

Illinois Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Illinois is the fifth most populous state in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau). From 2000 to 2010, the statewide population increased by 3.3% from 12.4 million to 12.8 million (Mackun & Wilson, 2011). The rate of growth in Illinois was lower than in the United States overall which from 2000 to 2010, experienced a population growth rate of 9.7% (Mackun & Wilson, 2011). The estimated state population as of July, 2013 was 12,882,123 (U.S. Census Bureau).

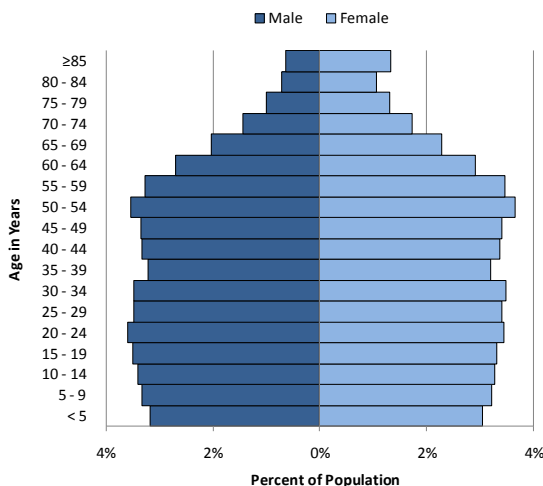
Age

The median age in Illinois from 2009–2013 was 36.8 years (U.S. Census Bureau). The median age in Illinois was slightly younger than the median age for the United States of 37.3 years over the same time period (U.S. Census Bureau). From 2009–2013, about 24% of the Illinois population was aged ≤18 years.

Sex and Age

In 2013, females made up 51% of the overall population of Illinois; however, there was variation in the sex distribution by age. Although there are more males than females aged <40 years (27.1% vs. 26.4% of the total population), there are more females than males aged ≥40 years (24.5% vs. 22.0% of the total population) (U.S. Census Bureau). Among adults ≥85 years, males account for only 32% of the population (U.S. Census Bureau).

Figure 1. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Illinois, 2013



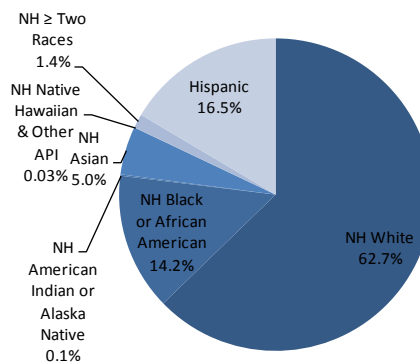
Source: (U.S. Census Bureau)

Race/Ethnicity

In 2013, non-Hispanic (NH) whites accounted for 62.7% of the resident population (U.S. Census Bureau). Illinois residents that identified as black or African American made up 14.2% of the population (U.S. Census Bureau). Hispanics of all races accounted for 16.5% of the population in 2013— a large increase from 2000 when Hispanic residents accounted for 12.3% of the population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau).

After NH whites, NH blacks and Hispanics, NH Asians accounted for the next largest racial-ethnic group at five percent of the population. NH residents reporting two or more races accounted for 1.4% of the population of Illinois in 2013.

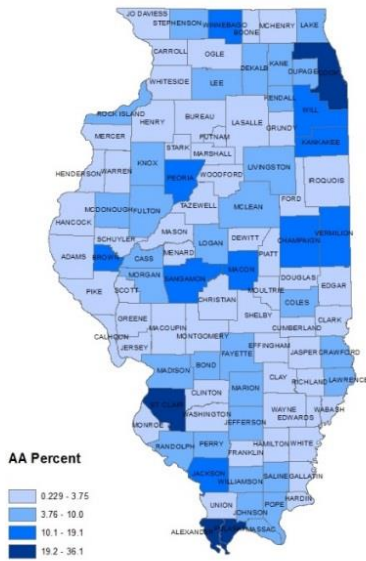
Figure 2. Population by Race/Ethnicity, Illinois, 2013



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014c)

The four counties that had the highest proportion of African American residents in 2013 were Alexander (36%), Pulaski (33%), St. Clair (30%), and Cook (25%).

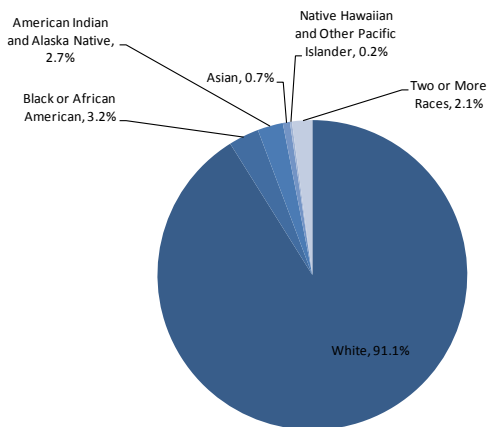
Figure 3. Percent of Population that is African American by County, Illinois, 2013



Source:(U.S. Census Bureau, 2014c)

From 2010 to 2013, the Hispanic population in Illinois increased by almost 5% (98,000 additional residents). Among the Hispanic population, in 2013, the majority (91.1%) identified as white with 3.2% identifying as black or African American (see section, “Hispanics”).

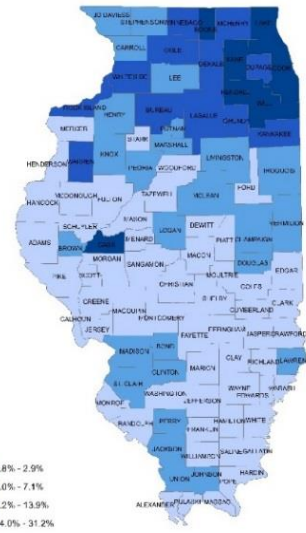
Figure 4. Hispanic Population by Race, Illinois, 2013



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014c)

The counties that had the highest proportion of Hispanic residents in 2013 were Kane (32%), Cook (25%), Boone (21%), and Lake (21%).

Figure 5. Proportion of Population that is Hispanic by County, Illinois, 2013



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014c)

Geography

Much of the state’s population is located in Chicago and the surrounding region. Cook County, where the City of Chicago is located, had over 5.2 million residents in 2013. The Collar Counties (DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will) which are adjacent to Cook County were the five next largest counties in the state by population size and accounted for an additional 3.2 million residents.

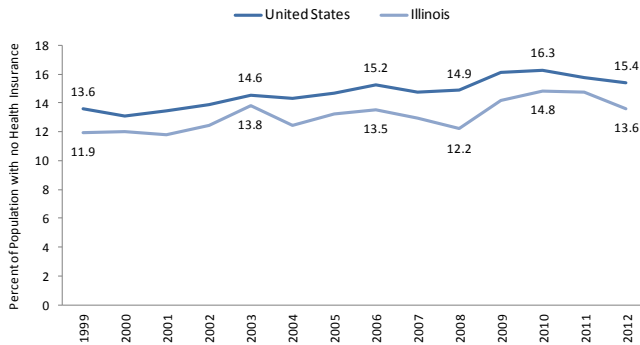
Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage is an important determinant of access to health care. The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on health insurance coverage using multiple surveys including the Current Population Survey’s (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement. According to data from the CPS, the percent of the population without health insurance or the uninsured rate varied from 11.9% to 14.8% of the state population between 2000 and 2012 (U.S. Census Bureau). The uninsured rate in Illinois was consistently lower than the national rate over this time period (U.S. Census Bureau).

The estimated uninsured rate in 2013 in Illinois was 12.7% and 14.5% for the United States based on data from the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014a). In 2014, the U.S. Census redesigned its methodology for determining health

insurance coverage; therefore, 2013 estimates are not directly comparable with earlier data (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014g). The implementation of the 2010 Affordable Care Act is expected to result in a decreased number of uninsured residents over time (Congressional Budget Office, 2014).

Figure 6. Uninsured Rate by Year, United States and Illinois, 1999–2012



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau)

Nationally, men have higher uninsured rates than females. In 2013, the uninsured rate was 14.5% among males compared to 12.3% among females (U.S. Census Bureau). Nationally, among NH whites in 2013, 9.8% were uninsured compared to 15.9% of NH blacks and 14.5% of NH Asians (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014g). Hispanics had the highest uninsured rate in 2013 at 24.3%. Among Hispanics, uninsured rates were highest among those who were not citizens (49.2%) and foreign born (39.8%) compared to naturalized citizens (21.1%) and native born residents (16.4%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014i).

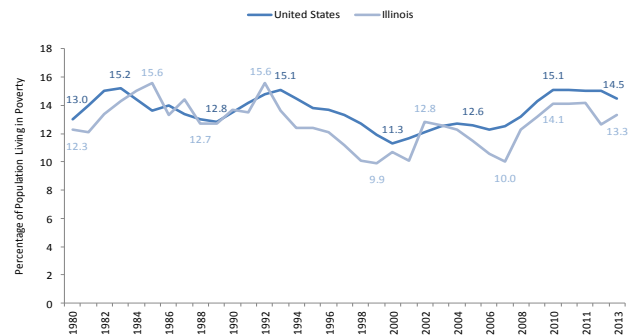
Adults aged 25–34 years had the highest uninsured rate in the U.S. in 2013 at 23.7% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014i). Adults aged ≥65 years had the lowest uninsured rate at 1.6% in 2013 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014i). This low rate among older adults is largely due to Medicare coverage which in 2011, covered 93% of adults aged ≥65 years (Administration on Aging, 2013).

Poverty

Poverty has been linked to higher rates of illness, disease, disability, and early mortality (Government Accountability Office, 2007). The U.S. Census Bureau calculates poverty rates according to household income. If household income falls below a threshold, determined by family size and family age composition, members of a household are classified

as living in poverty (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014n). Poverty rates in the Illinois have stayed at or above 10% since 1980 and have generally followed national poverty trends. The statewide poverty rate in 2013 was 13.3% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014l).

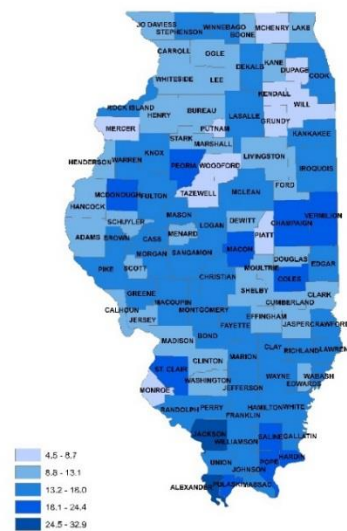
Figure 7. Poverty Rates by Year, Illinois and United States, 1980–2013



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau)

The U.S Census Bureau produces Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates for school districts, counties, and states. Estimates for 2012 were released in December 2013. Estimates combine information from different data sources to provide single-year poverty estimates (U.S. Census Bureau). Poverty levels by county in 2012 varied from a low of 4.5% in Monroe County to a high of 32.9% in Alexander County. The median county poverty level was 13.9%.

Figure 8. Percent of Population Living in Poverty, by County, 2012



Source: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014l)

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