Population
Age
Households
Race
Housing
Education
Income

2010 Census Analysis

Advising
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SSC RPC
Springfield-Sangamon County
Regional Planning Commission

2010 Census Analysis

Springfield & Sangamon County, Illinois

Prepared by:

Amy Uden, Associate Planner—Policy Research & Analysis,
Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission

With assistance from:

E. Norman Sims, Executive Director
Jeff Fulgenzi, Senior Planner—Comprehensive & Strategic Planning
Joe Zeibert, Senior Planner—Development Planning
Richard Bennett, Graduate Intern
Gail Weiskopf, Clerk Typist

SSC RPC Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission

Introduction

The national decennial census provides policy-makers and researchers with important basic information about the populace of their region. Census data spans a broad range of subject matter, including population, education, employment, and housing information. It should be noted that the 2010 U.S. Census collected less data than in prior years, particularly in the areas of education and income.

Nevertheless, census data provides planners and local officials with essential tools for understanding where a region has been, where it is now, and where it is going. Census data also offers local officials a valuable means for benchmarking, analyzing a region in comparison to peers across a number of key indicators. The intra- and inter-region comparisons within this report can assist local officials in beginning to ensure that the Sangamon County region remains competitive in comparison to peers. This analysis can prove particularly useful when coupled with other tools, such as the SSCRPC's *SangStat* dashboard for demographic and quality-of-life measures for the region.

While no analysis can provide every data point that policymakers will require for decision-making across an entire decade, this report gathers key metrics and indicators from the 2010 U.S. Census to provide a preliminary basis for comparison. Throughout this report, SSCRPC staff highlights key trends in the "Noteworthy Trends" Box and provide brief discussions of their implications for leaders in the region.

Since census data is often a foundation for statistical research, the Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission has assembled the area's basic census information for easy access by consumers of this information. Census information has been compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau and can also be located at www.census.gov, particularly through the American FactFinder database.

Unless otherwise noted, data are from US Census Bureau SF1 100% data files. All graphs, tables, and maps are prepared by the Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission. Finally, as noted above, the 2010 U.S. Census did not collect complete education and income data comparable to that collected in prior years' censuses. Accordingly, SSCRPC staff has completed the Census Analysis for these sections using American Community Survey (ACS) data where available. As estimates, ACS data must be considered in light of their varying reliability. Margins of error or reliability estimates are included where applicable and available.

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Population Characteristics

Historical Perspective

Springfield, Sangamon County, and Illinois have each experienced a wide range of population growth rates since 1850. Springfield, for example, had a growth rate of 106% from 1850 to 1860, but of only 2% from 1950 to 1960, an unusually low growth rate for a decade which saw significant growth in many regions due to high birth rates following World War II. As population bases increase over time in these geographical areas, the associated growth rates, indicated by a percentage figure, reflect ever larger numbers of actual population increase. For example, the increase of 106% from Springfield's 1850 population base thus represents an increase of 4,787 residents, whereas the increase of only 2% from the 1950 Springfield population base of 81,628 inhabitants represents an increase of 1,643 inhabitants. Therefore, an accurate picture of historical population changes must examine both relative and absolute growth figures. Table 1 and Figure 1 depict these figures relative to the city, county, and state over the past sixty years.

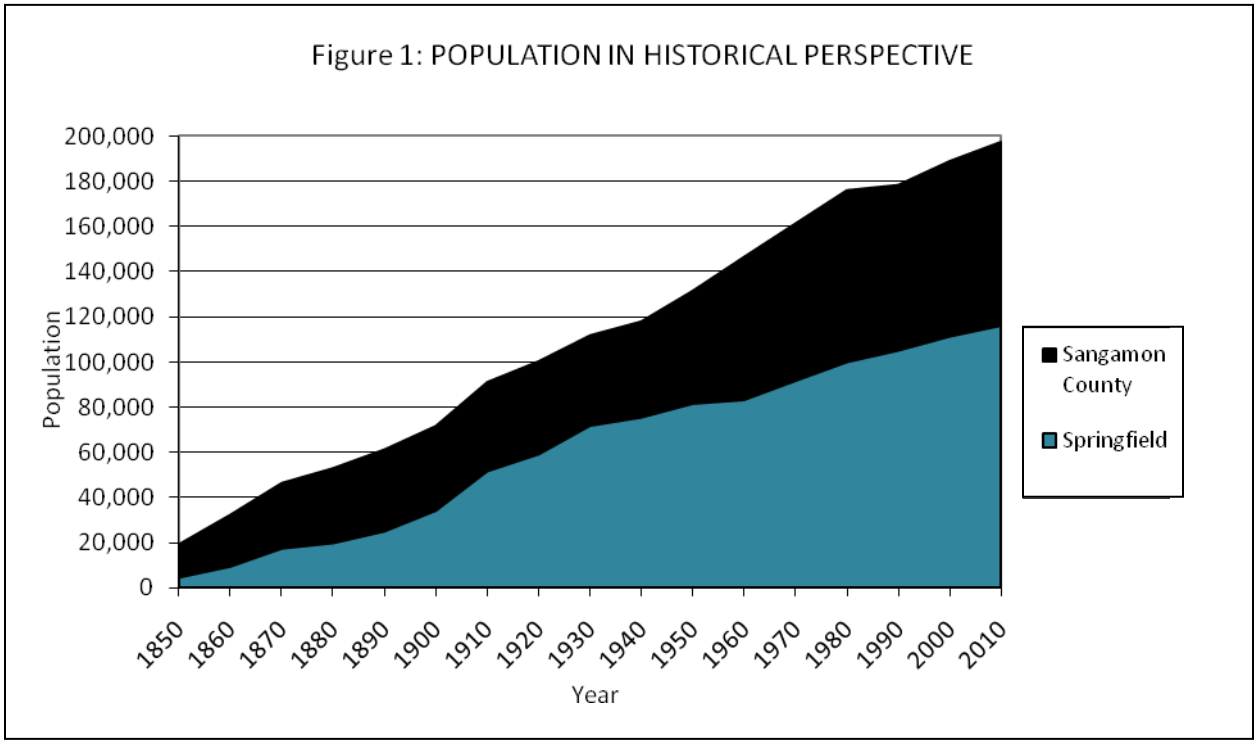
Table 1: POPULATION IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois

	Springfield		Sangamon County		State of Illinois	
Year	Population	Increase from Prior Decade	Population	Increase from Prior Decade	Population	Increase from Prior Decade
1850	4,533		19,228		851,470	
1860	9,320	106%	32,274	68%	1,711,951	101%
1870	17,364	86%	46,352	44%	2,539,891	48%
1880	19,743	14%	52,894	14%	3,077,871	21%
1890	24,963	26%	61,195	16%	3,826,352	24%
1900	34,159	37%	71,593	17%	4,821,550	26%
1910	51,678	51%	91,024	27%	5,638,591	17%
1920	59,183	15%	100,262	10%	6,485,280	15%
1930	71,864	21%	111,733	11%	7,630,654	18%
1940	75,503	5%	117,912	6%	7,897,241	3%
1950	81,628	8%	131,484	12%	8,712,176	10%
1960	83,271	2%	146,539	11%	10,081,158	16%
1970	91,753	10%	161,335	10%	11,113,976	10%
1980	100,054	9%	176,070	9%	11,426,518	3%
1990	105,227	5%	178,386	1%	11,430,602	*
2000	111,454	6%	188,951	6%	12,419,293	9%
2010	116,250	4%	197,465	5%	12,830,632	3%

*Less than one-half of 1%.

Sangamon County and the State of Illinois display similar fluctuations in growth rates since 1850. Sangamon County was formed in 1821 and assumed its present boundaries in 1839, the date after which population data for the county are comparable. As in Springfield, Sangamon County population growth rates have fallen into a wide range since the mid-nineteenth century. Much like the pattern observed in the State of Illinois, Sangamon County's largest rate of increase was from 1850 to 1860, when it experienced a growth rate of 68%, in contrast to

its smallest growth rate of 1% between 1980 and 1990. The State of Illinois demonstrates an even wider range of growth rate fluctuation, with growth rates from 101% between 1850 and 1860 to one-half of a 1% increase for the 1980-1990 decade. For each of these three bodies, growth rates have slowed in recent decades. These declining rates of growth are significant, and maysuggest a move toward potential future population declines.



Population Growth

In recent decades, mid-size Illinois counties such as Sangamon, Champaign, McLean, Macon, Peoria, Rock Island and Winnebago show considerable variation in growth rates. Sangamon County's population increased moderately at 4.5% from 2000 to 2010.

Table 2: POPULATION GROWTH
Sangamon and Selected Illinois Counties, 1990-2010

	Population			% Change
County	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2000-2010**
Sangamon	178,386	188,951	197,465	4.5%
Champaign	173,025	179,668	201,081	11.9%
McLean	129,180	150,433	169,572	12.7%
Macon	117,206	114,706	110,768	-3.4%
Peoria	182,827	183,433	186,494	1.7%
Rock Island	148,723	149,374	147,546	-1.2%
Winnebago	252,913	278,418	295,266	6.1%
Illinois	**11,430,602**	**12,419,293**	**12,830,632**	**3.3%**

In comparison, most counties fluctuated at a similarly moderate rate. McLean County proved the exception again with a growth rate of 12.7% between 2000 and 2010, although this represents a decline from its previous growth rate of 16% from 1990-2000. Macon and Rock Island Counties both showed a population decrease in the last decade, whereas Peoria and Champaign Counties showed only slight increases.

Within Sangamon County, a comparison of population growth of the twenty-six townships reveals distinct trends from those that occurred in the last decade. Between 1990 and 2000, most townships experienced population increases, with the exception of the east side of the county. In contrast, eleven of the twenty-six townships in Sangamon County experienced decreases in population from 2000 to 2010. The bulk of these townships were on the west side of the county.

The greatest population growth in the last decades occurred in Ball, Fancy Creek, New Berlin, and Rochester Townships, which all had population growth of over 20% (Table 3, Figure 2). With the exception of New Berlin and Island Grove Townships, these townships are all located on outside edges of Capital Township and the City of Springfield. These trends represent the increased prevalence of "bedroom communities," or those yet-developable communities near enough to the City of Springfield to attract commuters, but which can expand and attract residents without facing some of the growth constraints associated with annexation to the City of Springfield.

Table 3: POPULATION BY TOWNSHIP, Sangamon County 1990-2010

	Population			2000-2010	
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**# Change**	**% Change**
Auburn Township	5,208	6,020	6,333	313	5.2%
Ball Township	3,475	4,573	6,701	2,128	46.5%
Buffalo Hart Township	226	195	173	-22	-11.3%
Capital Township	104,126	111,471	115,756	4,285	3.8%
Cartwright Township	1,381	1,507	1,482	-25	-1.7%
Chatham Township	4,961	6,019	6,978	959	15.9%
Clear Lake Township	7,780	8,155	8,527	372	4.6%
Cooper Township	771	820	893	73	8.9%
Cotton Hill Township	954	1,065	902	-163	-15.3%
Curran Township	1,505	1,678	1,586	-92	-5.5%
Divernon Township	1,484	1,548	1,510	-38	-2.5%
Fancy Creek Township	3,293	4,145	5,410	1,265	30.5%
Gardner Township	3,870	4,250	4,245	-5	-0.1%
Illiopolis Township	1,366	1,302	1,314	12	0.9%
Island Grove Township	494	532	621	89	16.7%
Lanesville Township	225	199	208	9	4.5%
Loami Township	1,071	1,118	1,070	-48	-4.3%
Maxwell Township	215	194	193	-1	-0.5%
Mechanicsburg Township	2,261	2,116	2,293	177	8.4%
New Berlin Township	990	1,262	1,524	262	20.8%
Pawnee township	2,775	2,948	3,058	110	3.7%
Rochester Township	4,432	4,486	5,361	1,145	25.5%
Springfield Township	7,857	7,046	6,245	-801	-11.4%
Talkington Township	257	263	189	-74	-28.1%
Williams Township	2,797	3,310	3,446	136	4.1%
Woodside Township	14,612	12,729	11,447	-1,282	-10.1%
TOTAL	**178,386**	**188,951**	**197,465**	**8,514**	**4.5%**

The largest decreases in population in the 2000-2010 decade occurred in the rural areas of Sangamon County. Nine of the eleven townships that experienced decreases in population in the last decade were in rural areas, many in the western portion of the county. The more distant the township area from a larger urban area, the greater the decrease, including Talkington, Buffalo Hart, and Cotton Hill Townships, each with a decrease of more than 10%. It is important to note, however, that these large percentages of decrease may slightly exaggerate the trends in these areas, since their population bases are smaller than those in the rural areas. For example, with a decrease of only 74 people in the last decade, Talkington Township experienced a population growth rate of -28.1%. Even taking these numerical factors into account, however, there is a pattern of decrease in the rural areas more prevalent in those townships that do not have a strong incorporated area attracting residents. This is likely also related to the mechanization of farming and the decline of smaller family farms, requiring less population in rural areas.

Exceptions to this pattern of decline in rural areas are the large decreases in Woodside and Springfield Townships, which are not as rural in nature. These areas are generally already developed, are covered by Springfield School District 186, and do not represent areas with as many opportunities for growth as some of their neighboring townships that house growing bedroom communities. Residential growth in the Villages of Chatham, Rochester, and Sherman (Chatham, Rochester, and Fancy Creek Townships) may reflect positive resident attitudes toward community attributes, such as village amenities, services, or school districts.

Noteworthy Trends—

Two significant trends are demonstrated in the population characteristics data that have potential to impact the region significantly:

Sangamon County's growth increased at a slighter rate in the last decade than the prior decade, suggesting that the population's rate of growth is trending downward. This is in contrast to some peer counties that continue to see more robust growth.

Most rural townships in Sangamon County that do not immediately border the urbanized area experienced population decreases. As agricultural communities require fewer people to sustain their industries, birthrates decline, aging populations experience natural declines, gas prices increase, and residents move to urban areas; rural areas in Illinois have begun to see noteworthy decreases in population.

Policymakers in Sangamon County should be aware of these trends and consider them in planning for population retention and expansion, as well as programs targeted to meet rural needs through increased amenities and quality-of-life programming.

Figure 2: POPULATION CHANGE BY TOWNSHIP

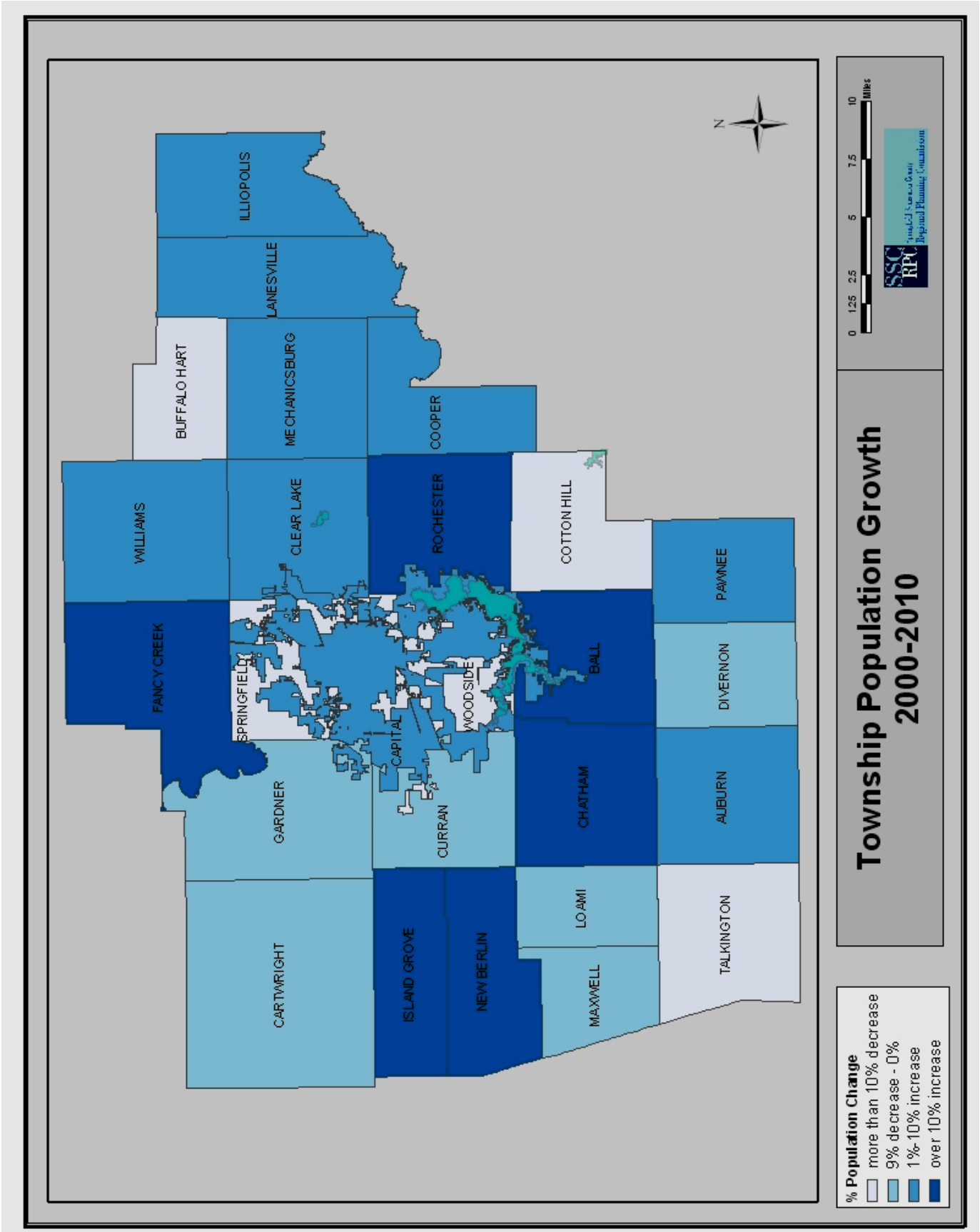


Table 4: POPULATION OF INCORPORATED AREAS
Sangamon County 1990-2010

	Population			2000-2010	
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**# Change**	**% Change**
Auburn	3,724	4,317	4,771	454	11%
Berlin	180	140	180	40	29%
Buffalo	503	491	503	12	2%
Cantrall	123	139	139	0	0%
Chatham	6,074	8,583	11,500	2,917	34%
Clear Lake	193	267	229	-38	-14%
Curran	n/a**	n/a	212		
Dawson	536	466	509	43	9%
Divernon	1,178	1,201	1,172	-29	-2%
Grandview	1,647	1,537	1,441	-96	-6%
Illiopolis	934	916	891	-25	-3%
Jerome	1,206	1,414	1,656	242	17%
Leland Grove	1,679	1,592	1,503	-89	-6%
Loami	802	804	745	-59	-7%
Mechanicsburg	538	456	590	134	29%
New Berlin	797	1,030	1,346	316	31%
Pawnee	2,384	2,647	2,739	92	3%
Pleasant Plains	701	777	802	25	3%
Riverton	2,638	3,048	3,455	407	13%
Rochester	2,676	2,893	3,689	796	28%
Sherman	2,080	2,871	4,148	1,277	44%
Southern View	1,906	1,695	1,642	-53	-3%
Spaulding	440	559	873	314	56%
Springfield	105,227	111,454	116,250	4,796	4%
Thayer	730	750	693	-57	-8%
Virden (part)	21	110	*108**	2	-1%
Williamsville	1,140	1,439	1,476	37	3%
TOTAL	**140,057**	**154,596**	**163,154**	**8,558**	**5%**

**Estimate of partial population based on previous years' Sangamon County proportion of Virden's population.*
*** Curran was incorporated in 2005.*

Population of incorporated areas in Sangamon County increased by 5.2% overall. The average growth rate for the various incorporated areas was 10%. The Village of Clear Lake experienced the most population decline. In contrast, Spaulding (56%), Sherman (44%), and Chatham (34%) had the greatest rates of population growth (Table 4). These patterns reflect similar trends to those discussed above related to growth in "bedroom communities," as opposed to rural areas.

Population Distribution

In 2000, the Springfield Urbanized area, which includes the City of Springfield and Springfield and Woodside Townships, substantially increased in population for the first time since 1970. This trend of increased population in the urbanized area continued from 2000-2010, though with a less dramatic growth rate. The growth rate of the City of Springfield has displayed more modest rates of increase each decade since 1970.

Table 5: POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREA
Sangamon County 1970-2010

	Urbanized Area		**City of Springfield**	
	#	% Increase	#	% Increase
1970	125,340		91,753	
1980	126,150	0.6%	99,637	8.6%
1990	126,595	0.4%	105,227	5.6%
2000	131,229	3.7%	111,454	5.9%
2010	133,942	2.1%	116,250	4.3%

These trends suggest that fewer instances of development and annexation occurred within the City of Springfield in the past decade than in the prior ten years. Since the city is already well-developed, growth in city population occurs primarily through incorporation of new areas. Earlier trends of population growth in the city (1970-1990) were mainly due to population shifts from unincorporated to incorporated areas. The city's annexation policies and a high household formation rate for Baby Boomers, those born between 1946 and 1965, contributed to this situation (see pages 11 and 19 for additional analysis related to the Baby Boomer generation).

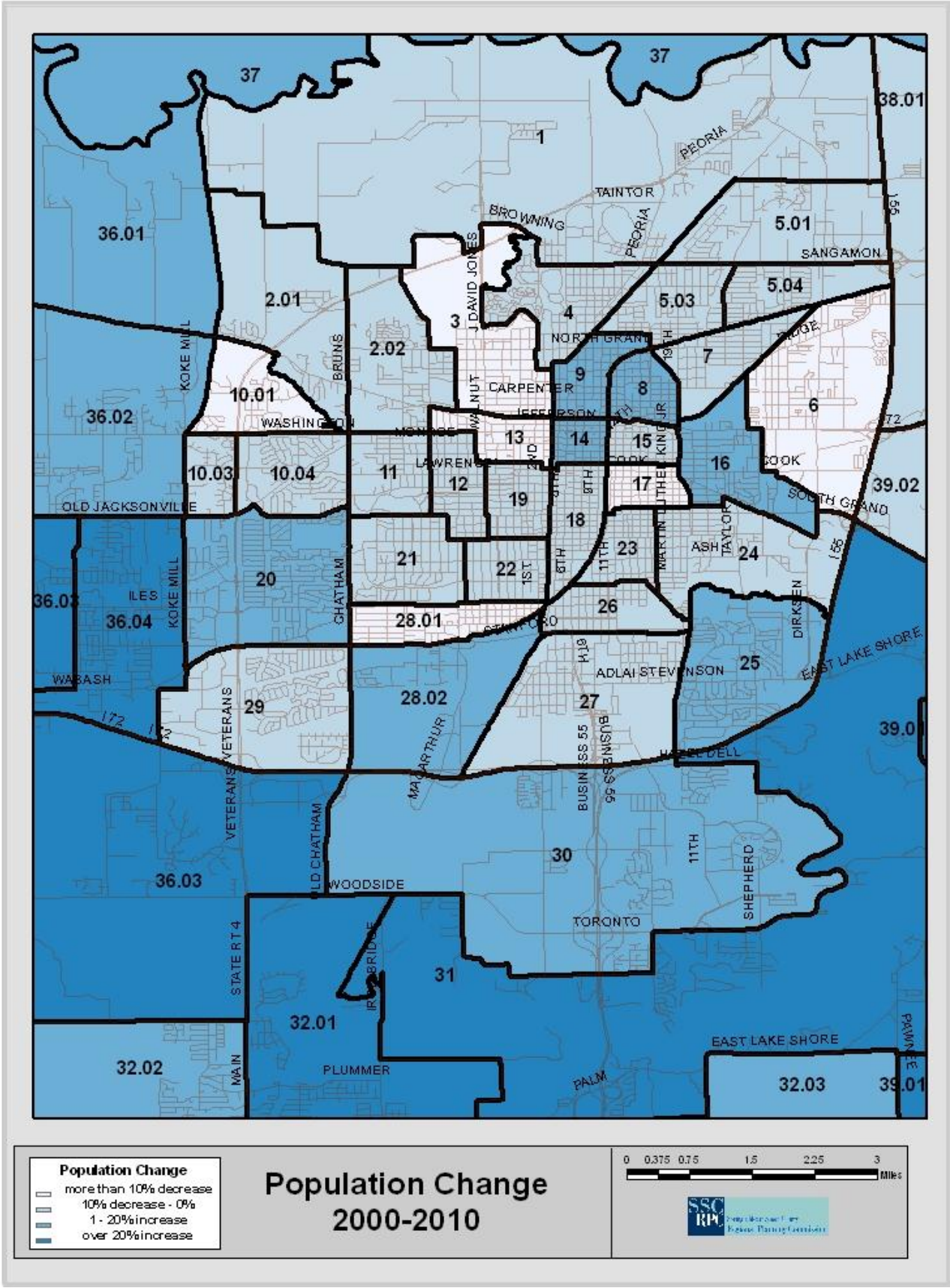
In a more detailed examination of where growth occurred *within* the urbanized area, nearly all of the highest rates of population increase occurred in Census Tracts in rural areas surrounding the City of Springfield, particularly toward the city's west side. The largest numerical increase in population from 2000 to 2010 occurred in Tract 32.01, which experienced an increase of 1,901 people. The highest percentage growth rates for the period from 2000 to 2010 occurred in Tracts 32.01 and 36.03. Similarly, in 2000, tracts that had experienced the highest rates of growth included 36.03 and 36.04. All of these tracts are located toward the south and west of the City of Springfield in areas where new development has occurred over the past two decades.

As expected, in 2010, as well as 2000, population increases coincided with housing unit increases. All tracts with substantial increases in population experienced some increase in total number of housing units, and for most of these tracts, the increase in housing units was over 10%.

Table 6: POPULATION CHANGE- Sangamon County

Census Tract	1990	2000	2010	# Change 1990-2000	% Change 1990-2000	# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010
1	4,251	4,270	3,967	19	0.45%	-303	-7.10%
2.01	2,555	2,474	2,401	-81	-3.17%	-73	-2.95%
2.02	4,125	4,176	3,902	24	0.58%	-274	-6.56%
3	4,017	3,374	2,932	-643	-16.01%	-442	-13.10%
4	3,583	3,065	2,969	-518	-14.46%	-96	-3.13%
5.01	2,050	2,420	2,358	370	18.05%	-62	-2.56%
5.03	3,863	4,061	4,006	198	5.13%	-55	-1.35%
5.04	3,981	3,258	3,059	-723	-18.16%	-199	-6.11%
6	5,943	6,001	5,233	58	0.98%	-768	-12.80%
7	2,422	2,290	2,104	-132	-5.45%	-186	-8.12%
8	2,741	1,715	2,075	-1,026	-37.43%	360	20.99%
9	3,089	2,388	2,484	-701	-22.69%	96	4.02%
10.01	1,994	2,467	2,104	473	23.72%	-363	-14.71%
10.02	6,827	6,380		-447	-6.55%		
10.03			1,327				
10.04			4,631				
11	2,710	2,486	2,342	-224	-8.27%	-144	-5.79%
12	3,905	3,630	3,526	-275	-7.04%	-104	-2.87%
13	2,246	1,929	1,742	-317	-14.11%	-187	-9.69%
14	911	928	1,027	17	1.87%	99	10.67%
15	1,169	1,071	1,005	-98	-8.38%	-66	-6.16%
16	4,203	3,314	3,477	-889	-21.15%	163	4.92%
17	2,003	1,818	1,241	-185	-9.24%	-577	-31.74%
18	2,773	2,286	2,261	-487	-17.56%	-25	-1.09%
19	3,939	3,596	3,279	-343	-8.71%	-317	-8.82%
20	5,103	5,925	5,955	822	16.11%	30	0.51%
21	3,882	3,679	3,688	-203	-5.23%	9	0.24%
22	3,742	3,451	3,375	-291	-7.78%	-76	-2.20%
23	3,061	2,681	2,460	-380	-12.41%	-221	-8.24%
24	4,238	3,892	3,582	-346	-8.16%	-310	-7.97%
25	4,628	4,982	5,081	354	7.65%	99	1.99%
26	3,102	2,804	2,580	-298	-9.61%	-224	-7.99%
27	4,173	3,718	3,406	-455	-10.90%	-312	-8.39%
28.01	3,500	3,480	3,041	-20	-0.57%	-439	-12.61%
28.02	2,487	3,213	3,394	726	29.19%	181	5.63%
29	4,812	5,058	4,953	246	5.11%	-105	-2.08%
30	3,281	5,331	5,912	2,050	62.48%	581	10.90%
31	4,588	5,733	7,296	1,145	24.96%	1,563	27.26%
32.01	1,873	2,529	4,430	656	35.02%	1,901	75.17%
32.02	2,641	3,251	3,972	610	23.10%	721	22.18%
32.03	3,133	4,764	5,811	1,631	52.06%	1,047	21.98%
33	4,634	4,944	5,004	310	6.69%	60	1.21%
34	5,171	5,975	6,290	804	15.55%	315	5.27%
35	4,400	4,881	5,085	481	10.93%	204	4.18%
36.01	2,264	2,580	2,702	316	13.96%	122	4.73%
36.02	2,569	3,443	4,200	874	34.02%	757	21.99%
36.03	1,208	3,206	4,899	1,998	165.40%	1,693	52.81%
36.04	580	3,293	4,637	2,713	467.76%	1,344	40.81%
37	5,688	7,009	8,372	1,321	23.22%	1,363	19.45%
38.01	2,750	2,899	2,759	149	5.42%	-140	-4.83%
38.02	4,765	5,232	5,846	467	9.80%	614	11.74%
39.01	2,796	3,611	5,102	815	29.15%	1,491	41.29%
39.02	3,595	3,853	3,829	258	7.18%	-24	-0.62%
40	4,395	4,137	4,352	-258	-5.87%	215	5.20%
Total:	**178,386**	**188,951**	**197,465**	**10,565**	**5.92%**	**8,514**	**4.51%**

Figure 3: POPULATION CHANGE BY TRACT



Noteworthy Trends—

Another important trend evident in the population distribution data is the continued dispersion of the City of Springfield's population. North and central portions of the city have experienced population decline, whereas the southwest portion of the city's census tracts all exhibit increases in population.

While this statistically supported trend parallels intuitive assumptions based on the west side's growth, it is important to note because of its significant potential to impact policy decisions.

New development on the outer reaches of the city, rather than infill development, has potential to increase infrastructure costs to the city and lead to decline and blight in the central city areas.

While some favorable increases in population appear to have occurred in some of the near northeast census tracts in the city, perhaps incentivized by redevelopment projects, the decreases in population in the majority of the central city are a noteworthy and concerning trend.

Age Characteristics

Continuing the trend from 2000, Census data indicate that the population of Sangamon County as a whole is growing older. Since 1970, median age has been increasing in the State of Illinois, Sangamon County, and the City of Springfield. Years with the largest increases for Sangamon County include from 1980-1990 and 1990-2000. Between 2000 and 2010, median age in Sangamon County increased by just under two years. Median age in Springfield, which is generally slightly lower than Sangamon County's median age, increased by 1.3 years. Significantly, both have higher median ages than the State of Illinois as a whole, pointing toward an aging population in the region.

Increases in median age over the last several decades have been heavily influenced by the aging of the Baby Boom cohort beyond the median age (Table 8). Baby Boomers in 2010 are considered those who are in the age cohort of 45-64 years. In 1970, Baby Boomers were in the under 18 age cohort. Table 8 demonstrates the shifts in population distribution based on the growth of the Baby Boomers. From 1970 to 2000, this age group shifted from under 18 to middle age, and the distribution bulge of above 30% in these selected age groups represents this trend. In 2010, Baby Boomers were aging beyond the middle range of 35-54 years, seen by the reduction of this figure to 28%.

Table 7: MEDIAN AGE

	Illinois	Sangamon County	Springfield
1970	**28.6**	**30.3**	**31.4**
1980	**29.9**	**30.8**	**31**
1990	**32.8**	**34.2**	**34**
2000	**34.7**	**37.3**	**36.9**
2010	**36.6**	**39.2**	**38.2**

Table 8: DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED AGE GROUPS, % of Total Population

	Under 18	35-54	65+
1970	34	23	12
1980	27	21	13
1990	25	26	14
2000	25	31	13
2010	24	28	14

Accordingly, in Table 9, below, the age group of 45-64, which has previously not been a cohort of focus, has been added. The 26% increase in this group from 2000-2010 indicates that Baby Boomers have now reached this stage of life. The population pyramid (Figure 4) also demonstrates this trend. Sangamon County's pyramid represents a typical 2010 structure, with the Baby Boom generation creating the "bulge" from ages 45-64.

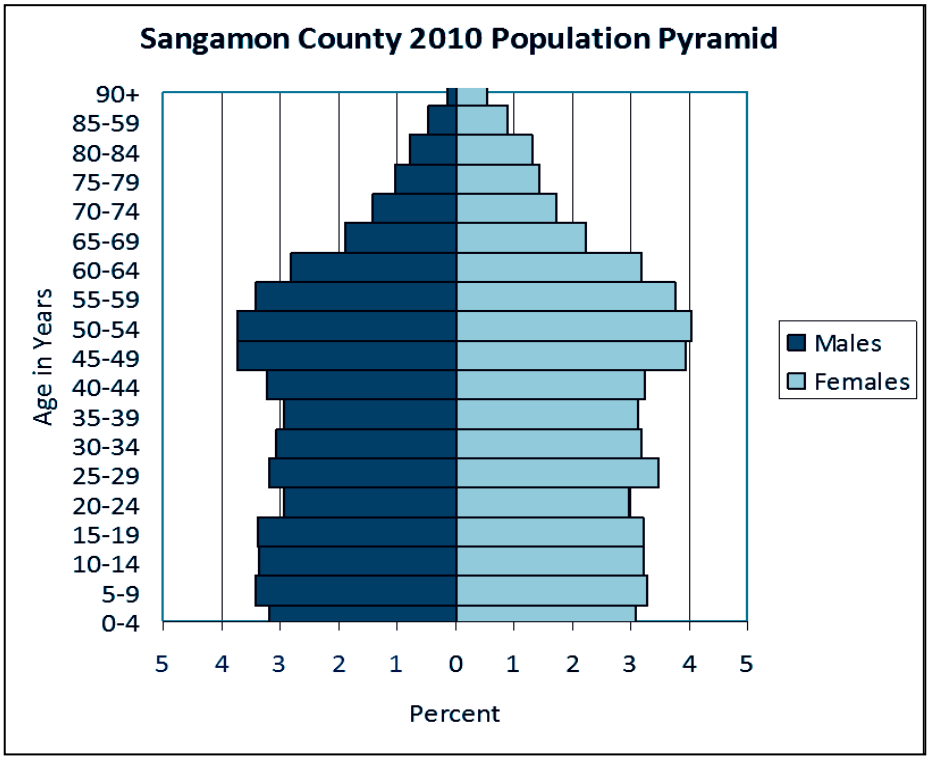
As time continues to pass, this age distribution will have significant impact on the region, as well as the amenities and services its residents may require. Sangamon County's largest population cohort will soon reach retirement age, leading to a higher dependency ratio of non-working population to working population (see page 21 for further discussion). Increases in the relative size of the retirement-age population cohort could have other effects as well. For example, it may lead to population decline as residents relocate. Alternatively, it could lead to on-going increases in the number of aging residents. In 2020, for instance, nearly 8% of residents are likely to be reaching age 70, perhaps requiring additional social services and/or medical care. This group would reach

approximately age 80 by 2030. While life cycle effects will likely lead to a slight reduction in the number of people in this age cohort over time, as natural deaths occur, improved medical care will likely reduce this decline and increase the life expectancy of this age cohort.

Table 9: COMPARISON OF SELECT AGE GROUPS OF INTEREST
Sangamon County

	1980	1990	2000	2010	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	1980-2010
	#	#	#	#	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
Under 18 Years	48,356	45,551	47,147	46,816	-6%	4%	-1%	-3%
35-54 Years	36,967	46,893	59,066	55,268	27%	26%	-6%	50%
45-64 Years	n/a	n/a	44,841	56,522	n/a	n/a	26%	n/a
65+ Years	22,037	24,450	25,524	27,362	11%	4%	7%	24%
Total	**176,089**	**178,386**	**188,951**	**197,465**	**1%**	**6%**	**5%**	**12%**

Figure 4: POPULATION PYRAMID



Geographical Distribution

Median age in Sangamon County varies by geographical area. For instance, the lowest median age county-wide is 27.1 years, in Census Tract 28.07. In contrast, the median age in Census Tract 20 is 55.5 years.

This variation in age is likely linked to other demographic factors as well, such as race and gender.

Table 10 displays the geographic distribution of age groups by township, and Figure 5 gives a visual representation of median age by census tract.

Table 10: MEDIAN AGE
Sangamon County 2010

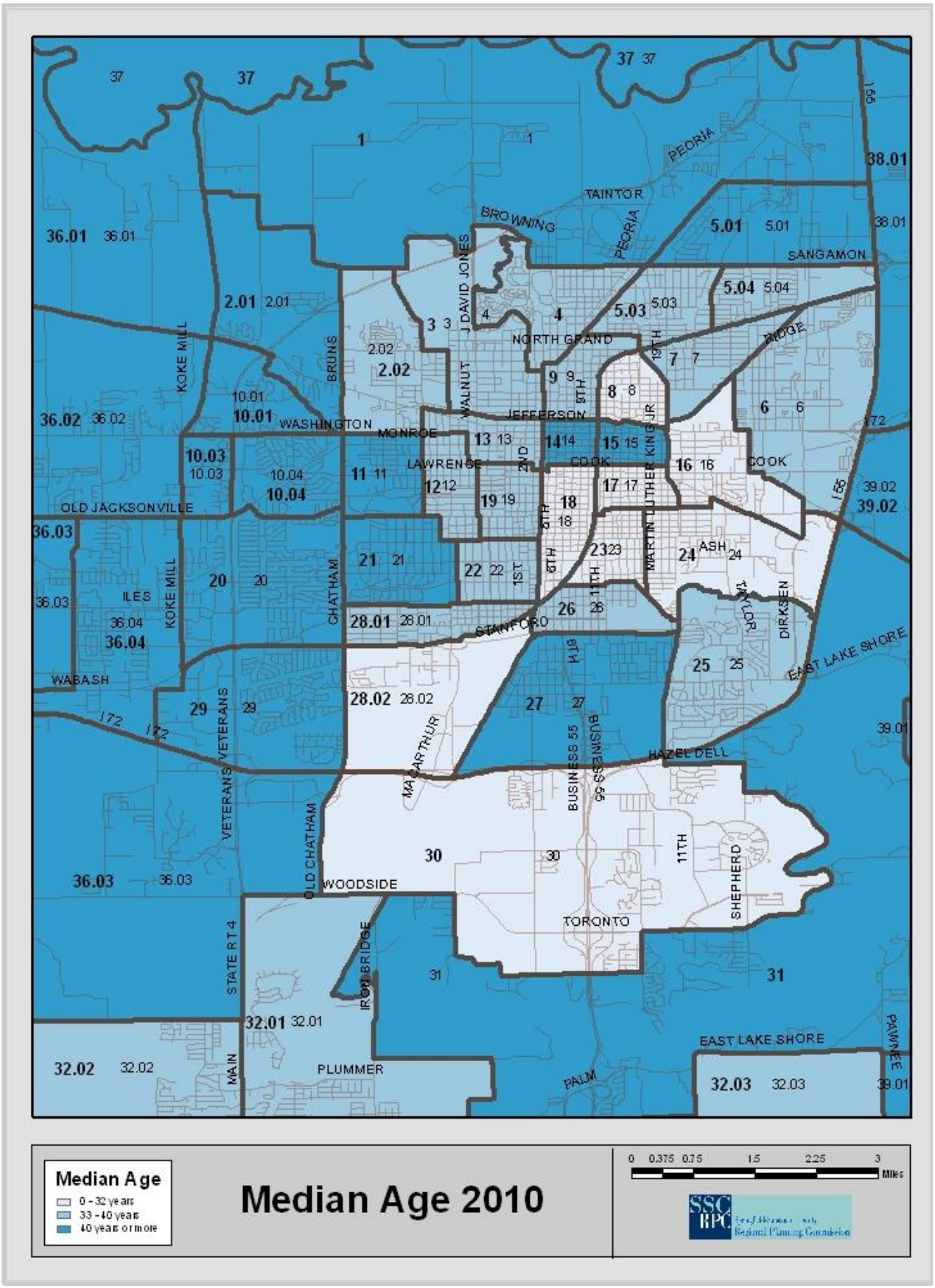
Census Tract	Total	Male	Female
1	45.5	43.8	46.8
2.01	42.9	40.1	44.9
2.02	33.3	31.2	35.3
3	38.3	34.8	42.9
4	36.0	34.5	37.6
5.01	46.1	43.8	47.8
5.03	35.7	34.6	36.8
5.04	38.4	36.9	40.1
6	40.1	38.1	42.3
7	37.4	35.5	40.1
8	26.5	23.7	27.6
9	36.8	36.1	37.4
10.01	50.8	47.6	53.1
10.03	46.8	44.6	48.9
10.04	40.7	37.8	44.0
11	44.0	36.9	50.2
12	34.3	33.4	35.1
13	33.8	35.8	32.6
14	41.4	36.6	51.8
15	43.4	39.6	48.2
16	27.1	24.7	28.7
17	27.4	25.1	28.7
18	31.2	31.9	30.4
19	33.5	32.8	34.3
20	53.3	50.4	55.5
21	42.9	41.1	44.7
22	35.6	33.7	37.5
23	30.0	29.6	30.5
24	31.5	28.2	34.1
25	37.0	34.8	39.1
26	34.5	33.7	35.3
27	41.5	38.6	45.0
28.01	37.1	34.6	39.5
28.02	27.0	27.0	27.1
29	44.7	42.4	46.3
30	30.5	29.5	32.1
31	43.8	43.2	44.3
32.01	36.1	35.6	36.9
32.02	36.3	36.0	36.6
32.03	38.4	37.6	39.2
33	38.9	38.1	39.8
34	35.6	33.6	37.3
35	40.1	39.8	40.5
36.01	46.2	45.5	46.7
36.02	47.0	44.5	48.9
36.03	44.4	43.7	45.0
36.04	44.4	43.5	45.3
37	42.3	41.0	43.5
38.01	41.0	41.4	40.7
38.02	38.8	38.0	39.5
39.01	41.4	41.3	41.7
39.02	43.2	43.1	43.2
40	40.5	40.3	40.9
Total:	**39.2**	**37.7**	**40.6**

Noteworthy Trends—

Sangamon County's median age has increased in the last decade, particularly in the western portion of the City of Springfield and in rural areas. Areas that have lower concentrations of white population and lower incomes, in contrast, retain lower median ages.

It will be important for policymakers to consider the needs of this aging population in future years. Some avenues for doing this that may be considered include expansion of medical services, public transit, and community or accessible housing.

Figure 5: MEDIAN AGE BY TRACT



Age by Township

An examination of townships suggests that the highest percentages of children (those under 18) are in Ball Township and Maxwell Township, both of which have 30% of the population in this age cohort. By way of comparison, in 2000 Ball and Cartwright Townships each had a high distribution of 30%. Sangamon County has a county-wide distribution of 27% under the age of 18 in 2010, whereas in 2000 there were 25% under the age of 18.

In 2010, Buffalo Hart Township had the lowest percentage of children, 12%. This continues a striking trend of decreasing numbers of children in this township, down from 16% in 2000 and 31% in 1990. Buffalo Hart Township's rural character, including no municipalities, provides a likely explanation for these aging trends.

As Table 11 indicates, the lowest median age, 35.7, occurred in Auburn and Chatham Townships. Buffalo Hart had the highest median age, 51.9. The median age for Sangamon County in 2010 was 39.2.

Table 11: SELECTED AGE CHARACTERISTICS
Sangamon County Townships, 2010

	% Under 18 Years	% 65 Years +	Median Age
Auburn Twp	28%	11%	35.7
Ball Twp	30%	9%	37.9
Buffalo Hart Twp	12%	21%	51.9
Capital Twp	23%	14%	38.1
Cartwright Twp	27%	13%	41.2
Chatham Twp	26%	10%	35.7
Clear Lake Twp	25%	13%	40.6
Cooper Twp	24%	13%	42.3
Cotton Hill Twp	22%	12%	44.7
Curran Twp	20%	17%	47.9
Divernon Twp	24%	14%	42.4
Fancy Creek Twp	25%	16%	42.8
Gardner Twp	23%	15%	45.8
Illiopolis Twp	26%	13%	38.7
Island Grove Twp	23%	18%	44.9
Lanesville Twp	25%	12%	38.5
Loami Twp	25%	13%	40.4
Maxwell Twp	30%	9%	37.8
Mechanicsburg Twp	24%	13%	40.3
New Berlin Twp	27%	13%	37.0
Pawnee Twp	27%	13%	37.1
Rochester Twp	28%	13%	42.3
Springfield Twp	22%	14%	40.0
Talkington Twp	23%	15%	43.6
Williams Twp	26%	11%	41.6
Woodside Twp	20%	17%	43.0
TOTAL	**27.3%**	**13.9%**	**39.2**

Table 12:
COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010
Selected Geographies

Table 12 provides a preliminary look at the growth trends for specific age cohorts in Sangamon County as compared to both the State of Illinois and the City of Springfield.

As the county's age distribution data discussed above suggest, fewer children and higher proportions of older adults now reside in the county. However, Sangamon County's decrease in residents age 18 and under is smaller than the decrease experienced by Illinois in the last decade. Sangamon County showed a decline of only 0.7%, compared to a 3.5% decline for the state at large. The City of Springfield has experienced even less of a decline and also had a smaller increase than the county or state in its population age 60 and over.

	Illinois					Sangamon County					City of Springfield				
	2010		2000		Change 2000-2010	2010		2000		Change 2000-2010	2010		2000		Change 2000-2010
Years	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	#	%	%	#	%	#	%	%
Under 5	835,577	6.5	876,549	7.1	-4.7	12,415	6.3	12,110	6.4	2.5	7,547	6.5	7,341	6.6	2.8
5 to 9	859,405	6.7	929,858	7.5	-7.6	13,225	6.7	13,290	7.0	-0.5	7,569	6.5	7,631	6.8	-0.8
10 to 14	879,448	6.9	905,097	7.3	-2.8	12,936	6.6	13,483	7.2	-4.1	7,065	6.1	7,251	6.5	-2.6
15 to 19	922,092	7.2	894,002	7.2	3.1	13,065	6.6	12,719	6.7	2.7	7,437	6.4	7,099	6.4	4.8
20 to 24	878,964	6.9	850,843	6.9	3.3	11,692	5.9	10,816	5.7	8.1	8,044	6.9	7,152	6.4	12.5
25 to 34	1,775,957	13.8	1,811,674	14.6	-2.0	25,490	12.9	25,063	13.3	1.7	16,233	14.0	15,942	14.3	1.8
35 to 44	1,725,890	13.5	1,983,870	16.0	-13.0	24,758	12.5	31,105	16.5	-20.4	13,856	11.9	17,316	15.5	-20.0
45 to 54	1,870,879	14.6	1,626,742	13.1	15.0	30,510	15.5	27,961	14.8	9.1	16,759	14.4	16,011	14.4	4.7
55 to 64	1,473,207	11.5	1,040,633	8.4	41.6	26,012	13.2	16,880	8.9	54.1	15,152	13.0	9,615	8.6	57.6
65 to 74	849,535	6.6	772,247	6.2	10.0	14,307	7.2	12,503	6.6	14.4	8,288	7.1	7,821	7.0	6.0
75 to 84	524,766	4.1	535,747	4.3	-2.0	9,000	4.6	9,132	4.8	-1.4	5,654	4.9	5,896	5.3	-4.1
85 years and older	234,912	1.8	192,031	1.5	22.3	4,055	2.1	3,475	1.8	16.7	2,646	2.3	2,379	2.1	11.2
TOTAL	**12,830,632**		**12,419,293**		**3.3**	**197,465**		**188,537**		**4.7**	**116,250**		**111,454**		**4.3**
Under 18 years	3,129,179	24.4	3,245,451	26.1	-3.5	46,816	23.7	47,147	25.0	-0.7	26,654	22.9	26,710	24.0	-0.2
Under 21 years	3,676,135	28.7	3,784,838	30.5	-2.9	53,988	27.3	53,651	28.4	0.6	31,223	26.9	30,595	27.5	2.1
60 years and over	2,274,642	17.7	1,932,332	15.6	17.7	39,204	19.9	32,742	17.3	19.7	23,507	20.2	20,441	18.3	15.0
65 years and over	1,609,213	12.5	1,469,446	11.8	9.5	27,362	13.9	25,110	13.3	9.0	16,588	14.3	16,096	14.4	3.1

Under 18 Age Group

Throughout the county, the historical trend has been a gradual decline in the number of children (defined as those under 18 years of age) from decade to decade. From 2000 to 2010, only ten census tracts showed an increase in the number of children. This increase was negligible in all but Tracts 8 (near east Springfield) and 13 (downtown). With 39% of its population under 18 years of age, Census Tract 8 has the greatest distribution of children in the County. Tract 8's relatively low median age reflects this fact.

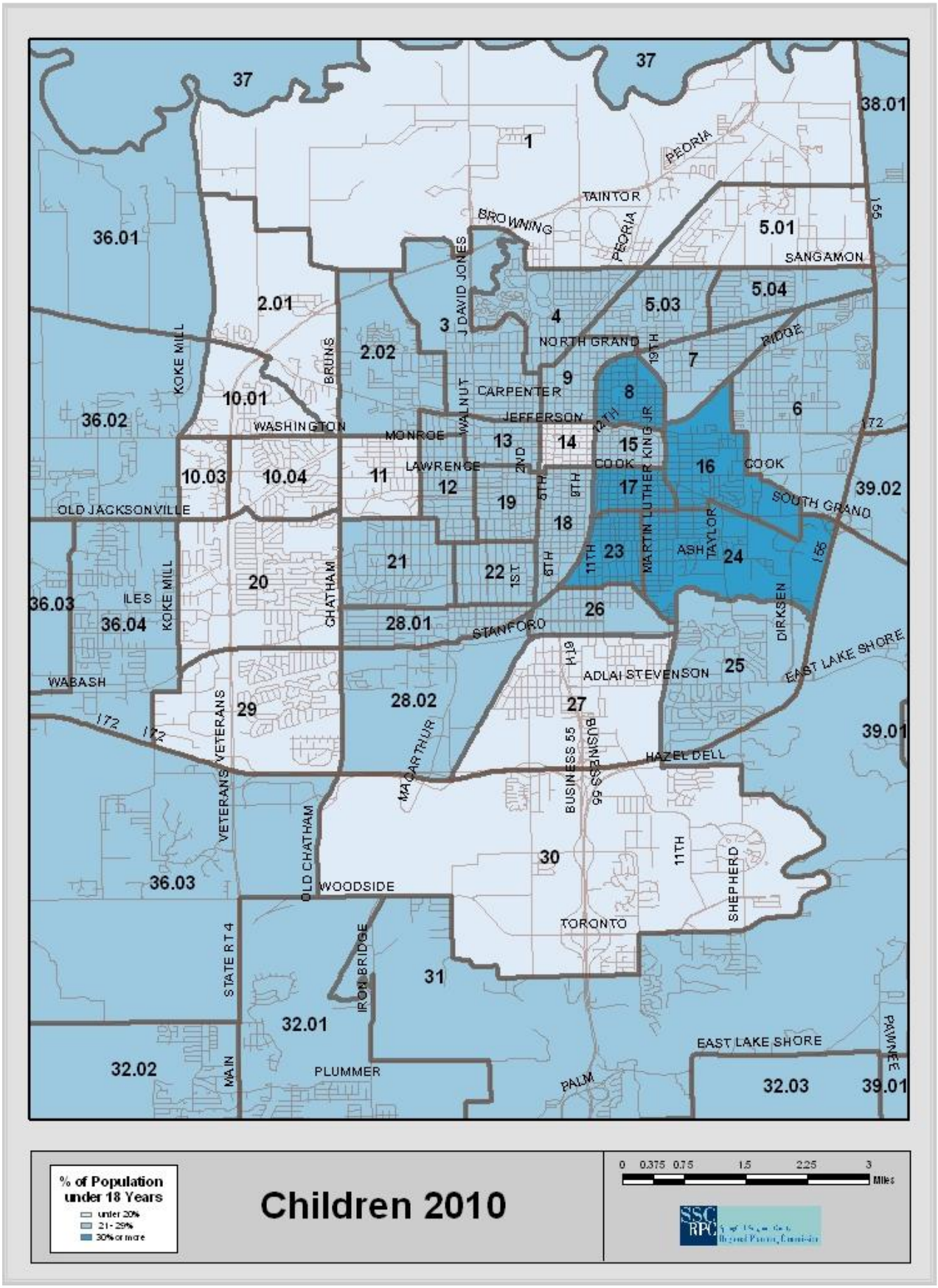
For Tract 8 (which includes the area between 11th and 19th Streets that is north of Jefferson Street and south of North Grand Street), the new development of residential homes in Madison Park place likely led to this increase. Tract 13 runs from 5th Street to Walnut Street, between Jefferson Street and Lawrence Street. Here, the substantial increase in the under-18 population is likely due to additional residential housing downtown, on top of an initially small residential base, allowing for smaller numerical increases to reflect greater percentage change.

In contrast, Tract 14 has only 4% children, followed by Tract 27 with 19% children. These low percentage distributions of children are in keeping with the historical trends for these tracts. Figure 6 depicts the percent distribution of those under 18 years of age by tract in 2010. Census tracts with over 30% of their population under 18 years of age are concentrated on the east side of the City of Springfield. The large proportions of children in these areas are noteworthy, particularly given some other demographic challenges facing the area.

Table 13: HISTORICAL % UNDER 18 YEARS; Sangamon County

Census Tract	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
1	32	27	25	23	18
2	38	25	23		
2.01				20	20
2.02				24	25
3	26	19	20	21	23
4	29	23	23	22	23
5	40	33			
5.01			27	24	20
5.02			27		
5.03				24	24
5.04				27	24
6	36	27	24	23	22
7	41	28	24	24	22
8	41	38	40	34	39
9	22	18	24	25	23
10	35	21	19		
10.01				24	17
10.02				16	
10.03					15
10.04					17
11	27	20	20	18	17
12	27	21	23	22	23
13	16	13	15	16	21
14	5	6	6	4	4
15	33	33	23	22	22
16	36	35	37	38	37
17	33	33	33	38	34
18	17	15	19	22	25
19	25	17	20	22	22
20	44	33	28	21	18
21	31	24	22	22	21
22	29	22	23	22	22
23	31	26	30	32	32
24	40	34	32	35	33
25	42	26	21	25	25
26	29	21	23	21	22
27	35	23	20	21	19
28	33	22	20		
28.01				23	22
28.02				21	22
29	42	30	24	22	20
30	39	30	23	20	17
31	35	29	26	26	23
32	41	37	32		
32.01				30	28
32.02				30	26
32.03				31	29
33	36	31	28	27	26
34	35	32	30	30	28
35	35	30	28	27	26
36	39	32	28		
36.01				27	24
36.02				27	23
36.03				29	24
36.04				26	22
37	40	33	29	27	25
38	34	31	28		
38.01				25	22
38.02				27	26
39	39	33	31		
39.01				28	29
39.02				27	25
40	38	32	29	26	24
Total:	**34**	**27**	**26**	**25**	**24**

Figure 6: UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE BY TRACT



Baby Boom Generation (45-64 Years)

As discussed above, the Baby Boom generation, age 45 to 64 in 2010, are an age group of historical importance. The Baby Boom generation was born between 1946 and 1965, in a time of high fertility rates and rising levels of births. In 2010, Baby Boomers made up approximately 29% of the population of Sangamon County, as compared to 31% in 2000.

Geographically, Census 2010 indicates that larger concentrations of Baby Boomers reside in the area surrounding the City of Springfield than within the city. These areas represent more affluent and rural areas.

In Sangamon County, the Baby Boom population ranges from a low of 18% in Tract 28.02 to a high of 38% in Tract 36.01 (Figure 7).

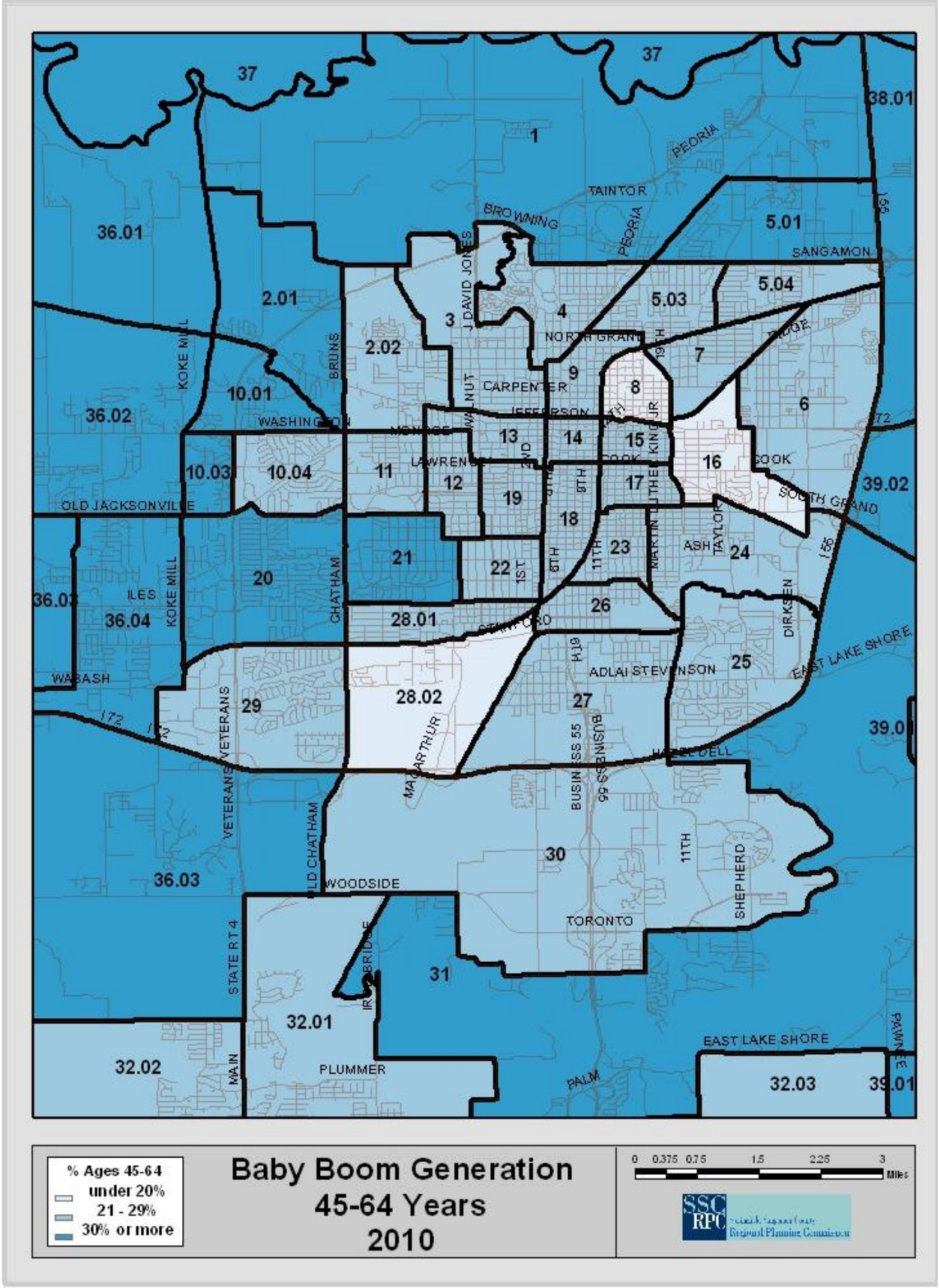
As a whole, Sangamon County's population has aged since 2000. As the Baby Boom generation ages, there are not as many members of the 25 to 44 year-old age cohort to replace their demographic in Sangamon County's workforce. In 2000, the Baby Boom generation was part of the 35 to 54 age cohort, and therefore was still a presence in the County's labor force. However, as the Baby Boom generation nears retirement age, the aging population will be a concern for Sangamon County.

As discussed above, some of the implications of these changes include increasing retirements or increased need for social services and healthcare. Particularly because this age cohort generally lives in the outlying areas surrounding the city, transportation to and from these amenities for aging residents may also be a policy matter of concern.

Table 14: BABY BOOM GENERATION
Sangamon County 2010

Census Tract	Total	45 to 64 years	% 45 to 64 years
1	3,967	1,378	34.7
2.01	2,401	736	30.7
2.02	3,902	963	24.7
3	2,932	705	24.0
4	2,969	790	26.6
5.01	2,358	774	32.8
5.03	4,006	997	24.9
5.04	3,059	870	28.4
6	5,233	1,497	28.6
7	2,104	541	25.7
8	2,075	399	19.2
9	2,484	691	27.8
10.01	2,104	729	34.6
10.03	1,327	425	32.0
10.04	4,631	1,240	26.8
11	2,342	594	25.4
12	3,526	949	26.9
13	1,742	468	26.9
14	1,027	310	30.2
15	1,005	270	26.9
16	3,477	685	19.7
17	1,241	259	20.9
18	2,261	578	25.6
19	3,279	872	26.6
20	5,955	1,984	33.3
21	3,688	1,135	30.8
22	3,375	871	25.8
23	2,460	542	22.0
24	3,582	847	23.6
25	5,081	1,337	26.3
26	2,580	665	25.8
27	3,406	985	28.9
28.01	3,041	784	25.8
28.02	3,394	612	18.0
29	4,953	1,475	29.8
30	5,912	1,387	23.5
31	7,296	2,494	34.2
32.01	4,430	1,189	26.8
32.02	3,972	1,119	28.2
32.03	5,811	1,761	30.3
33	5,004	1,436	28.7
34	6,290	1,603	25.5
35	5,085	1,512	29.7
36.01	2,702	1,013	37.5
36.02	4,200	1,388	33
36.03	4,899	1,713	35.0
36.04	4,637	1,481	31.9
37	8,372	2,605	31.1
38.01	2,759	886	32.1
38.02	5,846	1,700	29.1
39.01	5,102	1,631	32.0
39.02	3,829	1,298	33.9
40	4,352	1,349	31.0
Total:	**197,465**	**56,522**	**28.6**

Figure 7: BABY BOOM GENERATION BY TRACT



Age 65 and Above

In keeping with the aging population trends of the nation, the number of persons age 65 and older has increased by approximately 7% since 2000 in both Sangamon County and the State of Illinois. Although the proportion of the population in this age cohort decreased from 1990-2000, this proportion increased to 13.9% in 2010. In 2010, this age cohort made up 13.9% of Sangamon County's total population, compared to 13.5% in 2000. The geographical distribution of this cohort is represented in Table 14 and Figure 8.

The highest concentrations of those aged 65 and older expanded in geographical distribution toward the outlying areas around the city of Springfield, particularly on its west side. This represents a slight change from 2000, when tracts within Springfield's downtown and near west side, such as 3, 14, 15, 10.02, and 11 had the highest percentages. In contrast, Tract 20, with 28.2% over the age of 65, had the highest concentration in 2010. Tracts 10.01, 11, and 15 had the next highest concentrations, all with over 20%. This suggests that, while tracts that previously had high percentages of elderly residents maintained relatively similar distributions of those aged 65 and older, aging patterns in other, surrounding tracts have caused more tracts to fall into the category with highest percentages of respondents in this age cohort.

Noteworthy Trends—

Another useful way to consider age data is to develop dependency ratios for a region. Age dependency ratios represent the percentage of residents that are either children (0-18 years), elderly (65 years +), or both (considered the dependent populations), as compared to the population of working age (19-64 years). Dependency ratios for Sangamon County and Illinois are provided to the left.

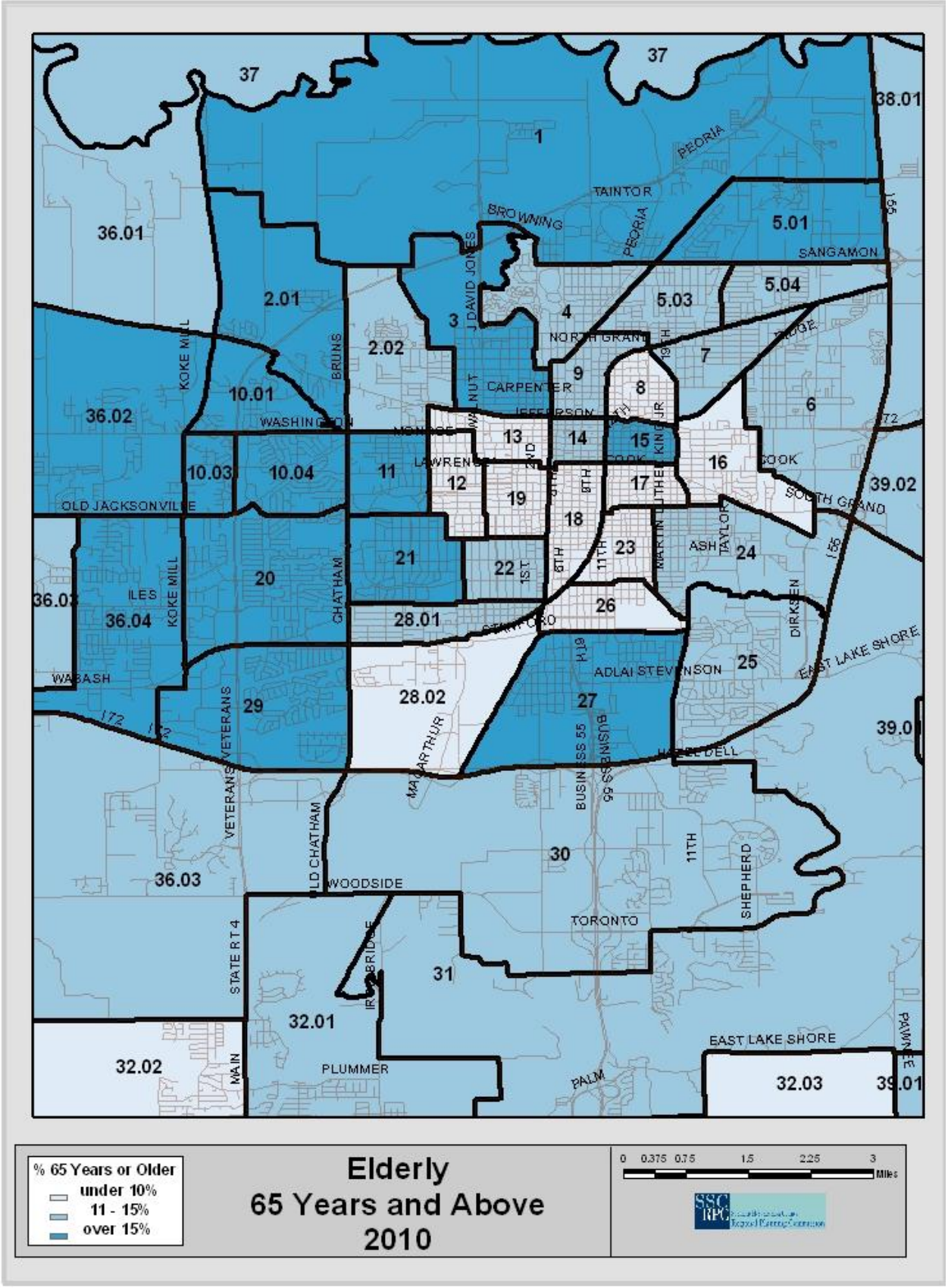
	Sangamon County	Illinois
Age dependency ratio	66.4	58.6
Old-age dependency ratio	24.4	19.9
Child dependency ratio	41.8	38.7

These ratios suggest that the population that is of working age has an unusually high portion of dependent population to support in this region. While these ratios are not a perfect metric because some residents work prior to age 18 and after age 65, they nevertheless provide a simple and useful representation of the potential impact that age distribution may have on the economic well-being of the region. Increases in the proportions of older and younger populations can place demands on healthcare, social services, and education services, which can create strain on governmental entities, particularly in a scenario where the economic base of those in the labor force is not robust enough to support these service levels.

TABLE 15: AGE 65 YEARS AND OVER, SANGAMON COUNTY

Census Tract	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010	% of Tract 2010
1	471	596	639	7.2%	16.1%
2	805				
2.01		438	404	-7.8%	16.8%
2.02		489	443	-9.4%	11.4%
3	962	741	558	-24.7%	19.0%
4	716	494	344	-30.4%	11.6%
5.01	230	346	439	26.9%	18.6%
5.02	895				
5.03		708	555	-21.6%	13.9%
5.04		266	388	45.9%	12.7%
6	872	941	794	-15.6%	15.2%
7	384	371	315	-15.1%	15.0%
8	289	183	122	-33.3%	5.9%
9	619	403	282	-30.0%	11.4%
10	1675				
10.01		401	481	20.0%	22.9%
10.02		1450			
10.03			261		19.7%
10.04			867		18.7%
11	707	585	553	-5.5%	23.6%
12	467	348	260	-25.3%	7.4%
13	399	252	163	-35.3%	9.4%
14	246	186	145	-22.0%	14.1%
15	344	285	219	-23.2%	21.8%
16	418	294	332	12.9%	9.5%
17	270	181	112	-38.1%	9.0%
18	484	247	156	-36.8%	6.9%
19	698	405	277	-31.6%	8.4%
20	589	1438	1682	17.0%	28.2%
21	710	648	618	-4.6%	16.8%
22	690	520	381	-26.7%	11.3%
23	468	300	210	-30.0%	8.5%
24	486	424	416	-1.9%	11.6%
25	655	774	748	-3.4%	14.7%
26	572	394	261	-33.8%	10.1%
27	812	678	576	-15.0%	16.9%
28	855				
28.01		587	443	-24.5%	14.6%
28.02		206	177	-14.1%	5.2%
29	575	834	987	18.3%	19.9%
30	179	568	705	24.1%	11.9%
31	493	687	1017	48.0%	13.9%
32	467				
32.01		211	478	126.5%	10.8%
32.02		279	374	34.1%	9.4%
32.03		296	511	72.6%	8.8%
33	559	554	646	16.6%	12.9%
34	689	690	718	4.1%	11.4%
35	574	589	675	14.6%	13.3%
36	698				
36.01		244	386	58.2%	14.3%
36.02		564	853	51.2%	20.3%
36.03		247	698	182.6%	14.2%
36.04		274	788	187.6%	17.0%
37	610	902	1214	34.6%	14.5%
38	869				
38.01		335	370	10.4%	13.4%
38.02		528	670	26.9%	11.5%
39	464				
39.01		323	574	77.7%	11.3%
39.02		373	505	35.4%	13.2%
40	483	447	572	28.0%	13.1%
Total:	**24,448**	**25,524**	**27,362**	7.2%	13.9%

Figure 8: AGE 65 AND OLDER, BY TRACT



Cross-Group Age Comparisons

Table 16: AGE BY SEX
Sangamon County, 2010

	Male		Female	
Total	#	%	#	%
Under 5 years	6,280	6.6	6,135	6.0
5 to 9 years	6,723	7.1	6,502	6.3
10 to 14 years	6,593	7.0	6,343	6.2
15 to 19 years	6,678	7.0	6,387	6.2
20 to 24 years	5,802	6.1	5,890	5.7
25 to 29 years	6,295	6.6	6,857	6.7
30 to 34 years	6,032	6.4	6,306	6.1
35 to 39 years	5,817	6.1	6,189	6.0
40 to 44 years	6,335	6.7	6,417	6.2
45 to 49 years	7,393	7.8	7,793	7.6
50 to 54 years	7,352	7.8	7,972	7.8
55 to 59 years	6,740	7.1	7,430	7.2
60 to 64 years	5,527	5.8	6,315	6.1
65 to 69 years	3,708	3.9	4,405	4.3
70 to 74 years	2,767	2.9	3,427	3.3
75 to 79 years	2,030	2.1	2,881	2.8
80 to 84	1,517	1.6	2,572	2.5
85 to 89 years	888	0.9	1,787	1.7
90 years and over	303	0.3	1,077	1.0
Under 18 years	23,841	25.2	22,975	22.4
Under 21 years	27,469	29.0	26,519	25.8
60 years and over	16,704	17.6	22,464	21.9
65 years and over	11,213	11.8	16,149	15.7

The age distribution by sex and race also represent important demographic information for a region. In Sangamon County, trends for age and sex comparisons mirror those generally found nation-wide, although the differences in age groups by sex are sharper. For example, both in Sangamon County and the United States, higher percentages of females than males can be found in the oldest population cohorts. This is not unusual, as life expectancy on average is lower for men than for women. Males typically have higher mortality rates during infant, child, and young adult years, contributing to this trend. Nation-wide, 14.6% of females are age 65 and older as compared to 13.0% of males. Sangamon County has a more dramatic distinction of 15.7% of females in this cohort, compared to 11.8% of males. In contrast, a higher percentage of males fall into the cohort under 18 years of age than females by 2.8%. This difference in distribution is greater than the difference in the United States, which is only 0.9%.

The trend of a slightly more elderly distribution of the female population occurs in all racial groups except that of American Indians, suggested by the median ages presented in Table 17, below.

Table 17 also indicates that the median age for black residents of Sangamon County is substantially lower than that of white or American Indian residents. Blacks have a median age of 26.8 years of age, compared to the total median age of 40.6 for Sangamon County. Asians have a median age of 33.1 years.

Table 17: MEDIAN AGE BY RACE
Sangamon County 2010

Race	Total	Male	Female
White	42.0	40.4	43.6
American Indian	40.6	41.0	40.5
Asian	33.1	31.9	34.4
Black	26.8	25.4	28.0
TOTAL	**40.6**	**41.0**	**40.5**

Race Characteristics

Composition

As in 2000, the white population was the largest racial group in both Sangamon County and the City of Springfield in 2010. However, the white population made up a smaller percentage of the population in 2010 in both areas, with 83.6% in Sangamon County (compared to 87% in 2000) and 75.8% in Springfield (compared to 81%). This trend stems from increases in the black population, especially in Springfield, and slight increases in the population of two or more races.

In 2010, the black population was the largest minority with 11.8% in Sangamon County and 18.5% in Springfield. About 2.2% of the population indicated that they were of two or more racial groups. Small percentages of the population fell into the Asian (1.6% total) or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.1%) categories.

Table 18: RACIAL COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, 2010

	Sangamon County		**Springfield**	
	#	%	#	%
One Race	193,146	97.8	113,187	97.4
White	165,103	83.6	88,092	75.8
Black or African American	23,335	11.8	21,510	18.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	394	0.2	239	0.2
Asian	3,220	1.6	2,555	2.2
Asian Indian	1160	0.6	1,160	1.0
Chinese	611	0.3	611	0.5
Filipino	347	0.2	347	0.3
Japanese	87	0.0	87	0.1
Korean	249	0.1	249	0.2
Vietnamese	271	0.1	271	0.2
Pakistani	146	0.1	146	0.1
Taiwanese	74	0.1	74	0.1
Thai	52	0.0	52	0.0
Other	117	0.0	117	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	47	0.1	25	0.0
Native Hawaiian	9	0.0	4	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	13	0.0	3	0.0
Samoan	12	0.0	6	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	4	0.0	3	0.0
Some other race	1,047	0.5	766	0.7
Two or more races	4,319	2.2	3,063	2.6
TOTAL	197,465		116,250	

Although not a racial category, "persons of Hispanic origin" is a population subgroup of great interest, especially since it is one of the fastest growing subgroups in the country. In Sangamon County, there was a 74.0% increase in the number of persons of Hispanic origin between 2000 and 2010 and, in Springfield, a 73.9% increase. This represents an acceleration in the trends of population increase for persons of Hispanic origin since the last decade, when the subgroup grew by 57% in Sangamon County and 54% in Springfield. However, in both geographic locations, "persons of Hispanic origin" constituted 2% of the population or less (Table 19). This percentage is significantly lower than the 15.8% population of persons of Hispanic origin in the State of Illinois.

Table 19: PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN (of Any Race)

	Sangamon County	Springfield
2000	2,000	1,337
2010	3,480	2,325
# Change	1,480	988
% Change	74.0%	73.9%

Table 20: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, 2010

	Sangamon County		Springfield	
	#	% of Total Population	#	% of Total Population
Mexican	**1,956**	0.99%	**1,287**	1.11%
Puerto Rican	**495**	0.25%	**374**	0.32%
Cuban	**82**	0.04%	**47**	0.04%
Other Hispanic	**947**	0.48%	**617**	0.53%
TOTAL	**3,480**	1.76%	**2,325**	2.00%

Racial diversity in Sangamon County has continued to increase over the past decade. From 2000-2010, the total population grew at a rate of 4.5%. The black, Asian, other, and two or more races population groups grew at rates far higher than this over the last decade. Those of two or more races experienced the greatest proportional increase as a percentage of population, with approximately 88% growth. Numerically, the group that grew the most was blacks, with an increase of 5,098. In contrast, whites, Native Hawaiians, and American Indians experienced population decreases. As a proportion of the total population of the county, blacks experienced the greatest increase in their population distribution. These trends are similar to those that occurred from 1990-2000, with accelerated rates of increase in racial diversity.

In contrast to the 2000 Census, 2010 data indicate that whites experienced both numerical and proportional decreases in the last decade, with a decline of 616 people, from 87.4 to 83.6%. Although the total population's growth rate in the City of Springfield was roughly the same as that for Sangamon County, racial trends were even more pronounced in Springfield. Whites experienced a 5.2% decrease in the proportion of the City's population they made up, and the black population proportion grew by 3.2%. In Springfield, the black population increased at a slightly lower rate than it did county-wide over the ten-year period, potentially a numerical effect of the larger population base in this decade than in the last. However, the Asian population increased at a higher rate within the City than it did elsewhere in the county (Table 21).

Table 21: RACIAL COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION

Sangamon County (total)

	2000		2010				
Racial Designation	Pop.	% Dist.	Pop.	% Dist.	# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010	% Change in Distribution
White	165,719	87.4%	165,103	83.6%	-616	-0.37%	-3.80%
Black	18,237	9.7%	23,335	11.8%	5,098	27.95%	2.10%
American Indian	397	0.2%	394	0.2%	-3	-0.76%	0.00%
Asian	2,082	1.1%	3,220	1.6%	1,138	54.66%	0.50%
Hawaiian	53	0.0%	47	0.1%	-6	-11.32%	0.10%
Other	709	0.4%	1,047	0.5%	338	47.67%	0.10%
Two or More	2,294	1.2%	4,319	2.2%	2,025	88.27%	1.00%
Total	**188,951**		**197,465**		**8,514**	**4.51%**	
Hispanic	2,000	1.1%	3,480	1.8%	1,480	74.00%	0.70%

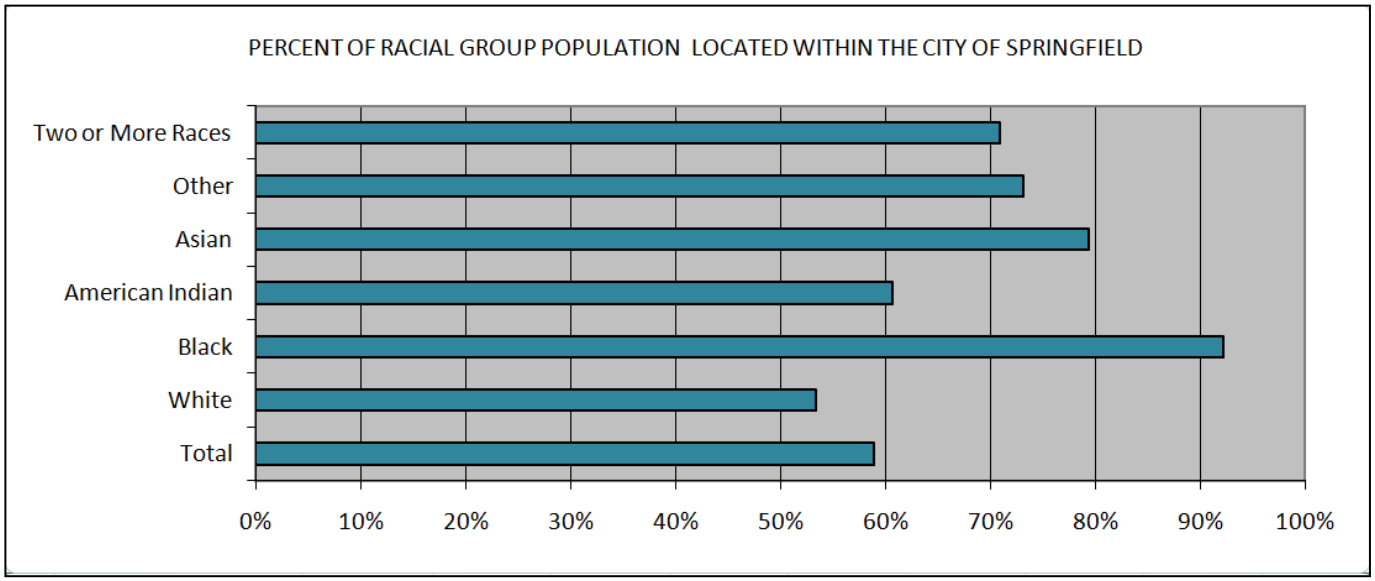
City of Springfield

	2000		2010				
Racial Designation	Pop.	% Dist.	Pop.	% Dist.	# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010	% Change in Distribution
White	90,287	81.0%	88,092	75.8%	-2,195	-2.4%	-5.2%
Black	17,096	15.3%	21,510	18.5%	4,414	25.8%	3.2%
American Indian	231	0.2%	239	0.2%	8	3.5%	0.0%
Asian	1,620	1.5%	2,555	2.2%	935	57.7%	0.7%
Hawaiian	34	-	25	0.0%	-9	-26.5%	
Other	525	0.5%	766	0.7%	241	45.9%	0.2%
Two or More	1,661	1.5%	3,063	2.6%	1,402	84.4%	1.1%
Total	**111,454**		**116,250**		**4,796**	**4.3%**	
Hispanic	1,337	1.2%	2,325	2.0%	988	73.9%	0.8%

Distribution

As indicated above, minority racial groups in Sangamon County are concentrated in the City of Springfield. Approximately 59% of the Sangamon County's total population lives in Springfield. However, 92% of the black population and 79% of the Asian population, the two largest minority groups, reside within the City (Figure 9). The population outside of Springfield is predominately white. Only 5.2% of the population outside of Springfield is not white. However, this represents an increase from 3.2% in 2010, indicating that racial diversity in the county is becoming slightly more dispersed.

Figure 9: RACIAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION- WITHIN CITY OF SPRINGFIELD
Sangamon County 2010



The 2010 Census suggests that the patterns of increased dispersion of the black population from the 2000 Census have continued in the last decade. Fifty percent of the total black population lived in only the nine tracts with the highest concentration of blacks in 2010, which included Tracts 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28.02, and 30 (Table 22, Figure 10), all in east Springfield. In contrast, fifty percent of the black population could be found in only six tracts in 2000. This effect comes from the increases in the dispersion of the black population living in Tracts 19, 25, 28.02, and 30, accompanied by proportional decreases in the other most heavily concentrated tracts. The tract with the highest concentration of black population was Tract 17 with 78%. Rural tracts in Sangamon County maintained concentrations under or around 1% black.

In a comparison of Census 2000 and 2010, with very few exceptions, census tracts generally experienced moderate to large increases in the percentage of their population that was black. The tracts that experienced decreases were those that previously had the highest proportions of black population, such as Tracts 15, 16, and 17. However, these tracts still represent the highest concentrations of the black population, which cluster on the east side of Springfield (Figure 10). The continued increases in the black population (28%) over the last decade account for these trends of dispersion and increased areas of concentration. Regardless of this variation among specific census tracts, however, it is important to note that overall patterns related to the geographical distribution of various racial groups in the City of Springfield remained similar to prior years' patterns and perhaps became even more entrenched as more white residents moved to areas outside the City of Springfield. For example, Springfield experienced a decline of 2.4% for white residents while experiencing a 25.8% increase in its black population.

Figure 10: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK POPULATION, BY TRACT

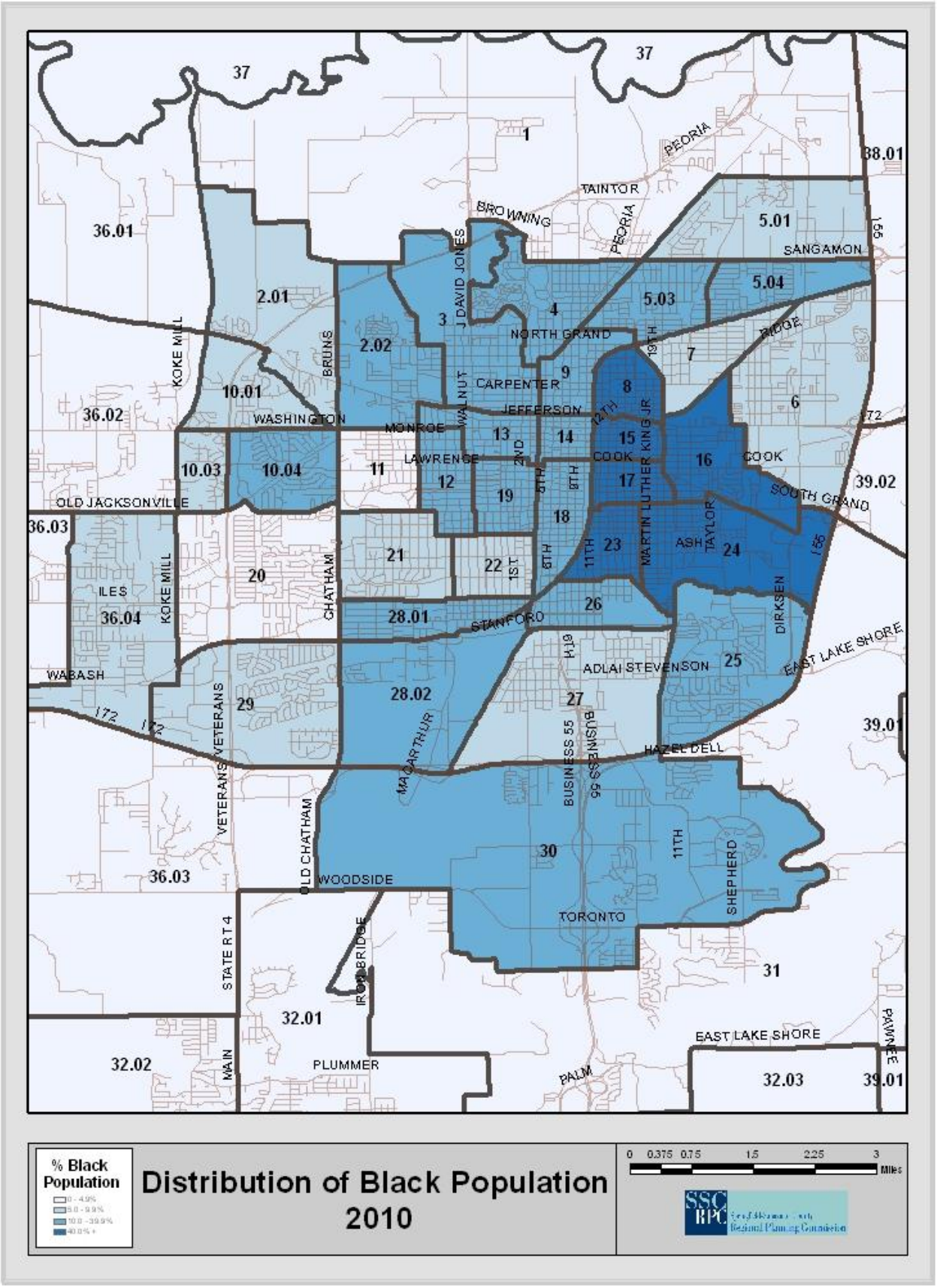


Table 22: POPULATION BY TRACT- Black Only, Sangamon County

Census Tract	Total	Black or African American	% of Tract Black	% Distribution of Black Population
1	3,967	144	3.6%	0.6%
2.01	2,401	213	8.9%	0.9%
2.02	3,902	572	14.7%	2.5%
3	2,932	505	17.2%	2.2%
4	2,969	370	12.5%	1.6%
5.01	2,358	167	7.1%	0.7%
5.03	4,006	444	11.1%	1.9%
5.04	3,059	318	10.4%	1.4%
6	5,233	501	9.6%	2.1%
7	2,104	197	9.4%	0.8%
8	2,075	1,221	58.8%	5.2%
9	2,484	908	36.6%	3.9%
10.01	2,104	199	9.5%	0.9%
10.02				
10.03	1,327	89	6.7%	0.4%
10.04	4,631	684	14.8%	2.9%
11	2,342	101	4.3%	0.4%
12	3,526	387	11.0%	1.7%
13	1,742	395	22.7%	1.7%
14	1,027	311	30.3%	1.3%
15	1,005	692	68.9%	3.0%
16	3,477	2631	75.7%	11.3%
17	1,241	969	78.1%	4.2%
18	2,261	635	28.1%	2.7%
19	3,279	746	22.8%	3.2%
20	5,955	227	3.8%	1.0%
21	3,688	188	5.1%	0.8%
22	3,375	249	7.4%	1.1%
23	2,460	1129	45.9%	4.8%
24	3,582	2278	63.6%	9.8%
25	5,081	1580	31.1%	6.8%
26	2,580	294	11.4%	1.3%
27	3,406	204	6.0%	0.9%
28.01	3,041	402	13.2%	1.7%
28.02	3,394	875	25.8%	3.7%
29	4,953	422	8.5%	1.8%
30	5,912	768	13.0%	3.3%
31	7,296	233	3.2%	1.0%
32.01	4,430	171	3.9%	0.7%
32.02	3,972	86	2.2%	0.4%
32.03	5,811	61	1.0%	0.3%
33	5,004	14	0.3%	0.1%
34	6,290	28	0.4%	0.1%
35	5,085	29	0.6%	0.1%
36.01	2,702	15	0.6%	0.1%
36.02	4,200	76	1.8%	0.3%
36.03	4,899	82	1.7%	0.4%
36.04	4,637	268	5.8%	1.1%
37	8,372	44	0.5%	0.2%
38.01	2,759	67	2.4%	0.3%
38.02	5,846	29	0.5%	0.1%
39.01	5,102	66	1.3%	0.3%
39.02	3,829	36	0.9%	0.2%
40	4,352	15	0.3%	0.1%
Total:	**197,465**	**23,335**	**11.8%**	**100.0%**

Table 23: BLACK POPULATION: % CHANGE FROM 1990-2010

Census Tract	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010
1	28	108	161	129	144	15	12%
2	86	208	246	499	785	286	57%
2.01				*109*	*213*		
2.02				*390*	*572*		
3	216	263	259	357	505	148	41%
4	15	32	128	194	370	176	91%
5	8	178	277	646	929	283	44%
5.01			*38*	*120*	*167*		
5.02			*239*				
5.03				*277*	*444*		
5.04				*249*	*318*		
6	57	155	248	362	501	139	38%
7	3	31	51	115	197	82	71%
8	1482	1660	1380	722	1221	499	69%
9	16	178	510	644	908	264	41%
10	2	282	395	640	972	332	52%
10.01				*146*	*199*		
10.02				*494*			
10.03					*89*		
10.04					*684*		
11	1	18	25	76	101	25	33%
12	15	44	150	183	387	204	111%
13	12	165	256	291	395	104	36%
14	77	19	124	221	311	90	41%
15	1566	960	808	764	692	-72	-9%
16	946	1989	2713	2369	2631	262	11%
17	1512	1585	1549	1434	969	-465	-32%
18	46	156	258	407	635	228	56%
19	88	180	321	492	746	254	52%
20	3	56	67	146	227	81	55%
21	7	40	55	146	188	42	29%
22	11	21	44	106	249	143	135%
23	298	491	763	1106	1129	23	2%
24	1201	1775	2252	2350	2278	-72	-3%
25	16	123	291	1100	1580	480	44%
26	29	63	127	261	294	33	13%
27	4	38	49	98	204	106	108%
28	0	224	305	995	1277	282	28%
28.01				*405*	*402*		
28.02				*590*	*875*		
29	0	108	155	270	422	152	56%
30	6	88	166	411	768	357	87%
31	5	39	68	145	233	88	61%
32	0	19	14	91	318	227	249%
32.01				*25*	*171*		
32.02				*39*	*86*		
32.03				*27*	*61*		
33	0	11	4	13	14	1	8%
34	0	0	3	14	28	14	100%
35	2	3	5	30	29	-1	-3%
36	4	38	52	251	441	190	76%
36.01				*8*	*15*		
36.02				*41*	*76*		
36.03				*38*	*82*		
36.04				*164*	*268*		
37	7	8	23	27	44	17	63%
38	41	10	21	61	96	35	57%
38.01				*46*	*67*		
38.02				*15*	*29*		
39	2	16	20	54	102	48	89%
39.01				*18*	*66*		
39.02				*36*	*36*		
40	35	18	21	17	15	-2	-12%

Table 24: RACE OF POPULATION, Sangamon County 2010

	Total	Pop. Of one race	White alone	Black or African American alone	Am. Ind. & Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Nat. Haw. & Other Pac.. Island alone	Some other race alone	Pop. Of two or more races
1	3,967	3,893	3,689	144	13	24	0	23	74
2.01	2,401	2,359	2,096	213	3	34	1	12	42
2.02	3,902	3,719	3,068	572	9	33	7	30	183
3	2,932	2,820	2,210	505	13	81	2	9	112
4	2,969	2,889	2,456	370	12	30	1	20	80
5.01	2,358	2,314	2,117	167	2	17	1	10	44
5.03	4,006	3,875	3,378	444	10	21	0	22	131
5.04	3,059	2,988	2,635	318	3	12	3	17	71
6	5,233	5,072	4,497	501	27	28	0	19	161
7	2,104	2,044	1,824	197	9	9	0	5	60
8	2,075	1,983	724	1,221	11	13	0	14	92
9	2,484	2,374	1,429	908	14	3	1	19	110
10.01	2,104	2,054	1,761	199	1	75	0	18	50
10.03	1,327	1,306	1,151	89	0	51	0	15	21
10.04	4,631	4,523	3,673	684	11	139	1	15	108
11	2,342	2,307	2,159	101	3	28	0	16	35
12	3,526	3,425	2,971	387	5	38	0	24	101
13	1,742	1,675	1,182	395	5	53	0	40	67
14	1,027	1,006	662	311	2	16	0	15	21
15	1,005	988	291	692	5	0	0	0	17
16	3,477	3,358	679	2,631	7	4	0	37	119
17	1,241	1,166	177	969	7	0	0	13	75
18	2,261	2,154	1,480	635	1	17	0	21	107
19	3,279	3,146	2,334	746	9	44	0	13	133
20	5,955	5,880	5,400	227	11	220	0	22	75
21	3,688	3,610	3,346	188	8	44	1	23	78
22	3,375	3,291	2,987	249	8	23	1	23	84
23	2,460	2,342	1,175	1,129	1	11	0	26	118
24	3,582	3,432	1,123	2,278	17	5	0	9	150
25	5,081	4,937	3,267	1,580	12	53	1	24	144
26	2,580	2,482	2,133	294	6	30	1	18	98
27	3,406	3,328	3,081	204	11	21	0	11	78
28.01	3,041	2,927	2,424	402	9	71	0	21	114
28.02	3,394	3,279	2,130	875	7	160	3	104	115
29	4,953	4,871	4,216	422	7	175	4	47	82
30	5,912	5,762	4,643	768	7	302	0	42	150
31	7,296	7,220	6,790	233	4	165	0	28	76
32.01	4,430	4,356	4,041	171	5	110	5	24	74
32.02	3,972	3,907	3,715	86	2	82	4	18	65
32.03	5,811	5,738	5,543	61	5	110	0	19	73
33	5,004	4,893	4,854	14	9	13	1	2	111
34	6,290	6,229	6,133	28	12	15	5	36	61
35	5,085	5,026	4,963	29	7	21	0	6	59
36.01	2,702	2,671	2,631	15	3	15	0	7	31
36.02	4,200	4,177	4,017	76	3	79	0	2	23
36.03	4,899	4,847	4,492	82	5	244	1	23	52
36.04	4,637	4,570	3,973	268	3	307	0	19	67
37	8,372	8,282	8,152	44	14	60	1	11	90
38.01	2,759	2,722	2,620	67	9	20	1	5	37
38.02	5,846	5,784	5,710	29	17	20	0	8	62
39.01	5,102	5,049	4,913	66	3	50	0	17	53
39.02	3,829	3,774	3,695	36	4	18	1	20	55
40	4,352	4,322	4,293	15	3	6	0	5	30
TOTAL	**197,465**	**193,146**	**165,103**	**23,335**	**394**	**3,220**	**47**	**1,047**	**4,319**

As Table 24 suggests, there are no overwhelming areas of population concentration for other racial minorities in Sangamon County. Since so few members of these populations live in Sangamon County, the reliability of trends for populations is limited. One exception may be the Asian population, which appears more likely to live in the southern and western parts of the City of Springfield. Nearly 50% of the Asian population in Sangamon County lives in Tracts 10.04, 28.02, 29, 30, 31, 36.03, 36.04 (Table 24).

Noteworthy Trends—

In a trend similar —though perhaps of less magnitude— to the one occurring throughout the nation, Sangamon County's population became more diverse in the past decade. Black and Asian populations grew and became slightly more disperse throughout the City of Springfield and Sangamon County. However, the highest concentration of black residents remains in East Springfield, as has been the historical pattern. The population of Hispanic origin also increased.

Households

Household Growth

By Census definition, a household is all the people who occupy a housing unit. Throughout the past two decades, the number of households has increased in Springfield, Sangamon County, and Illinois (Table 25). The growth rate of households exceeded the rate of population growth from 2000 to 2010. Particularly in the City of Springfield, household growth far surpassed population growth. The continued trend of smaller household size contributed to the higher household formation rate. Several smaller household types that have experienced increases may have contributed to this trend, including increased numbers of single-person elderly households and single-parent families (see dependency ratio discussion on page 21). The tendency of young adults to marry and form shared households somewhat later than in prior decades may also be contributing to higher individual household formation rates, as well as lower average numbers of persons per household.

Table 25: GROWTH IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2000-2010

	2000	2010	Increase	% Increase
Springfield	48,621	55,729	7,108	14.6
Sangamon County	78,722	82,986	4,264	5.4
Illinois	4,591,779	4,836,972	245,193	5.3

Table 26: GROWTH RATES (%) FOR HOUSEHOLDS

	Growth in Households 2000-2010	Growth in Population 2000-2010	Growth Households : Population
Springfield	14.6	4.3	3.4 : 1
Sangamon County	5.4	4.5	1.2 : 1
Illinois	5.3	3.3	1.6 : 1

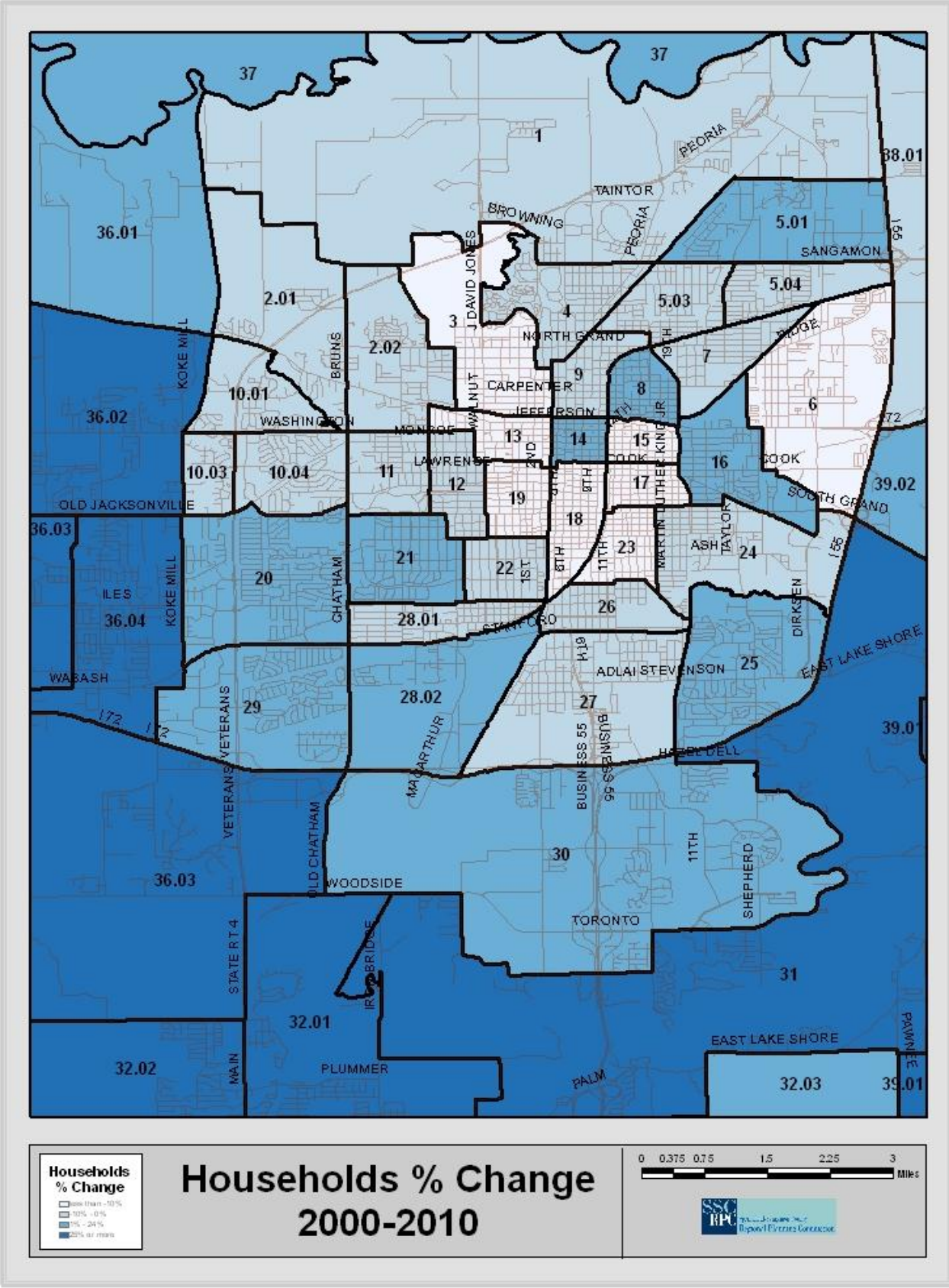
Growth in the number of households from 2000-2010 varied in different portions of the county. The sharpest declines in households occurred in the north and east parts of the City of Springfield. The single greatest change in households occurred in Tract 17, with a 33% decrease, and Tract 32.01, with an 84% increase. The largest increases in households were on the west and south sides of Springfield.

Throughout the region, growth trends for number of households paralleled those for population. Households tended to have sharper changes in percentage increases and decreases, which would be expected due to the lower total number of households (Table 26). The only tract where this pattern of parallel trends did not hold true was Tract 9 on the northeast side of Springfield.

Table 27: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 2000-2010; Sangamon County

Census Tract	2000 Total Households	2010 Total Households	# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010
1	1,866	1,810	-56	-3%
2.01	1,150	1,149	-1	0%
2.02	1,987	1,821	-166	-8%
3	1,388	1,160	-228	-16%
4	1,393	1,329	-64	-5%
5.01	958	1,011	53	6%
5.03	1,776	1,717	-59	-3%
5.04	1,243	1,236	-7	-1%
6	2,713	2,372	-341	-13%
7	957	936	-21	-2%
8	584	723	139	24%
9	1,104	1,035	-69	-6%
10.01	1,049	1,004	-45	-4%
10.02	3,227			
10.03		706		
10.04		2,415		
11	1,195	1,150	-45	-4%
12	1,709	1,635	-74	-4%
13	1,114	969	-145	-13%
14	532	568	36	7%
15	474	388	-86	-18%
16	1,174	1,253	79	7%
17	609	406	-203	-33%
18	1,210	1,052	-158	-13%
19	1,868	1,659	-209	-11%
20	2,542	2,713	171	7%
21	1,683	1,704	21	1%
22	1,611	1,591	-20	-1%
23	1,027	904	-123	-12%
24	1,414	1,344	-70	-5%
25	2,061	2,130	69	3%
26	1,272	1,190	-82	-6%
27	1,679	1,576	-103	-6%
28.01	1,597	1,456	-141	-9%
28.02	1,628	1,643	15	1%
29	2,202	2,242	40	2%
30	2,244	2,312	68	3%
31	2,129	2,938	809	38%
32.01	924	1,699	775	84%
32.02	1,192	1,591	399	33%
32.03	1,679	2,084	405	24%
33	1,920	1,994	74	4%
34	2,228	2,361	133	6%
35	1,880	1,999	119	6%
36.01	944	1,031	87	9%
36.02	1,261	1,657	396	31%
36.03	1,140	1,925	785	69%
36.04	1,360	2,015	655	48%
37	2,473	3,097	624	25%
38.01	1,023	1,001	-22	-2%
38.02	2,025	2,273	248	12%
39.01	1,285	1,841	556	43%
39.02	1,417	1,464	47	3%
40	1,602	1,707	105	7%
TOTAL	**78,722**	**82,986**	**4,264**	**5%**

Figure 11: PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2000-2010 BY TRACT



Type of Household

The Census distinguishes between two basic types of households. A family household consists of two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household. A family may be husband/wife, female/no spouse with children or other relatives, or male/no spouse with children or other relatives. It may also include non-relatives living with the family. A non-family household consists of a person living alone or of a householder living with unrelated individuals which includes partners of the opposite sex or same sex. Due to difference in state policy, the Census Bureau does not distinguish for those with registered civil unions, which are included in "non-family" households of two or more. The Census Bureau indicates that "Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households."

Table 28 suggests that the majority of households in Sangamon County are family households (62%), although a variety of households exists. Among non-family households, most (83%) are one-person households, and approximately a third of these one-person households are comprised of elderly persons. Among these one-person households in which the householder is over 65 years of age, 2,291 were male householders, and 6,512 were female. Slightly less than half of all households are married couples, among which slightly over 40% have children (18% of total households). Generally speaking, the last several decades have seen a decline in traditional married couple households.

Table 28: HOUSEHOLD TYPE, Sangamon County; 2010

Total Households	**82,986**		
Family	51,376 (62%)		
Married Couple		36,835 (44%)	
With Children			14,969 (18%)
Without Children			21,866 (26%)
Other Family		14,541 (18%)	
Female Head with Children			7,627 (9%)
Other			6,914 (8%)
Non-Family	31,610 (38%)		
1-Person Household		26,389 (32%)	
Over 65 Years			8,803 (11%)
Under 65 Years			17,586 (21%)
2+ Persons		5,221 (6%)	

*All percentages are based upon total households (82,986).

Household type varies by race. Compared to the rest of the population, Asians have a slightly higher percentage of family households at 71%. Black households have the lowest proportion of married couple households at 15%. As Table 29 suggests, Asian couples have the highest proportion of married households at an estimated 71%. Among white families, married couples were 46% of total households in 2010 as compared to 50% in 2000.

Table 29: HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY RACE
Sangamon County; 2010

	White	Black	Asian
Family	43,680 (61%)	5,238 (59%)	895 (71%)
Married Couple	32,865 (46%)	1,369 (15%)	895 (71%)
Other Family	10,815 (15%)	3,869 (44%)	0
Non-Family	27,712 (39%)	3,607 (41%)	371 (29%)
Total Households:	71,392 (100%)	8,845 (100%)	1,266 (100%)

Due to shortened Census 2010 form, Household Type by Race data are not available in the Census SF1 File form. Table 29 data are estimates taken from the American Community Survey, 2010 One-Year Estimates. (See C11001B in American Factfinder 2).

Household composition has changed greatly since 1980. The number of married couple households has declined, in contrast to a growth in the number of total households. Total households increased by 22% from 1980 to 2010, whereas the percentage change in married households was -5.6%. The numbers of female-headed families with children, non-traditional families, and non-family households have increased steadily since 1980 (Table 30).

Table 30: HOUSEHOLDS
Sangamon County

	1980	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010	% Change 1980-2010
Total Households	**68,022**	**72,146**	**78,722**	**82,986**	**5.4**	**22.0**
Family	47,313	47,543	49,898	51,376	**3.0**	**8.6**
Married Couple	39,016	37,408	37,974	36,835	**-3.0**	**-5.6**
With Children	19,462	17,212	16,560	14,969	**-9.6**	**-23.1**
Without Children	19,554	20,196	21,414	21,866	**2.1**	**11.8**
Other Family	8,297	10,135	11,924	14,541	**21.9**	**75.3**
Female Head with any related children	4,143	4,883	5,881	7,627	**29.7**	**84.1**
Other	4,154	5,252	6,043	6,914	**14.4**	**66.4**
Non-Family	20,709	24,603	28,824	31,610	**9.7**	**52.6**
1-Person Household	18,239	21,218	24,374	26,389	**8.3**	**44.7**
Over 65 Years	7,006	8,159	8,324	8,803	**5.8**	**25.6**
Under 65 Years	11,233	13,059	16,050	17,586	**9.6**	**56.6**
2+ Persons	2,470	3,385	4,450	5,221	**17.3**	**111.4**

One-Person Households

One-person households are a growing component of the fabric of Sangamon County household types as well. In the last three decades, the number of one-person households has increased by 44.7%. This is likely due to the increased aging population, as well as the tendency for young adults to postpone marriage for longer periods of time, which are nationwide trends. The distribution of one-person households, however, has not changed relative to the total population in the last decade. Although the number of one-person households increased by 8.3% from 2000-2010, this is in keeping with the rate of total household growth, as approximately 31% of households were one-person households in both 2000 and 2010.

Table 31: ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, Sangamon County, 2010

		One-person Households	
Census Tract	Total Households	#	%
1	1,810	594	33
2.01	1,149	460	40
2.02	1,821	757	42
3	1,160	482	42
4	1,329	53	40
5.01	1,011	276	27
5.03	1,717	552	32
5.04	1,236	328	27
6	2,372	888	37
7	936	314	34
8	723	193	27
9	1,035	586	57
10.01	1,004	364	36
10.03	706	316	45
10.04	2,415	1,178	49
11	1,150	561	49
12	1,635	642	39
13	969	535	55
14	568	459	81
15	388	209	54
16	1,253	367	29
17	406	103	25
18	1,052	477	45
19	1,659	833	50
20	2,713	885	33
21	1,704	591	35
22	1,591	639	40
23	904	240	27
24	1,344	395	29
25	2,130	687	32
26	1,190	449	38
27	1,576	609	39
28.01	1,456	602	41
28.02	1,643	661	40
29	2,242	744	33
30	2,312	904	39
31	2,938	654	22
32.01	1,699	322	19
32.02	1,591	365	23
32.03	2,084	318	15
33	1,994	469	24
34	2,361	523	22
35	1,999	451	23
36.01	1,031	173	17
36.02	1,657	436	26
36.03	1,925	369	19
36.04	2,015	672	33
37	3,097	562	18
38.01	1,001	231	23
38.02	2,273	489	22
39.01	1,841	298	16
39.02	1,464	278	19
40	1,707	366	21
TOTAL	**82,986**	**25,909**	**31**

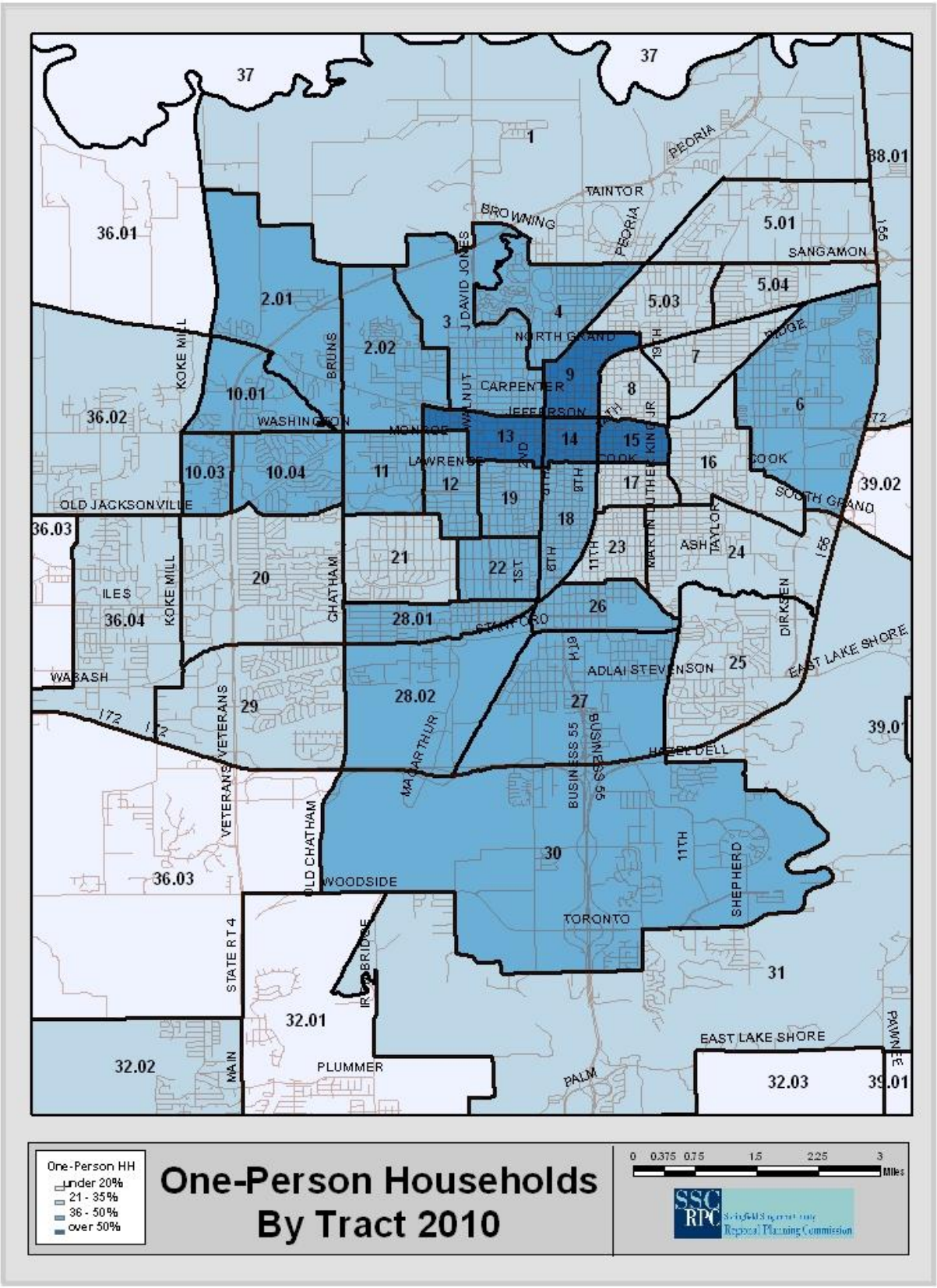
Noteworthy Trends—

One-person households have increased by 8.3% in the past decade and are concentrated in the central east part of the City of Springfield. Policymakers should consider the implications of this trend, which could point to aging residents, increased likelihood for younger generations to postpone forming families until later in life, or some other pattern with potential to impact service needs and preferences.

Generally speaking, there has been a dramatic change in the distribution of certain family types that make up households in Sangamon County. Between 1980 and 2010, there was a 23% decrease in married couples with children, but an 84% increase in female-headed households with related children and a 66% increase in other family types, including grandparents caring for children. These family types can often be correlated with lower incomes, increased difficulty in providing childcare when children are not in school, and other challenges.

It is therefore also important for policymakers to consider this trend, which represents not just a change in the nature of households, but a transformational change in how our region thinks about family as part of its social fabric.

Figure 12: PERCENTAGE ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY TRACT, 2010



Elderly Households

Households in which the householder is 65 years of age or older increased by 7.8% in Sangamon County from 2000 to 2010. This is a notably higher rate of increase than that of the last decade (4% from 1990 to 2000). Interestingly, the proportion of elderly residents in the county overall (approximately 22%) is similar to that of the last two decades (Table 32).

This disparity can be explained by examining the trends within versus outside of the City of Springfield. The City has seen a slight growth in the number of elderly households (3.7%), whereas the portion of Sangamon County that is outside the City of Springfield has seen an increase of 15.3% in elderly households. However, the City has experienced 14.6% growth in its total households of all age groups, whereas the growth in Sangamon County has been far more moderate (5.4%). While the County as a whole has an increased number of elderly households, as a percentage of the total population this trend is even more prevalent in the non-Springfield areas.

Table 32: ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS

	1990	2000	2010	% Change, (2000-2010)
Sangamon County (all)	16,345 (22.6%)	17,058 (21.6%)	18,393 (22.1%)	7.8%
Springfield	10,551 (23.4%)	10,967 (22.5%)	11,368 (20.3%)	3.7%
Sangamon County (not including City of Springfield)	5,794 (27.4%)	6,091 (20.2%)	7,025 (25.7%)	15.3%

Families with Children

To reiterate, the Census Bureau defines a family as two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household. Overall, the number of families with children decreased in the last decade in Springfield, Sangamon County, and the State of Illinois. For Sangamon County, there was a 5% decline in families with children, in contrast to the period from 1990 to 2000, when Sangamon County experienced a 4% increase in the number of families with children (Table 33).

Since these numbers are counts of families, rather than percentage distributions relative to the total number of families, it is important to consider them in the broader framework of increases and declines relative to the overall number of families. For instance, the number of families with children in Sangamon County has declined by 5% in the last decade. However, families with children are almost the same percentage of all families in 2010 (62%) as they were in 2000 (63%). On the other hand, the total number of married couples with children has declined by 14% in Sangamon County, representing a drop from 21% to 18% of the total population.

In general, the number of non-traditional families is increasing, with both female-headed families with children and other varieties of families with children increasing in Sangamon County (by 14% and 24%, respectively). Some of these other varieties, for example, could include children living with grandparents. These trends generally represent a continuation of trends from the previous decade. For example, married couples with children decreased 3% in Springfield from 1990 to 2000 and continued to decline an additional 18% from 2000 to 2010. Therefore, the trend from 1990 to 2010 represents a 21% decline. On the other hand, the increases in “other”

families with children in Springfield, Sangamon County, and Illinois, respectively, represent 74%, 93%, and 82% increases from 1990 to 2010.

Table 33: FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN

	Total Families with Children			Married Couples			Female-Headed			Other		
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change
Springfield	13,351	12,598	-6	8,395	6,884	-18	3,985	4,593	15	971	1,121	15
Sangamon County	24,040	22,874	-5	16,560	14,168	-14	5,881	6,716	14	1,599	1,990	24
Illinois	1,514,561	1,455,656	-4	1,113,582	1,016,456	-9	315,957	334,269	6	85,022	104,931	23

Female-Headed Households with Children

The number of female-headed households with their own children (as distinct from female-headed households with any related children, discussed above) increased in Sangamon County by 835 households between 2000 and 2010. Although this is a 14% increase, the proportion of total households that were female-headed with children households increased only from 7.4% in 2000 to 8.0% in 2010, due to a decline in the total number of households with Children (Table 33). The increase in female-headed households with children is a concern because of the high poverty rate often associated with households of this type. More female-headed households with children are located in the east part of Springfield than in other areas of the city (Table 34, Figure 13). The highest percentage of female-headed households with children occurs in Tract 8, where 30% of total households are female-headed with children. In 2000, this tract had 18.5% female-headed households with children as a proportion of total households.

Household Size

The size of households has been decreasing steadily for several decades. As Table 34 suggests, this trend toward smaller households is occurring nationwide. Demographic trends in the Springfield area that substantiate the trend of smaller household size include the increase in 1-person households, the increase in female-headed families with children, and a decreasing number of married couple households with children.

Table 34: PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (1960-2010)

	United States	Illinois	Sangamon County	Springfield
1960	3.33	3.18	3.03	2.83
1970	3.14	3.09	2.90	2.76
1980	2.76	2.76	2.55	2.38
1990	2.63	2.65	2.43	2.29
2000	2.59	2.63	2.36	2.24
2010	2.58	2.59	2.33	2.23
% Decrease (1960-2010)	-23%	-19%	-23%	-21%
% Decrease (2000-2010)	- <1%	-2%	-1%	- <1%

As in the previous decade, household size declined in the majority of census tracts from 2000 to 2010 (Table 36, Figure 14). Household sizes range in Sangamon County's census tracts from 1.23 persons to 3.0 persons. Smallest household sizes are generally in the west and central portions of the City of Springfield, whereas the east side of Springfield and the rural areas surrounding the city tend to have slightly larger household sizes. From 2000 to 2010, slightly more tracts experienced an increase in average household size as compared to 1990-2000. As in previous years, these tracts were located primarily in the center-ease part of the city, although several of the northern tracts in the City also experienced increases in average household size from 2000-2010.

Table 35: Female-Headed Households with own Children, Sangamon County, 2010

		Female-Headed Households	
Census Tract	**Total Households**	**#**	**%**
1	1,810	106	6
2.01	1,149	69	6
2.02	1,821	231	13
3	1,160	121	10
4	1,329	135	10
5.01	1,011	45	4
5.03	1,717	171	10
5.04	1,236	85	7
6	2,372	219	9
7	936	97	10
8	723	216	30
9	1,035	125	12
10.01	1,004	39	4
10.03	706	27	4
10.04	2,415	162	7
11	1,150	71	6
12	1,635	140	9
13	969	87	9
14	568	16	3
15	388	43	11
16	1,253	343	27
17	406	89	22
18	1,052	127	12
19	1,659	176	11
20	2,713	51	2
21	1,704	94	6
22	1,591	135	8
23	904	190	21
24	1,344	283	21
25	2,130	276	13
26	1,190	126	11
27	1,576	130	8
28.01	1,456	131	9
28.02	1,643	230	14
29	2,242	110	5
30	2,312	184	8
31	2,938	98	3
32.01	1,699	136	8
32.02	1,591	103	6
32.03	2,084	130	6
33	1,994	140	7
34	2,361	190	8
35	1,999	107	5
36.01	1,031	30	3
36.02	1,657	56	3
36.03	1,925	57	3
36.04	2,015	71	4
37	3,097	159	5
38.01	1,001	100	10
38.02	2,273	227	10
39.01	1,841	66	4
39.02	1,464	77	5
40	1,707	89	5
TOTAL	**82,986**	**6,716**	**8**

Noteworthy Trends—

The percentage of households with children in which a married couple is the head of the household has decreased over the last decade. Increases have occurred in the region and within the City of Springfield for female-headed households and other household types with children. Female-headed households with *their own* children increased by 14%, whereas female-headed households with any related children increased by 30% over the last decade. Though these percentage increases are smaller as a proportion of the total families with children, this is due to an overall decline in the number of families with children. In contrast to female-headed households with children, married families with their own children experienced an 18% decline in the last decade.

This represents a fairly dramatic increase in female-headed households, concentrated on the east side of Springfield. Changes in family structure can be correlated with changes in income, educational opportunity, and other matters of key concern for both residents and policymakers. These trends are significant for policymakers to monitor in the coming decade.

Figure 13: PERCENTAGE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWN CHILDREN BY TRACT, 2010

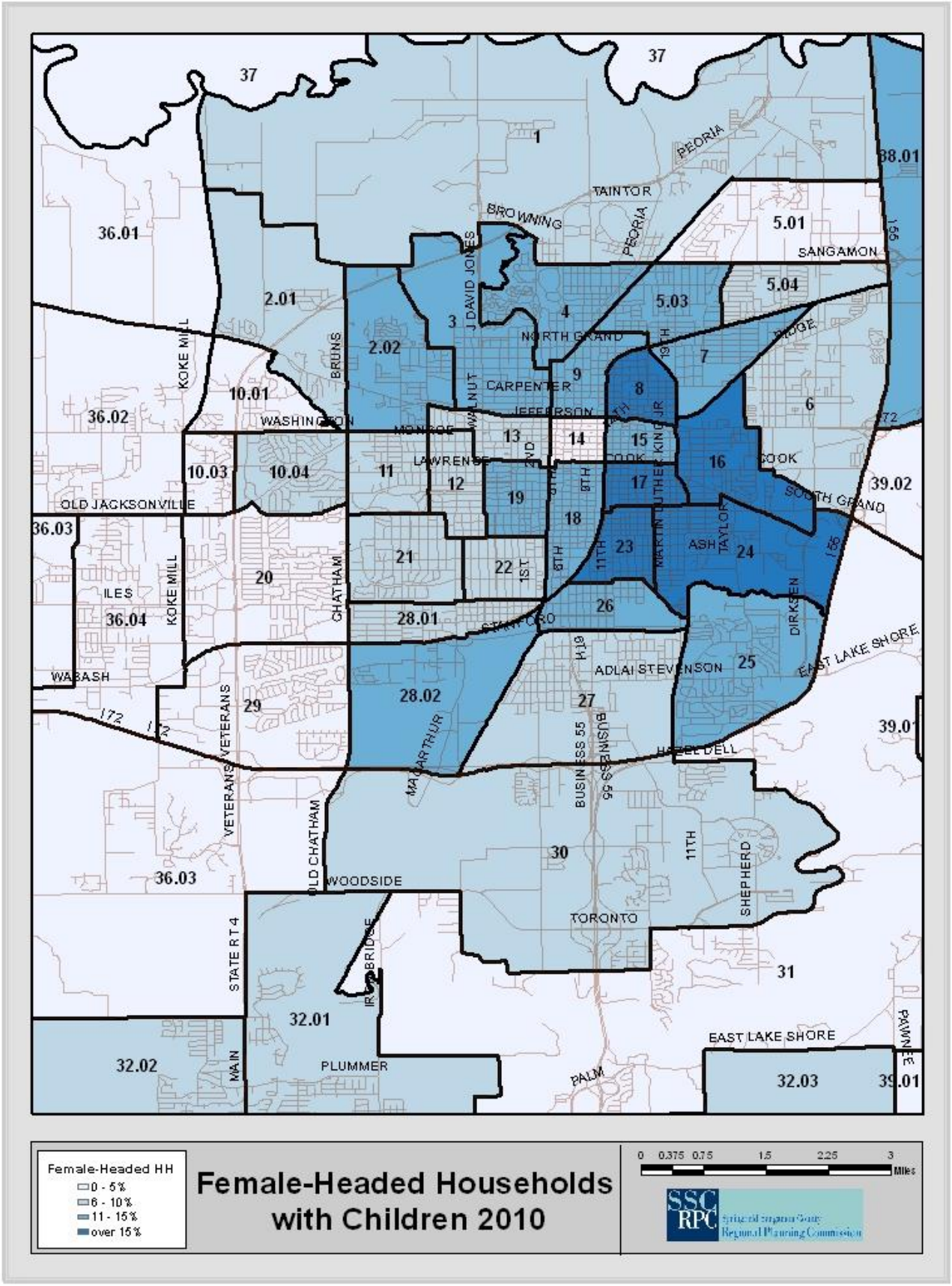
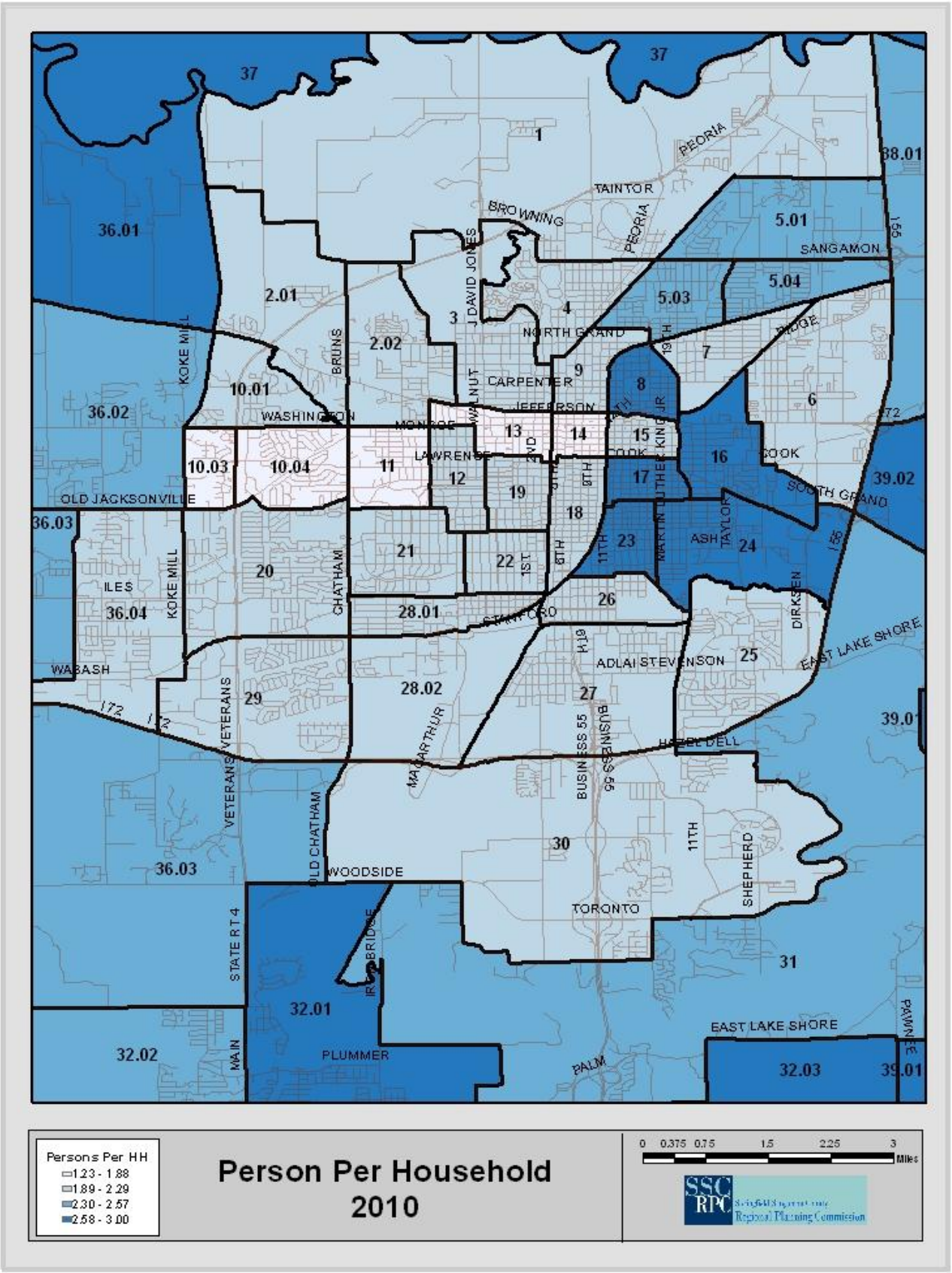


Table 36: PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD, by Tract
Sangamon County, 1970-2010

Census Tract	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
1	2.95	2.62	2.48	2.29	2.19
2	3.22	2.44	2.23	*	*
2.01	*	*	*	2.15	2.09
2.02	*	*	*	2.10	2.14
3	2.70	2.21	2.18	2.18	2.24
4	2.72	2.30	2.31	2.15	2.18
5	3.51	2.99	*	*	*
5.01	*	*	2.74	2.52	2.33
5.02	8	*	2.67	*	*
5.03	*	*	*	.2.29	2.33
5.04	*	*	*	2.62	2.47
6	3.11	2.78	2.33	2.21	2.21
7	3.37	2.62	2.42	2.39	2.25
8	2.98	2.72	2.67	2.82	2.87
9	2.24	1.87	1.95	1.99	2.09
10	3.31	2.22	2.06	*	*
10.01	*	*	*	2.35	2.10
10.02	*	*	*	1.86	
10.03	*	*	*	*	1.88
10.04	*	*	*	*	1.86
11	2.72	2.28	2.08	1.94	1.88
12	2.50	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.16
13	1.88	1.62	1.69	1.73	1.80
14	1.28	1.21	1.27	1.23	1.23
15	2.58	2.55	1.98	1.97	2.03
16	3.04	2.80	2.88	2.82	2.77
17	2.80	2.71	2.71	2.98	3.00
18	1.98	1.75	1.83	1.89	2.13
19	2.15	1.77	1.83	1.90	1.96
20	3.84	3.19	2.84	2.33	2.18
21	2.83	2.42	2.26	2.19	2.16
22	2.76	2.35	2.26	2.14	2.12

Census Tract	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
23	2.84	2.46	2.56	2.61	2.72
24	3.34	2.91	2.80	2.75	2.65
25	3.67	2.76	2.32	2.33	2.29
26	2.82	2.32	2.23	2.16	2.17
27	3.09	2.46	2.24	2.15	2.10
28	2.92	2.22	2.08	*	*
28.01	*	*	*	2.17	2.09
28.02	*	*	*	1.96	2.05
29	3.53	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.21
30	3.37	2.56	2.56	2.16	2.06
31	3.27	2.81	2.81	2.66	2.46
32	3.48	2.97	2.97	*	*
32.01	*	*	*	2.73	2.61
32.02	*	*	*	2.73	2.50
32.03	*	*	*	2.84	2.79
33	3.13	2.85	2.67	2.58	2.51
34	3.00	2.86	2.75	2.65	2.64
35	3.22	2.85	2.66	2.60	2.54
36	3.47	3.06	2.83	*	*
36.01	*	*	*	2.73	2.62
36.02	*	*	*	2.61	2.45
36.03	*	*	*	2.80	2.53
36.04	*	*	*	2.42	2.27
37	3.34	3.04	2.83	2.76	2.64
38	3.15	2.90	2.77	*	*
38.01	*	*	*	2.60	2.55
38.02	*	*	*	2.58	2.57
39	3.33	3.09	2.95	*	*
39.01	*	*	*	2.81	2.77
39.02	*	*	*	2.71	2.62
40	3.21	2.91	2.75	2.58	2.55
Total:	**2.92**	**2.55**	**2.43**	**2.36**	**2.33**

Figure 14: PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY TRACT, 2010



Housing

Number of Housing Units

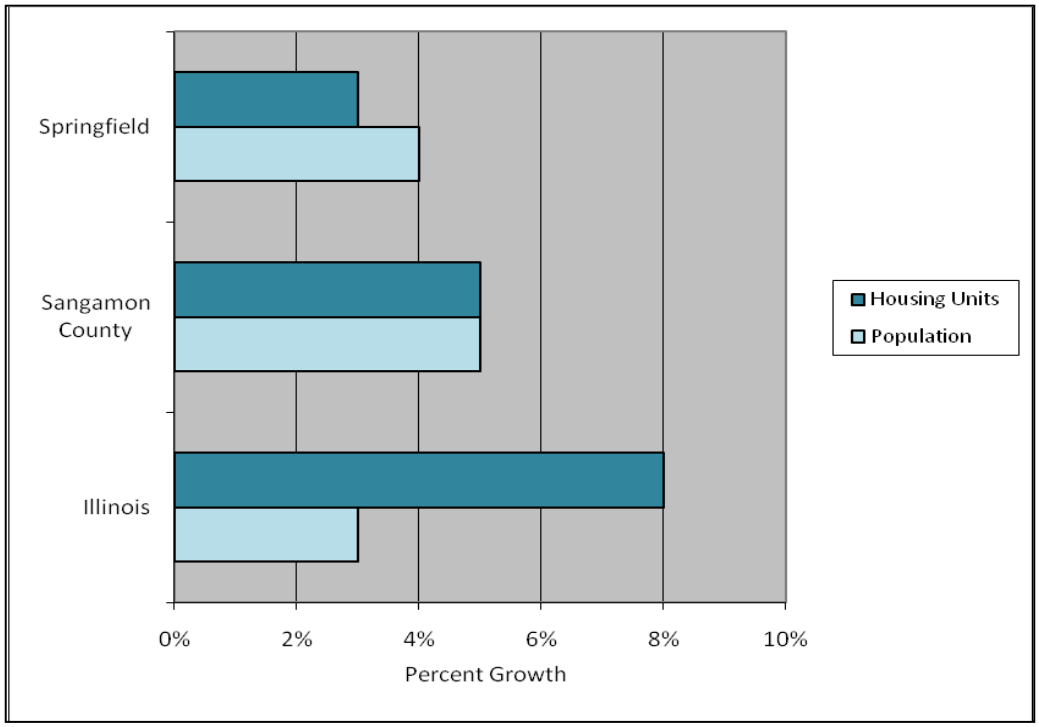
Living quarters are defined by the Census Bureau as either housing units or group quarters. A housing unit is a house, apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room intended as separate living quarters, where residents live and eat separately from other persons in the building. Group quarters are group living situations such as a nursing home, jail, or boarding house. It important to note that the Great Recession occurred during the decade covered by this census analysis and likely inhibited growth rates for new housing units. Even at the writing of this analysis (2014), the housing market had not fully rebounded from the Recession's effects.

Table 37: TOTAL HOUSING UNITS, 2000-2010

	2000	2010	# Increase	% Change
Illinois	4,885,615	5,296,715	411,100	8
Sangamon County	85,459	89,901	4,442	5
Springfield	53,887	55,729	1,842	3

The number of housing units in the city, the county, and the state increased over the last decade. The rate of increase was the lowest for the City of Springfield with only a 3% increase. In contrast, the rate of population increase from 2000 to 2010 was 4% for Springfield and 5% for Sangamon County. These trends represent a decline from the rates of increase in housing units between 1990 and 2000. For both the city and county, the rate of increase in the last decade was 11%. For the State of Illinois, the rate of increase was 8% both in between 1990-2000 and in 2000-2010.

Figure 15: GROWTH RATES, 2000-2010



As suggested in Figure 15, the increase in Sangamon County's housing units show parity with the rate of population increase, whereas Springfield's rate of housing unit increase is lower than its population increase. One reason that population may increase more than the number of housing units is that family sizes are becoming larger, though this is unlikely for Springfield given the information discussed above. Another reason is that vacant houses may exist that can be filled by increased populations. This is more likely the case for Springfield than Sangamon County as a whole, given the comparable growth rates for population and housing units in the county as a whole. Significantly, both Springfield and Sangamon County experienced contrasting patterns to that experienced by the State of Illinois as a whole in which housing units increased at a much higher rate than population, echoing the state's declining household size.

The percent change in the number of housing units from 2000 to 2010 varies considerably by census tract within the Sangamon County region. For instance, in Tract 32.01, there was an 83% increase in housing units due to multi-family and residential development in the Village of Chatham, whereas Tract 17 experienced 32% decline due primarily to removal of dilapidated housing stock. The largest loss in housing units from 2000-2010 occurred in east and central parts of the City of Springfield, and the largest increases in housing units generally occurring south and west of the city near the Village of Chatham (Table 39, Figure 16).

Housing Type

The primary types of housing units that the Census identified in prior years were single-family, multiple-family, and mobile homes. The "other" category included boats, RVs, and vans used as living quarters. However, in 2000, the proportion of the total housing units considered "other" in the state, Sangamon County and Springfield was 0%. The 2010 Census Analysis therefore combines "other" with "mobile homes" in information presented below.

In 2010, the Census form did not inquire as to types of housing units. The estimates on housing units presented below are American Community Survey estimates with wide margins of error. They indicate the percentage distribution of the various types of housing structures. "Single-family" housing units are considered those with one housing unit (attached or detached). "Multi-family" units are those not defined as 1 unit, mobile home, or "other."

Table 38: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY HOUSING TYPE
2010 ACS Estimates (Physical Housing Unit Characteristics S2504)

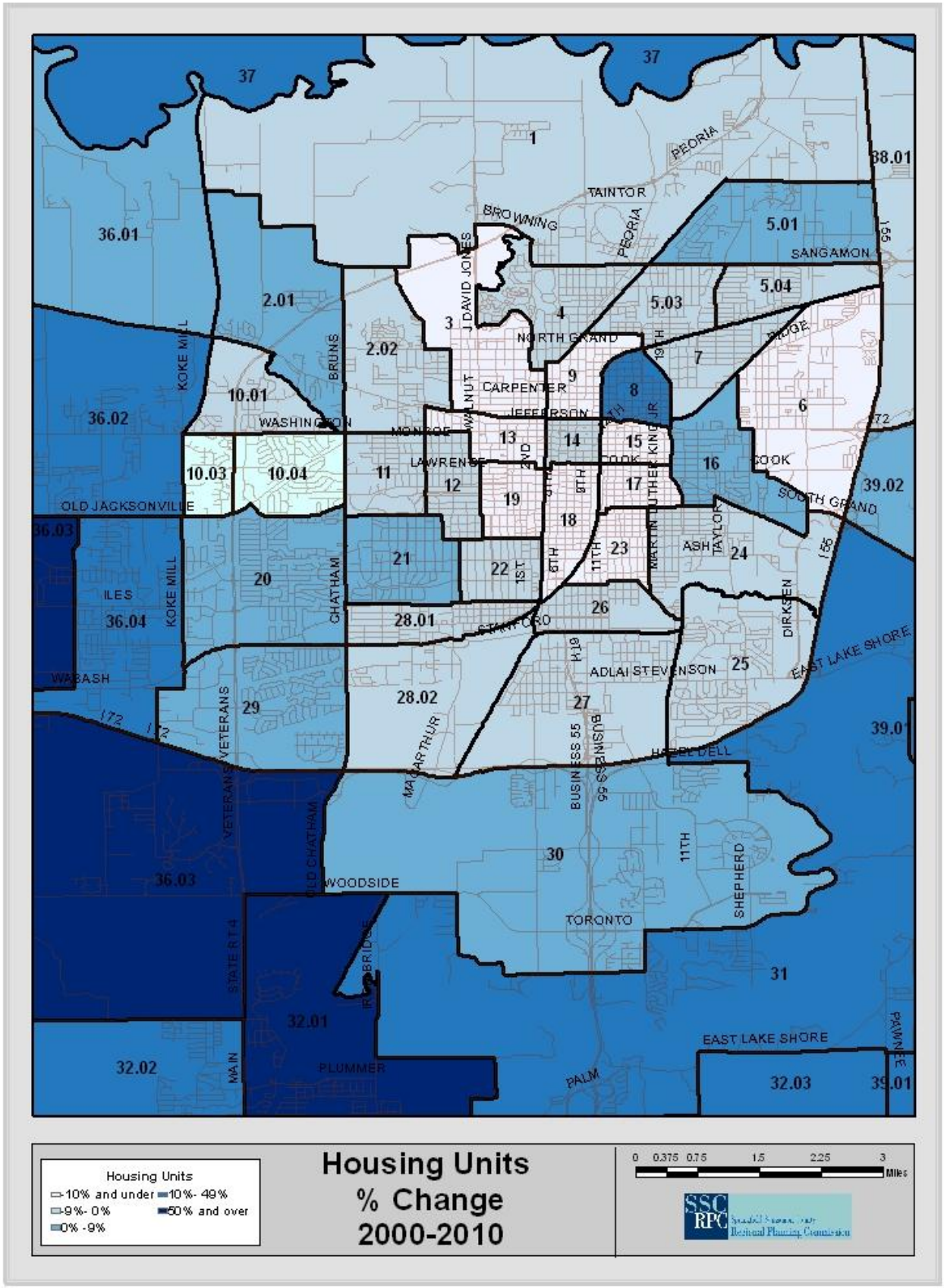
	Single-Family	**Multiple-Family**	**Mobile Home**
	%	**%**	**%**
Illinois	66.5%	31.0%	2.5%
Sangamon County	75.2%	20.5%	4.4%
Springfield	68.1%	27.8%	4.0%

Housing unit census data by type have historically been problematic in terms of accuracy. ACS estimates provide even less clarity or specific information related to housing units by tract of numbers as opposed to percentages of housing units by types of structure. However, trends in past and current estimates confirm that single-family housing is predominate in Sangamon County and the City of Springfield with somewhat higher percentages of multi-family housing within the city.

Table 39: HOUSING UNITS, Sangamon County, 2000-2010

Census Tract	2000	2010	# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010
1	2,027	1,999	-28	-1%
2.01	1,198	1,221	23	2%
2.02	2,139	2,003	-136	-6%
3	1,570	1,324	-246	-16%
4	1,576	1,500	-76	-5%
5.01	985	1,052	67	7%
5.03	1,866	1,856	-10	-1%
5.04	1,272	1,264	-8	-1%
6	2,914	2,619	-295	-10%
7	1,016	996	-20	-2%
8	684	839	155	23%
9	1,466	1,217	-249	-17%
10.01	1,088	1,080	-8	-1%
10.02	3,400			
10.03		743		
10.04		2,647		
11	1,262	1,253	-9	-1%
12	1,895	1,820	-75	-4%
13	1,340	1,178	-162	-12%
14	667	647	-20	-3%
15	577	430	-147	-25%
16	1,583	1,593	10	1%
17	809	549	-260	-32%
18	1,519	1,352	-167	-11%
19	2,244	1,984	-260	-12%
20	2,691	2,868	177	7%
21	1,779	1,809	30	2%
22	1,698	1,694	-4	0%
23	1,219	1,096	-123	-10%
24	1,579	1,514	-65	-4%
25	2,251	2,256	5	0%
26	1,383	1,321	-62	-4%
27	1,801	1,717	-84	-5%
28.01	1,682	1,619	-63	-4%
28.02	1,842	1,804	-38	-2%
29	2,288	2,338	50	2%
30	2,334	2,397	63	3%
31	2,239	3,068	829	37%
32.01	954	1,747	793	83%
32.02	1,222	1,641	419	34%
32.03	1,729	2,168	439	25%
33	2,032	2,133	101	5%
34	2,384	2,497	113	5%
35	1,990	2,131	141	7%
36.01	980	1,071	91	9%
36.02	1,301	1,791	490	38%
36.03	1,213	1,985	772	64%
36.04	1,444	2,121	677	47%
37	2,550	3,217	667	26%
38.01	1,,134	1,102	-32	-3%
38.02	2,116	2,364	248	12%
39.01	1,333	1,912	579	43%
39.02	1,468	1,527	59	4%
40	1,726	1,827	101	6%
Total:	**85,459**	**89,901**	4,442	5%

Figure 16: PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSING UNITS, 2000-2010



**Census Tracts 10.03 and 10.04 are excluded because they were newly created for 2010 Census.*

Housing Tenure

All occupied housing units are classified by the Census Bureau as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A renter-occupied unit can be rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent (i.e., caretaker or military housing). On a percentage basis, owner-occupied is the inverse of renter-occupied. For example, if a tract is 58% owner-occupied, 42% is renter-occupied.

After a slight increase from previous years to 63% in 2000, the proportion of owner-occupied housing units in Springfield remained fairly steady in 2010. Percentages of owner-occupied houses in Sangamon County, which remained fairly constant from 1970-1990, experienced a slight increase in 2000, and maintained that percentage through 2010 (Table 40).

Table 40: OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 1970-2010

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Illinois	59%	63%	64%	67%	68%
Sangamon County	67%	68%	67%	70%	71%
Springfield	59%	60%	58%	63%	64%

The county's rate of owner occupancy has been consistently higher than the state or city rate of owner-occupied units. Proportions of owner-occupied housing in Sangamon County outside of the Springfield area range from a low of 76% in Buffalo and Woodside Townships (excluding Capital Township, which is essentially coterminous with the City of Springfield) to a high of 93% in Ball Township (Table 41).

The percentage of owner-occupied housing units by census tract ranges from under 3% in tract 14 to over 93% in tract 36.01 (Table 42, Figure 18). Tracts with higher proportions (over 50%) of renter-occupied housing units, and thus lower rates of owner-occupied housing, are primarily found in the central city area. The highest concentrations of owner-occupied housing are located in census tracts around the outer boundaries of Springfield and the smaller "bedroom" communities.

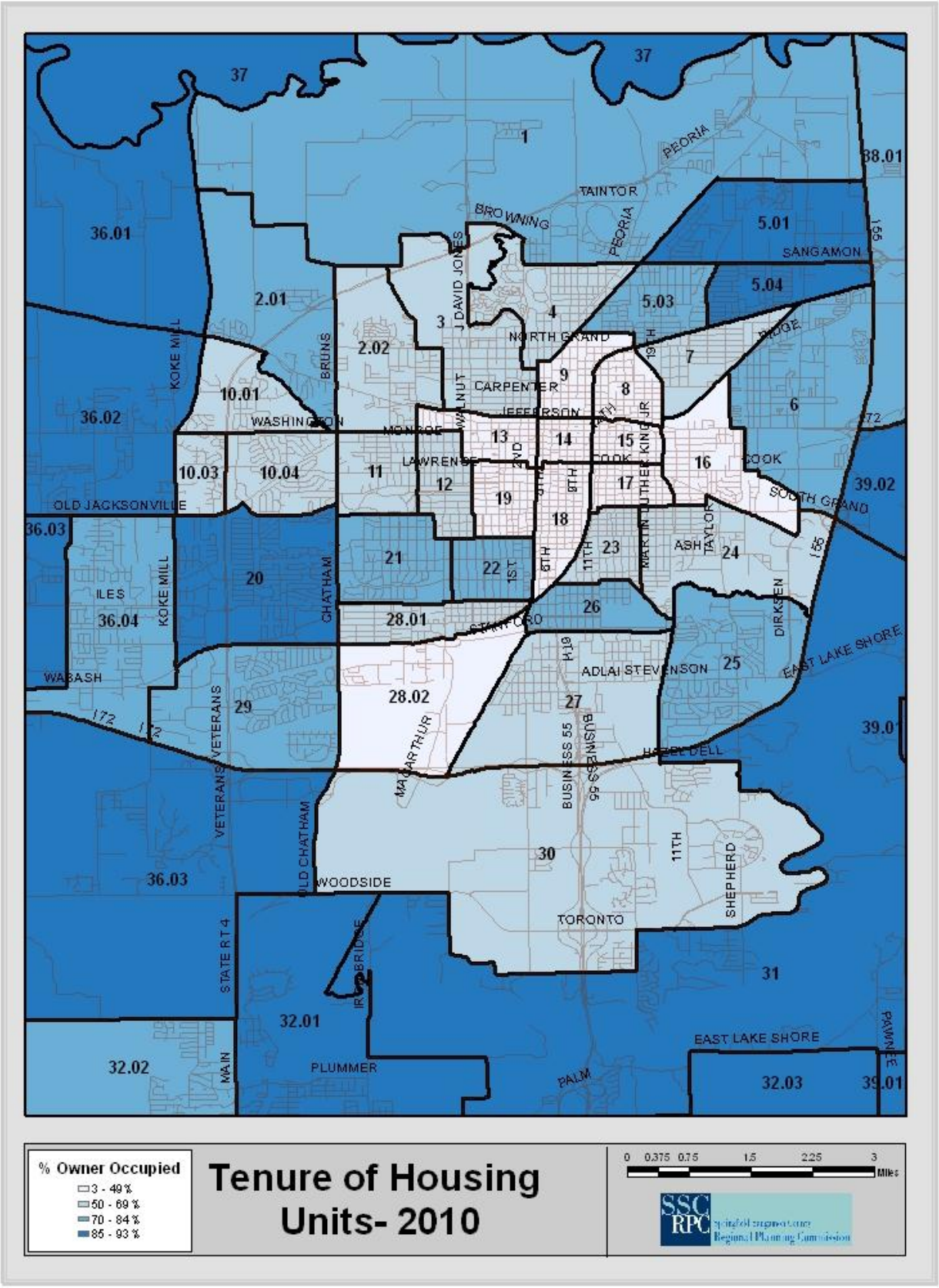
Table 41: HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
Sangamon County Townships

Township	Occupied Units			% Owner-Occupied	
	Owner	**Renter**	**Total**	**2000**	**2010**
Auburn	1,878	499	2,377	79	79
Ball	2,170	169	2,339	93	93
Buffalo Hart	59	19	78	73	76
Capital	32,014	18,445	50,459	63	63
Cartwright	478	98	576	82	83
Chatham	2,175	684	2,839	80	77
Clear Lake	2,526	697	3,223	83	78
Cooper	302	29	331	93	91
Cotton Hill	328	28	356	80	92
Curran	569	66	635	89	90
Divernon	507	127	634	78	80
Fancy Creek	1,758	234	1,992	86	88
Gardner	1,462	198	1,660	86	88
Illiopolis	406	102	508	77	80
Island Grove	211	46	257	81	82
Lanesville	63	16	79	76	80
Loami	343	68	411	88	84
Maxwell	55	13	68	80	81
Mechanicsburg	748	161	909	81	82
New Berlin	508	101	609	82	83
Pawnee	955	240	1,195	84	80
Rochester	1,791	214	2,005	90	89
Springfield	1,830	966	2,796	72	66
Talkington	59	17	76	79	78
Williams	1,121	165	1,286	85	87
Woodside	4,035	1,253	5,288	78	76
TOTAL	**58,351**	**24,655**	**82,986**	**70**	**70**

Table 42: TENURE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY CENSUS TRACT, Sangamon County , 2010

		Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
Census Tract	Total Households	#	%	#	%
1	1,810	1,459	80.61%	351	19.39%
2.01	1,149	849	73.89%	300	26.11%
2.02	1,821	974	53.49%	847	46.51%
3	1,160	588	50.69%	572	49.31%
4	1,329	858	64.56%	471	35.44%
5.01	1,011	858	84.87%	153	15.13%
5.03	1,717	1,299	75.66%	418	24.34%
5.04	1,236	1,096	88.67%	140	11.33%
6	2,372	1,757	74.07%	615	25.93%
7	936	643	68.70%	293	31.30%
8	723	238	32.92%	485	67.08%
9	1,035	208	20.10%	827	79.90%
10.01	1,004	694	69.12%	310	30.88%
10.03	706	477	67.56%	229	32.44%
10.04	2,415	1,209	50.06%	1,206	49.94%
11	1,150	791	68.78%	359	31.22%
12	1,635	964	58.96%	671	41.04%
13	969	289	29.82%	680	70.18%
14	568	14	2.46%	554	97.54%
15	388	132	34.02%	256	65.98%
16	1,253	463	36.95%	790	63.05%
17	406	163	40.15%	243	59.85%
18	1,052	468	44.49%	584	55.51%
19	1,659	582	35.08%	1,077	64.92%
20	2,713	2,286	84.26%	427	15.74%
21	1,704	1,280	75.12%	424	24.88%
22	1,591	1,265	79.51%	326	20.49%
23	904	465	51.44%	439	48.56%
24	1,344	665	49.48%	679	50.52%
25	2,130	1,556	73.05%	574	26.95%
26	1,190	850	71.43%	340	28.57%
27	1,576	1,024	64.97%	552	35.03%
28.01	1,456	936	64.29%	520	35.71%
28.02	1,643	261	15.89%	1,382	84.11%
29	2,242	1,705	76.05%	537	23.95%
30	2,312	1,407	60.86%	905	39.14%
31	2,938	2,560	87.13%	378	12.87%
32.01	1,699	1,440	84.76%	259	15.24%
32.02	1,591	1,295	81.40%	296	18.60%
32.03	2,084	1,785	85.65%	299	14.35%
33	1,994	1,614	80.94%	380	19.06%
34	2,361	1,864	78.95%	497	21.05%
35	1,999	1,655	82.79%	344	17.21%
36.01	1,031	963	93.40%	68	6.60%
36.02	1,657	1,395	84.19%	262	15.81%
36.03	1,925	1,782	92.57%	143	7.43%
36.04	2,015	1,540	76.43%	475	23.57%
37	3,097	2,712	87.57%	385	12.43%
38.01	1,001	830	82.92%	171	17.08%
38.02	2,273	1,732	76.20%	541	23.80%
39.01	1,841	1,709	92.83%	132	7.17%
39.02	1,464	1,306	89.21%	158	10.79%
40	1,707	1,396	81.78%	311	18.22%
Total:	**82,986**	**58,351**	**70.31%**	**24,635**	**29.69%**

Figure 17: HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE, 2010



An examination of tenure by black and white households, the two major racial categories in Springfield and Sangamon County, shows an increase in home ownership for the white population from 2000-2010, but a decrease in home ownership among the black population. Home ownership among blacks is still lower than the historic high over the last several decades of 41% in 1980 (Table 43).

Table 43: TENURE BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER
Sangamon County Historical Comparison

	% Owner-Occupied			
	1980	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Total	68%	67%	70%	70%
Black	41%	34%	37%	34%
White	69%	69%	73%	75%

Table 44 elaborates on the relationships demonstrated in Table 43. As evident, home ownership rates among all racial minorities are lower than the rate among white householders. The least substantial disparity occurs between white and Asian householders with a gap of 15%. In contrast, the proportion of black families living in owner-occupied housing is over 40% less than the proportion of white families owning their own homes. While the proportion of white families in owner occupied housing is increasing over time, black or African American households are experiencing the opposite trend, so that the gap in tenure by race is growing with time. This again reflects the increasing distinction between different racial groups along various demographic lines.

Table 44: TENURE BY RACE
Sangamon County, 2010

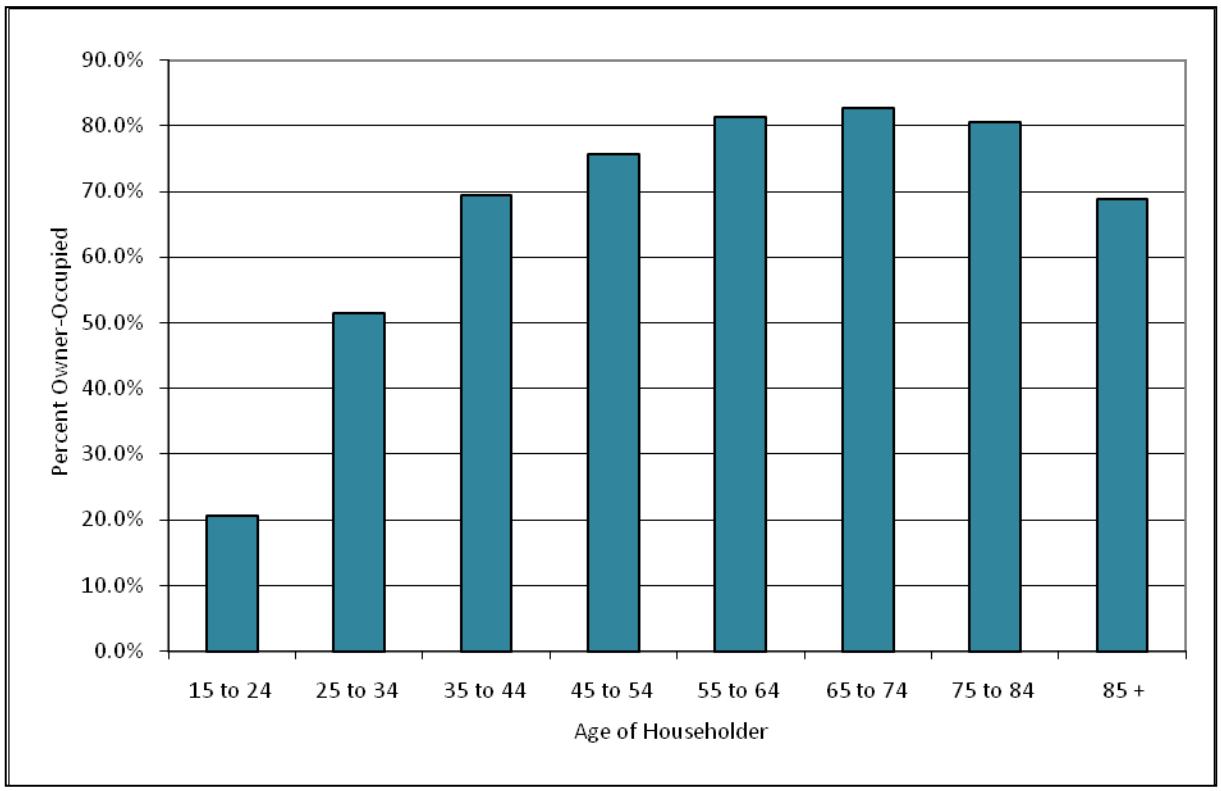
		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
Race of Householder	**Total**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Total	82,986	58,351	70.3%	24,635	29.7%
White	71,535	53,896	75.3%	17,639	24.7%
Black or African American	8,353	2,810	33.6%	5,543	66.4%
Asian	1,079	648	60.1%	431	39.9%
Native Hawaiian	18	8	44.4%	10	55.6%
Other	47	28	59.6%	19	40.4%
Two or more races	77	33	42.9%	44	57.1%
Hispanic or Latino	1,028	517	50.3%	511	49.7%

Housing tenure in Sangamon County increases as age of householder increases, through age 74. The proportion of homes that are owner occupied then decreases slightly in the age cohorts above age 74. However, householders age 75-84 or age 85 and older are still more likely to own their own homes than the population under 55 years of age, with rates of 80.5% and 68.8%, respectively. Older age cohorts were more likely to experience increases in owner occupancy rate from 2000 to 2010 than younger age cohorts, many of which exhibited a decline in their rate of owner-occupied housing relative to renter-occupied housing (Table 45, Figure 19).

Table 45: TENURE BY AGE, Sangamon County, 2010

		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
		#	%	#	%
Total	**82,986**	**58,351**	**70.3%**	**24,635**	**29.7%**
Householder 15 to 24 years	3,757	778	20.7%	2,979	79.3%
Householder 25 to 34 years	13,115	6,737	51.4%	6,378	48.6%
Householder 35 to 44 years	13,824	9,596	69.4%	4,228	30.6%
Householder 45 to 54 years	17,801	13,460	75.6%	4,341	24.4%
Householder 55 to 64 years	16,096	13,088	81.3%	3,008	18.7%
Householder 65 to 74 years	9,434	7,800	82.7%	1,634	17.3%
Householder 75 to 84 years	6,224	5,011	80.5%	1,213	19.5%
Householder 85 years and over	2,735	1,881	68.8%	854	31.2%

Figure 18: TENURE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER, Sangamon County, 2010



Vacancy

A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of Census enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

The vacancy rate serves as an indication of the availability of housing. Generally, some vacancies are desirable in a community, and the acceptable vacancy rate for multiple-family housing is deemed higher than for single-family

housing. Overall, a 4-5% vacancy rate is considered necessary to provide reasonable mobility in the housing market. Unusually high vacancy rates could be an indication of market saturation or poor housing quality.

Table 46: VACANT HOUSING, 2010

			% Vacant*		
	Total Housing Units	# Vacant Units	Owner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate	Total Vacancy Rate
Illinois	5,296,715	459,743	3.0	10.6	8.7
Sangamon County	89,901	6,915	2.5	10.9	7.7
Springfield	55,729	5,015	3.0	11.8	9.0

**Renter vacancy rate and owner vacancy rate based on units "For Rent" plus "Rented, not yet occupied" or "For sale" plus "Sold, not yet occupied," respectively.*

On average, total vacancy rates for Illinois have increased since 2000, from 6.0% up to 8.7%. In contrast to 2000, the total vacancy rate for Sangamon County in 2010 was less than that of the State of Illinois. Total vacancy rates in Sangamon County and in the City of Springfield declined slightly from 2000 to 2010. This was the first decade for a decline in vacancy rates in the City of Springfield since 1970, and one of only two decades in which a decline occurred in Sangamon County during the same time period (Table 47).

Table 47: VACANY RATES, 1970-2010

	Sangamon County					Springfield				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Owner	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4
Renter	6.4	10.1	8.0	10.3	10.3	7.5	10.2	8.7	11.0	11.3
Total Vacancy	**4.5**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**5.1**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**9.5**	**9.0**

Table 48: STATUS OF VACANT STRUCTURES, Sangamon County, 2010

Vacancy Status	Number of Housing Units
Total:	6,915
For rent	2,547
Rented, not occupied	126
For sale only	1,137
Sold, not occupied	314
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	426
For migrant workers	6
Other vacant	2,359

It is significant to note that Sangamon County and Springfield each had slightly lower vacancy rates in the decade from 2000 to 2010 than in the prior decade. However, vacancy rates remain higher than the suggested standard for beneficial mobility levels discussed above.

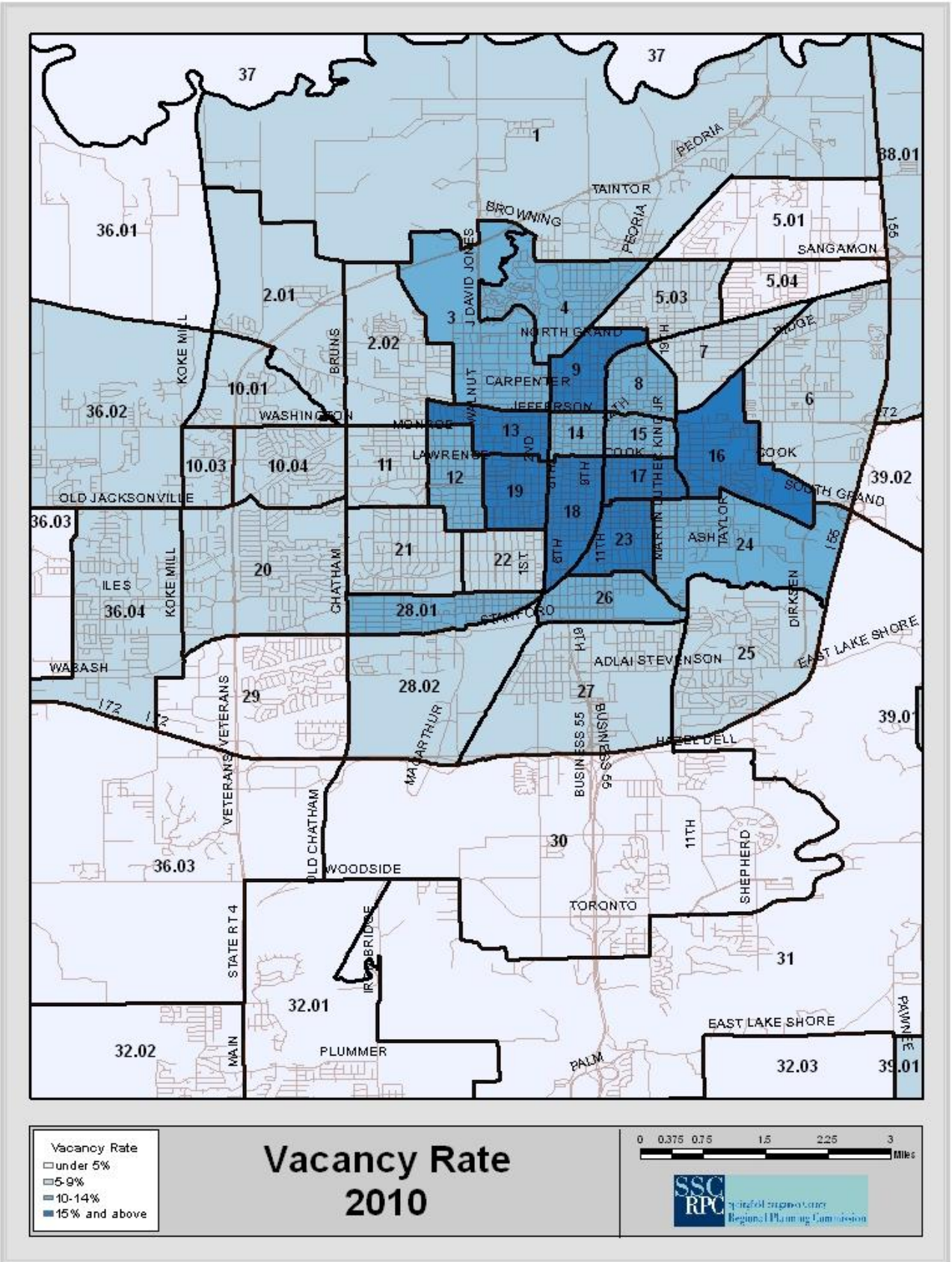
Table 49: VACANT HOUSING UNITS, Sangamon County, 2010

Census Tract	Total HU	Occupied HU	Vacant HU	2010 % Vacant HU	2000 % Vacant HU
1	1,999	1,810	189	9%	8%
2.01	1,221	1,149	72	6%	5%
2.02	2,003	1,821	182	9%	7%
3	1,324	1,160	164	12%	12%
4	1,500	1,329	171	11%	12%
5.01	1,052	1,011	41	4%	3%
5.03	1,856	1,717	139	7%	4%
5.04	1,264	1,236	28	2%	2%
6	2,619	2,372	247	9%	7%
7	996	936	60	6%	6%
8	839	723	116	14%	17%
9	1,217	1,035	182	15%	26%
10.01	1,080	1,004	76	7%	4%
10.02	*	*	*	*	5%
10.03	743	706	37	5%	
10.04	2,647	2,415	232	9%	
11	1,253	1,150	103	8%	4%
12	1,820	1,635	185	10%	9%
13	1,178	969	209	18%	18%
14	647	568	79	12%	21%
15	430	388	42	10%	19%
16	1,593	1,253	340	21%	25%
17	549	406	143	26%	25%
18	1,352	1,052	300	22%	20%
19	1,984	1,659	325	16%	17%
20	2,868	2,713	155	5%	6%
21	1,809	1,704	105	6%	5%
22	1,694	1,591	103	6%	5%
23	1,096	904	192	18%	16%
24	1,514	1,344	170	11%	10%
25	2,256	2,130	126	6%	8%
26	1,321	1,190	131	10%	8%
27	1,717	1,576	141	8%	6%
28.01	1,619	1,456	163	10%	5%
28.02	1,804	1,643	161	9%	12%
29	2,338	2,242	96	4%	4%
30	2,397	2,312	85	4%	4%
31	3,068	2,938	130	4%	5%
32.01	1,747	1,699	48	3%	3%
32.02	1,641	1,591	50	3%	2%
32.03	2,168	2,084	84	4%	3%
33	2,133	1,994	139	7%	6%
34	2,497	2,361	136	5%	7%
35	2,131	1,999	132	6%	6%
36.01	1,071	1,031	40	4%	4%
36.02	1,791	1,657	134	7%	3%
36.03	1,985	1,925	60	3%	7%
36.04	2,121	2,015	106	5%	6%
37	3,217	3,097	120	4%	3%
38.01	1,102	1,001	101	9%	10%
38.02	2,364	2,273	91	4%	4%
39.01	1,999	1,810	189	9%	4%
39.02	1,527	1,464	63	4%	3%
40	1,827	1,707	120	7%	7%
Total:	89,901	82,986	6,915	**8%**	8%

Noteworthy Trends—

Vacancy rates in the region remain elevated as compared to the ideal standard for community mobility. This is particularly true for the City of Springfield, where vacancy is higher than in the Sangamon County region as a whole, and higher than that of the state. Tracts with the most vacant properties are on the near east side of the City of Springfield.

Figure 19: VACANT UNITS BY TRACT, 2010



Housing Structures

Although the SSCRPC's 2000 Census Analysis included data related to the age of housing stock, housing value, and median gross rent paid for rental housing, these items were not a part of the 2010 Census and would have to be derived from American Community Survey estimates. The SSCRPC finds that in many instances ACS estimates have excessively large margins of error and should be treated with caution. While certain ACS information is presented in tables below, the reader should take into account margins of error in drawing conclusions related to the information. Moreover, based on these concerns, the SSCRPC did not find it appropriate to compare housing estimates or percentage distributions to previous years' information. Where inconsistencies occur between ACS Estimates and Census SF1 Data provided above, Census data should be considered more accurate.

Table 50: VACANCY BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE, Sangamon County, 2010*

Units in Structure	Total	Margin of Error
1, Detached	60,885	+/- 2,156
1, Attached	5,375	+/- 1,055
2	3,093	+/- 856
3 or 4	4,484	+/- 1,155
5 to 9	3,858	+/- 1,009
10 to 19	3,939	+/- 1,091
20+	4,266	+/- 884
Mobile Home	4,041	+/- 914
Boat, RV, Van, etc.	0	+/- 267
TOTAL	89,941	+/- 540

**American Community Survey estimates- Margin of error represents a 90% confidence interval*.

The American Community Survey data related to age of housing structures (Table 51) suggest that housing stock in Sangamon County and the City of Springfield are comparable to one another, and that housing stock is slightly younger in this region than throughout the state as a whole. Again, margins of error have been reported for the data as they are American Community Survey estimates.

Table 51: AGE OF STRUCTURES, 2010

Year Built	Illinois			Sangamon County			Springfield		
	Estimate	*Margin of Error*	Percent of Units	Estimate	*Margin of Error*	Percent of Units	Estimate	*Margin of Error*	Percent of Units
2005 or later	250,882	*+/- 938*	5%	3,856	*+/- 707*	4%	1,930	*+/- 491*	3%
2000 to 2004	364,849	*+/- 7,959*	7%	8,328	*+/- 1,239*	9%	5,731	*+/- 1,202*	10%
1990 to 1999	557,112	*+/- 8,745*	11%	12,679	*+/- 1,487*	14%	8,165	*+/- 1,248*	14%
1980 to 1989	454,400	*+/- 10,142*	9%	8,498	*+/- 1,267*	9%	5,621	*+/- 1,090*	10%
1970 to 1979	757,226	*+/- 9,107*	14%	15,356	*+/- 1,885*	17%	9,725	*+/- 1,514*	17%
1960 to 1969	614,725	*+/- 12,266*	12%	9,595	*+/- 1,324*	11%	5,914	*+/- 1,121*	10%
1950 to 1959	708,857	*+/- 9,946*	13%	10,136	*+/- 1,120*	11%	5,209	*+/- 928*	9%
1940 to 1949	362,701	*+/- 12,299*	7%	6,238	*+/- 1,100*	7%	4,146	*+/- 968*	7%
1939 or earlier	1,226,325	*+/- 8353*	23%	15,255	*+/- 1,544*	17%	10,907	*+/- 1,552*	19%
Total	5,297,077	*+/- 13,858*	100%	89,941	*+/- 540*	100%	57,348	*+/- 1,498*	100%

**American Community Survey estimates- Margin of error represents a 90% confidence interval*.

Education

It is important to note that, although additional data were available from the Census Bureau related to Education and Income in the past, the 2010 Census did not include education and income detailed questions. Accordingly, SSCRPC staff has included only minimal and basic information in these categories as reliably available from the American Community Survey. The information provided in these sections includes estimates, and should be considered as including potential error.

Educational Attainment

In the City of Springfield and in Sangamon County at large, the percentage of the populace with a high school diploma or higher has grown continuously over the last several decades. Educational attainment in the City is comparable to that of the entire County, with slightly over 90% of residents with high school diplomas and slightly over 30% with college diplomas.

Table 52: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1970-2010

	Sangamon County				Springfield			
Total Adults 25 and Over	132,183 (2010)				77,043 (2010)			
	High School		College Graduate		High School		College Graduate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1970	51,795	57	9,495	10	30,215	57	6,405	12
1980	77,168	72	19,908	19	44,207	72	12,814	21
1990	96,233	82	26,313	22	57,153	82	17,396	25
2000	111,520	88	36,152	29	65,906	87	23,061	31
2010*	120,222	91	41,031	31	69,947	91	25,056	33

**American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, 2006-2010. The largest margin of error for any of the individual data points included in calculating educational attainment at a 90% confidence level is +/-1.0% for Sangamon County and +/-1.2% for the City of Springfield.*

Table 53: EDUCATION BY AGE BY SEX, Sangamon County, 2010

	% HS Graduate		**% College Graduate**	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-24 Years	83	84	9	15
25-34 Years	92	95	33	39
35-44 Years	93	96	37	37
45-64 Years	90	93	33	30
65+ Years	83	85	27	15

** American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, 2006-2010, B15001. These estimates should be treated with caution due to high margins of error.*

In the youngest age cohort, females have a slightly higher estimated percentage with high school diplomas or the equivalent and a much larger percentage that has a college degree or higher. For all age cohorts, men and women have similar percentages with a high school diploma or higher level of education, with females having

slightly higher percentages. For college graduates, however, particularly in the older cohorts, males' percentages exceed females'.

To examine the geographic dispersion of educational attainment in the region, education is broken down by township in Table 54. Margins of error on the ACS estimates are also provided, as in many cases the margin of error for a particular township is fairly high. Because of these higher ranges, SSCRPC has not provided analysis of the geographic dispersion of educational attainment in this report, because the estimates that would be utilized in forming this analysis have limited reliability.

Table 54: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY TOWNSHIP*

Township	Population 25 or Older	High School Graduate or Higher	Margin of Error	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Margin of Error
Auburn	4,072	89.9%	+/-3.7	16.7%	+/-4.1
Ball	4,042	98.2%	+/-1.2	46.1%	+/-5.5
Buffalo Hart	143	100.0%	+/-20.2	35.7%	+/-17.0
Capital	76,670	90.9%	+/-0.8	32.7%	+/-1.3
Cartwright	965	93.4%	+/-3.6	31.7%	+/-7.3
Chatham	4,376	94.2%	+/-2.3	34.1%	+/-4.1
Clear Lake	6,150	78.2%	+/-20.0	21.9%	+/-6.2
Cooper	458	86.5%	+/-8.0	31.4%	+/-12.9
Cotton Hill	769	96.0%	+/-3.2	32.5%	+/-11.0
Curran	1,187	96.6%	+/-1.9	39.7%	+/-11.6
Divernon	1,054	94.3%	+/-3.0	22.5%	+/-6.1
Fancy Creek	3,636	94.9%	+/-2.4	38.2%	+/-6.0
Gardner	3,037	94.0%	+/-2.7	37.0%	+/-6.0
Illiopolis	902	95.9%	+/-2.1	24.9%	+/-6.5
Island Grove	494	92.7%	+/-4.7	16.4%	+/-9.4
Lanesville	150	94.0%	+/-10.4	22.0%	+/-25.0
Loami	764	93.2%	+/-4.4	11.9%	+/-5.2
Maxwell	78	100.0%	+/-32.7	19.2%	+/-26.1
Mechanicsburg	1,441	89.5%	+/-2.8	14.9%	+/-4.2
New Berlin	1,066	94.6%	+/-2.6	28.0%	+/-5.6
Pawnee	2,083	89.6%	+/-4.3	24.8%	+/-5.2
Rochester	3,519	97.8%	+/-1.5	45.5%	+/-5.3
Springfield	4,535	81.2%	+/-4.1	9.9%	+/-3.1
Talkington	156	100.0%	+/-18.7	61.5%	+/-42.0
Williams	2,209	96.3%	+/-1.7	29.6%	+/-6.9
Woodside	8,227	91.7%	+/-1.8	28.7%	+/-3.1
TOTAL	**132,183**				

* *American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2006-2010.*

Educational attainment has not been examined by census tract, because the lower population bases per tract lead to even greater margins of error in estimated data.

Employment and Income

Income

Another metric for analyzing a population base that has historically been included in the SSCRPC Census Analysis is that of income. Again, income was not collected in Census short forms in the 2010 Census, so American Community Survey Estimates are provided. As compared to the State of Illinois, Springfield and Sangamon County have slightly higher per capita incomes and slightly lower median household incomes. This is the case both for total households and for family and non-family households when examined by household type. Median income is used, rather than mean income, because of the likelihood that a mean income figure can be skewed by outliers.

Table 55: COMPARATIVE INCOME, 2010

	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income
Illinois	$ 27,325	$ 52,972
Sangamon County	$ 27,881	$ 50,166
Springfield	$ 28,385	$ 44,598

**American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, 2006-2010.*

Table 56: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 2010

	Total Households	Family Households	Non-Family Households
Illinois	$ 52,972	$ 65,417	$ 31,804
Sangamon County	$ 50,166	$ 63,344	$ 31,542
Springfield	$ 44,598	$ 60,922	$ 30,999

**American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, 2006-2010, S1903.*

Employment

Income data are closely tied to employment data. The 2010 American Community Survey estimated that of a 106,000 person population in the labor force, approximately 5% were unemployed (Table 57). This estimate appears to be low in comparison to Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 2010, in which the average of monthly unemployment rates in 2010 for the Springfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is the closest roughly comparable geographic unit to Sangamon County examined at this level, is 8.1% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment data). It is likely that, because American Community Survey estimates are built using five years' data, recession effects are not fully considered in terms of their full impact on the 2006-2010 dataset. The ACS three-year estimates, for example, provide an unemployment rate of 5.1%, and one-year estimates place the 2010 unemployment rate at 5.6%.

Table 57: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, Sangamon County, 2010

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	#	Margin of Error	%	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	154,060	+/-275	154,060	(X)
In labor force	105,789	+/-1,516	68.7%	+/-1.0
Civilian labor force	105,441	+/-1,500	68.4%	+/-1.0
Employed	97,917	+/-1,436	63.6%	+/-0.9
Unemployed	7,524	+/-601	4.9%	+/-0.4
Armed Forces	348	+/-136	0.2%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	48,271	+/-1,509	31.3%	+/-1.0

**American Community Survey Five-Year estimates, 2006-2010, DP03.*

Table 58: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, Sangamon County, 2010

INDUSTRY	# Employed	Margin of Error	% Employed	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	97,917	+/-1,436		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,204	+/-210	1.2%	+/-0.2
Construction	4,717	+/-445	4.8%	+/-0.4
Manufacturing	4,143	+/-404	4.2%	+/-0.4
Wholesale trade	2,413	+/-334	2.5%	+/-0.3
Retail trade	10,425	+/-717	10.6%	+/-0.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3,894	+/-374	4.0%	+/-0.4
Information	2,556	+/-340	2.6%	+/-0.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7,511	+/-617	7.7%	+/-0.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8,164	+/-575	8.3%	+/-0.6
Education, and health care and social assistance	24,439	+/-1,082	25.0%	+/-1.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	8,982	+/-759	9.2%	+/-0.7
Other services, except public administration	5,655	+/-428	5.8%	+/-0.4
Public administration	13,814	+/-672	14.1%	+/-0.7

Table 59 provides an industry breakdown for employment in the Sangamon County region in 2010. Educational services, healthcare, and social assistance are the largest employment industry at 25.0%, likely due to Sangamon County's robust medical community. Public administration is the next largest industry at 14.1%. In 2000, Public administration represented 20% of employment in Sangamon County, and Educational services, healthcare, and social assistance made up only 22%.

Noteworthy Trends—

Public administration continues to decline as an industry in Sangamon County. With a decline of approximately 6% over the last decade as a proportion of total employment by industry. This is a reversal of the trend of the prior several decades, when it increased from 13% in 1970 up to 20% in 2000, and is likely tied to cuts in state employment or transfer of some functions of state government to locations outside the capital. This shift in labor force distribution across industries may have significant impact on numerous factors in the Sangamon County region.

Conclusions

Census data is a valuable resource for leaders in the Sangamon County region. Particularly in terms of on-going trends and their policy implications, demographic factors can and do have a significant impact on the nature of how residents live. Throughout this analysis, SSCRPC staff has summarized several significant and relevant trends revealed by the data. A thoughtful analysis of census data from the past decade leads to significant and provocative questions for the decade to come. Should present trends continue, the impact of some noteworthy demographic factors will only continue to intensify in coming years:

Sangamon County will continue to see increased proportions of its population becoming dependent on a proportionately smaller labor force. As Baby Boomers reach retirement age in the next decade, but continue to see longer life expectancy horizons because of improvements in medical care, a substantial portion of the population, up to approximately 25%, will be in the 55 to 74 year age cohort in 2020 and the 65 to 84 year cohort in 2030. At the same time, most areas in the region have experienced a decline in the percentage of children that will be reaching working age during this time.

Sangamon County will continue to develop a different orientation toward the concept of "family." The traditional household of a married couple with their own children has decreased as a proportion of total households and may continue to do so. Single-person households, female-headed households, and other nontraditional family types will potentially increase proportionately in the coming decade, which may bring challenges as communities face a changing social fabric and the policy implications of those trends.

Sangamon County will continue to observe both its positive and negative trends clustering in different geographical centers in the region. It is of great significance that many observed trends in family size and type, vacancy, income, and population increases versus decreases have not occurred consistently or on an equally dispersed basis throughout the region. Instead, geographical disparities in the direction and intensity of certain trends have sharpened over the last decade. "Bedroom communities," for example, have experienced notable increases in population while the City of Springfield and some smaller and more distant rural communities have seen declines. For many areas, population growth appears to be slowing in comparison to previous decades. Several of the family type trends discussed above are also particularly prevalent in low-income areas in Springfield, and some trends facing the eastern portion Springfield also appear to be expanding slightly northward.

As suggested throughout this analysis, many of the trends observed in Sangamon County, including those highlighted above, parallel statewide and national trends. However, this does not minimize the significant potential they have to impact the Sangamon County region, nor the attention that should be paid to these demographic trends by local leaders and policymakers. The social fabric of our community, the types of jobs that our region can attract, the provision of adequate healthcare for residents, the appropriate application of social service models, the challenges facing our education system, and the potential for residential development in our region—each of these critical aspects of community well-being are among the overwhelming number of factors that can ultimately be traced back to census data.