,486
Congressional District 17	634,792	620,999	547,240	53,770	1,528	5,320	176	12,965	13,793	34,126

Congressional District 10

Congressional District 9

Congressional District 6

Congressional District 5

Congressional District 4

Congressional District 7

Congressional District 3

Congressional District 13

Congressional District 1

Congressional District 2

Chicago / IOWA ↑

Chicago 2010 Hispanic Population

Congressional District 11

Legend

Census Tracts

Number of Hispanics

0 - 1117

1118 - 2233

2234 - 3350

3351 - 4466

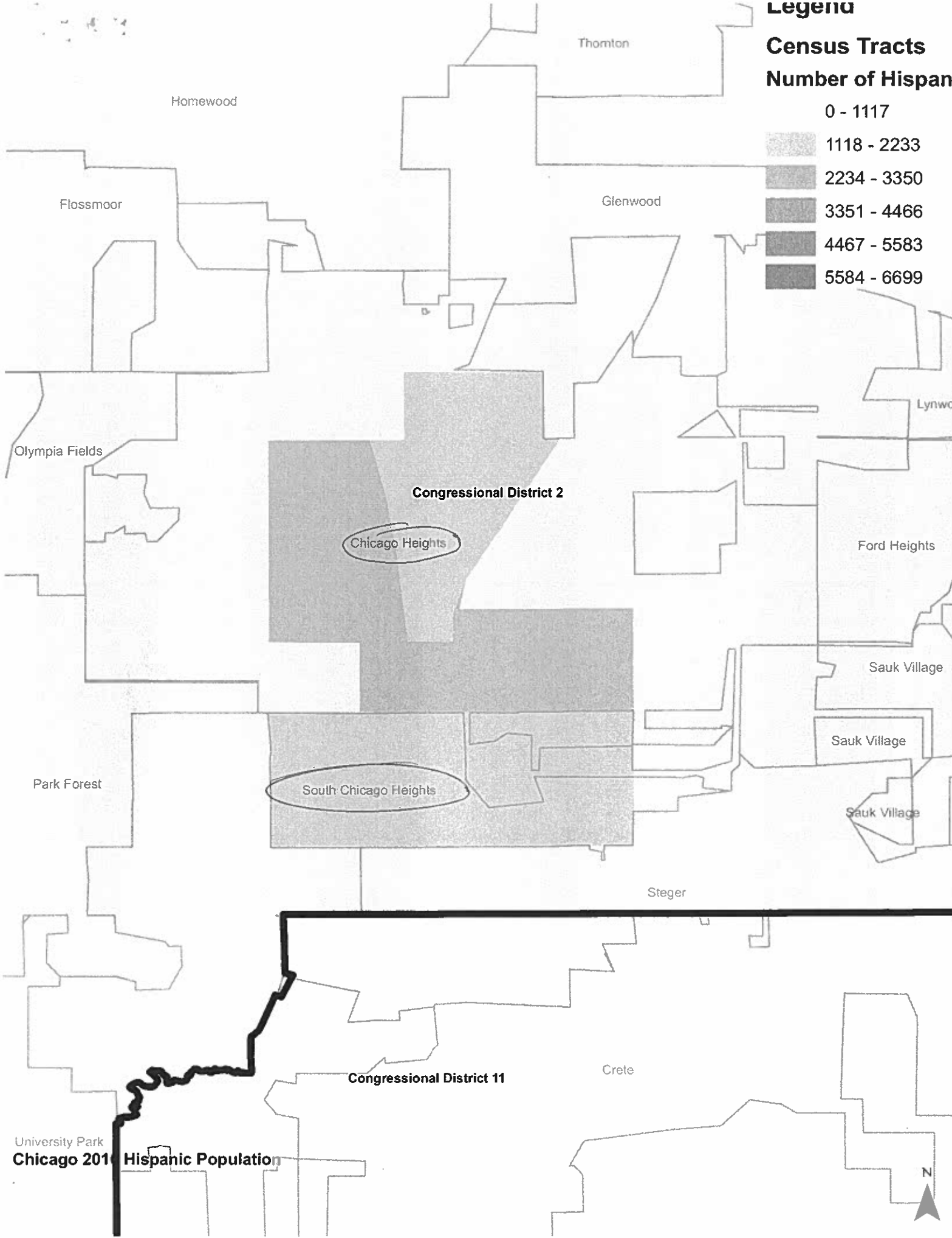
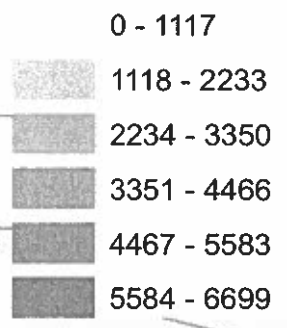
4467 - 5583

5584 - 6699



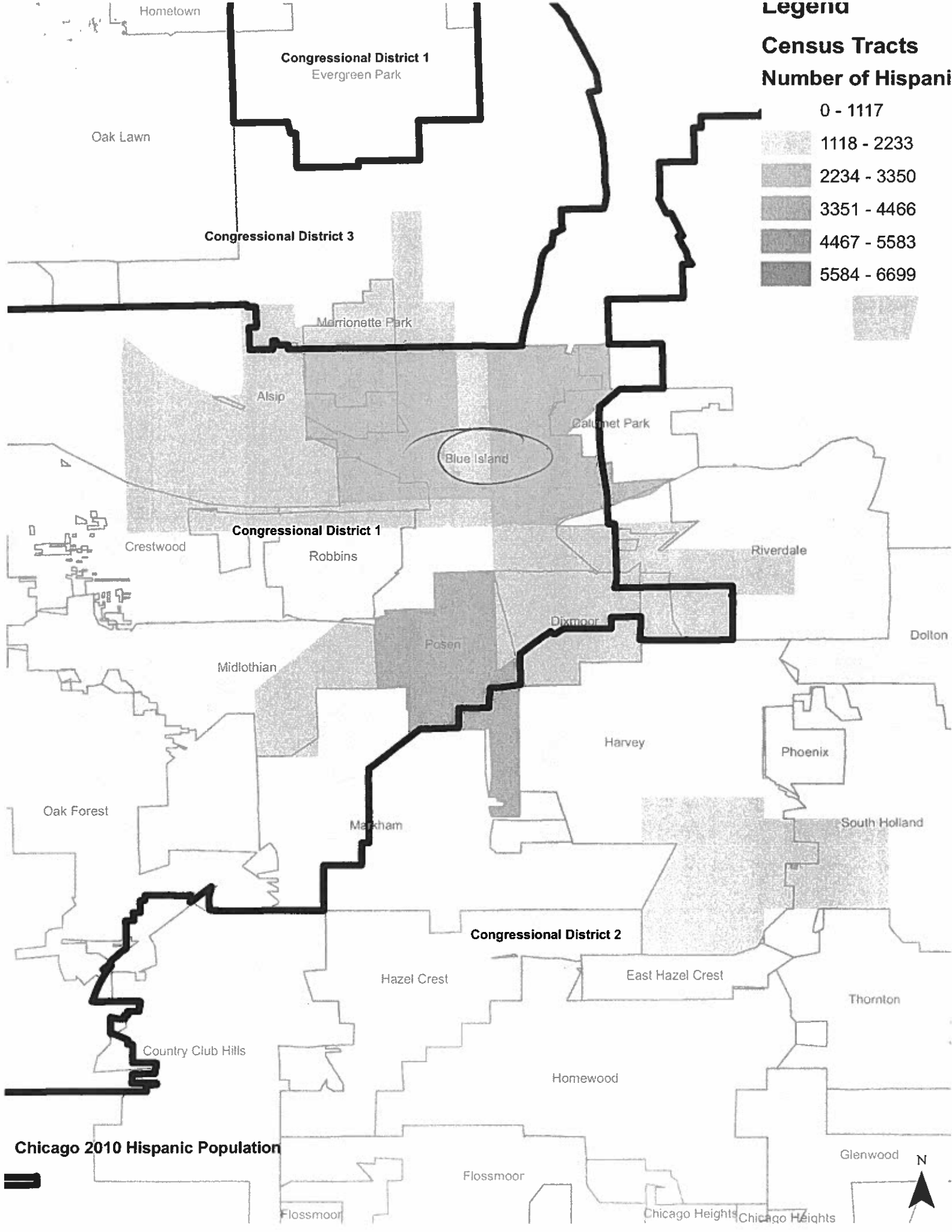
Legend

**Census Tracts
Number of Hispani**



Chicago 2010 Hispanic Population





Legend

Census Tracts

Number of Hispani

- 0 - 1117
- 1118 - 2233
- 2234 - 3350
- 3351 - 4466
- 4467 - 5583
- 5584 - 6699

Chicago 2010 Hispanic Population

