The Latino Landscape
A Metro Chicago Guide and Non-Profit Directory
— 2008 —
The Latino Landscape:
A Metro Chicago Guide and Nonprofit Directory

by Berenice Alejo

Demographic data provided by Roger Knight

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# Table of Contents

Preface .................................................................................................................. 3

Introduction ........................................................................................................... 5

**Section I**  
Demographic Overview ....................................................................................... 7

**Section II**  
Timeline ............................................................................................................. 21

**Section III**  
Latino Profiles ................................................................................................... 25  
III.1 Country of Origin Profiles ............................................................................ 25  
III.2 Suburban Profiles ......................................................................................... 34

**Section IV**  
Latino Nonprofit Directory .................................................................................. 40  
IV.1 Introduction .................................................................................................. 40  
IV.2 Methodology ................................................................................................ 40  
IV.3 The Directory ................................................................................................ 41  
IV.4 Matrix ............................................................................................................ 63

**Appendix I**  
Demographics for the City of Chicago ............................................................... 71

**Appendix II**  
Tabulated Summary of Demographic Numbers  
for the Metro Chicago Region and the City of Chicago ...................................... 81

Acknowledgements ............................................................................................... 87

Go to latinostudies.nd.edu/cmci/latinolandscape for an online interactive version of the directory.
Preface

For 93 years The Chicago Community Trust has been instrumental in making contributions toward building a dynamic Chicago region. Generations of donors have joined together to create charitable resources that respond to the changing needs of our community—meeting basic needs, enriching lives, and encouraging innovative ways to improve our neighborhoods and communities. Integral to this mission is the Trust’s support to ensure successful integration of successive waves of immigrants to our region.

In 1919 the Trust conducted a study of the integration of new immigrants from Europe. The report revealed the fact at that time 56 percent of the region’s residents were foreign born. The report also documented that public schools, private industries, churches, social agencies, and neighborhood centers were leading the efforts to help immigrants integrate successfully into their new communities.

Today some 1.4 million immigrants live in the Chicago region, and they represent about 18 percent of all persons. Latino immigrants are the largest and fastest growing ethnic group in metropolitan Chicago. The Trust has been at the forefront of supporting ground-breaking research in anticipating this major demographic shift in our region. Based on this research, the Trust supports a wide range of programs, including capacity building for Latino-led or -serving organizations, leadership development programs for Latinos, direct services to meet the growing needs of the Latino children and adults, and promotion of Latino arts and culture. Wherever possible, the Trust works in partnership with other private funders and public institutions to maximize the collective impact.

This report represents another example of the Trust’s contribution to building knowledge about the Latino community in the Chicago region. The *Latino Landscape: A Metro Chicago Guide and Nonprofit Directory* is a first-of-its-kind resource for the Latino community and is a collaborative effort undertaken with the Center for Metropolitan Chicago Initiatives of the Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame.

The Trust would like to express our deep appreciation to members of the community advisory board who generously contributed time and valuable insight to the production of this publication.

Terry Mazany
President and CEO
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(312) 616-8000
Introduction

Nineteen¹ groups in the Chicago region fall under the umbrella term Latino. The term ‘Latino’ attempts to capture the collective experience of persons living in the United States who are affected by the immigration experience, by the use of Spanish, and by a connection with a certain culture and a shared colonial history.²

At 20 percent of the region’s population,³ Latinos are the largest ethnic group in metropolitan Chicago. Although nearly 79 percent of Latinos trace their heritage back to Mexico, thousands hail from the Caribbean, Central and South America.

The purpose of this document is to provide a general introduction to the Latino community in the region. It is not a comprehensive study of every national origin group for it does not capture the complexity of each Latin American country’s Spanish colonial history nor its complicated relationship with the United States. Furthermore, it does not offer policy recommendations to address issues specific to the Latino community in the metropolitan Chicago region.⁴

What we are attempting to do here is to document the Latin American presence in Chicago and provide a brief history of Latinos in the region. This publication is also intended as a resource for philanthropic institutions, civic leaders, and public policymakers to obtain a better understanding of the Latino population and the organizations that serve Latinos in the Chicago area.

¹ Geographically speaking, 43 countries comprise North, Central, South America, and the Caribbean. Only 19, however, share a common Spanish colonial history. www.lanic.utexas.edu/subject/countries.
² The US Census Bureau defines ‘Hispanic’ or ‘Latino’ as: “persons who trace their origin or descent to Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spanish-speaking Central and South America countries, and other Spanish cultures. Origin can be considered as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.” www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic/about.html.
³ Thus, the Census includes Spaniards in its count of Latinos. According to the US Census Bureau’s 2006 American Community Survey, 8,326 individuals in the Chicago region identified themselves as Spaniards. For the purposes of this publication, however, Spain is not profiled, as it is not a Latin American country.

La misma lengua crea la fantasía de que somos idénticos.
No lo somos, ni dentro de un mismo país.
The same language creates a fantasy that we are identical.
We are not. Not even within the same country.
– Nora Bonnin, University of Illinois at Chicago (Argentine)
The publication is organized into four major sections:

**Demographics:** an overview of Latinos in the region

**Timeline:** Latino history in the region

**Profiles:** a snapshot of the 19 ethnic groups that fall under the term 'Latino'. As 55 percent of Latinos now live in the suburbs, this section will also include a brief history of Latino presence in the five suburban municipalities with the largest Latino concentrations in the region.

**Directory:** a listing of Latino-led and Latino-serving nonprofit organizations in Metropolitan Chicago

### Identity and Generational Difference

Although a majority of Latin American groups can claim some sort of presence in the region at the turn of the 20th century, the major wave of Latin American immigration occurred after World War II.

It should be noted that not all Latinos speak Spanish or are immigrants. In fact, today most Latino population growth can be attributed to births rather than migration. Between 2004 and 2006 72 percent of Latino population growth in the region was due to an increase in the number of births.

Latinos are a diverse group of people, even racially. Depending on the country of origin, Latinos possess a mixed heritage of Native American, European, African, and Asian ancestry. Therefore, 'Latino' is not a separate racial category and Latinos can identify themselves to be of any race.

In fact, 62 percent of Latinos identified themselves as ‘other’ in the racial category of the Census Bureau in 2006.5

Another key difference among Latinos is generation. The definitions we will be using throughout this document come from The Pew Hispanic Center.

**First Generation:** Latinos born outside the United States or on the island of Puerto Rico.

**Generation One and a Half:** First-generation Latinos who arrived in the United States at or before the age of 10.6

**Second Generation:** Latinos born in the United States to immigrant parents.

**Third Generation or higher:** Latinos born in the United States to US-born parents.

In terms of identity, a 2002 Pew Hispanic Center survey found that first-generation Latinos are more likely to select their country of origin when asked to describe themselves (68 percent) than second-generation Latinos. The latter also use their parents’ countries of origin to describe themselves, but 35 percent prefer the term 'American.' An equal number of both generations (25 percent), however, use the term ‘Latino/Hispanic’ to express identity.

### Religion

Sixty-eight percent of Latinos identify themselves as Roman Catholics. About a third of all Catholics in the United States are Latino. Twenty percent of Latinos identify as Protestants, many of whom are converts from Catholicism.7

### Hispanic and/or Latino

In theory, the terms 'Hispanic' and 'Latino' are used interchangeably. They refer to a collective ethnic and political identity that is unique to living in the United States. In reality, though, it is a complex matter of preference.

The term ‘Hispanic’ was coined in the 1970s by the US government. Although mainly applied to Spanish-speaking Latin American countries, the government continues to use it to refer to Spaniards and Portuguese-speaking Brazilians.

The term 'Latino' is considered to have a community-based origin and has a weaker connotation to Spanish colonial history and a greater emphasis

---

5 According to the American Community Survey 2006: 36.3 percent of Latinos selected White as their race while 1 percent selected Black, 0.4 percent selected American Indian, 0.3 percent selected Asian, 58.9 percent selected Some other race, and 3.1 percent selected Two or more races.

6 This category is important because those who arrived at a young age tend to have more in common with second-generation, i.e., US-born Latinos than with first-generation Latinos who arrived when they were older.

on Latin America. For this reason, many people prefer ‘Latino’. As of 2000 the government officially recognized both terms, ‘Latino’ and ‘Hispanic’.

According to an unpublished 2003 study in the Chicago area by the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame, those who prefer the term ‘Hispanic’ are more likely to be college-educated, somewhat older (36–60 years old), very interested in politics, and members of nontraditional religions. Those who prefer ‘Latino’ are generally younger (26–35 years old).

Section I
Demographic Overview

The following indicators, while not exhaustive, present an overview of the Latino population with respect to socioeconomic and health status. They were determined in consultation with the Institute for Latino Studies, The Chicago Community Trust Staff and the Latino Landscape Advisory Committee.

Population
In 2006 Latinos accounted for 20 percent of the region’s population, making them the largest ethnic group in metropolitan Chicago. Whites accounted for 55 percent of the population, while African Americans made up 18 percent and Asians represented 6 percent.

Among Latinos, Mexicans are the largest national-origin population group, accounting for nearly 79 percent of all Latinos in the region. They are followed by Puerto Ricans at nearly 9 percent and Guatemalans at nearly 2 percent.

The population data on each group are derived from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006. Historically many Latino advocacy and community organizations have expressed concern about possible US Census undercount of Latino-origin population groups. Officially, the Latino undercount was estimated at 1.25 percent in 2000.8 The American Community Survey, which

Figure 1
Metro Chicago Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2006 (N=8,543,466)


Figure 2
Metro Chicago Latino Population by Origin, 2006 (N=1,722,843)


is an estimate of the population, has taken this into account to calculate the data presented here.

Table 1 shows the population numbers for each Latino subgroup in metropolitan Chicago.

### Table 1
Metro Chicago Latino Population by Specific Origin, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Latino Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>1,722,843</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>1,357,353</td>
<td>78.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>153,206</td>
<td>8.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>30,332</td>
<td>1.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>18,875</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadoran</td>
<td>18,796</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>16,482</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>10,796</td>
<td>0.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>8,431</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>7,927</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>4,186</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>4,090</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>3,702</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rican</td>
<td>2,064</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>1,519</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamanian</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilean</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguayan</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguayan</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Central American</td>
<td>3,139</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other South American</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>75,239</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, 2006, American Community Survey, analyzed by the Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame.

9 ‘Other Hispanic or Latino’ includes Spaniards and may include individuals of mixed heritage, e.g., having parents from different Latino groups (Mexican and Colombian for instance) or having only one parent who is Latino.
Eighty-one percent of metro Chicago\textsuperscript{10} Latinos lived in the following 25 places in 2000. Information has been updated for 2006 with US Census data, where available.

### Table 2
Largest Latino Places in Metro Chicago 2000 and 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Latino population 2000</th>
<th>Percent of municipality that is Latino 2000</th>
<th>Total Latino population 2006</th>
<th>Percent of municipality that is Latino 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>753,644</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>774,042</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicero</td>
<td>66,299</td>
<td>77.4%</td>
<td>66,389</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>46,557</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>73,252</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukegan</td>
<td>39,396</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin</td>
<td>32,430</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>40,243</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwyn</td>
<td>20,543</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joliet</td>
<td>19,552</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>39,226</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melrose Park</td>
<td>12,485</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentersville</td>
<td>12,410</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Chicago</td>
<td>11,405</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover Park</td>
<td>10,233</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>10,198</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatine</td>
<td>9,247</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>9,698</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Island</td>
<td>8,899</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Plaines</td>
<td>8,299</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Lake Beach</td>
<td>8,084</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Heights</td>
<td>7,790</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bensenville</td>
<td>7,690</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundelein</td>
<td>7,487</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Park</td>
<td>7,399</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolingbrook</td>
<td>7,371</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeling</td>
<td>7,135</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Prospect</td>
<td>6,620</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Chicago</td>
<td>6,552</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streamwood</td>
<td>6,108</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


N/A = Not Available

### Gender

There are more men among Latinos in the region (53 percent) than among whites (49 percent) or blacks (46 percent). Forty-seven percent of Latinos are women, compared to 51 percent of whites and 54 percent of blacks.

\textsuperscript{10} Metro Chicago in 2000 consisted of six counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.
Nativity
Eighty-nine percent of Latinos under the age of 18 were born in the United States compared to 37 percent of Latinos over the age of 18.

Citizenship and Legal Status
Nearly 69 percent of Latinos in the Region are US Citizens: 55.5 percent are US-born and 12.8 percent are naturalized.

Any estimate of the undocumented population is inconclusive given the unofficial nature of their arrival. However, a 2005 report estimated that at least 200,000 foreign-born Latino residents in the six-county area of metro Chicago were undocumented.11

The 31.2 percent of Latinos in metro Chicago who are not citizens of the United States includes legal permanent residents and those who are legally authorized to live and work in the country, as well as those without authorization.

Age Distribution
The following charts detail age distribution distinguished by race/ethnicity and gender.

Thirty-five percent of all Latinos are under the age of 18 compared to 22 percent of whites and 30 percent of blacks.

US-born Latinos are the youngest in the region with nearly 57 percent of them under the age of 18 compared to nearly 22 percent of whites and 30 percent of blacks in the same age group.

At 53 percent, foreign-born Latinos are disproportionately represented in the 24–44 age group, when compared to whites (27 percent) and blacks (27 percent).

The following charts illustrate this point and detail the age distribution by gender as well.

Only 2.7 percent of US-born Latinos are age 65 or older; 20.2 percent are in the 24–44 age group, and 11.8 percent are between 18 and 24.

Fifty-three percent of all foreign-born Latinos are between the ages of 24 and 44. Only 8.4 percent are 17 or younger. Nearly 23 percent (22.8 percent) are in the 45–64 age group, while 10.7 percent are 18–24 and 5.2 percent are 65 or older.

Among whites in the region, 28.7 percent are between the ages of 45 and 64; 27.5 percent are 24 and 44; 21.7 percent are under the age of 17; 13.9 percent are 65; or older and 8.2 percent are between 18 and 24.

Among blacks, 30 percent are under the age of 17; 27.4 percent are in the 24–44 age group; 22.9 percent are 45–64; 10.3 percent are 18–24; and 9.4 percent are 65 or older.
### Figure 6a

**Age Distribution among US-Born Latinos in the Region, 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 44</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 6b

**Age Distribution among Foreign-Born Latinos in the Region, 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 44</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 6c

**Age Distribution among Whites in the Region, 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 44</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 6d

**Age Distribution among Blacks in the Region, 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 44</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6c
Age Distribution among Whites in the Region, 2006

Figure 6d
Age Distribution among Blacks in the Region, 2006

Educational Attainment
Only 24 percent of US-born Latinos have graduated from college or higher as compared to nearly 55 percent of whites and nearly 28 percent of blacks in the region. Fifty-five percent of foreign-born Latinos have less than a high school diploma compared to nearly 29 percent of US-born Latinos, 22 percent of blacks, and only about 9 percent of whites.

Median Household Income
In 2006 the median household income for Latinos in the region was $49,303, compared to $84,520 for whites and $42,059 for blacks. It should be noted that in many cases Latino households have multiple wage earners. In 2000 nearly a quarter of Latino families had three or more workers contributing to the support of their households, compared to only 12 percent of African American and 15 percent of white households. Besides the spouse of the householder, the additional workers may include their adolescent and adult children, a relative outside the nuclear family, or a non-relative.12

Among the Latino subgroups, Panamanians have the highest median household income in the region ($132,817) and Uruguayans have the lowest ($25,960).

Table 3
Median Household Income among Latinos in Metro Chicago, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Total Latino $49,303</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panamanian</td>
<td>$132,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rican</td>
<td>$90,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>$87,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguayan</td>
<td>$84,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>$76,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>$72,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>$67,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadoran</td>
<td>$67,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>$66,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>$59,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>$48,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>$47,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>$47,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>$46,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>$45,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>$42,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilean</td>
<td>$36,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>$30,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguayan</td>
<td>$25,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006.

Language
Nearly 59 percent of all Latinos in the region speak English well or very well and almost 15 percent speak only English. Nearly 12 percent of Mexicans speak only English compared to nearly 28 percent of Puerto Ricans and nearly 25 percent of Other Latinos. The Census Bureau defines English fluency as people in a household over the age of 5 who speak English well or very well.

Nearly 30 percent of Latino households in the region are “Linguistically Isolated” according to the US Census. That is to say, no one in the household over the age of 14 speaks English very well.

English usage increases over generations, and although Spanish use decreases, it does not disappear. Nationally, first-generation Latinos (foreign born) are Spanish-language dominant. Second-generation Latinos (US born) are comfortable in both languages but are more likely to speak English at home and at work. By the third generation and beyond, more than half (52 percent) say they speak Spanish at least pretty well.13


Figure 9
English Fluency among Latinos in the Region, 2006

Labor Force
Seventy-one percent of Latinos in the region are currently working or looking for work, compared to 69 percent of whites and 61 percent of blacks.

Retirees, homemakers, and those who are incarcerated are examples of individuals not in the labor force.

Fifty-two percent of Latinos in the labor force worked in the following four occupations in the region in 2006:
- Production
- Office & Administrative Support
- Transportation
- Sales

Forty-five percent of blacks in the labor force worked in the same occupations, making these the top four for that group as well, compared to only 37.8 percent of whites in the region.

The top four occupations in the region for whites in 2006 were:
- Office & Administrative Support
- Sales
- Management (12.2 percent white, 5.4 percent black and 5.2 percent Latino)
- Education, Training, Library (7 percent white, 5.4 percent black, and 3.2 percent Latino)
Homeownership
In the region 60 percent of Latinos own and occupy their homes compared to 84 percent of whites and close to 47 percent of blacks. It is still unknown what impact the national foreclosure crisis will have on Latino homeownership. However, according to a recent report by the Latino Policy Forum in the Chicago region, Latinos were 1.5 times more likely to receive high cost loans than whites.14

Poverty
Seventeen percent of all Latinos were at or below the poverty level in 2006, compared to nearly 27 percent of blacks and 5 percent of whites.

As defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget and updated for inflation, the poverty threshold for a family of four in 2006 was $20,614; for a family of three, $16,079; for a family of two, $13,167; and for unrelated individuals, $10,294.15


Figure 12
Owner- and Renter-Occupied Homes in the Region by Race/Ethnicity, 2006


Figure 13
Poverty by Race/Ethnicity in the Region, 2006


Figure 14
Metro Chicago Voter Turnout and Eligibility, November 2004–2006

Source: Data are aggregated from the Current Population Survey 2004–2006 and refer to the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area.
Voter Turnout in November 2004 and 2006

Fifty-nine percent of Latinos were eligible to vote in November 2006, compared to 97 percent of whites and 99 percent of blacks. More than 40 percent of Latinos over the age of 18 are not eligible to vote because they are not US citizens.

Of those eligible to vote, 58 percent of Latinos were registered compared to 76 percent of whites and 74 percent of blacks. Of those eligible to vote, 86 percent of those registered exercised their right and cast a ballot in 2006 compared to 93 percent of blacks and 89 percent of whites.

Similar to other groups, about one-fourth of the total Latino population over the age of 18 are not registered to vote. Given the large number of the population not eligible to vote, only about 30 percent of all Latinos over the age of 18 voted in 2006.

Infant Mortality

According to the Illinois Department of Health, in the six-county region, blacks had the highest infant mortality rate in 2005 at 15.5 per thousand live births. Latinos and whites were similar at 5.7 and 5.2, respectively.

Incarceration Rates

According to the US Department of Justice, there were 415 Latino inmates in Illinois State prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents in 2005, compared to 223 whites and 2,020 blacks.

In Illinois, while blacks represent almost five times the inmate population of Latinos, that proportion climbs to nine times the number when compared to whites. While the incarceration rate for whites in Illinois is almost half the incarceration rate for Latinos, Latinos in Illinois are as likely to be incarcerated as whites are in the whole country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
<th>Number of Inmates in State Prisons and Local Jails per 100,000 Residents by Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 200516</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005.”

Female-Headed Households

In the metropolitan Chicago area women are at the head of 16.1 percent of Latino households compared to 42.9 percent of black households and 8.6 percent of white households.

Same-Sex Households

Among same sex households in 2006, 3,162 were Latino in metropolitan Chicago compared to 2,359 black and 14,368 white.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5</th>
<th>Same-Sex Households in Metropolitan Chicago by Race/Ethnicity, 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male householders</td>
<td>7,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female householders</td>
<td>6,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data are from the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes 9 Counties: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

According to the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 59 percent of Latino female same-sex couples and 45 percent of Latino male same-sex couples were raising at least one child under the age of 18 in metro Chicago in the year 2000.

16 Counts by race and Hispanic origin were estimated, using data reported in the Census of Jail Inmates 2005 and the National Prisoners Statistics, June 30, 2005. To correct for missing data, reported counts for each group were aggregated by state, converted to percentages, and then multiplied by the total prison and jail custody counts. These estimates were then summed to provide the estimated number of state inmates in each group. Based on intercensal estimates of each state's resident population (by race and Hispanic origin) for July 1, 2004, and then adjusted to the state resident totals for July 1, 2005.
Physical Disabilities
The table below shows the percentage of individuals who reported difficulty of vision or hearing, limited mobility, or a limitation with regard to personal care among Latinos, whites, and blacks in the region in 2006.

Table 6
Physical Disability by Race/Ethnicity in the Region, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited mobility</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal care limitation</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision or hearing difficulty</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006.

Health Insurance
According to a 2008 report issued by the Gilead Outreach & Referral Center, 26 percent of Latinos in the Chicago metro area were uninsured, compared to 21 percent of blacks and 7 percent of whites.

The report also states that 15 percent of Latinos who are US citizens are uninsured compared to 50 percent of Latinos who are not US citizens.

Underinsurance
According to the Lake County Department of Public Health, those who are underinsured have an out-of-pocket expense associated with a catastrophic illness greater than 10 percent of their annual family income or have health care plans that cover less than 71 percent of the average total medical expenses of a covered comparison group (in this case those covered by the benefits package of the federal employee program with the largest enrollment—Blue Cross-Blue Shield, standard option). Thus, underinsurance refers to situations where: a) too few services are covered or the coverage is inadequate; b) the amount of out-of-pocket expenses, regardless of family income, is excessive; c) some combination of the above. In sum, for the underinsured cost-sharing causes such economic hardship that the presumed benefits of insurance are lost.18

Three groups in the general population (under the age of 65) are at risk of being underinsured: people at 100–200 percent of the poverty level, people aged 19–24, and people aged 55–64. Within the working population (ages 16–64), self-employed persons, part-timers, and people who work for small firms (fewer than 20 employees) are at risk of being underinsured.

Analysis of 2006 American Community Survey data by the Institute for Latino Studies revealed that in the Chicago region between 7 and 37 percent of whites are at risk of being underinsured. For blacks the range was between 4 and 49 percent and for Latinos the range was between 4 and 29 percent.19 Although Latinos are more likely to be uninsured, they are less likely to be underinsured. Nationally, 16 percent of whites are underinsured compared to 17 percent of blacks and 6 percent of Latinos.20

Figure 15
Percentage of Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity in the Region, 2007

Source: Report by the Gilead Outreach & Referral Center, The Voice of the Uninsured, 2008.

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19 The estimates are broad because they are based on the general/working-age population and do not take into account the uninsured or small firm employees. The American Community Survey does not collect data on firm size.
Health Status
Responding to a survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2007, 86 percent of whites in the State of Illinois said their health was “Good” or “Excellent” compared to 76 percent of blacks and 70 percent of Latinos.21

Smoking
According to the same CDC report, 21 percent of white adults in the state identified themselves as current smokers compared to 23 percent of black adults and 15 percent of Latino adults.

Substance Abuse
Of the 45,327 individuals admitted to substance abuse treatment programs in the State of Illinois in 2007, 49 percent were white, 45 percent were black, and 4 percent were Latino.22

Immunization
Among children 19–35 months of age in the State of Illinois, it is estimated that 74 percent of whites had been vaccinated23 compared to 78 percent of Latinos. Data for black children were unavailable.

Homelessness
According to a point-in-time count and survey by the City of Chicago, in January 2007 there were 5,922 homeless individuals. Six percent were Latino, 75 percent black, and 16 percent white.

Latinos tend to be under-represented in counts of homeless people on the street or in shelters, according to the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, because Latino families often live in overcrowded conditions before resorting to the shelter system.

21 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, (Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007).

22 Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), based on administrative data reported by states to TEDS through April 9, 2008.

23 Vaccination coverage refers to 4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any MMR, 3 or more doses of Hib, 3 or more doses of HepB, and 1 or more doses of varicella. Source: US National Immunization Survey, Q3/2006–Q2/2007.
Section II
Timeline of Latino History in the Chicago Region

The following timeline is a brief chronicle of Latinos in the Chicago metropolitan region. It highlights some significant events in Latino history and should not be viewed as a full account.

1850: The Census reported Illinois to have 52 Mexican residents.

1884: Mexican Consulate in Chicago established.

1910: About 1,000 Mexicans in the Chicago metropolitan area.

1910–1925: Arrival of Mexicans in significant numbers as a result of the political, economic, and social turmoil caused by the Mexican Revolution.

1915: William Emilio Rodriguez became Chicago’s first Latino Alderman. He would represent the 15th Ward (West Town) from 1915–1918.

1917: Passage of the Jones Act, which conferred US citizenship on all island- and US-born Puerto Ricans.

1918: Sociedad Benito Juárez, one of the first social service organizations in the area, organized by Mexican workers in Back of the Yards.

1924: The first church built by Mexicans established in South Chicago: Our Lady of Guadalupe.

1929: Immigration severely curtailed by the Stock Market crash.

1930: The Mexican population in metro Chicago reached 25,211.

1930s: As a result of the Great Depression, Mexicans were forced back to Mexico. During this decade the Mexican population in Chicago was cut nearly in half.

Late 1930s: A handful of Puerto Ricans arrived in Chicago from New York.

1940: Only about 16,000 Mexicans remaining in Chicago. First Midwestern Latino mural executed at Hull House by artist Adrian Lozano.

1943: Passage of April 29 act that provided for the importation of temporary agricultural laborers to the United States from North, South, and Central America to aid agriculture during World War II. This program was extended through 1947 and later served as the legal basis of the Mexican “Bracero Program,” which lasted through 1964.

1943–1945: Arrival of 15,000 braceros (guest workers) in Chicago to work under contract from the US and Mexican governments.

Late 1940s: Arrival of the first significant wave of Puerto Ricans in Chicago. At the same time Mexican settlements outside the city in areas like Joliet, Aurora, Gary, and Blue Island expanded. Moreover, Mexican populations sprouted in Berwyn, Arlington Heights, and Bensenville.

1950: First arrival of Colombians, primarily professionals, in Chicago as a result of extreme civil warfare in Colombia known as La Violencia (1948–1958).

1950s: Branches of civil rights organizations already active in other parts of the country, including the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and GI Forum, organized by Mexicans in Chicago.

1954: Los Caballeros de San Juan (The Knights of St. John) organized by Puerto Ricans as one of the first fraternal and civic entities for Spanish-speaking men.

Late 1950s–early 1960s: Substantial numbers of Cuban immigrants came to Chicago as a result of the Cuban revolution.


1960s: Most Chicago Puerto Ricans concentrated in Lincoln Park, West Town, and Humboldt Park, sharing these neighborhoods with Mexican and Polish immigrants as well as African Americans.

1965: David Cerda appointed Cook County Magistrate Judge, becoming the first Latino Judge in Illinois. He was later elected Associate Judge.

1965–1966: The first wave of Ecuadoran immigration to Chicago; most Ecuadorans worked in factories but a few worked in the service sector.
June 12, 1966: The first Puerto Rican Parade on Division Street as well as one of the first Puerto Rican riots in the United States. The riots were a response to the shooting of a young Puerto Rican man by Chicago police.

1966–1973: “Freedom Flights” permitted Cubans to reunite with their families in the United States, spurring a second wave of Cuban immigration (approximately 20,000), some of whom settle in Chicago.


1973: Mujeres Latinas en Acción founded after a statewide Latina Women’s Conference held to address the needs of Latinas.

1974: Latino Institute founded, the first organization to bring together Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in Chicago to promote a collective agenda.

Irene Hernandez first Latina to be elected to the Cook County Board.

1977: Second Puerto Rican riot: Two Puerto Rican youths shot and killed by two policemen trying to quell an outburst of gang violence. More than 100 people arrested over two days as a result of the violence that followed.

1980: The third wave of Cuban immigration known as the Mariel Boatlift.

The largest enclave of Mexicans outside of Chicago was in Aurora with 10,000 Mexicans; Joliet and Waukegan each had a little over 5,000 Mexicans.

The Puerto Rican population in the city hovered at 112,074 and the Mexican population was 255,082.

Opening of the Chicago office of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), giving the Latino community its own legal resources.

1980s: The first wave of Guatemalan immigration to Chicago resulting from a particularly violent period in their 36-year civil war.

1981: MALDEF initiated historic litigation that successfully challenged gerrymandering and lead to the creation of Latino-majority wards and state legislative districts. MALDEF was assisted in the litigation by the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Educational Fund (PRLDEF).

1982: Chicago’s Wellington Avenue United Church of Christ was the second church in the country to declare sanctuary and became crucial in providing aid and sanctuary to Guatemalans and Salvadorans facing deportation.


1986: Passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of November 6 authorizing legalization for undocumented individuals living in the United States since January 1, 1982. Three million people granted amnesty. The act also tightened border control and created sanctions for employers who hire undocumented workers.

1987: Opening of the Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum, the only Latino museum accredited by the American Association of Museums.

Miguel Del Valle first Latino elected to the Illinois State Senate.

1989: Justice David Cerda appointed to Illinois Appellate Court.

1990: The fourth wave of Cuban immigration, of which about 2,000 balseros (boat people) relocated to Chicago.

1990s: The second wave of Ecuadorans also came to Chicago. This wave relied heavily on family and friends already here to provide jobs in the restaurant, hotel, and housekeeping industries.

The Puerto Rican population showed only a slight increase to 119,800 in Chicago.

1991: MALDEF filed suit in federal court and successfully created the Fourth Congressional District, the first majority-Latino Congressional District in Illinois.

1992: Luis V. Gutierrez first Latino elected to Congress from the Midwest, representing constituents from Illinois’s Fourth District.

1994: Former MALDEF Regional Counsel Rubén Castillo appointed to the federal bench,
becoming the first Latino Federal Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

1994–1996: Lawsuits filed by Latinos United against the Chicago Housing Authority and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development for past discrimination blocking Latinos from access to housing. Consent decrees signed in 1995 and 1996 with both agencies included provisions for inclusion of Latinos in waiting lists, remediation vouchers, development of bilingual systems, and special outreach to the Latino community.

2000: Census count: more than 530,000 Mexicans in the city of Chicago; Puerto Ricans second largest Latino group at 113,055; Colombians 11,000.

Community-based organizations estimated 50,000–80,000 Guatemalans in Chicago by the end of the decade, while the 2000 census counted 19,444 in the metropolitan area. Moreover, there were 8,941 Ecuadorians in Chicago, making them the fifth largest Latin American group in the city.

2003: IL HB 60 became law and enabled undocumented students in Illinois to get in-state tuition at state colleges and universities.

2004: The Mexican population in metro Chicago reached 1,260,000, comprising 79 percent of the total Latino population in the region. Due to the high demand for services and lack of space to provide them, the Mexican consulate in Chicago moved offices from Michigan Avenue to Ashland Avenue.

2005: “Secure America and Orderly Immigration Act” introduced by Edward Kennedy and John McCain. One provision of this bill would have allowed undocumented immigrants currently working and residing in the United States to gain ‘legal’ status. The bill did not win acceptance.

The Pew Hispanic Center estimated that at least 200,000 of the 740,000 foreign-born Latino residents of metro Chicago are undocumented.

May 1, 2006: Chicago was the site of one of the largest immigration protests nationwide with about 300,000 demonstrators marching downtown; schools with a large Latino population experienced a 10–33 percent drop in attendance that day.

November 30, 2006: Miguel Del Valle first Latino to serve as the City Clerk of Chicago.

2007: Development of the Economic Opportunity and Immigration Reform Act. Among other things, it would have allowed undocumented immigrants who were in the United States by January 1, 2007, to attain a work visa and eventually become legal permanent residents and US citizens (Z visas). It also included increased border patrol. The bill was never voted on and cloture took place.

October 24, 2007: DREAM (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors) Act brought for debate on the Senate floor but failed to reach cloture. If passed, this act would provide high school students who are undocumented immigrants and wish to attend college or serve in the armed forces with eligibility for legal status. The future of the DREAM act is uncertain and it is unlikely to be considered again until 2009.

November 4, 2008: Anita Alvarez, first Latina and first woman elected State’s Attorney in Cook County.

Sources


US Citizenship and Immigration Services. *Immigration Legal History*. www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.eb1d4c2a3e5b9ac89243c6a7543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=dc60e1df53b2f010VgnVCM1000000ecd190aRCRD&vgnextchannel=dc60e1df53b2f010VgnVCM1000000ecd190aRCRD.

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24 Latinos United has now become the Latino Policy Forum, and some information may be temporarily unavailable while the website is being changed. Go to www.latinopolicyforum.org to check for updates.
Section III.1
Latino Profiles—Country of Origin

This section is a snapshot of the nineteen national-origin groups that fall under the term 'Latino.' Information was gathered through a variety of sources including the Chicago Historical Society, key informant interviews, and other source material.

Most groups are dispersed throughout the region with no clear concentration of neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

Argentines

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
3,702 (.21 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1920s: Argentines began arriving.
1950s and 1960s: First wave, considered a 'high-end' migration. Many university faculty and students left the country as a result of the political climate. Fields of expertise included nuclear engineering, medicine, and mathematics.
1970s and 1980s: Political turmoil and economic crisis prompted working-class people to leave. They arrived in Chicago as refugees sponsored by the Lutheran Church and the United Nations.
1990s and 2000s: Four consecutive Argentine governments fell and the country suffered a severe economic crisis. Teenagers and young adults left.

Of Note
• The majority of Argentines in Chicago are Roman Catholic and Jewish.
• The Argentine Consulate opened in 1927.
• Most Argentinean migration is urban.
• Argentines can trace their lineage back to Italians, Spaniards, Germans, Russians, and Poles.

For More Information

Sources

Bolivians

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
1,901 (.11 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1952: Government shift to a populist party prompted educated and affluent Bolivians to migrate to Chicago and the Midwest.
1960s and 1970s: Fleeing political persecution by repressive military regimes, less affluent Bolivians migrated.
1980s: High inflation and unemployment rates set off another immigration wave.

Of Note
• Waynos, taki rarís, and sikuris are Andean tunes native to Bolivia.
• A majority of Bolivians trace their origins and culture to the Aymara, an Indian society conquered by the Incas in the 1400s.

For More Information

Sources
Chileans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
906 (.05 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
Late 1800s: Chileans first established a presence in Chicago.
1973: A few hundred families were moved to the city by church organizations and an ad-hoc Committee to Save Lives in Chile after the military coup of Augusto Pinochet.
1973 onwards: These immigrants organized cultural political groups to help exiles and denounce human rights abuses.

Of Note
• In 1955 the Chilean Club of Chicago was founded “to foster Chilean culture and traditions.” It remains active in 2008.

For More Information
www.clubchileno.com/about.

Sources
www.clubchileno.com/about/.

Colombians

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
16,482 (.96 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1950s: Began arriving in Chicago as a result of the civil war known as La Violencia (1948–1958). Early arrivals were skilled professionals from the nation’s Caribbean coast.
1980s and 1990s: More unskilled and working-class immigrants arrived.

Of Note
• Colombians initially settled on the North Side of the city and then moved to Skokie, Evanston, and Arlington Heights.
• Founded in 1973 to assist Colombian immigrants to adapt to Chicago, CUPULA (Colombianos Unidos para una Labor Activa) remains active in 2008.

For More Information

Sources

Costa Ricans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
2,064 (.12 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1930s: Costa Ricans began coming to Chicago. Some came to study, others to begin businesses or find higher-paying jobs in factories or restaurants.
Late 1940s and early 1950s: Many Costa Rican high school students were encouraged to attend Illinois Benedictine University. Costa Ricans settled in Uptown and Rogers Park as well as near Milwaukee and Fullerton streets in Chicago.

Of Note
• Costa Ricans are the only Latin American group that has never been forced to leave their country for political or dire economic reasons.
• Costa Ricans celebrate Mother’s Day on August 15.

For More Information
Dominicans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
4,186 (.24 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1966: Dominicans settled in Chicago; they were mostly Roman Catholics from the urban middle class.

Of Note
• A depressed economy and social-political instability, including a US-led invasion and a failed insurrection, caused the initial migration of Dominicans to New York in the 1960s.
• Dominicans share a historical affinity with Cubans and Puerto Ricans given their Afro-Hispanic heritage and common nineteenth-century Caribbean liberation heroes.

For More Information

Sources

Cubans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
18,875 (1.10 percent of area Latinos)
Fourth largest national-origin group among Latinos in the region

Chicago Connection
1950s: Cuban migration to Chicago began. First wave: political dissidents fleeing the Batista regime.
1960–1973: Second wave: 20,000 political refugees, mostly white professionals such as doctors, engineers, and teachers.
1980: Third wave: Mariel Boatlift consisting of poor, single men in their twenties leaving the island for economic reasons.
1990s: Fourth wave: balseros (boat people), also fleeing for economic reasons, picked up by the US Coast Guard and relocated to Chicago by Catholic Charities.

Of Note
• Catholic Cubans celebrate the feast of Our Lady of Charity, patroness of the island, on September 8.

For More Information

Sources
Ecuadorans

Population in the Chicago Region, 2006
18,796 (1.09 percent of area Latinos)
Fifth largest national-origin group among Latinos in the region

Chicago Connection
1965–1976: First wave Ecuadorians come from the provinces of Guayas, Pichincha, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, and Azuay. They work in factories, retail, and the service industry.
1990s: Second wave from Azuay and Cañar highland provinces of Ecuador. This wave relies on social networks, and individuals labor in the restaurant, hotel, and garment industries.

Of Note
• Many Ecuadorians live on the West and North Sides of the city: Logan Square, Albany Park, Uptown, Lakeview, Irving Park, Belmont Cragin, Edgewater, and West Ridge.
• Suburban communities can be found in Skokie, Glenview, Des Plaines, Morton Grove, and Elgin.

For More Information

Sources

Guatemalans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
30,332 (1.76 percent of area Latinos)
Third largest national-origin group among Latinos in the region

Chicago Connection
1980s: First large wave, many intellectuals, students, union organizers, and activists emigrated, fleeing Civil War. Toward the end of the decade a second group of refugees, mainly Mayan farmers, joined them.
Late 1980s: Organized networks help Guatemalans settle in Chicago. They include the Atanasio Tzul Guatemalan Refugee Network and an ‘underground railroad’ created by the Chicago Religious Task Force.
Early 1990s: Guatemalans from 21 different Mayan ethnic groups called Chicago home.
Late 1990s: Extreme poverty and Hurricane Mitch (1998) forced a second wave of Guatemalans to leave their country.

Of Note
• Many Guatemalans who fled during the Civil War are survivors of torture.
• Community-based organizations estimate the population at more than 80,000.
• Guatemalans live primarily on the North Side of the city including Andersonville and Rogers Park. In the suburbs many have settled in Elgin.

For More Information
www.casaguate.org.

Sources

Hondurans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
7,927 (.46 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1980s: First large wave, many intellectuals, students, union organizers, and activists emigrated, fleeing...
1990s: Waukegan was home to the largest Honduran community in the region.

Of Note
- Hondurans are racially diverse as exemplified by mestizos, who are of mixed Indian and Spanish heritage, and Garifuna or Black Caribs who are of mixed Indian and African descent.

For More Information

Sources

Mexicans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
1,357,353 (nearly 79 percent of area Latinos)
Largest Latino national-origin group in the region

Chicago Connection
Mexicans have been immigrating to Chicago for more than a century.
1884: The Mexican Consulate opened in Chicago.
1917: The first significant Mexican community arrived and worked as track laborers. Most came from the states of Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Zacatecas, Puebla, and Tlaxcala.

Early settlements included railroad camps on the Near West Side and around places of employment such as stockyards in Back of the Yards and the steel mills in South Chicago.

Early 20th Century: Many Mexican workers were recruited by major American companies and were hired as strikebreakers.
1929–1939: The repatriation movement deported up to one million Mexicans from the United States.

The Mexican population in Chicago was cut nearly in half.
1942–1964: More than 4 million were imported back under the Bracero Program to work temporarily on contract to United States growers and ranchers.
1942–1945: More than 15,000 braceros arrived in Chicago.
2000: Twelve of Chicago’s 77 Community Areas had a majority Latino population. The largest national-origin group in these communities was Mexican.

The five largest concentrations of Mexicans outside the city are: Cicero, Waukegan, Elgin, Aurora, and Joliet.

2005: There were approximately 275 Mexican Hometown Associations in the region actively engaged in promoting the well-being of their hometowns in Mexico and providing social support for their members in the United States.

Of Note
- Railroad companies offering housing and transportation actively recruited early Mexican settlers.
- In Chicago and its satellite suburbs Mexican families often lived in railroad boxcars. In 1928 there were 19 railroad camps in Cook County and one in DuPage. Six camps were in the city of Chicago.
- In a very consistent pattern, Mexican communities have organized themselves around the Catholic Church and Mutual-Aid societies.
- In the early part of the twentieth century Mexicans were displaced by a Revolutionary war and economic crisis.
- Mexicans celebrate Mother’s Day on May 10.

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For More Information
www.pbs.org/kpbs/theborder/history/timeline/17.html.

Sources

Nicaraguans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006 1,519 (.09 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1940s: Began arriving.
1972 onwards: Influx began when an earthquake destroyed the capital city of Managua.
1979: An 11-year civil war began between Marxist Sandinistas and anti-communist Condoras. Thousands fled the country.
1981: Nicaraguans in Chicago protested against US support for the Contras and the embargo against Nicaragua.

Of Note
• The 1997 Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act allowed many undocumented immigrants to gain lawful permanent resident status.
• As a result of Hurricane Mitch, in 1998 the government granted Temporary Protected Status to all Nicaraguan citizens in the United States without legal status.
• Substantial concentrations of Nicaraguans reside in Schiller Park and Des Plaines as well as on the South Side of the city from 37th to 47th Streets between Kedzie and Pulaski.

For More Information

Sources

Panamanians

Population in the Chicago region, 2006 1,502 (.09 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
After World War II: Panamanians began arriving as army brides of American servicemen stationed in the Canal Zone. Young Panamanians seeking university degrees as well as wanting to join the US Army followed.
1950s and 1960s: Less educated Panamanians joined family members in Chicago.
1970s: Significant numbers of Afro-Panamanians settled on the city’s South Side. Panamanian social networks formed in Lake County, Mundelein, Humboldt Park, North Side, Evanston, and Hazelcrest.
Panamanians celebrate Mother’s Day on December 8. Afro-Caribbean and Euro-Hispanic elements are part of Panama’s Antillano culture. Children born in the Canal Zone prior to 1979 are American citizens.

For More Information

Sources

Paraguayanas

Population in the Chicago Region, 2006
392 (.02 percent of area Latinos)
Smallest Latino national-origin group in the region

Chicago Connection
Mid 1960s: Began arriving from the province of Caraguatay. Fifty Paraguayan doctors and their families settled in the Northwest suburbs during this time.
1970s: Men specialized in furniture production and factory metalwork.

Of Note
Paraguay’s dictatorship, 1954–1989, forced many college-educated Paraguayans to leave.
Many Paraguayans have left Chicago for New York, retired to Paraguay, or moved to the Southern United States.

For More Information

Sources

Peruvians

Population in the Chicago Region, 2006
10,796 (.63 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1950s: Began arriving, some as college students, others as laborers and technicians who were already employed by American companies operating in Peru during a free-market, open-economy regime.
1980s: Largest wave of immigrants occurred as a result of civil war.

Of Note
Most Peruvians live on the Northwest Side, Palatine, and West Chicago.
Many have intermarried with Puerto Ricans.

For More Information

Sources
Puerto Ricans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
153,206 (nearly 9 percent of area Latinos)
Second largest national-origin group among Latinos in the region

Chicago Connection
1946 onwards: A Chicago-based employment agency recruited Puerto Rican men to work as foundry laborers and Puerto Rican women to serve as domestic workers in Chicago and Waukegan.
1950s and 1960s: Puerto Ricans began arriving in significant numbers.
1960s: Urban renewal programs on the city’s North Side displaced Puerto Ricans and they relocated to Westtown/Humboldt Park. The area around Division Street in Humboldt Park became the first Puerto Rican neighborhood.
1966: First Puerto Rican riot occurred when Chicago police shot a young Puerto Rican man.
July 1966: The Chicago Commission on Human Relations held a forum to discuss housing discrimination, hiring practices by police and fire departments, and poor educational opportunities for Puerto Ricans and other Latinos in Chicago. This forum prompted the emergence of Puerto Rican organizations that seek to implement policy recommendations.

Of Note
• Puerto Ricans have been US Citizens since 1917 when Congress passed the Jones Act.
• Paseo Boricua (Division St.) remains an important part of Chicago’s Puerto Rican community.
• Puerto Ricans have a mixed heritage of Indian (Taino), Spanish, and African ancestry.

For More Information

Sources

Salvadorans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
8,431 (.49 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
Late 1920s: Salvadorans began to settle in Chicago.
1950s: Early immigrants consisted of middle- and upper- class students, military and other professionals.
1970s to 1990s: Civil war erupted and prompted waves of immigration to Chicago.
1980s: Sanctuary was offered to Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees.

Of Note
• Concentrations of Salvadorans are on the North Side of the city: Rogers Park, Albany Park, Logan Square, and Edgewater.
• Suburban presence is in Waukegan and DesPlaines.

For More Information

Sources
Uruguayans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
588 (.03 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
After World War II: Small number of scholars, students, and professionals arrived.
1950 to 1970: A guerrilla war, military dictatorship, and economic problems forced Uruguayans to leave their country.

Of Note
• Working-class Uruguayan immigrants in the 1970s came alone rather than in families. Their initial jobs were as carpenters, mechanics, and food service workers.
• They originally settled throughout the North Side and Heart of Chicago.

For More Information

Sources

Venezuelans

Population in the Chicago region, 2006
4,090 (.24 percent of area Latinos)

Chicago Connection
1950s: Venezuelans had a small community in Chicago.
1970s and 1980s: Many university students came on Venezuelan scholarships.
1980s: An economic crisis hit Venezuela, and many professionals and political expatriates made their way to Chicago.

Of Note
• Chico Carrasquel was the first Latin American to play in a Major League Baseball All-Star Game in 1951. He was shortstop for the White Sox, 1950–1955.

For More Information

Sources
Section III.2
Suburban Latino Profiles

Latino Settlement History in Five Suburban Municipalities

Given that 55 percent of Latinos now live in the suburbs, this section includes a brief history of the Latino presence in the five suburban municipalities with the largest Latino concentration in the region: Joliet, Aurora, Elgin, Waukegan, and Cicero.

As with the ethnic profiles, information for this section was gathered through a variety of sources including historical societies, key informant interviews, and other source material.

Joliet in Will County

Sánchez, Orozco, Elizalde, Rivera, and Quiroz are the surnames of the first Mexican families to settle in Joliet. Although Mexican immigration to the area dates back to 1905, when men would spend the summer working on the railroads, it was not until 1914 that families began making Joliet their home.

In 1917 the first child to be born to Mexican parents in Joliet was Beatriz S. Rivera. The first documented Mexican marriage was between Julián Sierra and Pabla Velázquez on October 4, 1919.

From the beginning, the Mexican community in Joliet began to organize itself for social and religious reasons. During the years between 1918 and 1938 ten social organizations emerged and oftentimes replaced each other in coordinating different events. There were youth and women’s groups as well as civic and social service ones.

The first civic committee, Junta Patriótica, was formed in 1918 to plan Mexican Independence Day celebrations.

On March 8, 1925, Comisión Honorífica, the first social service committee, was formed. Its purpose was to “look after the common good of all Mexican residents.”

Soon after, the Confederation of Mexican Societies in the United States, based at Hull House in Chicago, officially recognized a similar organization founded by women. This organization was called Brigada Cruz Azul Mexicana de Joliet, which became very active and met in the home of the Maldonado family. Both the Comisión Honorífica and the Brigada Cruz Azul disbanded when their members moved on in hopes of finding better employment. However, new organizations emerged to take their place.

On July 16, 1939, in what today is the largest Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Joliet—Our Lady of Mount Carmel Chapel—the Capilla Mexicana de Nuestra Señora del Carmen opened its doors, effectively becoming the first Mexican church in Joliet.

Celebrating the 25th anniversary of the church, Fr. Victor Lopez writes:

As we look back upon 25 years of Mt. Carmel Chapel, we recognize a community of truly heroic Hispanic Catholics in the Joliet area. Profound in their Faith and strong in their sense of Culture. Today an awakening consciousness has welded together the sons and daughters of those first generations with the brothers and sisters of the more recently arrived. United by a common base in their heritage of Faith, Culture, Language, they...
struggle to achieve their rights and exercise their responsibilities both Religious and Civil. We thank God and the Faithful as we look forward with “dreams and visions” as we form a bilingual and bicultural community of FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY.

Navor and Margarita Rodriguez, originally from the state of Guanajuato, were two of the first community and church leaders in Joliet. Navor arrived in Joliet in the 1920s. He served in the US Army, became a founder of Mt. Carmel, and wrote a book documenting the history of Mexicans in Joliet in 1975.

Margarita introduced posadas, a traditional Mexican Christmas celebration, and founded a folkloric dance group. She was also instrumental in getting masses and confessions in the Chapel delivered in Spanish as well as beginning a procession to honor the patroness of Mexico, Our Lady of Guadalupe. She remembers trying to arrange the final stop at the Cathedral or reserving a space at the Lions Club as an ordeal and struggle. She often heard the prohibition “No Mexicans” but persevered nonetheless.

Looking back on their work, Margarita says: “We were opening doors, my husband and I. It was very difficult but he never regretted it and neither do I.”

On January 22, 1975, State Senator Robert W. Mitchler passed a resolution honoring the Mt. Carmel Chapel that summarizes some of its history: Whereas, There is a long list of names of Illini Spanish-speaking families who were living, working, and worshipping in the Joliet region of the State of Illinois whose efforts to organize their place of free worship began as early as 1900, and Whereas, These Spanish-speaking families continued to live in a community whose citizens participated in two World Wars and the Great Depression before finally attaining success with the construction of the Mt. Carmel Chapel beginning in the Spring of 1948...

Mt. Carmel would become the starting ground for many social services in Joliet. The Spanish Center opened in 1969, a Credit Union in 1972, and a housing organization in 1974.

In April 2005 Navor Rodriguez passed away just shy of celebrating his 100th birthday. He had concluded his book with a call to other Mexican immigrants to document their story in Joliet “so others might know and better understand the fine character of Mexicans who emigrate out of necessity and pay tribute to their homeland out of duty” (Rodriguez, 36).

Of Note
• Latinos accounted for **27 percent** (39,226) of Joliet’s population in 2006, according to US Census data.
• Ninety percent of Latinos in Joliet are Mexican, 1.5 percent are Puerto Rican and 8.4 percent are ‘Other Latino’.
• Early Mexican arrivals in Joliet lived in railroad boxcars.
• Most Mexican immigrants in Joliet come from the states of San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, and Michoacán.

Sources


**Aurora in Kane, DuPage, Kendall, and Will Counties**
The Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad (CB&Q) was a major draw for Mexican immigrants to Aurora during the 1920s. The railroad would provide transportation and housing for laborers willing to move to the area, and a boxcar camp owned by CB&Q in Eola, just over Aurora’s eastern town line, housed only Mexican families.
Providing the boxcars for Mexican laborers at a nominal rent appears to have been a promotion that the CB&Q used to attract and keep Mexican workers who generally did not stay long in one place. Immigration restriction legislation in the 1920s severely limited traditional sources of immigrant labor, creating more of a demand for Mexican workers (Palmer, 3).

The boxcars had no running water, indoor plumbing, or electricity. As opposed to the boxcars that housed Mexicans in Chicago, though, they had no wheels, which is to say that they sat on the ground and so were presumably warmer. Local historian Susan Palmer describes the camp:

The CB&Q boxcar camp in Eola consisted of about twenty cars, each approximately ten to twelve feet wide and twenty-five to thirty-five feet long. Generally, the boxcars were divided into rooms (a kitchen and sleeping quarters), but one had to go through one room to get to another, thus greatly limiting privacy. Generally families had a whole car, but some cars were partitioned to create two living spaces, usually to combine the living quarters of a small family and one or more bachelors. The dividing up of those cars was especially awkward because each car contained only one cooking area and the partition had to remain somewhat open to allow heat from the stove to penetrate the other space.

As with other Mexicans in the region, the Eola community had strong Catholic roots and built a chapel in the camp in 1928 using lumber and nails provided by the railroad company. The chapel lasted until the Great Depression when the CB&Q closed the camp in 1934.

During the Depression jobs were scarce and many Mexicans left Aurora. The repatriation movement, which deported unnaturalized immigrants to their countries of origin through the use of varying degrees of coercion, fell heavily on Mexicans. Abraham Hoffman, a scholar of the movement, estimates that approximately 500,000 Mexicans left the United States between 1929 and 1939, with a disproportionate number of repatriates coming from the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan). Some scholars put that number higher at up to one million. In Aurora proper, Mexicans lived in the North Broadway neighborhood or on Pigeon Hill. Scraper Works, an earth-moving machinery manufacturer, was the other place of employment for early Mexicans in the city.

Communication between these two communities of Mexicans was evident. Their social network extended beyond Mexican holidays, social activities, and religious services. The Eola boxcar residents organized a mutual aid society; they even provided financial resources for the proper burial of a loved one. Palmer notes that after the camp closed, “it was common for Mexicans to get together to build houses for each other—houses made out of wood that came from the former boxcars” (Palmer, 7).

Of Note

- Father Valadez was a Mexican priest who ministered to the Eola Chapel during the 1920s. He had relatives who lived in the camp and was sent to the United States by the Mexican Catholic Church, which was confronting persecution from the federal government at the time.
- Larger waves of Mexican migration to Aurora occurred after World War II and during the 1970s.
- Many people in the Mexican community are from San Miguel Espejan, Michoacán.
- In 2006 Latinos accounted for 40 percent (73,252) of Aurora’s population, according to the US Census.
- Nearly 90 percent of Aurora Latinos are Mexican, nearly 4 percent Puerto Rican, and 6 percent are ‘Other Latino’.

Sources


Elgin in Kane County

We have fourth-generation Hispanics in town (whose families) came here more than 70 years ago. A large percentage of our Hispanic population can't even speak Spanish.

—E.C. "Mike" Alft, Elgin historian and former mayor

Mexicans started arriving in Elgin as early as 1917 to work as railroad section hands. By the 1930s a small tract of land bordered by State Street on the west, the Fox River on the east, and Kimball Street on the south was known as "Mexico City."

As in other parts of the Chicago region at the time, the housing for Mexicans in Mexico City consisted of railroad boxcars. There were outhouses, wood-burning stoves, and one pump to supply water for everyone. There was no electricity (Hoye, 5).

Things were difficult for the half dozen Mexican families living in Elgin in 1923. Language was a barrier. They were discriminated against. They were not allowed into restaurants as customers.

In May 1932 the Mayor began an investigation of the “Mexican situation,” complaining about the residents of Mexico City, "that practically all of them are on the charity list, few of them are citizens of the United States and they take jobs that Elgin citizens ought to have.” Shortly afterwards immigration authorities visited 25 Mexican families in Elgin. Only one couple was found in questionable standing (Hoye, 7).

It should be noted that in 1960 Puerto Ricans outnumbered Mexicans, 515 to 348. By 1980, however, 70 percent of Latinos in Elgin identified as Mexicans compared to 20 percent Puerto Rican. Most Puerto Ricans in Elgin can trace their roots to a town called Aguada.

The Woodruff and Edwards Foundry recruited Puerto Ricans to help in the war effort during the 1940s. They provided living quarters for them in remodeled barracks near the plant. Puerto Rican women were also hired as domestics during that time.

Of Note

- Latinos accounted for 40 percent (40,243) of Elgin’s population in 2006, according to the US Census.
- Ninety-three percent of Latinos are Mexican, nearly 2 percent are Puerto Rican, and nearly 5 percent are 'Other Latino'.
- Many Mexicans in Elgin have roots in the town of Matanzas, Jalisco.
- Early Mexican settlers to Elgin came from the states of Michoacan and Guanajuato.
- Guatemalans also have a strong presence in Elgin.
- In 1988, at the age of 81, Soledad Camacho became the oldest amnesty applicant in the Chicago District. She first visited Elgin in 1962 to see her mother and several brothers. She traveled between Elgin and Mexico until 1981, when she moved in with her daughter.

Sources


Waukegan in Lake County

If it weren't for Hispanics, Waukegan would be a ghost town.
—Waukegan Alderman Tony Figueroa, 4th Ward

Yencey Torrez arrived in Waukegan at the age of 5. The year was 1928. He came with his father who got a job working on the railroad and they lived in a boxcar. Few Mexican families lived in Waukegan at the time, but those who did worked at the tannery or foundry.

Today Waukegan has a diverse Latino population with residents from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

The Puerto Rican community in Waukegan is especially strong. They began arriving during the late 1940s to supply manpower after the Second World War. Most families came from Arecibo and the North and Central towns of Puerto Rico. During the late 1970s Latinos from throughout Lake County would congregate on weekends in the neighborhood of Belvidere and Genesee to shop at the seven Latino grocery stores in Waukegan.

Latinos have faced discrimination and prejudice in Waukegan since the beginning. When Edwin Montano arrived from Puerto Rico in 1950 “he was met with scorn and cynicism. ‘I was looking for a job at Goodyear, and they turned me down. They said the machines were too tall!’” (Pridmore, Part 3).

More recently, the city government increased fines and penalties for driving without a license and passed Resolution 287G. Local law enforcement in Waukegan is now empowered to prosecute illegal immigrants for deportation.

Of Note
- Latinos accounted for 56 percent (49,689) of Waukegan’s population in 2006, according to the US Census Bureau.
- Eighty-four percent of Waukegan Latinos are Mexican, nearly 7 percent are Puerto Rican, and nearly 9 percent are ‘Other Latino’.
- The Mexican hometown associations of Tonatico and La Luz are based in Waukegan.
- The Waukegan Leadership Council has recently formed to address issues particular to Latinos in the area.
- Yencey’s given name is Ignacio. The change came about when teachers in Texas had difficulty with the Spanish pronunciation and decided to rename him and his siblings. His sister Esperanza became Betty, Juanita became Jane, and his brother Francisco was renamed Frank.

Sources
Cicero in Cook County

Western Electric established a telephone equipment manufacturing plant in Cicero in 1904, which brought economic stability and more than quadrupled the town's population until it closed in 1986.

At that time Cicero's tax base was substantially reduced and many of the first Eastern European immigrants retired or left the community. This created a housing void that Mexican immigrants began to occupy. Today Spanish-speaking signs and Mexican-oriented businesses largely populate Cicero's thriving Cermak Street corridor.

Most of the Latinos in the area moved from the Pilsen and Little Village neighborhoods of Chicago's Lower West Side, following a pattern very similar to that of European immigration. Eastern European immigrants lived in Pilsen, moved to Little Village, and later to Berwyn and Cicero.

Historically, the town has had a reputation of intolerance and corruption. Al Capone ruled the area in the 1920s. During the 1950s a three-day riot erupted when a black family moved into the neighborhood, and in 1966 Martin Luther King Jr. was told that marching in Cicero would be suicide. As recently as 2002 the town president—in power for nearly a decade—was convicted of embezzling more than $12 million from municipal coffers.

In the early days the predominantly Mexican population faced its share of discrimination and police harassment. In 2008 there is a much greater acceptance of Latinos in Cicero. Residents say they like their neighbors, Anglo or Latino, and enjoy their neighborhood except for the gang presence.

According to a recent report, in 2007 there were 28 street gangs operating within the 6.5 square miles that comprise Cicero. To address youth concerns the Cicero Youth Task Force was established in 2003 as a unique model with a network of more than 200 members. The Task Force focuses on issues that affect the well-being of families in Cicero such as safety, increasing early childhood education and after school programs, promoting parental involvement, and providing health education.

Of Note

- Latinos accounted for **82 percent** (66,389) of Cicero's population in 2006, according to US Census data.
- Nearly 93 percent of Latinos in Cicero are Mexican, 3 percent are Puerto Rican, and 4 percent are 'Other Latino'.
- In 1998 nearly 2,000 community residents participated in “Unity Day,” a response to a planned then cancelled rally in Cicero by the KKK.

Sources

Section IV
Latino Nonprofit Directory

Due to the wide variety of organizations that serve the Latino community, creating a manageable and usable directory called for setting guidelines and criteria. Therefore, the directory does not claim to be exhaustive but, rather, a starting point on which to build. The rapid growth of the Latino population will inevitably mean an increase in organizations that serve them. Consequently, an interactive online version of the directory will be made available at latinostudies.nd.edu/cmci/latinolandscape.

As of July 31, 2008, 205 Latino-led and Latino-serving organizations have been included in the directory. An organization is considered Latino led if at least 51 percent of its senior staff or board are Latino. An organization is considered Latino serving if at least 25 percent of its clients are Latino.

Of note, more than 255 Mexican hometown associations in the region as well as countless others from different countries of origin are absent from the directory because they are not formal nonprofit organizations as required by the criteria established for inclusion. Hometown Associations (HTAs) trace their roots to mutual-aid societies and welfare organizations established in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to provide social and financial support to immigrant families.29

Methodology for the Development of the Directory

In order to limit the scope of the Organization Directory, churches and state agencies were not included, although many provide needed services to the Latino community.

Inclusion of organizations in this directory was determined by the following criteria:

- Must be a 501(c)(3) with an annual operating budget of $25K or more.
- Fifty-one percent of the board or senior staff must be Latino and/or
- Twenty-five percent of clients served must be Latino.
- The organization must relate to: the arts and culture, education, basic human needs (including preventing and alleviating homelessness, preventing and ending hunger, protecting the public safety net and strengthening human services sector), health or community development (including civic engagement, justice system reform, workforce development, strengthening the not-for-profit sector, affordable housing, and public system improvements).

The Latino Nonprofit Directory was created using a variety of sources. Among them was GuideStar, an online resource that provided information on 11,249 nonprofit organizations in the Chicago area. By cross-referencing service categories with the established criteria and Latino population centers, approximately 10,000 organizations were eliminated.

The Latino Landscape Advisory Committee provided additional names of known Latino organizations, as did individuals interviewed and organizations that responded to our request.

More than 1,100 organizations in the Chicago region were invited to be a part of the directory. Every organization was contacted at least twice and was required to complete a survey in order to determine eligibility.

It is interesting to note that in 1928 there were only 21 organizations serving the Mexican community in Chicago.

A matrix with an alphabetical listing of all the organizations and their program areas can be found at the end of the directory (see page 63).

Go to latinostudies.nd.edu/cmci/latinolandscape for an online interactive version of the directory.

### Access to Care
2225 Enterprise Drive, Suite 2507
Westchester, IL 60154
p: (708) 531-0680 f: (708) 531-0686
Website: www.accesstocare.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Health
Geography Served: Cicero, Elgin, Cook County, Edison Park, Norwood Park, Jefferson Park, Portage Park, Irving Park, Belmont Cragin, Suburban Cook County
Founded: 1988

### AfriCaribe
2547 West Division
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 879-2123 f: none
Website: www.africaribe.net
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 2000

### Aguijon Theater Company
2707 N. Laramie Avenue
Chicago, IL 60639
p: (773) 637-5899 f: (773) 637-5040
Website: www.aguijontheater.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Aurora, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1989

### AIDS Legal Council of Chicago
180 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 2110
Chicago, IL 60601
p: (312) 427-8990 f: (312) 427-8419
Website: www.aidslegal.com
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Legal Services for People with HIV/AIDS
Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1988
Albany Park Community Center Inc.
3403 W. Lawrence Ave., Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60625 5162
p: (773) 583-5111 f: (773) 304-5151
Website: www.apcc-chgo.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, Health, & Youth Development
Geography Served: Albany Park
Founded: 1975

Alianza Leadership Institute
2938 E. 91st St., Suite 206
Chicago, IL 60617
p: (773) 318-8389 f: (773) 424-4846
Website: www.alianzaws.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: South Chicago, South Deering, East Side, Hegswisch
Founded: 2002
Latino Led

Alivio Medical Center
2355 S. Western Ave.
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (773) 254-1400 f: (312) 829-6375
Website: www.aliviomedicalcenter.org
Program Area: Health & Advocate for Universal Healthcare and Amnesty for the Undocumented
Geography Served: Cicero, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Armour Square, Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, New City, Gage Park
Founded: 1989
Latino Led

Amigas Latinas Association
1849 N. California Ave.
Chicago, IL 60647 5105
p: (773) 750-0505 f: none
Website: www.amigasLatinas.org
Program Area: Social Advocacy
Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1995
Latino Led

Artreach at Lillstreet
4401 N. Ravenswood Avenue
Chicago, IL 60640
p: (773) 907-8041 f: (773) 769-3875
Website: www.artreachtatlillstreet.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1989

Aspira Inc of Illinois
2415 North Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 342-8615 f: (773) 342-8615
Website: www.aspirail.org
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: Cook County, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town
Founded: 1968
Latino Led

Association House of Chicago
1116 N. Kedzie Avenue
Chicago, IL 60651
p: (773) 772-7170 f: (773) 384-0560
Website: www.associationhouse.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, Health, A Child Welfare Agency and Community Health Center
Geography Served: Cook County, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town
Founded: 1899

Association of Latino Men for Action (ALMA)
3656 North Halsted Street
Chicago, IL 60613
p: (773) 661-0926 f: none
Website: www.almachicago.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Gay Issues that Impact Latino Men
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1989
Latino Led

Bethesda Human Resources Ministry
4538 W. Fullerton
Chicago, IL 60639 1992
p: (773) 252-5727 f: none
Website: www.bethesdachicago.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Health
Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago), Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, Austin, Near West Side
Founded: 1983
Latino Led
**Between Friends**  
PO Box 608548  
Chicago, IL 60660  
p: (773) 274-5232 f: (773) 262-2543  
Website: www.betweenfriendschicago.org  
Program Area: Education & Domestic Violence Agency  
Geography Served: Cook County, Rogers Park, Rolling Meadows  
Founded: 1986

**Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation**  
2550 W. North Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60647  
p: (773) 278-5669 f: (773) 278-5673  
Website: www.bickerdike.org  
Program Area: Community Development  
Geography Served: Hermosa, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town  
Founded: 1967  
Latino Led

**Blocks Together**  
3453 W. North Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60647  
p: (773) 276-2194 f: (773) 276-2296  
Website: www.blockstogether.org  
Program Area: Community Development & Community Organizing  
Geography Served: West Humboldt Park  
Founded: 1993

**Blue Cap**  
2155 Broadway  
Blue Island, IL 60406  
p: (708) 389-6578 f: (708) 389-5086  
Website: www.Blue-Cap.org  
Program Area: Provide Services to People of All Ages with or at Risk for Development Disabilities.  
Geography Served: Cook County, South Lawndale, Near South Side, South Chicago, Riverdale, Chicago Lawn, Ashburn, Beverly, South Suburban  
Founded: 1967

**BUILD, Inc.**  
1223 N. Milwaukee Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60622  
p: (773) 227-2880 f: (773) 227-2880  
Website: www.buildchicago.org  
Program Area: Youth Development  
Geography Served: Cook County, Uptown, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, East Garfield Park  
Founded: 1969

**CALOR, a Division of Anixter Center**  
5038 W. Armitage  
Chicago, IL 60639  
p: (773) 385-9080 f: (773) 385-9365  
Website: www.calor.org  
Program Area: Health  
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 1991  
Latino Led

**Carole Robertson Center for Learning**  
2020 West Roosevelt Road  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (312) 243-7300 f: (312) 243-4881  
Website: www.crl.net  
Program Area: Education  
Geography Served: Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale  
Founded: 1976

**Casa Aztlán**  
1831 S. Racine  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (312) 666-5508 f: (312) 666-1362  
Website: www.casaaztlan.org  
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, Health, & Immigration and Citizenship  
Geography Served: Cicero, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Gage Park  
Latino Led

**Casa Central**  
1343 N. California Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60622 2803  
p: (773) 645-2300 f: (773) 645-2335  
Website: www.casacentral.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs  
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 1954  
Latino Led

**Casa Kane Co.**  
100 S. 3rd Street, Room 460  
Geneva, IL 60134 2767  
p: (630) 232-4484 f: (630) 232-4562  
Website: www.casakanecounty.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs  
Geography Served: Kane County  
Founded: 1988
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Program Area</th>
<th>Geography Served</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Latino Led</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center for Economic Progress</td>
<td>29 East Madison Avenue 910, Chicago, IL 60602</td>
<td>(312) 252-0280</td>
<td><a href="http://www.centerforprogress.org">www.centerforprogress.org</a></td>
<td>Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Comunitario Juan Diego</td>
<td>8812 S. Commercial Ave., Chicago, IL 60617</td>
<td>(773) 731-0109</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ccjuandiego.org">www.ccjuandiego.org</a></td>
<td>Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>South Chicago, East Side, South Deering, Hegswisch</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Información</td>
<td>28 N. Grove Ave., Suite 200, Elgin, IL 60120</td>
<td>(847) 695-9050</td>
<td><a href="http://www.centrodeinformacion.org">www.centrodeinformacion.org</a></td>
<td>Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Elgin, Cook County, DuPage County, Kane County, Northwest Suburbs</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Romero</td>
<td>6216 N. Clark, Chicago, IL 60660</td>
<td>(773) 508-5300</td>
<td><a href="http://www.centroromero.org">www.centroromero.org</a></td>
<td>Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Rogers Park, Uptown, Edgewater</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro San Bonifacio</td>
<td>4145 W. Armitage, 2nd Floor, Chicago, IL 60639</td>
<td>(773) 252-9098</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sanbonifacio.org">www.sanbonifacio.org</a></td>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>Hermosa, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing Worlds</td>
<td>329 W. 18th Street, Room 613, Chicago, IL 60616</td>
<td>(312) 421-8040</td>
<td><a href="http://www.changingworlds.org">www.changingworlds.org</a></td>
<td>Arts and Culture &amp; Education</td>
<td>Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago Hispanic Health Coalition</td>
<td>2600 S. Michigan Avenue, Room 104, Chicago, IL 60616</td>
<td>(312) 842-2340</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chicagohispanichealthcoalition.org">www.chicagohispanichealthcoalition.org</a></td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Hegswisch, Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, Gage Park, Clearing</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Jobs With Justice</td>
<td>333 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, IL 60607</td>
<td>(312) 738-6161</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chicagojwj.org">www.chicagojwj.org</a></td>
<td>Workers Rights &amp; Economic Justice Advocacy</td>
<td>Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Workers’ Collaborative (CWC)</td>
<td>2226 S. Whipple, Chicago, IL 60623</td>
<td>(773) 230-0351</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chicagoworkers.org">www.chicagoworkers.org</a></td>
<td>Community Development &amp; Workers Rights</td>
<td>Aurora, Waukegan, Elgin, Joliet, Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chicago Youth Boxing Club
6046 North Albany Avenue
Chicago, IL 60659
p: (773) 521-9555 f: none
Website: www.chicagoyouthboxing.com
Program Area: Afterschool Boxing Program for Youth
Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago), South Lawndale, Near South Side, Douglas, Little Village
Founded: 2001
Latino Led

Children’s Clinic sponsored by Oak Park River Forest Infant Welfare Society
320 Lake Street
Oak Park, IL 60302
p: (708) 848-0528 x 227 f: (708) 848-5855
Website: www.childrenscliniciws.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: 50 West Suburban Cook County Communities and City of Chicago
Founded: 1916

Children’s Home & Aid
125 S. Wacker Drive, 14th Floor
Chicago, IL 60606
p: (312) 424-0200 f: (312) 424-6800
Website: www.childrenshomeandaid.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Early Childhood Education
Geography Served: Elgin, Cook County, Kane County, Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1883

Christopher House
2507 N. Greenview Ave.
Chicago, IL 60614 2084
p: (773) 472-1083 f: (773) 472-7292
Website: www.christopherhouse.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Education
Geography Served: Rogers Park, Uptown, North Center, Lakeview, Albany Park, Belmont Cragin, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, Edgewater
Founded: 1906
Latino Led

Coalition of African Arab Asian European and Latino Immigrants of Illinois
4300 N. Hermitage Avenue
Chicago, IL 60613
p: (773) 248-1019 f: (773) 248-1179
Website: www.caaaelii.org
Program Area: Community Development, Education, & Immigrant and Refugee Outreach Services
Geography Served: Cook County and all surrounding suburbs
Founded: 1997

Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly
53 West Jackson, Suite 1301
Chicago, IL 60604
p: (312) 461-0812 f: (312) 461-1466
Website: www.clese.org
Program Area: Community Development, Health, & Advocacy on Behalf of Ethnic Elders
Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Citywide (Chicago), Uptown, Lakeview, Portage Park, Avondale, Suburbs
Founded: 1989

Community Health Partnership of Illinois
205 W. Randolph, Suite 2222
Chicago, IL 60606
p: (312) 795-0000 f: (312) 795-0002
Website: www.chpofil.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Aurora, Kane County, McHenry County, Will County, Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Statewide
Founded: 1991
Latino Led

Community Media Workshop
600 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60605
p: (312) 344-6400 f: (312) 344-6404
Website: www.newstips.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)—Region
Founded: 1989

Community Organizing and Family Issues (COFI)
954 West Washington, Box 42, 4th Floor
Chicago, IL 60617
p: (312) 226-5141 f: (312) 226-5144
Website: www.cofionline.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Humboldt Park, West Town, Austin, Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, West Englewood, Englewood
Founded: 1995

Confederación de Federaciones Mexicanas (CONFEMEX)
4846 W. Fullerton
Chicago, IL 60639
p: (773) 622-8300 f: (708) 221-6450
Website: www.confemexusa.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Community Development, Education, & Capacity Building
Geography Served: Will County, Cicero, Aurora, Waukegan, Elgin, Joliet, Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 2003
Latino Led
Connections for Abused Women and their Children
PO Box 477916
Chicago, IL 60647 7916
p: (773) 489-9081 f: (773) 489-6111
Website: www.cawc.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, Health & Domestic Violence
Geography Served: Cook County, City Wide (Chicago)
Founded: 1977

Corazón a Corazón NFP
9525 South Commercial Avenue
Chicago, IL 60617
p: (773) 221-0620 f: (773) 221-4590
Website: www.corazon-a-corazon.org
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: City Wide (Chicago), South Chicago, South Deering
Founded: 2001
Latino Led

Corazón Community Services
1323 S. Austin Blvd.
Cicero, IL 60804
p: (708) 656-1400 f: (708) 788-6106
Website: www.corazonscs.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Education
Geography Served: Cicero, City Wide (Chicago), Berwyn
Founded: 2003
Latino Led

Cuerdas Clásicas
3842 S. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60632 1014
p: (773) 247-1522 f: (773) 247-1523
Website: www.cuerdasclasicas.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture
Geography Served: City Wide (Chicago), State Wide (Illinois), National (US)
Founded: 1976
Latino Led

Devcorp North
1557 West Howard Street
Chicago, IL 60626
p: (773) 508-5885 f: (773) 508-9488
Website: www.rogers-park.com
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Rogers Park
Founded: 1993

Domestic Violence Legal Clinic
555 W. Harrison, Suite 1900
Chicago, IL 60606
p: (312) 325-9155 f: (312) 325-9169
Website: www.ilcadv.org
Program Area: Health & Legal Services
Geography Served: Cook County
Founded: 1989

Dominican Literacy Center
260 Vermont Avenue
Aurora, IL 60505 3100
p: (630) 898-4636 f: (630) 898-4636
Website: www.dominicanliteracycenter.org
Program Area: Education & Citizenship
Geography Served: Aurora, DuPage County, Kane County, Will County, Kendall County
Founded: 1993

Dominican Literacy Center Chicago
2436 N. Ridgeway Avenue
Chicago, IL 60626 2325
p: (773) 384-0659 f: (630) 898-4637
Website: www.dominicanliteracycenter.org
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: Logan Square
Founded: 1996

Easter Seals DuPage & Fox Valley Region
830 S. Addison Avenue
Villa Park, IL 60181
p: (630) 620-4433 f: (630) 620-1148
Website: www.eastersealsdfvr.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Elgin, Cook County, DuPage County, Kane County
Founded: 1952

Easter Seals Jayne Shover Center
799 S. McLean Blvd.
Elgin, IL 60123
p: (847) 742-3264 f: (847) 742-9436
Website: www.easterseals.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Joliet
Founded: 1952
**Economic Development Commission of Greater Logan Square**  
3014 N. Kimball  
Chicago, IL 60618  
p: 773-227-9335 f: (773) 227-2135  
Website: www.edclogansquare.com  
Program Area: Community Development  
Geography Served: Logan Square  
Founded: 1995  
Latino Led

**Ecuadorian Volunteers Association**  
1506 Lathrop Ave.  
River Forest, IL 60305  
p: (708) 771-2519 f: none  
Website: www.ecuadorianvolunteers.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Health  
Geography Served: Ecuador, South America  
Founded: 1990  
Latino Led

**Eighteenth Street Development**  
1834 S. Carpenter  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (312) 733-2287 f: (312) 733-8242  
Website: www.eighteenthstreet.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Community Development  
Geography Served: Lower West Side, Pilsen, Chinatown, Tri-Taylor, Heart of Chicago, University Village  
Founded: 1976  
Latino Led

**El Hogar del Niño**  
2325 S. California/1718 S. Loomis  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (773) 523-1629 f: (773) 523-8230  
Website: www.elhogardelnino.org  
Program Area: Education & Bilingual Early Childhood Education  
Geography Served: Lower West Side, South Lawndale  
Founded: 1972  
Latino Led

**El Valor Corporation**  
1850 W. 21st St.  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (773) 666-4551 f: (312) 666-0831  
Website: www.elvalor.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, & Education  
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago), National (US)  
Founded: 1973  
Latino Led

**Ensemble Español**  
5500 N. St. Louis Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60625  
p: (773) 442-5904 f: (773) 442-5908  
Website: www.neiu.edu/~eespanol  
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education  
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois), National (US)  
Founded: 1976  
Latino Led

**Erie Family Health Center**  
1701 W. Superior Street  
Chicago, IL 60622  
p: (312) 666-3494 f: (312) 666-6228  
Website: www.eriefamilyhealth.org  
Program Area: Health  
Geography Served: Lincoln Square, Albany Park, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, Austin, North Lawndale  
Founded: 1957

**Erie Neighborhood House**  
1347 Erie Street  
Chicago, IL 60622  
p: (312) 563-5800 f: (312) 563-5810  
Website: www.eriehouse.org  
Program Area: Community Development & Education  
Geography Served: Cicero, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, South Lawndale  
Founded: 1870  
Latino Led

**Esperanza Community Services**  
520 North Marshfield Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60622  
p: (312) 243-609 f: (312) 243-6097  
Website: www.esperanzacommunity.org  
Program Area: Education  
Geography Served: Cicero, Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 1969

**Family Focus Aurora**  
555 E. Benton St.  
Aurora, IL 60505  
p: (630) 844-2250 f: (630) 844-2569  
Website: www.family-focus.org  
Program Area: Community Development, Education, Health, & Family Support  
Geography Served: Aurora, Elgin, Kane County, Joliet, DuPage County, Kendall County, Oswego, Plano, Yorkville  
Founded: 1983  
Latino Led
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<tr>
<th>Organization Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City, State Zip Code</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
<th>Fax Numbers</th>
<th>Website Address</th>
<th>Program Areas</th>
<th>Geography Served</th>
<th>Founded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Focus Inc.</td>
<td>310 South Peoria Street, Room 510</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60607</td>
<td>(312) 421-5200</td>
<td>(312) 421-8185</td>
<td><a href="http://www.family-focus.org">www.family-focus.org</a></td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Joliet, Cook County, Lake County, Kane County, Will County, Rogers Park, Hermosa, Humboldt Park, West Town, West Garfield Park, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, West Englewood, Englewood, Edgewater, Highwood/HIGHLAND Park, Evanston</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Health Network</td>
<td>910 W. Van Buren, 6th Floor</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60607</td>
<td>(312) 491-1956</td>
<td>(312) 491-1175</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Program Area: Health</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Network, a Family Focus Center</td>
<td>330 Laurel Avenue</td>
<td>Highland Park, IL 60035</td>
<td>(847) 433-0377</td>
<td>(847) 433-0461</td>
<td><a href="http://www.familynetworkcenter.org">www.familynetworkcenter.org</a></td>
<td>Program Area: Family Support</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County, Lake County</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Resource Center on Disabilities</td>
<td>20 East Jackson Boulevard, Room 300</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60604</td>
<td>(312) 939-3513</td>
<td>(312) 939-7297</td>
<td><a href="http://www.frcd.org">www.frcd.org</a></td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, &amp; Parent Training</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Waukegan, Elgin, Joliet, Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Service &amp; Mental Health Center of Cicero</td>
<td>5341 West Cermak Road</td>
<td>Cicero, IL 60804</td>
<td>(708) 656-6430</td>
<td>(708) 656-6591</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cicerofamilyservice.org">www.cicerofamilyservice.org</a></td>
<td>Program Area: Health</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Service Prevention Education &amp; Counseling NFP</td>
<td>777 Central Avenue</td>
<td>Highland Park, IL 60035</td>
<td>(847) 432-4981</td>
<td>(847) 432-7331</td>
<td><a href="http://www.famservice.org">www.famservice.org</a></td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Health, &amp; Education</td>
<td>Geography Served: Lake County, Far North Cook County</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federación de Clubes Michoacanos en Illinois</td>
<td>1638 S. Blue Island Ave.</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60608</td>
<td>(312) 491-9317</td>
<td>(312) 491-9327</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture, Community Development, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FITE Center for Independent Living</td>
<td>730 W. Chicago Street</td>
<td>Elgin, IL 60123</td>
<td>(847) 695-5868</td>
<td>(847) 695-5892</td>
<td><a href="http://www.fitecil.org">www.fitecil.org</a></td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, &amp; Advocacy</td>
<td>Geography Served: Aurora, Elgin, Kane County, McHenry County, Kendall County</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frida Kahlo Community Organization</td>
<td>1244 W. 18th Street, 2nd Floor</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60608</td>
<td>(312) 421-7599</td>
<td>(312) 421-7588</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Program Area: Community Development, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County, McHenry County, Citywide (Chicago), Pilsen, Back of the Yards</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Gads Hill Center**  
1919 W. Cullerton Street  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (312) 226-0963 f: (312) 226-2248  
Website: www.gadshillcenter.org  
Program Area: Education  
Geography Served: New City  
Founded: 1898  
Latino Led

**Girls in the Game**  
1501 W. Randoloph Street  
Chicago, IL 60607  
p: (312) 633-4263 f: (312) 633-4897  
Website: www.girlsinthegame.org  
Program Area: Youth Development  
Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 1995

**Good News Partners**  
1600 Jonquil Terrace  
Chicago, IL 60626  
p: (773) 764-4998 f: (773) 764-4999  
Website: www.goodnewspartners.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Community Development  
Geography Served: Rogers Park  
Founded: 1976

**Great Hope Family Center**  
2622 W Cermak Rd  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (773) 247-4458 f: (773) 247-2271  
Website: www.greathopefamilycenter.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs  
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 1999  
Latino Led

**Greater Humboldt Park Community of Wellness**  
1116 N. Kedzie Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60651  
p: (773) 772-8240 f: (773) 384-0560  
Website: www.ghpcommunityofwellness.org  
Program Area: Community Development & Health  
Geography Served: Humboldt Park, West Town  
Founded: 2005  
Latino Led

**Habitat for Humanity Lake County**  
315 N. Martin King Jr. Ave.  
Waukegan, IL 60085  
p: (847) 623-1020 f: (847) 623-1038  
Website: www.habitatlc.org  
Program Area: Community Development, Education,  
& Construction Skills for Volunteers Including At-Risk Youth  
Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County, North Chicago  
Founded: 1989

**Harold Colbert Jones Memorial Community Center**  
220 East 15th Street  
Chicago Heights, IL 60410  
p: (708) 757-5395 f: (708) 757-3114  
Website: www.jonescenter.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, & Education  
Geography Served: Cook County, Will County  
Founded: 1917

**Healthcare Alternative Systems Inc.**  
2755 W. Armitage Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60647  
p: (773) 252-3100 f: (773) 252-8945  
Website: www.hascares.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Health  
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, DuPage County,  
Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 1974  
Latino Led

**HealthReach Inc.**  
1800 Grand Ave.  
Waukegan, IL 60085  
p: (847) 360-8800 f: (847) 360-0485  
Website: www.healthreachcures.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Health  
Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County, North Chicago  
Founded: 1991

**Healthy Families Chicago**  
3333 W. Arthington St., Suite 150  
Chicago, IL 60624  
p: (773) 638-0111 f: (773) 638-0110  
Website: www.healthyfamilieschicago.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Health, & Child Abuse Prevention  
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, Brighton Park, Bridgeport, Pilsen, Berwyn  
Founded: 1995  
Latino Led
Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights
208 South Lasalle Street, Room 1818
Chicago, IL 60604
p: (312) 660-1300 f: (312) 660-1560
Website: www.heartlandalliance.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, & Health
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)—Region Founded: 1888

Hermosa Community Organization
1921 N. Kedvale Ave.
Chicago, IL 60639
p: (773) 252-6729 f: (773) 252-7516
Website: www.hermosacommunity.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Education, & Mentoring Program
Geography Served: Cook County, Hermosa
Founded: 1985
Latino Led

Hispanic Alliance for Career Enhancement (HACE)
25 E. Washington
Chicago, IL 60602
p: (312) 435-0498 f: (312) 435-1494
Website: www.hace-usa.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois) and Southern California; Houston, Texas; Southern Florida; and New York City
Founded: 1982
Latino Led

Hispanic Heritage Organization
443 Greentree Lane
Bolingbrook, IL 60440
p: (630) 739-5603 f: (630) 735-5901
Website: none
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1994
Latino Led

Hispanic Housing Development Corp.
325 N. Wells St., 8th Floor
Chicago, IL 60610
p: (312) 443-1360 f: (312) 602-6530
Website: www.hispanichousingdevcorp.com
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois), East Chicago, IN
Founded: 1975
Latino Led

Hispano Care Inc.
2025 Windsor Drive
Oak Brook, IL 60523 1586
p: (773) 296-7157 f: (773) 327-8208
Website: www.hispanocare.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Health, & Education Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1988
Latino Led

Howard Area Community Center
7648 N. Paulina
Chicago, IL 60626
p: (773) 262-6622 f: (773) 262-6645
Website: www.howardarea.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, Health, Jobs, & Childcare
Geography Served: Rogers Park
Founded: 1967

Howard Brown Health Center
4025 North Sheridan Road
Chicago, IL 60613
p: (773) 388-1600 f: (773) 388-8936
Website: www.howardbrown.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1974

Humboldt Park Social Services Inc.
2120 N. Mozart Street
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 342-0178 f: (773) 342-1091
Website: www.hpsschanginglives.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Community Development
Geography Served: Logan Square, Humboldt Park
Founded: 1990
Latino Led

I Am Able Center for Family Development
3410 W. Roosevelt Road
Chicago, IL 60624
p: (773) 826-2929 f: (773) 826-2964
Website: www.iambalecenter.org
Program Area: Community Development, Education, & Behavioral Health/Counseling
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Westlawn, Pilsen, Little Village, Maywood, Bellwood, Oak Park
Founded: 1992
Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health
28 E. Jackson, Room 710
Chicago, IL 60604
p: (312) 427-4460 f: none
Website: www.icah.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois), National (US)
Founded: 1977

Illinois Children’s Alliance
203 S. Kensington
LaGrange, IL 60525
p: (708) 579-3366 f: (708) 579-3365
Website: www.childrensalliance.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Distribution of Food Supplement Funds from US Dept. of Agriculture to Daycare Homes.
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1981

Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
55 East Jackson, Suite 2075
Chicago, IL 60604
p: (312) 332-7360 f: (312) 332-7044
Website: www.icirr.org
Program Area: Community Development, Political Empowerment, & Advocacy
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1987
Latino Led

Illinois Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
111 W. Washington, Suite 1660
Chicago, IL 60602
p: (312) 425-9500 f: (312) 425-9510
Website: www.ihccbusiness.net
Program Area: Hispanic Business Growth and Community Empowerment
Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Waukegan, Elgin, Joliet, Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1990
Latino Led

Illinois Hunger Coalition
205 W. Monroe, Suite 310
Chicago, IL 60606
p: (312) 629-9580 f: (312) 629-3514
Website: www.ihunger.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Community Development
Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1989

Illinois Latino Resource Institute
PO Box 5433
Lansing, IL 60438
p: (708) 715-1764 f: none
Website: none
Program Area: Consultant/Advocating for Latino Issues
Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 2002
Latino Led

Infant Welfare Clinic
320 Lake Street
Oak Park, IL 60302
p: (708) 848-0528 x226 f: (708) 848-5855
Website: www.infantwelfareoakpark.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, Austin, Near West Side, North Lawndale
Founded: 1916

Institute for Latino Progress
2570 S. Blue Island
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (773) 890-0055 f: (773) 890-1537
Website: www.idpl.org
Program Area: Community Development & Education
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1977
Latino Led

Institute of Puerto Rican Arts & Culture (IPRAC)
2459 West Division St.
Chicago, IL 60622
p: (773) 486-8345 f: (773) 782-1499
Website: www.iprac.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Hermosa, Logan Square, West Town
Founded: 2001
Latino Led

Interfaith Leadership Project
1510 S. 49th Court
Cicero, IL 60804
p: (708) 652-7711 f: (708) 652-7733
Website: www.interfaithleadership.net
Program Area: Community Development & Community Organizing
Geography Served: Cicero, Berwyn
Founded: 1989
Latino Led
International Latino Cultural Center of Chicago
676 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 520
Chicago, IL 60654
p: (312) 431-1330 f: (312) 786-0126
Website: www.latinoculturalcenter.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture
Geography Served: Metropolitan Chicago Area
Founded: 1987
Latino Led

James Jordan Foundation
PO Box 11698
Chicago, IL 60611
p: (312) 751-9696 f: (312) 751-9660
Website: www.jamesjordanfoundation.com
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: Aurora, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 2000

Jane Addams Resource Corporation
4432 N. Ravenswood Avenue
Chicago, IL 60640
p: (773) 728-9769 f: (773) 728-9785
Website: www.jane-addams.org
Program Area: Community Development & Financial Education
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1985

Job Center of Lake County
1 N. Genesee
Waukegan, IL 60085
p: (847) 377-3437 f: (847) 249-2214
Website: www.jobcenteroflakecounty.org
Program Area: Community Development & Education
Geography Served: Lake County

La Casa Norte
3533 West North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 276-4900 f: (773) 342-4253
Website: www.lacasanorte.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Supportive Housing Programs
Geography Served: Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, Near West Side
Founded: 2002

La Causa
8816 S. Commercial
Chicago, IL 60617
p: (773) 512-1953 f: (312) 663-5873
Website: www.lacausa.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Education, Health, & Sports and Recreation
Geography Served: South Chicago
Founded: 2000
Latino Led

Larkin Center
1212 Larkin Avenue
Elgin, IL 60123
p: (847) 695-5656 f: (847) 695-0897
Website: www.larkincenter.org
Program Area: Education & Health
Geography Served: Elgin, Lake County, Kane County
Founded: 1896
Latino Led

Latin United Community Housing Association
3541 W. North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 276-5338 f: (773) 276-5358
Website: www.lucha.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Community Development
Geography Served: Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town
Founded: 1982
Latino Led

Latino Art Beat Inc.
P.O. Box 87458
Chicago, IL 60680
p: (773) 291-6901 f: (708) 749-0778
Website: www.latinoartbeat.com
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois) National (US)
Founded: 1998
Latino Led

Latino Education Alliance
750 South Halsted, Room 603
Chicago, IL 60607
p: (312) 413-4013 f: none
Website: www.latinoeducationalliance.org
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: Hermosa, Lower West Side, Pilsen
Founded: 2001
Latino Led
Latino Organization of the Southwest
6507 S. Kedzie
Chicago, IL 60629 2830
p: (773) 925-0397 f: (773) 925-1438
Website: none
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, Health, & Youth Services/Organizing/Advocacy
Geography Served: Archer Heights, Brighton Park, Bridgeport, West Elsdon, Gage Park, Clearing, West Lawn, Chicago Lawn, Ashburn
Founded: 1994
Latino Led

Latino Policy Forum
20 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
p: (312) 376-1766 f: (312) 376-1760
Website: www.latinopolicyforum.org
Program Area: Community Development, Education, & Housing
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Chicago Metropolitan Region, Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1988 (as Latinos United; changed its name and expanded its mission in 2008)
Latino Led

Latino Union of Chicago
1619 West 19th Street
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (312) 491-9044 f: (312) 491-9046
Website: www.latinounion.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Community Development
Geography Served: Cicero, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 2000
Latino Led

Latinos Progresando
1624 W. 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (312) 850-0572 f: (312) 850-0576
Website: www.latinospro.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, & Education
Geography Served: South Lawndale, Lower West Side, New City, West Lawn
Founded: 1998
Latino Led

Lawndale Christian Health Center
3860 W. Ogden Ave.
Chicago, IL 60623
p: (773) 843-3000 f: (773) 521-2742
Website: www.lawndale.org
Program Area: Health & Fitness
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, West Elsdon, Gage Park, West Lawn, Chicago Lawn, Berwyn
Founded: 1984

Lifelink Corporation
331 S. York Rd.
Bensenville, IL 60106 2673
p: (630) 766-3750 f: none
Website: www.lifelink.org
Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Joliet, Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1895

Literacy Works
c/o Centro Romero, 6216 N. Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60660 1208
p: (773) 334-8255 f: none
Website: www.litworks.org
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1995

Little Village Community Development Corporation
2756 S. Harding
Chicago, IL 60623
p: (773) 542-9233 f: (773) 542-9233
Website: www.lvcdc.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, & Health
Geography Served: North Lawndale, South Lawndale, New City
Founded: 1990
Latino Led

Little Village Environmental Justice Organization
2856 S. Millard Avenue, Basement
Chicago, IL 60623
p: (773) 762-6991 f: (773) 762-6993
Website: www.lvejo.org
Program Area: Community Development, Health, & Environmental Justice
Geography Served: South Lawndale
Founded: 1998
Latino Led
Logan Square Neighborhood Assoc Inc.
2840 N. Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, IL 60618
p: (773) 384-4370 f: (773) 384-0624
Website: www.lsna.net
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, Health, Immigration, Safety, Housing, & Youth
Geography Served: Avondale, Logan Square
Founded: 1962
Latino Led

Luna Negra Dance Theater
1016 N. Dearborn Parkway
Chicago, IL 60610
p: (312) 337-6882 f: (312) 337-6883
Website: www.lunanegra.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1999
Latino Led

Mano a Mano Family Resource Center
6 E Main St
Round Lake Park, IL 60073
p: (847) 201-1521 f: (847) 270-3209
Website: www.manoamanofamilyresourcecenter.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Health
Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County
Founded: 2000
Latino Led

Metropolitan Housing Development Corporation
8 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 3100
Chicago, IL 60603
p: (312) 236-9673 f: (312) 236-9679
Website: www.mhdcchicago.com
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1968

Mexican Community Committee
8956 S. Commercial Ave.
Chicago, IL 60617
p: (773) 356-5920 f: (708) 895-8569
Website: none
Program Area: Community Development & Health
Geography Served: Cook County, South Chicago, East Side
Founded: 1960s
Latino Led

Mexican Folkloric Dance Company of Chicago
3842 S. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60632 1014
p: (773) 247-1522 f: (773) 247-1523
Website: www.mexfoldanco.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1982
Latino Led

Mexico-US Solidarity Network
3460 W. Lawrence
Chicago, IL 60625
p: (773) 583-7728 f: (773) 583-7738
Website: www.mexicosolidarity.org
Program Area: Community Development & Education
Geography Served: Albany Park
Founded: 1998
Latino Led

Mikva Challenge
25 E. Washington #703
Chicago, IL 60202
p: (312) 863-6340 f: (312) 863-6341
Website: www.mikvachallenge.org
Program Area: Community Development & Education
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1998

Mujeres Latinas en Acción
2124 West 21st Place
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (773) 890-7668 f: (773) 890-7650
Website: www.mujereslatinasenaccion.org
Program Area: Community Development & Education
Geography Served: Cicero, Citywide (Chicago), Near North Side, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Near South Side, Archer Heights, Brighton Park
Founded: 1973
Latino Led

Mutual Ground Inc.
418 Oak Avenue
Aurora, IL 60506
p: (630) 897-0080 f: (630) 897-3536
Website: www.mutualgroundinc.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs & Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Geography Served: Aurora, Kane County
Founded: 1975
National Able Network Inc.
180 N. Wabash, 6th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
p: (312) 782-3335 f: (312) 580-0348
Website: www.nationalable.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Cook County
Founded: 1977

National Latino Education Institute
2011 W. Pershing Road
Chicago, IL 60609
p: (773) 247-0707 f: (773) 247-4975
Website: www.scj-usa.org
Program Area: Education & Workforce Development
Geography Served: Cicero, Aurora, Joliet, Cook County, DuPage County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1972
Latino Led

National Museum of Mexican Art
1852 West 19th Street
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (312) 738-1503 f: (312) 738-9740
Website: www.nationalmuseumofmexicanart.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture
Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1982
Latino Led

Near North Health Service Corporation
1276 N. Clybourn Avenue
Chicago, IL 60610
p: (312) 337-1073 f: (312) 337-1794
Website: www.nearnorthhealth.org
Program Area: Health
Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, McHenry County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1966

Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago Inc.
1279 North Milwaukee
Chicago, IL 60622
p: (773) 329-4010 f: (773) 329-4120
Website: www.nhschicago.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: Elgin, Kane County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1975

Night Ministry
4711 N. Ravenswood
Chicago, IL 60640 4407
p: (773) 784-9000 f: (773) 784-5865
Website: www.thenightministry.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Pilsen
Founded: 1976

Northwest Neighborhood Federation
4924 W. Addison
Chicago, IL 60641
p: (773) 282-9807 f: (773) 282-0527
Website: www.nwnf.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, Health, & Community Organizing
Geography Served: Cook County, Portage Park, Montclare, Belmont Cragin
Founded: 1979
Latino Led

Northwestern University Settlement Association
1012 N. Noble Street
Chicago, IL 60642
p: (773) 278-7471 f: (773) 278-7536
Website: www.nush.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Education, & Youth Development
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1891
Latino Led

Onward Neighborhood House
600 North Leavitt Street
Chicago, IL 60612
p: (312) 666-6726 f: (312) 622-4074
Website: www.onwardhouse.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, & Early Childhood Development and After-School Programming
Geography Served: Dunning, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, Austin
Founded: 1893
Latino Led

Ounce of Prevention Fund
33 W. Monroe Street, Suite 2400
Chicago, IL 60603 5400
p: (312) 922-3863 f: (312) 922-3337
Website: www.ounceofprevention.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Health
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1982
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Program Area</th>
<th>Geography Served</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Padres Ayudando a Padres/Parents Helping Parents</td>
<td>4557 S. Wood, Chicago, IL 60609</td>
<td>(773) 376-3900</td>
<td>(773) 376-8929</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Parenting</td>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palatine Opportunity Center</td>
<td>1585 N. Rand Road, Palatine, IL 60067</td>
<td>(847) 776-9500</td>
<td>None</td>
<td><a href="http://www.palatineoc.org">www.palatineoc.org</a></td>
<td>Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAV YMCA</td>
<td>2947 S. Oak Park Ave, Berwyn, IL 60804</td>
<td>(708) 749-0606</td>
<td>(708) 749-7793</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pavymca.org">www.pavymca.org</a></td>
<td>Health and Fitness</td>
<td>Berwyn, Cicero, Lyons, Stickney, Forest View, Riverside, North Riverside</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PCC Community Wellness Center</td>
<td>14 W. Lake St. Oak Park, IL 60303</td>
<td>(708) 383-0113</td>
<td>(708) 383-9911</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pccwellness.org">www.pccwellness.org</a></td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Cicero, Cook County, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Humboldt Park, West Town, Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, North Lawndale, Melrose Park, Maywood, Oak Park, Berwyn</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>People's Resource Center (PRC)</td>
<td>201 Naperville Road, Wheaton, IL 60187</td>
<td>(630) 682-5402</td>
<td>(630) 682-5412</td>
<td><a href="http://www.peoplesrc.org">www.peoplesrc.org</a></td>
<td>Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, &amp; Education</td>
<td>DuPage County</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pillars Community Services</td>
<td>6918 Windsor Avenue, Berwyn, IL 60402</td>
<td>(708) 795-4800</td>
<td>(708) 795-4834</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pillarscommunity.org">www.pillarscommunity.org</a></td>
<td>Basic Human Needs, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Cicero, Cook County, Austin, West Garfield Park, Oak Park, Berwyn, Summit, Lagrange Park, Western Springs, Hickory Hills, Stickney, Forest View, Riverside, Lyons</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilsen Alliance</td>
<td>1831 South Racine, 3rd Floor, Chicago, IL 60608</td>
<td>(312) 243-5440</td>
<td>(312) 243-5447</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pilsenalliance.org">www.pilsenalliance.org</a></td>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>Lower West Side</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilsen Neighbors Community Council</td>
<td>2026 S. Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, IL 60608</td>
<td>(312) 666-2663</td>
<td>(312) 666-4661</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pilsenneighbors.com">www.pilsenneighbors.com</a></td>
<td>Arts and Culture, Community Development, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Gage Park, West Englewood, Pilsen/Little Village</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilsen Wellness Center Inc.</td>
<td>2319 S. Damen Avenue, Chicago, IL 60608</td>
<td>(773) 579-0832</td>
<td>(773) 579-0762</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pilsenmh.org">www.pilsenmh.org</a></td>
<td>Basic Human Needs, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Cook County, North Lawndale, Lower West Side, Stone Park, Melrose Park, Cicero</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poder Learning Center</td>
<td>1637 S. Allport, Chicago, IL 60608</td>
<td>(312) 226-2002</td>
<td>(312) 226-4198</td>
<td><a href="http://www.poderlc.org">www.poderlc.org</a></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Cicero, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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</table>
Progress Center South
12940 S Western Ave, 3rd Flr.
Blue Island, IL 60406
p: (708) 388-5011 f: (708) 388-5016
Website: www.progresscil.org
Program Area: Community Development, Peer-Conducted Disability Services, & Advocacy
Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Satellite office in Blue Island serves South Suburbs
Founded: 1988 Main Office; 1998 South Satellite (Latino focus)
Latino Led

Project Vida Inc.
2659 S Kedvale Avenue
Chicago, IL 60623
p: (773) 522-4570 f: (773) 522-4573
Website: www.projectvida.org
Program Area: Education
Geography Served: Cicero, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, South Shore, Gage Park
Founded: 1992

Pros Arts Studio
1000 W. 20th Pl,
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (312) 226-7767 f: (312) 226-7012
Website: www.prosarts.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture
Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago), Pilsen/Little Village
Founded: 1978
Latino Led

Puerto Rican Arts Alliance
1440 N. Sacramento Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 342-8865 f: (773) 342-6887
Website: www.praachicago.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Education
Geography Served: Waukegan, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, Loop
Founded: 1998
Latino Led

Puerto Rican Cultural Center
2739 W. Division Street
Chicago, IL 60622
p: (773) 342-8022 f: (773) 342-8023
Website: www.prrc-chgo.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Community Development, & Health
Geography Served: Humboldt Park, West Town
Founded: 1973
Latino Led

Rainbow House
4149 W. 26th Street
Chicago, IL 60623
p: (773) 521-1815 f: none
Website: www.rainbow-house.org
Program Area: Domestic Violence
Geography Served: Cicero, West Town, North Lawndale, Beverly, Morgan Park, Little Village
Founded: 1982
Latino Led

Ravenswood Community Services
4550 N. Hermitage
Chicago, IL 60640
p: (773) 769-0282 f: (773) 561-1998
Website: www.ravenswoodcommunityservices.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs
Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 2001

Renacer Boliviano Inc.
PO Box 1184
Chicago, IL 60690
p: See website f: See website
Website: www.renacerboliviano.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture & Basic Human Needs
Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)
Founded: 1989
Latino Led

Resurrection Project
1818 S. Paulina
Chicago, IL 60608
p: (312) 666-1323 f: (312) 942-1123
Website: www.resurrectionproject.org
Program Area: Community Development
Geography Served: South Lawndale, Lower West Side, New City
Founded: 1990
Latino Led

Salvation Army (Latino Literacy Project)
770 Pine Street
Elgin, IL 60123
p: (847) 741-2304 f: (847) 741-2311
Website: www.salvationarmy.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Youth Programs
Geography Served: Elgin, Cook County, DuPage County, South Elgin, Carpentersville Area
Founded: 1880 in US, 1900 in Elgin
**San José Obrero Mission**  
1909 S. Ashland  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (312) 243-4347 f: (312) 738-9277  
Website: www.sjom.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs  
Geography Served: Cook County  
Founded: 1972  
Latino Led

**San Lucas Workers Education and Leadership Development Center**  
2914 W. North Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60647  
p: (773) 227-6633 f: (773) 227-6633  
Website: www.sanlucasworkers.org  
Program Area: Community Development & Community Labor Organizing  
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)  
Founded: 2002  
Latino Led

**Segundo Ruiz Belvis Cultural Center**  
1632 N. Milwaukee Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60647  
p: (773) 235-3988 f: none  
Website: www.srbcc.org  
Program Area: Arts and Culture  
Geography Served: Cook County, Hermosa  
Founded: 1971  
Latino Led

**Self-Help Closet & Pantry of Des Plaines**  
600 E. Algonquin Rd.  
DesPlaines, IL 60016  
p: (847) 375-1443 f: (847) 803-1880  
Website: none  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs  
Geography Served: Des Plaines only  
Founded: 1971

**Sembrando el Futuro**  
1305 N. Hamlin Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60651 2245  
p: (773) 384-8118 f: (773) 384-7997  
Website: none  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, & Juvenile Delinquency Prevention  
Geography Served: Hermosa, Logan Square, Humboldt Park  
Founded: 1992  
Latino Led

**SER Jobs for Progress Inc. of Lake County**  
117 N. Genesee Street  
Waukegan, IL 60085  
p: (847) 336-1004 f: (847) 336-1050  
Website: www.serlake.org  
Program Area: Community Development & Education  
Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County  
Founded: 1974  
Latino Led

**Seven Generations Ahead**  
PO Box 3125  
Oak Park, IL 60303  
p: (708) 660-9909 f: (708) 660-9913  
Website: www.sevengenerationsahead.org  
Program Area: Environmental Sustainability & Healthy Communities  
Geography Served: Aurora, Cook County, DuPage County, Kane County, Citywide (Chicago)  
Founded: 2001

**Sinai Community Institute**  
2653 West Ogden Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60608  
p: (773) 257-6145 f: (773) 257-6145  
Website: www.sinai.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, & Health  
Geography Served: Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, Lower West Side  
Founded: 1993

**Society for the Preservation of Human Dignity**  
37 N Plum Grove Road  
Palatine, IL 60067  
p: (847) 359-4967 ext: 11 f: (847) 359-4991  
Website: www.sphd.org  
Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, & Education  
Geography Served: O’Hare  
Founded: 1971  
Latino Led

**Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers (Chicago Chapter)**  
PO Box 6598  
Chicago, IL 60680  
p: none f: none  
Website: www.shpechicago.org  
Program Area: Community Development & Education  
Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)  
Founded: 2000  
Latino Led
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Somebody Cares Community Action Program</strong></th>
<th><strong>Spanish Coalition for Housing</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PO Box 1000</td>
<td>4035 W. North Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Lake Beach, IL 60073 663</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (847) 201-7803 f: none</td>
<td>p: (773) 276-7633 f: (773) 276-2105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: none</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.sc4housing.org">www.sc4housing.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Program Area: Community Development &amp; Housing Counseling Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Lake County, McHenry County, Northern Suburbs</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County</td>
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<td>Founded: 2001</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Sones de México Ensemble</strong></th>
<th><strong>Spanish Community Center</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PO Box 13261</td>
<td>309 N. Eastern Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60613</td>
<td>Joliet, IL 604323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 728-1164 f: (773) 360-3237</td>
<td>p: (815) 727-3683 f: (815) 727-9459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.sonesdemexico.com">www.sonesdemexico.com</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.spanishcenter.org">www.spanishcenter.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture &amp; Education</td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs &amp; Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois), National (US)</td>
<td>Geography Served: Joliet</td>
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<td>Founded: 1994</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Southeast Chicago Development Commission Inc.</strong></th>
<th><strong>St Joseph Services Inc.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9204 South Commercial Avenue, Room 212</td>
<td>2516 W. Cortez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60617</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 731-8755 f: (773) 731-8618</td>
<td>p: (773) 278-0484 f: (773) 278-0192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.southeastchicago.org">www.southeastchicago.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.stjosephservices.org">www.stjosephservices.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture, Community Development, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Program Area: Education &amp; After-School Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: South Chicago, South Deering, East Side, Hegswich</td>
<td>Geography Served: Humboldt Park, West Town, Austin</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Southeast Community Youth Services Board</strong></th>
<th><strong>Strategic Learning Initiatives</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9204 South Commercial Avenue, Room 212</td>
<td>954 W. Washington, 6th Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60617</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 731-8755 f: (773) 324-9253</td>
<td>p: (312) 738-0022 f: (312) 738-0044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.southeastchicago.org">www.southeastchicago.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.strategiclearning.org">www.strategiclearning.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, &amp; Youth Development and Guidance</td>
<td>Program Area: Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geography Served: South Chicago, Calumet Heights, East Side, Hegswich</td>
<td>Geography Served: Humboldt Park, Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, Near West Side, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Archer Heights, Englewood</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Southwest Youth Collaborative</strong></th>
<th><strong>Street-Level Youth Media</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6400 South Kedzie Avenue</td>
<td>1856 W. Chicago Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60629</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 476-3534 f: (773) 476-3615</td>
<td>p: (773) 862-5331 f: (773) 862-0754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.swyc.org">www.swyc.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.street-level.org">www.street-level.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, &amp; Education</td>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Su Casa Catholic Worker Community</strong></td>
<td><strong>Urban CPE Consortium Inc.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>5045 South Laflin Street</td>
<td>322 S. Michigan Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60609</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 376-9263 f: (773) 376-9241</td>
<td>p: (312) 673-3833 f: (312) 427-6130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.sucasacw.org">www.sucasacw.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.lstc.edu/cpe/consortium">www.lstc.edu/cpe/consortium</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs</td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Education, &amp; Pastoral Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County, New City</td>
<td>Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Founded: 1990</td>
<td>Founded: 2004</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Teatro Luna</strong></th>
<th><strong>Vilaseca Josephine Center Inc.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PO Box 47256</td>
<td>351 N. Chicago St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60647</td>
<td>Joliet, IL 60432 1707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 878-5862 f: none</td>
<td>p: (815) 727-1467 f: (815) 727-1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.teatroluna.org">www.teatroluna.org</a></td>
<td>Website: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture</td>
<td>Program Area: Education &amp; Childcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago), Statewide (Illinois)</td>
<td>Geography Served: Joliet, Will County, Lockport, Channahon, New Lenox, Bolingbrook, Romeoville, Manhattten, Woodrich, Rockdale, Plainfield, Oak Lawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latino Led</td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Teatro Vista/Theatre with a View</strong></th>
<th><strong>Villa Guadalupe Senior Services Inc.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3712 N. Broadway</td>
<td>3201 East 91st Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60613 4192</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 508-5674 f: (312) 666-4659</td>
<td>p: (312) 236-7782 f: (312) 236-6207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.teatrovista.org">www.teatrovista.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.claretians.org">www.claretians.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture</td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, &amp; Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Lincoln Park, West Town, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, Bridgeport, Pilsen</td>
<td>Geography Served: South Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latino Led</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Universidad Popular</strong></th>
<th><strong>Waukegan Main Street</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2801 S. Hamlin Avenue</td>
<td>PO Box 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60623</td>
<td>Waukegan, IL 60079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 733-5055 f: (773) 733-5056</td>
<td>p: (847) 623-6650 f: (773) 847-6620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.universidadpopular.us">www.universidadpopular.us</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.waukeganmainstreet.org">www.waukeganmainstreet.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Arts and Culture, Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Program Area: Arts &amp; Culture &amp; Community Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geography Served: South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Brighton Park, Gage Park, Chicago Lawn</td>
<td>Geography Served: Waukegan--downtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founded: 1972</td>
<td>Waukegan “main street”</td>
</tr>
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<td>Latino Led</td>
<td>Founded: 1932</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Uptown People’s Law Center</strong></th>
<th><strong>Wayne Winfield Area Youth Family Services</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4413 N. Sheridan Road</td>
<td>27031 W. North Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60640</td>
<td>West Chicago, IL 60185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (773) 769-1411 f: (773) 769-2224</td>
<td>p: (630) 231-7166 f: (630) 231-7180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: none</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.ways2.org">www.ways2.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Legal Education &amp; Defense</td>
<td>Program Area: Health &amp; Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Statewide (Illinois)</td>
<td>Geography Served: Citywide (chicago)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Suburban Special Recreation Association &amp; Foundation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Young Womens Empowerment Project</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2915 N. Maple Street Franklin Park, IL 60131</td>
<td>2334 W. Lawrence Avenue, Room 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (847) 455-2100 f: (847) 455-2157</td>
<td>p: (773) 728-0127 f: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.wssra.net">www.wssra.net</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.youarepriceless.org">www.youarepriceless.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Recreation for individuals of all ages who have a disability</td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, &amp; Youth Social Justice, Organizing, and Community Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero, Berwyn, Franklin Park, Forest Park, Elmwood Park, Norridge, Harwood Heights, River Forest, Oak Park</td>
<td>Geography Served: Citywide (Chicago), National (US)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Will County Habitat for Humanity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Youth Build Lake County</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2112 W. Jefferson St., Room 219</td>
<td>3001 North Green Bay Rd., Bldg. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joliet, IL 60435 6564</td>
<td>North Chicago, IL 60664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (815) 730-1830 f: (815) 730-1844</td>
<td>p: (847) 473-3483 f: (847) 473-1023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.habitatwill.org">www.habitatwill.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.youthbuildlakecounty.org">www.youthbuildlakecounty.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Community Development</td>
<td>Program Area: Community Development &amp; Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Joliet, Will County</td>
<td>Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County, North Chicago</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Will Grundy Medical Clinic Inc.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Youth Crossroads Inc.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>213 East Cass Street Joliet, IL 60432</td>
<td>6412 West 27th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (815) 726-3377 f: (815) 726-2708</td>
<td>Berwyn, IL 60402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.wgmedclinic.org">www.wgmedclinic.org</a></td>
<td>p: (708) 484-7400 f: (708) 484-7492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Health</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.youthcrossroads.org">www.youthcrossroads.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Joliet, Will County</td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs &amp; Youth/Family Counseling; Youth Leadership Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Founded: 1988</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero, Berwyn, Forest View, Stickney, Lyons</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Working Hands Legal Clinic</strong></th>
<th><strong>Youth Guidance</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77 W. Washington St., Suite 1402</td>
<td>122 S. Michigan Ave., Room 1510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60602</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60603 6153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (312) 795-9115 f: (312) 419-1025</td>
<td>p: (312) 435-3900 f: (312) 253-4917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.workers-law.org">www.workers-law.org</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.youth-guidance.org">www.youth-guidance.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Workplace Abuses—Wage &amp; Hour, Discrimination</td>
<td>Program Area: Education &amp; Health and Mental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, Kane County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Founded: 2007</td>
<td>Founded: 1924</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago</strong></th>
<th><strong>Youth Outreach Services</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>801 North Dearborn Chicago, IL 60610</td>
<td>6117 W. Cermak Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p: (312) 932-1236 f: (312) 932-1231</td>
<td>Cicero, IL 60804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.ymcachgo.org">www.ymcachgo.org</a></td>
<td>p: (708) 652-5370 f: (708) 652-5379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, &amp; Health</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.yos.org">www.yos.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Lake County, McHenry County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
<td>Program Area: Basic Human Needs, Community Development, Education, &amp; Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Founded: 1858</td>
<td>Geography Served: Cicero, Cook County, Citywide (Chicago)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Founded: 1959</td>
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</table>
Youth Service Project Inc.
3942 West North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
p: (773) 772-6270 f: (773) 227-0568
Website: www.youthserviceproject.org
Program Area: Arts and Culture, Community Development, & Treatment Prevention Substance Abuse—Tobacco, Alcohol
Geography Served: Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, Near West Side
Founded: 1975

YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
360 N. Michigan Ave., 8th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
p: (312) 372-6600 f: (312) 372-4673
Website: www.ywccachingo.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs
Geography Served: Cook County, DuPage County, Will County, Citywide (Chicago)
Founded: 1876

YWCA Lake County
2133 Belvidere Road
Waukegan, IL 60085
p: (847) 662-4247 f: (847) 662-4752
Website: www.ywcalakecounty.org
Program Area: Basic Human Needs
Geography Served: Waukegan, Lake County
Founded: 1922
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Latino Led</th>
<th>Arts &amp; Culture</th>
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<th>Health</th>
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<th>Basic Human Needs</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>Aguilon Theater Company</td>
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<td>AIDS Legal Council of Chicago</td>
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<td>Albany Park Community Center Inc.</td>
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<td>Amigas Latinas Association</td>
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Appendix I

Demographics for the City of Chicago

Note:
All data are from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006.
Appendix 1 Figure 3
Nativity among Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

Nativity among Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

- US born Under 18: 89.8% (222,450)
- Foreign born Under 18: 10.2% (26,305)
- US born Over 18: 39.4% (189,431)
- Foreign born Over 18: 60.6% (292,714)
Appendix 1 Figure 4
Citizenship Status of Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

- US born: 56.1% (435,670)
- Born abroad of American parents: 30.5% (237,287)
- Naturalized citizen: 13.1% (101,610)
- Not a citizen: 0.3% (2,190)

Appendix 1 Figure 5
Population in the City of Chicago over and under 18 years by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

- White: 86.0% (729,180)
- Black: 71.8% (684,499)
- Latino: 66.9% (519,958)

Under 18: 14.0% (118,687), 28.2% (268,840), 33.1% (256,799)
Over 18: 86.0% (729,180), 71.8% (684,499), 66.9% (519,958)
Appendix 1 Figure 6a
Age Distribution among US-Born Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

Appendix 1 Figure 6b
Age Distribution among Foreign-Born Latinos in the City of Chicago 2006
Appendix 1 Figure 6c

Age Distribution among Whites in the City of Chicago, 2006

- 0 to 4: Female 6.1%, Male 9.0%
- 5 to 17: Female 8.6%, Male 9.8%
- 18 to 24: Female 9.0%, Male 8.1%
- 24 to 44: Female 38.3%, Male 26.6%
- 45 to 64: Female 11.4%, Male 25.3%
- 65+: Female 17.4%, Male 20.0%

Appendix 1 Figure 6d

Age Distribution among Blacks in the City of Chicago, 2006

- 0 to 4: Female 17.2%, Male 23.5%
- 5 to 17: Female 14.6%, Male 21.4%
- 18 to 24: Female 11.4%, Male 26.8%
- 24 to 44: Female 21.4%, Male 24.6%
- 45 to 64: Female 9.2%, Male 11.2%
- 65+: Female 3.4%, Male 3.8%

Appendix 1 Figure 6a

Age Distribution among US-Born Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

- 0 to 4: Female 0.6%, Male 7.6%
- 5 to 17: Female 11.9%, Male 48.3%
- 18 to 24: Female 48.3%, Male 25.6%
- 24 to 44: Female 5.9%, Male 5.9%
- 45 to 64: Female 0.7%, Male 6.4%
- 65+: Female 0.7%, Male 7.6%

Appendix 1 Figure 6b

Age Distribution among Foreign-Born Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

- 0 to 4: Female 0.6%, Male 7.6%
- 5 to 17: Female 11.9%, Male 48.3%
- 18 to 24: Female 48.3%, Male 25.6%
- 24 to 44: Female 5.9%, Male 5.9%
- 45 to 64: Female 0.7%, Male 6.4%
- 65+: Female 0.7%, Male 7.6%
Appendix 1 Figure 7

Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in the City of Chicago, 2006

- White: 62.8% (326,817) Less than high school, 50.0% (200,195) High school grad, 47.2% (144,002) College grad or higher
- Black: 26.2% (136,608) Less than high school, 24.6% (101,831) High school grad, 11.0% (57,023) College grad or higher
- US-born Latino: 32.0% (35,445) Less than high school, 32.0% (52,296) High school grad, 20.8% (23,087) College grad or higher
- Foreign-born Latino: 25.4% (81,774) Less than high school, 24.6% (98,696) High school grad, 8.3% (20,496) College grad or higher

Appendix 1 Figure 8

Median Household Income in the City of Chicago by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

- White: $71,440
- Black: $34,009
- Latino: $43,266

Legend:
- Red: Less than high school
- Light Gray: High school grad
- Black: College grad or higher
Appendix 1 Figure 11

Percentage of Labor Force in the City of Chicago Top Four Occupations for Latinos and Blacks by Race and Ethnicity, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and administrative support</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 1 Figure 12

Owner- and Renter-Occupied Homes in the City of Chicago by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Own</th>
<th>Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1 Figure 13

Poverty by Race/Ethnicity in the City of Chicago, 2006

- White: 9.6% (79,450)
- Black: 32.6% (304,546)
- Latino: 21.8% (168,202)
Appendix II

Tabulated Summary of Demographic Numbers for the Metro Chicago Region and the City of Chicago

Note: Unless otherwise noted, all data are from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006.
### Population in the Region and the City of Chicago by Race/Ethnicity 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>&gt;18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>4,697,736</td>
<td>1,017,789</td>
<td>3,679,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>847,867</td>
<td>118,687</td>
<td>729,180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nativity among Latinos in the Region and the City of Chicago by Age, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US Born</th>
<th>Foreign Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total USB</td>
<td>&lt;18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>956,478</td>
<td>543,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>435,670</td>
<td>230,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age Distribution in the Region, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Foreign-Born Latino</th>
<th>US-Born Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,303,897</td>
<td>2,393,839</td>
<td>707,124</td>
<td>831,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>265,086</td>
<td>389,351</td>
<td>55,391</td>
<td>88,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64</td>
<td>668,559</td>
<td>680,273</td>
<td>151,984</td>
<td>200,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24–44</td>
<td>647,476</td>
<td>644,011</td>
<td>184,707</td>
<td>237,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–24</td>
<td>196,375</td>
<td>188,816</td>
<td>78,744</td>
<td>80,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–17</td>
<td>383,879</td>
<td>362,758</td>
<td>175,544</td>
<td>166,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>142,522</td>
<td>128,630</td>
<td>60,754</td>
<td>58,308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age Distribution in the City of Chicago, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Foreign-Born Latino</th>
<th>US-Born Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>420,743</td>
<td>427,124</td>
<td>432,364</td>
<td>520,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>48,018</td>
<td>74,267</td>
<td>39,278</td>
<td>66,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–64</td>
<td>111,700</td>
<td>108,201</td>
<td>95,331</td>
<td>128,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24–44</td>
<td>161,239</td>
<td>147,742</td>
<td>109,680</td>
<td>139,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–24</td>
<td>36,251</td>
<td>41,762</td>
<td>49,468</td>
<td>56,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–17</td>
<td>37,856</td>
<td>34,711</td>
<td>101,750</td>
<td>96,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>25,679</td>
<td>20,441</td>
<td>36,251</td>
<td>33,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### English Fluency among Latinos in the Region, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Latino</th>
<th>Mexican</th>
<th>Puerto Rican</th>
<th>Other Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Pop. Aged 5 and older</td>
<td>1,529,952</td>
<td>1,195,054</td>
<td>142,830</td>
<td>192,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Only English</td>
<td>224,737</td>
<td>138,262</td>
<td>39,428</td>
<td>47,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English Well or Very Well</td>
<td>898,764</td>
<td>695,242</td>
<td>92,629</td>
<td>110,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Little to No English</td>
<td>406,451</td>
<td>361,550</td>
<td>10,773</td>
<td>34,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### English Fluency among Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Latino</th>
<th>Mexican</th>
<th>Puerto Rican</th>
<th>Other Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Pop. Aged 5 and older</td>
<td>697,696</td>
<td>510,551</td>
<td>97,281</td>
<td>89,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Only English</td>
<td>80,325</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>21,538</td>
<td>14,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English Well or Very Well</td>
<td>419,230</td>
<td>297,716</td>
<td>66,554</td>
<td>54,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Little to No English</td>
<td>198,141</td>
<td>168,835</td>
<td>9,189</td>
<td>20,117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force Participation in the Region, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Pop. Aged 16 and over</td>
<td>3,802,363</td>
<td>1,129,513</td>
<td>1,168,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Labor Force</td>
<td>2,622,653</td>
<td>686,981</td>
<td>830,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Labor Force</td>
<td>1,179,710</td>
<td>442,532</td>
<td>337,909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force Participation in the City of Chicago, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Pop. Aged 16 and over</td>
<td>742,065</td>
<td>713,707</td>
<td>543,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Labor Force</td>
<td>520,879</td>
<td>400,838</td>
<td>366,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Labor Force</td>
<td>221,186</td>
<td>312,869</td>
<td>176,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force by Race/Ethnicity for Top Four Occupations for Latinos in the Region, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office and Admin. Support</td>
<td>471,164</td>
<td>158,305</td>
<td>127,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>123,506</td>
<td>46,020</td>
<td>164,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>403,750</td>
<td>79,084</td>
<td>88,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>145,986</td>
<td>84,057</td>
<td>101,657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force by Race/Ethnicity for Top Four Occupations for Latinos in the City of Chicago, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office and Admin. Support</td>
<td>74,216</td>
<td>92,828</td>
<td>55,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>21,269</td>
<td>24,112</td>
<td>74,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>403,750</td>
<td>79,084</td>
<td>88,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>145,986</td>
<td>84,057</td>
<td>101,657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Owner- and Renter-Occupied Homes in the Region by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,876,047</td>
<td>533,431</td>
<td>436,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>1,477,791</td>
<td>228,181</td>
<td>248,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>398,256</td>
<td>305,250</td>
<td>188,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Owner- and Renter-Occupied Homes in the City of Chicago by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>412,968</td>
<td>339,955</td>
<td>202,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>249,685</td>
<td>127,340</td>
<td>96,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>163,283</td>
<td>212,615</td>
<td>105,717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Metro Chicago Voter Turnout and Eligibility by Race/Ethnicity, November 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 18 and over</td>
<td>2,048,774</td>
<td>569,327</td>
<td>515,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population 18 and over not eligible to vote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 18 and over</td>
<td>70,370</td>
<td>2,933</td>
<td>209,679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population 18 and over eligible to vote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 18 and over</td>
<td>1,978,404</td>
<td>566,394</td>
<td>306,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eligible voters who are registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible voters who are registered</td>
<td>1,502,321</td>
<td>416,971</td>
<td>178,093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eligible Voters Not Registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Voters Not Registered</td>
<td>476,083</td>
<td>149,423</td>
<td>128,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Registered voters who did not vote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered voters who did not vote</td>
<td>169,207</td>
<td>28,823</td>
<td>24,355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data are aggregated from the Current Population Survey 2004–2006 and refer to Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area

## Physical Disability by Race/Ethnicity in the Region, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited Mobility</td>
<td>208,908</td>
<td>90,948</td>
<td>34,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care Limitation</td>
<td>134,358</td>
<td>69,375</td>
<td>21,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision or Hearing Difficulty</td>
<td>155,694</td>
<td>58,281</td>
<td>35,929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Physical Disability by Race/Ethnicity in the City of Chicago, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited Mobility</td>
<td>45,250</td>
<td>64,019</td>
<td>21,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care Limitation</td>
<td>27,604</td>
<td>48,045</td>
<td>12,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision or Hearing Difficulty</td>
<td>29,067</td>
<td>42,123</td>
<td>18,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

*The Latino Landscape: A Metro Chicago Guide and Nonprofit Directory* would not have been possible without the support of those who lent their time, energy, and expertise to its creation. We extend our deep gratitude to:

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Ngoan Le, Vice President of Programs  
Gudelia Lopez, Senior Program Officer

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Sylvia Puente  
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Caroline Domingo  
Brett Keck  
Roger Knight  
Zoë Samora

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Jorge Manghi  
Ernesto Manuel Paz, Consul General

**Consulate of the Dominican Republic in Chicago**

**Consulate of Guatemala in Chicago**
Consulate of Mexico in Chicago  
Alberto Foncerrada  
Manuel Rodriguez Arriaga, Consul General

Consulate of Peru in Chicago  
Candy Chavez

Consulate of Uruguay in Chicago

Aurora Historical Society

Elgin Historical Society and Museum  
David Siegenthaler

Waukegan Historical Society  
Beverly Millard

Morton College  
Magda Banda  
James Lacy

Individuals  
José Alvarez  
Gloria R. Arreola  
Aurora Avalos  
Nora Bonnin  
Tony Figueroa  
Marge Franchini  
Vilma Francis-White  
Walter Marroquin  
Alfredo Melesio  
Emilia Melgoza  
Margarita Rodriguez  
Jaime Rojkind  
Sarah Saenz  
Hernan Silva  
Yencey Torrez

Author: Berenice Alejo, Project Coordinator, Center for Metropolitan Chicago Initiatives, Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame  
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