



2010 Report on Illinois Poverty

This 2010 report caps a decade of Heartland Alliance’s annual reports on poverty. The project was initiated at a time when economic prosperity seemed widespread and the future outlook was infused with optimism. The goal with these reports at that time was simple: to serve as a caution that the rising tide of prosperity in the late 1990s had not lifted all boats and that many in our communities were being left behind.

Today the situation is very different. The Great Recession has crumbled economic stability for millions of families in the form of massive job loss, cut backs in hours, the elimination of work benefits, skyrocketing foreclosures and bankruptcies, and the eroding value of retirement investments.

And people who had the least to start with before the recession—those who Heartland Alliance was concerned with when this project began a decade ago—were hit first, hit hardest, and will recover slowest. Consider, for example, that workers in the lowest income group in Illinois had a 1930’s-like unemployment rate of 27.0% in the 4th quarter of 2009 when Illinois’ overall unemployment rate was 10.2%.¹

The poverty data in this report are the most current available but reflect 2008 and therefore do not fully capture the effects of the recession. Even so, the magnitude of hardship reflected here is staggering.

At this moment of unprecedented need, strong and responsive public benefits and human services are crucial to keeping families afloat until recovery reaches main street. Long-term economic shifts, which have left millions in low-wage jobs that do not pay family-supporting wages, also point to the need for a constant and responsive safety net to help families bridge the gap between what they are paid and what it takes to make ends meet.

Yet years of disinvestment in Illinois’ safety net, combined with the effects of the recession and an antiquated state revenue system, have resulted in an erosion of human services across the state.

The implications of massive service cuts to those experiencing poverty—many of whom rely on state-funded services in their communities literally for survival, particularly those in extreme poverty—will be nothing short of devastating. Without leadership to enact a responsible budget, Illinois can expect to see deepening hardship and further entrenchment of social problems.

2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines or Percents of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)²

Family Size	Extreme Poverty (0-49% FPL)	Poverty (0-99% FPL)	Low Income (100-199% FPL)
1	\$5,415	\$10,830	\$21,660
2	7,285	14,570	29,140
3	9,155	18,310	36,620
4	11,025	22,050	44,100
5	12,895	25,790	51,580
6	14,765	29,530	59,060

Shaded points throughout the report indicate data about people in extreme poverty, with incomes below half the poverty line.

¹ Social IMPACT Research Center’s analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey Basic Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Lowest income group has an annual household income below \$12,500.

² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2010). *The HHS poverty guidelines*. Retrieved from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml>. Congress has taken action to keep the 2009 poverty guidelines in effect until at least May 31, 2010.

Human Services are Vital to Our Communities

Human services are woven throughout the fabric of community life across the state and are a critical infrastructure of economic well-being for Illinois. They are programs and services we encounter often, but might not even recognize as human services: food pantries, early childhood learning, violence prevention, disability services, workforce development, services for seniors, and much more.

A single mom and her teenage son live here. The son uses the **school health center** at his high school for preventive, mental health, and dental care needs. *The care provided by school health centers translates to fewer school absences, higher compliance with required immunizations and physical exams, and fewer hospitalizations and emergency room visits,³ resulting in millions of dollars saved.⁴*

A man with a disability lives here. He lives in **supportive housing**, which is permanent affordable housing coupled with supportive services that enable residents to achieve long-term housing stability. *Supportive housing in Illinois stabilizes residents allowing them to reduce their use of expensive, primarily publicly-funded services, (such as jails, Medicaid, and substance use treatment) resulting in a cost savings.⁵*

A couple working in low-wage jobs lives here. The couple is able to work thanks to the help of the **Illinois Child Care Assistance Program**, which helps them and other low-income working families afford child care. *Affordable and available child care is crucial for allowing parents to engage in the workforce or schooling/training to better their job prospects. Additionally, the ages of 0 to 5 are seen as critical to young children's development, including intelligence, future learning, language, emotions, social, and future school performance, which has significant bearing on income potential and the probability of experiencing poverty later in life.⁶*

An elderly couple lives here. They receive **senior home and community-based services** that include transportation and legal assistance as well as nutrition and homemaking services in order to help them age in their community instead of an institution. *The benefits of aging in place, which these services enable, are indisputable: it allows seniors to maintain social networks, limits negative effects of relocation, and importantly, minimizes the provision of unnecessary care, instead offering a range of flexible services to fit individuals needs, thereby reducing costs.⁷*

³ National Assembly on School-Based Health Care. (n.d.). *Benefits of school-based health centers*. Washington, DC: Author.

⁴ Illinois Coalition for School Health Centers. (n.d.). *Reducing costs, improving health: Costs and benefits of Illinois school health centers*. Chicago: Author.

⁵ Nogaski, A., Rynell, A., Terpstra, A., & Edwards, H. (2009, April). *Supportive housing in Illinois: A wise investment*. Chicago: Social IMPACT Research Center.

⁶ Duncan, G. J., Ludwig, J., & Magnuson, K. A. (2007). Reducing poverty through preschool interventions. *The Future of Children*, 17(2), 143-160.

⁷ Lawler, K. (2001, October). *Aging in place: Coordinating housing and health care provisions for America's growing elderly population*. Cambridge, MA & Washington, DC: Harvard Joint Center on Housing Studies & Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

State Budget Crisis Threatens Human Services

Despite their importance, human services across the state are under siege due to the state budget crisis, threatening the well-being of people across Illinois and threatening the economic vitality and competitiveness of the state.

Human services, along with public benefits like food stamps and unemployment insurance, make up a critical safety net for ensuring that Illinoisans are able to support their families in hard times and also bridge the gap between low wages and making ends meet.

Even if you personally have never used a human service, odds are you know someone who has or know someone who works in a human service organization: over the course of the last 30 years, 30 percent of Illinois families with children used just a subset of human services—including foster care, substance use treatment, and mental health services, among others—and many more families and individuals without children used other types of human services.⁸ Additionally, over 400,000 Illinoisans work in human service organizations, representing 1 out of every 16 Illinois workers.⁹

As the state looks for ways to fill its budget deficit, human services are repeatedly on the chopping block. Deep cuts threaten not only the security of millions of people who rely on human services to get by, the majority of which are provided by local, community-based nonprofits under contract with the state, but also thousands of human services jobs. Both of these outcomes—increased material hardship for Illinoisans and higher unemployment—will further exacerbate the state's economic problems now and in years to come and will be counterproductive to moving Illinois forward.

Examples of Illinoisans Using Human Services Now Threatened by State Budget Cuts

- **179,000 people** used the **community mental health programs** under the Illinois Department of Human Service's Division of Mental Health in FY07.¹⁰
- **11,635 households** at risk of homelessness were served by the state's **Homeless Prevention Program** in FY09.¹¹
- **44,329 people** on average were supported by **developmental disabilities community-based services** each month in FY09.¹²
- **549,588 older adults** received services to help them remain independent in their homes through **senior home and community-based services** in FY08.¹³

These are just a sampling of human services used by people across Illinois to remain healthy, to continue working, and to remain housed. Others include after-school services, food pantries, English as a Second language, substance use treatment, and adult basic education, to name just a few.



State Policy
Opportunity

Enact a responsible budget that includes new revenue and protects a vital health and human services infrastructure from catastrophic cuts.

⁸ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of Goerge, R.M., Smithgall, C., Seshadri, R., & Ballard, P. (2010, February). *Illinois families and their use of multiple service systems*. Chicago: Chapin Hall.

⁹ Terpstra, A., Nogaski, A., Lewis, J.H. (2010, March). *The size of the Illinois human service workforce*. Chicago: Social IMPACT Research Center & The Chicago Community Trust.

¹⁰ Illinois Department of Human Services. (2009, January). *Division of Mental Health Community Services Act report*. Springfield, IL: Author.

¹¹ Illinois Department of Human Services. (2009). *Homeless Prevention Program: Report to the General Assembly*. Springfield, IL: Author.

¹² Illinois Department of Human Services. (2009, July). *DD community based services for FY2009 monthly authorized client report*. Springfield, IL: Office of Management Information Services.

¹³ Illinois Department on Aging. (n.d.). *FY 2008 annual report*. Springfield, IL: Author.

Illinois Poverty Profile: It's a Statewide Concern

Poverty and hardship in Illinois are not limited to one region of the state; counties all across Illinois struggle with poverty-related issues. Visit www.heartlandalliance.org/povertyreport to access county-level data and download the state poverty map.

Scale of Illinois Poverty, 2008¹⁴

680,013
or 5.4% of Illinoisans live in extreme poverty, below 50% of the federal poverty threshold.



852,225
or 6.8% of Illinoisans live between 50% and 100% of the federal poverty threshold.



1,532,238 (12.2%)
of Illinoisans are living in poverty.

966,067
or 7.7% of Illinoisans live between 100% and 150% of the federal poverty threshold.



1,038,727
or 8.3% of Illinoisans live between 150% and 200% of the federal poverty threshold.



2,004,794 (16.0%)
of Illinoisans are at risk of falling into poverty.

Illinois Poverty Rates Over Time¹⁵

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
Number	1,112,145	1,230,541	1,326,731	1,291,958	1,532,238
Percent	10.2	11.0	11.9	10.7	12.2

Populations in Poverty, 2008¹⁶

Group*	Population**	Percent of State Population	Number Below Poverty	Percent of the Poverty Population	Percent in Poverty
Illinois Total	12,568,150	100.0	1,532,238	100.0	12.2
Children (0-17)	3,140,948	25.0	535,197	34.9	17.0
Working Age Adults (18-64)	7,931,832	63.1	858,973	56.1	10.8
Seniors (65+)	1,495,370	11.9	138,068	9.0	9.2
White Non-Hispanic	8,104,668	64.5	621,624	40.6	7.7
Black	1,804,134	14.4	493,580	32.2	27.4
Asian	541,387	4.3	47,850	3.1	8.8
Hispanic	1,938,030	15.4	338,989	22.1	17.5

* Groups may not be mutually exclusive.

** The population used to calculate poverty excludes persons under age 15 who are not related to the head of household as well as people in institutional group quarters.

¹⁴ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey.

¹⁵ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 Decennial Census and the 2008 American Community Survey.

¹⁶ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey.

Employment

Financial security is essential to human dignity and is the backbone of a strong community and economy. The current economic climate underscores the need for the development of quality jobs that allow individuals to work and not live in poverty and a strong and responsive safety net that helps jobless workers, low-wage workers, and those unable to work to support their families.

Unemployment Rate,
Mar 2010¹⁷
11.5%

Nearly 1 million Illinoisans

are unemployed or underemployed

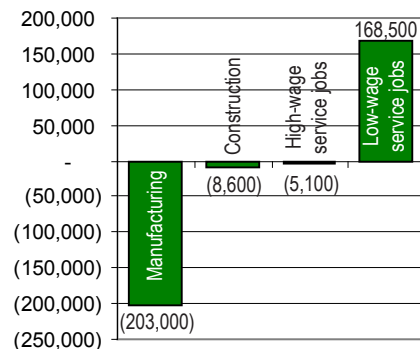
(working fewer hours than they would like)

and many more have stopped looking for work altogether.¹⁸

+ 669,000 unemployed
324,000 underemployed

993,000 impacted

Changes in job types were happening in Illinois well before the full effects of the recession, with **loss in higher-paying industries** and **growth in lower-paying industries**.¹⁹



Job Change from 2000-2008

Men, minorities, and younger workers have been hit hardest by unemployment in the recession.

Illinois Unemployment Rates by Demographics, 2009²⁰

	Total	Men	Women
Total	10.0	11.1	8.7
White	9.0	9.9	7.9
Black	17.1	20.2	14.6
Latino	11.6	10.8	12.9
16 to 19	25.8	31.7	20.4
20 to 24	16.3	17.1	15.3
25 to 34	9.7	10.7	8.6
35 to 44	9.3	10.3	8.1
45 to 54	7.6	8.9	6.0
55 to 64	7.9	9.2	6.6
65 and over	5.1	3.5	6.8

Nearly 1 out of 5

working age Illinoisans

living in extreme poverty

work at least half the year.²¹



Establish a statewide transitional jobs strategy by directing a portion of existing employment and training dollars to the 21st Century Workforce Development Fund, utilizing its multi-sector advisory committee to leverage resources and expertise across agencies to ensure transitional jobs programs are accessible to all populations living in poverty.

¹⁷ Illinois Department of Employment Security. (n.d.). *Local area unemployment statistics: LAUS*. Retrieved from <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/laus/lausmenu.htm>. Seasonally adjusted.

¹⁸ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Basic Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Data reflect 4th quarter 2009.

¹⁹ Center for Tax and Budget Accountability, & Northern Illinois University. (2008). *The state of working Illinois 2008*. Chicago & DeKalb, IL: Author.

²⁰ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. (n.d.). *Preliminary 2009 data on employment status by state and demographic group*. Washington DC: Author.

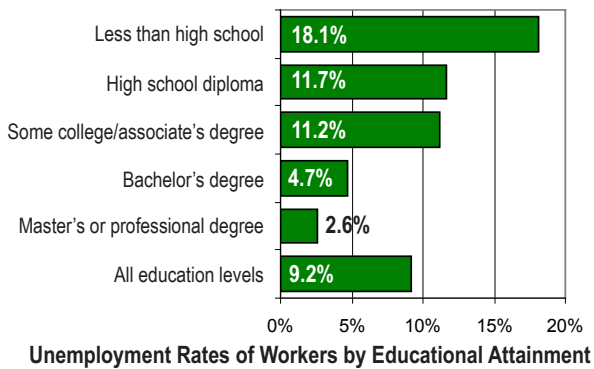
²¹ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Working age is 18 to 64.

Education

Quality and equitable education is the foundation for economic mobility. To enable academic success, all students need full access to opportunities and education supports, with specific focus on disadvantaged students. Evidence-based education models coupled with family supports and access to health care help to maximize each student's learning potential, positioning us for global advantage.

Non-Graduation Rate, 2008-2009²²
12.9%

Workers with less than a high school diploma are **nearly 4 times more likely to be unemployed** than workers with a bachelor's degree.²³



84% of the need

for English as a Second Language courses in Illinois **is not being met.**²⁴



Quality early childhood programs can produce **life-long positive impacts for poor children**, boosting early achievement and improving long-term outcomes.²⁵

Illinois' Preschool for All program will expire in the summer of 2010 without legislative action; consequently **20,000 children will lose access to quality preschool.**²⁶

54%

of working age adults in extreme poverty **have only a high school diploma or less**, compromising their marketability in the job market and ability to earn a family-supporting wage.²⁷



Expand Bridge programs, which combine basic education with occupational skills in contextualized learning models that increase the career potential of low-income, low-skilled adults and are often the first step on a post-secondary educational pathway.

²² Illinois State Board of Education. (n.d.). *2008-2009 school report card*. Springfield, IL: Author. The non-graduation rate is the inverse of the graduation rate, which is 87.1%.
²³ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Basic Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Data reflect 4th quarter 2009. Workers ages 25 to 64.
²⁴ Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights. (2010). *Meeting the need? English language learners and immigrant adult learners in the Illinois adult education system*. Chicago: Author.
²⁵ Duncan, G. J., Ludwig, J., & Magnuson, K. A. (2007). Reducing poverty through preschool interventions. *The Future of Children*, 17(2), 143-160.
²⁶ Voices for Illinois Children. (2010, March). *Maintain 'Preschool for All' progress*. Chicago: Author.
²⁷ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Working age is 18 to 64.

Health & Nutrition

Health care and nutritious food are essential for individual and family well-being and success. Sufficient, accessible, and affordable food and medical care, available to all ages regardless of income level or work status, is a cost-effective investment in wellness.

Health Uninsurance Rate, Ages 0 to 64, 2008²⁸
14.6%

1 in every 8 adults

in Illinois avoided the doctor in the last year because of cost.²⁹



Over half (52%)

of Illinois school children are eligible for free and reduced price school lunches, an indication of low family incomes.³⁰



This has risen significantly from 42% in 2000-2001.

Food assistance clients in Illinois report making **untenable trade-offs**:³¹

50% choose between paying for food or for utilities/heating fuel.

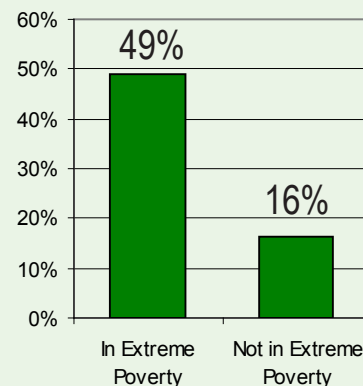
44% choose between paying for food or for rent/mortgage.

36% choose between paying for food or for gas for a car.

34% choose between paying for food or for medicine/medical care.



Being in extreme poverty **dramatically** increases a person's likelihood of being uninsured.³²



Health Uninsured Rates for Working Age Illinoisans



Improve Illinois' health care system through implementation of federal health reform that expands Medicaid to newly eligible individuals as soon as possible, provides incentives for quality care, increases reimbursement rates for primary care providers, draws down federal funds to implement prevention and chronic disease reduction initiatives, and expands access to care through community health centers.

²⁸ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement Microdata. 2-year average, 2007-2008.
²⁹ Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). *Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey*. Retrieved from <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/>. Reflects 2008.
³⁰ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of Illinois State Board of Education. (n.d.). *Nutrition programs, Free and Reduced Price Meal eligibility data*. Retrieved from http://www.isbe.net/nutrition/htmls/eligibility_listings.htm
³¹ Mabli, J., Cohen, R., & Potter, F., Zhao, Z. (2010, January). *Hunger in America 2010, Illinois (9916) state report*. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research.
³² Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement Microdata. 2-year average, 2007-2008. Working age is 18 to 64.

Severely Rent Burdened Households, 2008³³
25.9%

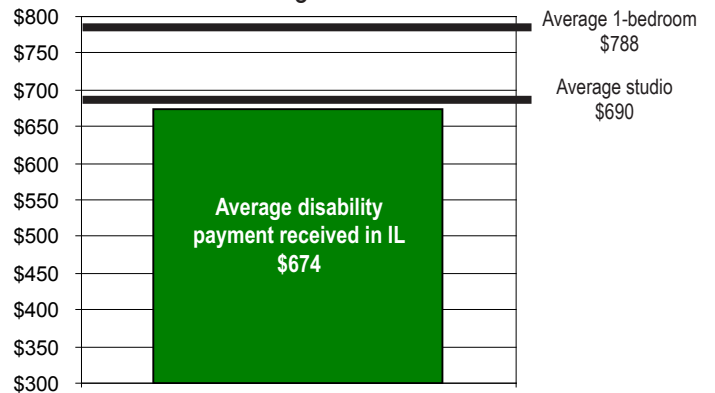
Housing

Safe, decent, and affordable housing is the cornerstone of economic security. With investments into affordable housing and protections for renters and owners, people can pull through economic crises and remain stably housed.



1 out of every 371
Illinois homes received a foreclosure filing in March 2010, and only 9 states were worse.³⁴

Low-income people with disabilities face severe gaps between disability payment amounts and average rents.³⁵



The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) has been the primary resource for the development of affordable rental housing, financing **9 out of every 10** apartments for low-income families since 1986.

In Illinois, the LIHTC financed **6,429** affordable rental homes in 2007 alone.

However, the financial crisis has greatly reduced LIHTC investment, with participation down by a third from its peak in 2006, which means that **fewer affordable units will be built and preserved** at a time when need is skyrocketing.³⁶



The number of homeless children enrolled in Illinois public schools **jumped 32%** from the 06-07 to the 07-08 school year.³⁷



State Policy Opportunity

Coordinate the funding streams required to create new permanent supportive housing, including funding for construction, rent assistance, and supportive services across the Illinois Department of Human Services and the Illinois Housing Development Authority, to make it easier and cheaper to develop specialized affordable housing.

³³ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey. Severe rent burden is spending over half of income on housing costs.

³⁴ Realty Trac. (2010). *Search stats and trends*. Retrieved from <http://www.realtytrac.com/trendcenter/>

³⁵ National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2010). *Out of reach 2010*. Washington, DC: Author. Average rents here means Fair Market Rents.

³⁶ Affordable Rental Housing A.C.T.I.O.N. (n.d.). *Illinois fact sheet*. Washington, DC: Author.

³⁷ National Center for Homeless Education. (2009, April). *Education for homeless children and youths program, analysis of data*. Greensboro, NC: Author.

Assets

Assets are foundational resources that help families weather crises and invest in future opportunities such as education or starting a small business. Policies that protect and promote asset accumulation ensure economic security today and advancement for future generations.

Asset Poverty
Rate, 2006³⁸
21.8%

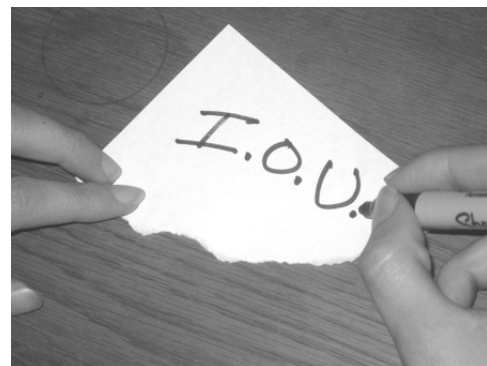
24%

of Illinois households do not have a savings, checking or money market account.³⁹

Those who are unbanked must turn to high-cost alternative financial service providers for everything from cash checking to money orders to payday loans.

Illinoisans' average debt from all sources is

over \$11,300.⁴⁰



15%

of Illinoisans have a credit score below 580, which is considered poor credit

and greatly limits prime borrowing opportunities for things such as car loans, credit cards, and home loans.⁴¹



1 out of every 7

Illinois households experiences extreme asset poverty, having zero or negative net worth.⁴²



State Policy
Opportunity

Encourage financial institutions to offer responsible alternatives to high-cost payday loans to meet the financial needs of the low-income, underbanked consumers. Using the state's linked deposit program, incentivize and monitor banks on their progress to highlight best practices and encourage new product development.

³⁸ CFED. (2009). *2009-2010 Assets and opportunity scorecard*. Retrieved from <http://scorecard.cfed.org/>

³⁹ CFED. (2009). *2009-2010 Assets and opportunity scorecard*. Retrieved from <http://scorecard.cfed.org/>. Data reflect 2006.

⁴⁰ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of aggregate data that were provided from Equifax for a snapshot of credit and debt by region, dated June 2009. No individual or customer data were provided.

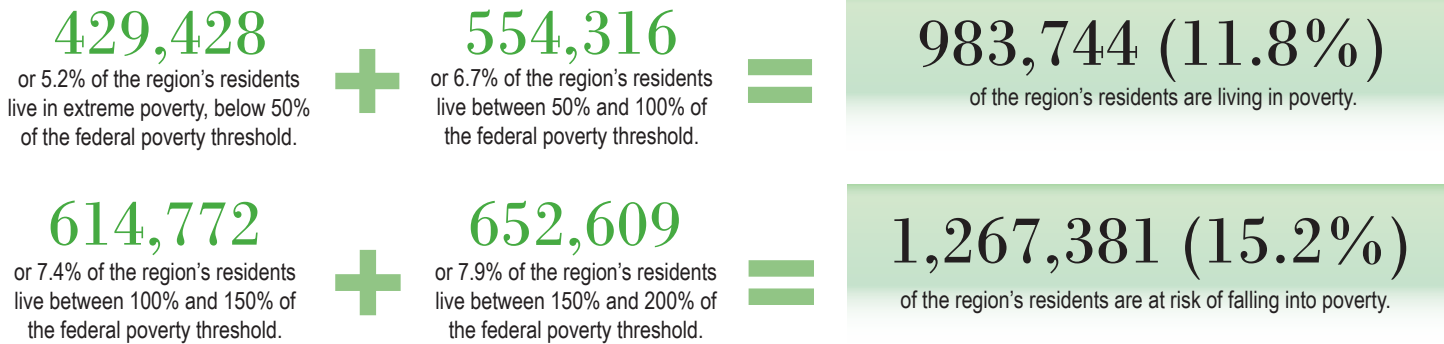
⁴¹ Ibid. Based on Equifax Risk Score 3.0.

⁴² CFED. (2009). *2009-2010 Assets and opportunity scorecard*. Retrieved from <http://scorecard.cfed.org/>. Data reflect 2006.

Snapshot of Poverty in the Chicago Region

With 65% of the state's population residing in the Chicago region, it is important to hone in on how poverty and related issues are impacting the area's residents. The Chicago region includes the city of Chicago, Suburban Cook County, DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County.

Scale of Chicago Region Poverty, 2008⁴³



Chicago Region Poverty by County, 2008⁴⁴

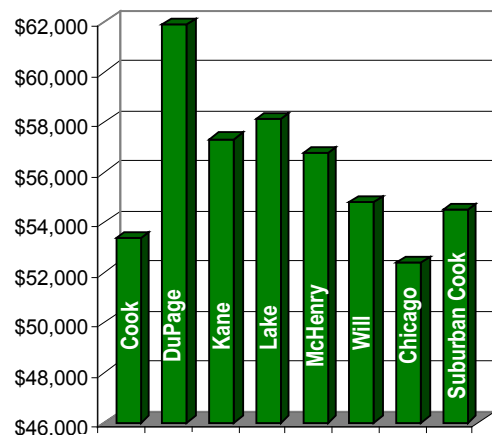
	Extreme Poverty (under 50% FPL)	Poverty (under 100% FPL)	Low income (100%-199% FPL)
Chicago	251,502 (9.3%)	555,391 (20.6%)	556,180 (20.7%)
Suburban Cook County	92,617 (3.7%)	213,448 (8.5%)	363,326 (14.4%)
DuPage County	22,184 (2.4%)	52,131 (5.7%)	92,929 (10.1%)
Kane County	18,899 (3.8%)	47,297 (9.5%)	71,723 (14.4%)
Lake County	18,226 (2.6%)	54,088 (7.7%)	71,583 (10.2%)
McHenry County	8,530 (2.7%)	17,099 (5.4%)	31,064 (9.8%)
Will County	17,470 (2.6%)	44,290 (6.6%)	80,576 (12.0%)

Self-Sufficiency in the Chicago Region, 2009

In addition to those living in poverty, **many more households make less than it takes to meet the cost of living** in the Chicago region.

Around **40%** of Chicago region households **have annual incomes below \$50,000**, which is near the amount it takes for a one-parent family with two kids to make ends meet.⁴⁵

Cost of living varies throughout the region, impacting the amount of income families need to make ends meet.⁴⁶



Annual Income Needed to Make Ends Meet, 2009

⁴³ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

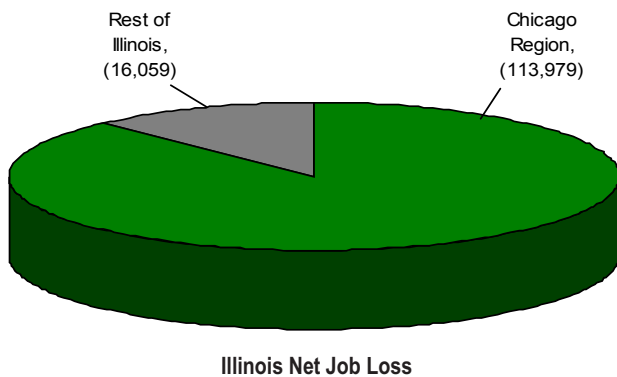
⁴⁶ Social IMPACT Research Center & Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington School of Social Work. (2009, September). *The 2009 Illinois Self-Sufficiency Standard*. Chicago & Seattle: Author. Reflects self-sufficiency level for a one-parent family with a preschooler and a school-age child. Local data for Illinois communities available at www.ilsselfsufficiency.org.

Snapshot of Hardship in the Chicago Region

The recession has hit Chicago area residents hard, especially in the form of job loss, declining incomes, and increasing bankruptcies and foreclosures.

The Chicago region's **net job flow** from 2008 to 2009 was **negative**.

The Chicago region's loss of jobs represented **88% of the state's net job loss**.⁴⁷



Every county in the Chicago region has seen **significant increases** in the rates of children eligible for free and reduced price school lunches, an indication of low family incomes.⁴⁸

Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, 2009-2010 and Point Change from 2000-2001

	Rate in 2009-2010	Point Change from 2000-2001
Cook	69.4%	+8.7%
DuPage	25.7%	+13.8%
Kane	44.5%	+16.9%
Lake	38.8%	+15.1%
McHenry	20.4%	+11.9%
Will	31.9%	+9.8%

Chicago area residents have experienced **a tremendous erosion of wealth**

in the form of personal bankruptcies⁴⁹ and foreclosures⁵⁰ in the last few years.

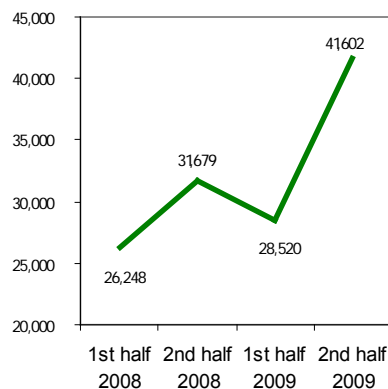
52%

of Chicago region residents in extreme poverty **are not expected to work.**

This includes children, seniors, and people with disabilities.⁵¹



New Foreclosure Filings



Increase in Personal Bankruptcy Filings, 2006-2009

Cook	+163%
DuPage	+249%
Kane	+266%
Lake	+190%
McHenry	+240%
Will	+191%

⁴⁷ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics. (n.d.). *LEHD state of Illinois county reports - Quarterly Workforce Indicators*. Retrieved from <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/LED/qwi.htm>. From 1st quarter 2008 to 1st quarter 2009.

⁴⁸ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of Illinois State Board of Education. (n.d.). *Nutrition programs, Free and Reduced Price Meal eligibility data*. Retrieved from http://www.isbe.net/nutrition/htmls/eligibility_listings.htm

⁴⁹ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of FDIC Regional Economic Conditions. (n.d.). *Personal bankruptcy filing rate (per 1,000 population) Illinois*. Retrieved from http://www2.fdic.gov/recon/ovrpt.asp?CPT_CODE=NBR&ST_CODE=17&RPT_TYPE=Tables

⁵⁰ Woodstock Institute. (2010). *Chicago city and regional foreclosure activity*. Chicago: Author.

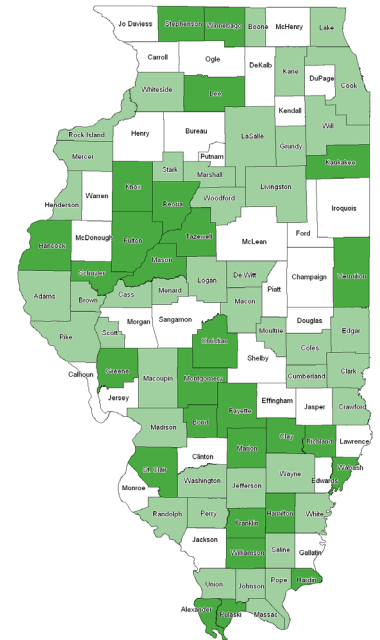
⁵¹ Social IMPACT Research Center's analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample.

More New Resources on Illinois Poverty at www.heartlandalliance.org/povertyreport

- **The County Well-Being Index** highlights Illinois counties on the Watch and Warning Lists through data tables and a map.
- **The State Poverty Map** shows the depth and scope of hardship across Illinois.
- **The Data and Definitions Appendix** contains congressional district data as well as a multitude of county-level data related to:

Poverty & Income | Employment | Housing | Health & Education | Receipt of Public Benefits

Additional resources and reports can be found online including images from this report for download, poverty reports from years past, county-level self-sufficiency data, and much more.



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