



JOSINA MORITA & TERRY KELEHER  
APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER



# FACING RACE

2006 LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD  
ON RACIAL EQUITY

ILLINOIS



## **APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER**

*Facing Race: 2006 Legislative Report Card* is a project of the Applied Research Center, a public policy institute advancing racial justice through research, advocacy and journalism. The Applied Research Center publishes the award-winning *ColorLines* magazine and has offices in Oakland, Chicago, and New York City.

# 35%

**Illinois is increasingly diverse.**

Thirty-five percent of Illinois residents are people of color—an increase of 10 percent between 2000 and 2005—and more than 1.5 million are immigrants.<sup>1</sup> The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity forecasts that by 2050, the majority of the state’s population will be people of color.

**This is Illinois' first Report Card on Racial Equity,** assessing the extent to which the General Assembly and Governor support policies that advance racial equity in order to close disparities, protect against discrimination, and promote civic participation for all residents of Illinois.

## PERSISTENT RACIAL INEQUITIES

Illinois as a whole, and communities of color in particular, face the challenge of eliminating persistent racial inequities that are readily apparent. For example:

- For people of color in Illinois, the median household net worth is \$18,160; for whites, it is \$111,750.<sup>2</sup>
- Between 1980 and 2004, the hourly wage gap in Illinois between white workers and Latino workers widened by 24 percent; the gap between whites and Blacks widened by 162 percent.<sup>3</sup>
- Blacks and Latinos are 15 and 10 percent, respectively, of the Chicago area workforce, but 30 and 27 percent of the working poor.<sup>4</sup>
- Working-age Blacks and Latinos are, respectively, twice and three times as likely as whites to have no health insurance.<sup>5</sup> Undocumented Latinos are five times as likely as whites to be without health insurance.<sup>6</sup>
- Only half of Black and Latino students graduate from high school, compared to 82 percent of whites.<sup>7</sup>
- For every Black person in an Illinois college or university, 2.5 are in prison or on parole.<sup>8</sup>

### OVERCOMING INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

Institutional racism occurs when, regardless of intent, the actions and policies of major private and public institutions have disproportionately adverse outcomes for communities of color. Overcoming institutional racism requires restructuring the distribution of rights and resources. Inequitable education funding, for example, continues to limit advancement opportunities for people of color. School funding in Illinois is based on property taxes, and property values in communities of color are generally lower than in white communities. During the 2003 school year, school districts with the fewest students of color spent \$1,496 more per student than districts with the most students of color.<sup>9</sup>

Racial disparities in Illinois are pervasive, but they need not be permanent. Over the last few years, the Illinois General Assembly has passed important legislation to advance racial equity. In 2003, Senator Kimberly Lightford and Representative Michael Madigan successfully sponsored legislation to increase the minimum wage to \$6.50 per hour. This had a positive impact on an estimated 450,000 Illinois workers, who are disproportionately

**400,000 GROWTH IN PEOPLE OF COLOR POPULATION: 2000–2005<sup>10</sup>**

**Latinos**

More than 1.8 million Latinos live in Illinois. This number grew by 15 percent between 2000 and 2005. By 2030, Latinos are projected to be 17 percent of the state's population.

**Asians and Pacific Islanders**

The number of Asians and Pacific Islanders in Illinois has grown to over half a million. State projections anticipate that the number of Asians and Pacific Islanders will double to over 1 million by 2030.<sup>11</sup>

**Blacks**

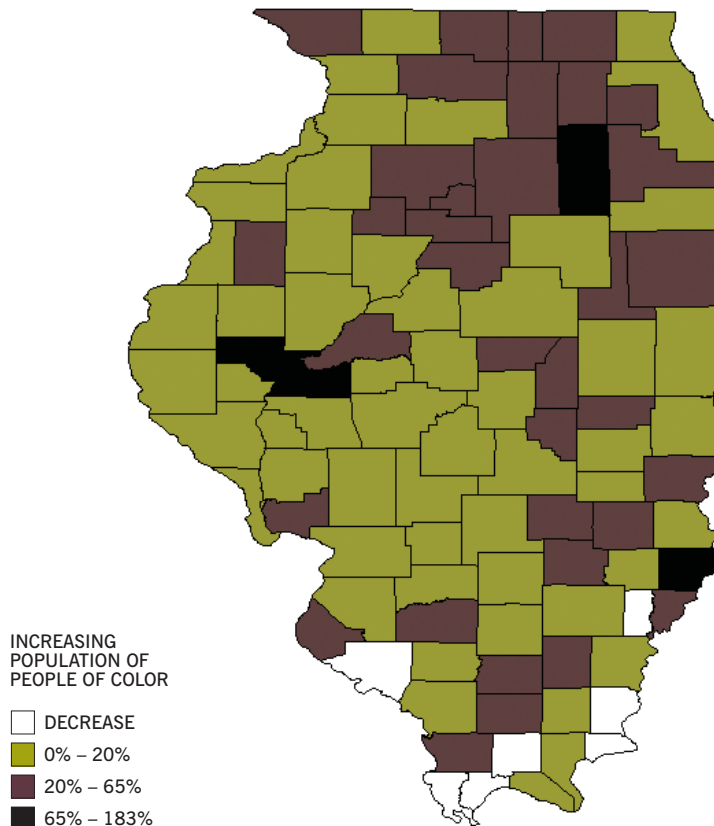
Over the past five years, the Black population in Illinois has grown slightly, to just under 1.9 million. Blacks are projected to remain approximately 15 percent of the population through 2030.

**Whites**

The number of whites has decreased to nearly 8.4 million in Illinois, just under two thirds of the state population. By 2030, the white population is projected to decline to 54 percent of the state.

**Immigrants**

As of 2000, approximately 12 percent of Illinois residents were foreign-born. This population increased by about 61 percent from 1990 to 2000.<sup>12</sup>



**GROWTH IN PEOPLE OF COLOR:  
TOP 5 COUNTIES<sup>13</sup>**

COUNTIES	% CHANGE IN PEOPLE OF COLOR 2000-2005
Lawrence County	183%
Kendall County	151%
Grundy County	88%
Schuyler County	80%
Cass County	80%

COUNTIES	POPULATION INCREASE IN PEOPLE OF COLOR
Cook County	101,781
Will County	64,672
DuPage County	50,386
Lake County	47,676
Kane County	44,162

workers of color.<sup>14</sup> In 2004, at the urging of Senator John Cullerton and Representative Constance Howard, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 3007, which allows the records of low-level drug offenders to be expunged after four years. Signed by the Governor in 2005, this law gives more employment opportunities to ex-offenders, 92 percent of whom, in Chicago, are Black.<sup>15</sup>

This Report Card finds that Illinois legislators and the Governor have initiated and supported several innovative policy measures that advance racial equity. Indeed, some new laws and initiatives, such as those pertaining to immigrant rights and children’s healthcare, are among the best in the nation. At the same time, policymakers have yet to remedy some of the state’s most fundamental inequities that contribute to racial disparities, such as the state’s over-reliance on property taxes to fund education and other regressive tax policies. Race does matter in Illinois. The fact that Illinois, in its most recent legislative session, enacted nearly two dozen positive measures that address racial equity offers hope that additional attention to the racial impact of public policies will result in all residents having an equal opportunity to learn, live in safe and healthy communities, and earn a living wage.

**ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD ON RACIAL EQUITY 2006**

This Report Card reviews 20 pieces of racial equity legislation passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor during the 94th General Assembly. These policies will have the most direct positive impact on communities of color. The Report Card evaluates and grades the Governor, the Attorney General, and members of the Illinois State General Assembly on their responses to these initiatives. Five criteria for racial equity were used to select the legislation:

- Does the legislation explicitly address racial outcomes and work to eliminate racial inequities?
- Will the legislation increase access to public benefits and institutions for communities of color?
- Does the legislation advance enfranchisement and full civic participation for all residents of Illinois?
- Will the legislation protect against racial violence, racial profiling, and discrimination?
- Is the legislation enforceable? Are mechanisms in place to ensure accountability?

Bills were chosen to meet at least one of the above criteria. Policies were selected with a view toward representing the racially diverse breadth of Illinois’ communities.

The Report Card analyzes policies in six issue areas: housing and community development, educational equity, economic justice, health equity, criminal justice, and civil rights. Each section gives an overview of racial disparities, a description of key legislation advanced by the 94th General Assembly, and a summary of grades for the House and Senate. A report on the Governor and the Attorney General, and a record of individual votes by legislators are included at the end of the report. Demographic changes by county between 2000 and 2005 are also included in the grade summaries.

### Grading Methodology

Legislators were graded on the basis of their votes on the third reading of a bill or the concurrence vote if the bill was amended after the initial third reading vote. The Governor was evaluated on tax and budget issues, on Executive Orders, and on the basis of signing or vetoing racial equity legislation. A letter grade of A was awarded for a score of 90 percent and above; a B for 80–89 percent; a C for 70–79 percent, a D for scores of 60–69 percent; and an F for 59 percent or below.

A checkmark (✓) indicates a vote in support of racial equity. An X indicates a vote against racial equity. A dash (—) indicates that a vote was not cast on the final floor vote. A vote of “present” or an absence is counted as a vote against a bill—passage requires a majority vote of the entire body, not a majority of a quorum. An excused absence does not affect a legislator’s overall score.

This Report Card also exposes “failures,” revealing where and how racial equity policies were undermined throughout the legislative process. Some of the most important reforms for communities of color did not make it out of committee or were significantly weakened before they reached a vote on the floor of the House or Senate.

### REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

**The House and Senate received Bs for support of racial equity.** This grade, however, masks disparities along party lines and by the racial demographics of legislative districts.

**The Governor signed all racially equitable bills passed by the General Assembly, but failed to initiate adequate remedies for several longstanding racial inequities.** Governor Blagojevich supported a variety of equitable bills and Executive Orders, but deep racial inequities in areas such as education and tax policy have persisted under his watch.

**Ten racial equity bills received strong bipartisan support in the House; four racial equity bills were strongly supported in the Senate.** Three racial equity bills had strong bipartisan support in the House and Senate: HB 678 (Bilingual Test Time Extension); HB 2578 (African-American HIV/AIDS Response Act); and SB 233 (Fee Maximums for Immigration Services).

**Districts with highest percent populations of people of color were most likely to support racial equity.** The average scores for districts of 75 percent or more people of color were 97 percent in the Senate and 93 percent in the House. In comparison, districts with white majorities voted for racial equity 84 percent of the time in the Senate and 82 percent of the time in the House. In districts with majority white populations, 21 Senators and 32 Representatives received an A for their support for racial equity.

**Legislators of color stand behind racial equity.** Black Legislators received a 99 percent for supporting racial equity; and Latino Legislators received a 97 percent. There are no Republican Legislators of color in Illinois.

**Sixteen Senators and thirty-six State Representatives attained honor role status for 100 percent support for racial equity.** One Republican made the honor role: State Representative Sidney H. Mathias (R-53).

### FOREIGN-BORN: TOP 10 COUNTRIES 2000<sup>16</sup>

NATIVE COUNTRY	ILLINOIS RESIDENTS
Mexico	617,828
Poland	139,710
India	83,916
Philippines	67,072
China (includes Hong Kong and Taiwan)	50,705
Korea	40,290
Soviet Union (includes Russia, Ukraine and Belarus)	40,290
Germany	32,764
Italy	27,661
Yugoslavia	25,410
All Others	406,216
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,529,058</b>





Chapa Lavia



Collins



Cullerton



Delgado

## SUMMARY: 2006 RACIAL EQUITY LEGISLATION

### I. EDUCATION EQUITY

**SB 1497, PRESCHOOL FOR ALL (LIGHTFORD):** SB 1497 increases access to preschool by giving priority for enrollment to at-risk children and expanding the availability of preschool classes to all Illinois children by 2012.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2235, GROW YOUR OWN TEACHER (MARTINEZ):** SB 2235 aims to increase diversity among teachers and allocates more than \$2,250,000 in grants to train new teachers to serve low-income and hard-to-staff schools in Illinois more effectively.<sup>17</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2202, STUDENT TEACHING REFORM (DEL VALLE):** SB 2202 allows early childhood education teaching assistants to receive pay and credit concurrently for doing their student teaching at their place of employment, making it more feasible to pursue certification while working.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**HB 678, BILINGUAL TEST TIME EXTENSION (CHAPA LAVIA):** HB 678 allows bilingual students' needs and other factors to be considered in determining whether a student shall be allowed a time extension for taking tests.

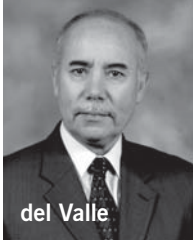
✓ *Signed by the Governor*

### II. ECONOMIC JUSTICE

**HB 1100, PAYDAY LOAN REFORM ACT (MILLER):** HB 1100 caps the amount of interest payday lenders can charge, and safeguards borrowers against consumer-fraud prosecution.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*





**HB 3471, DAY LABOR SERVICES ACT (SOTO):** HB 3471 requires day-labor agencies to register with the Illinois Department of Labor and to give workers detailed statements of the terms and conditions of their employment. This law also provides workers with the right to private action against their employer.<sup>18</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 1279, TAX CREDIT FOR HIRING EX-OFFENDERS AND VETERANS (LINK):**

SB 1279 amends the Illinois Income Tax Act to create income tax credits for employers that pay wages to eligible ex-offenders and qualified veterans.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**III. HEALTH EQUITY**

**HB 806, COVERING ALL KIDS HEALTH INSURANCE ACT (HANNIG):** HB 806 provides affordable, comprehensive health insurance for every child in Illinois.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**HB 4999, PREVENTING HOSPITAL BILLING DISCRIMINATION (MAY):** HB 4999 creates legal protections for hospital patients, establishing required billing procedures for hospitals.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

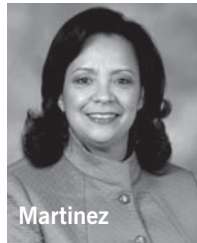
**HB 2578, BLACK HIV/AIDS RESPONSE (HOWARD):** HB 2578 requires the designation of a Black HIV/AIDS Response Officer in the Office of the Governor, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Corrections.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**HB 615, REDUCTION OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC HEALTH DISPARITIES ACT**

**(DELGADO):** HB 615 provides grants to improve health outcomes in communities of color, and requires the Office of Minority Health to establish measurable goals for reducing health disparities in priority areas.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*



#### IV. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**SB 75, AFFORDABLE HOUSING INCENTIVES (MARTINEZ):** SB 75 establishes housing subsidy incentives for landlords to provide housing for persons below 30 percent of the local median income, or under \$20,000.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2579, UTILITY TERMINATION PROHIBITION (COLLINS):** SB 2579 changes the requirements for participation in the Illinois energy assistance program so that the eligibility level may not be below 150 percent of the federal poverty line, and prohibits termination of gas and electricity for these families.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2349, MORTGAGE RESCUE FRAUD ACT (COLLINS):** SB 2349 creates regulations to protect homeowners from “mortgage rescuers” and “distressed property consultants.”

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

#### V. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**SB 92 AMENDMENT 6, CREATION OF A JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (CULLERTON):** SB 92 Amendment 6 creates a new Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice charged with reducing recidivism and providing comprehensive rehabilitative programs for Illinois’ incarcerated youth.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 283, ELIMINATION OF AUTOMATIC TRANSFER OF JUVENILES TO ADULT COURT (CULLERTON):** SB 283 stops automatic transfers for low-level crimes and establishes criteria for judges to apply in transferring youth to adult court.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2368, EXTENSION OF RACIAL PROFILING STUDY (RAOUL):** SB 2368 extends the Illinois racial profiling study, which was originally set to expire in December 2007, through July 2010. It also adds new data collection categories, including the duration of the traffic stop and whether a consent search was requested.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*



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“When people ask me what my legislative priority is, I tell them it is the broader issue of **redressing disparities**. Inequalities exist across issues of education funding, access to quality health care, access to transportation, and economic opportunities. It is important to address these issues, but also the underlying racial inequities that produce these disparities.”

—STATE SENATOR KWAME RAOUL

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## VI. CIVIL RIGHTS

**SB 1623, CONSULAR IDENTIFICATION ACT (SANDOVAL):** SB 1623 allows consular identification documents to be used as a valid form of identification for state agencies and institutions.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 233, IMMIGRATION SERVICES FEE MAXIMUMS (SANDOVAL):** SB 233 sets maximum charges for immigration services, from \$1 to \$75 for forms and no more than \$20 an hour for services such as notarization and translation.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 23, SUDAN DISINVESTMENT (COLLINS):** SB 23 will divest more than \$1 billion Illinois dollars from Sudan as a statement of opposition to the ongoing genocide.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*



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## ■ EDUCATION EQUITY

**Racial disparities in education are deep and persistent.** Students of color are concentrated in segregated schools; have fewer opportunities to learn; are disproportionately punished, suspended, and expelled; and are more likely to leave school early. Unequal opportunities affect educational achievement and perpetuate racial disparities in wages and assets. They also limit students' opportunities to develop their full human potential and deny them access to tools for full civic participation.

### *Inequitable Resources, Low Standards*

- In 2003, the funding gap per student between the school districts with the highest and lowest minority populations was nearly \$1,500.<sup>19</sup>
- According to guidelines for Adequate Yearly Progress, the Illinois graduation rate is supposed to be 75 percent. For the 2005–2006 school year, the graduation rate was only 69 percent.<sup>20</sup>
- Illinois requires fewer course credits in English/language arts, mathematics, science, history and social studies, and other areas than the average state. The state requires just 18 credits to graduate, while the average state requires 20.5.<sup>21</sup>

### *Adverse Racial Outcomes*

- Only half of Black and Latino students graduate from high school in four years, compared to 82 percent of whites.<sup>22</sup>
- Blacks and Latinos are 21 and 18 percent of Illinois' student population, but are 35 and 22 percent of the state's dropouts.<sup>23</sup>
- White students in Illinois are 64 percent more likely to finish high school than Black and Hispanic students.<sup>24</sup>

### *Racial Disparities in Higher Education*

- There are more Black males in Illinois' correctional facilities on drug charges alone than there are enrolled in undergraduate degree programs in state universities.<sup>25</sup>
- Seventeen percent of Blacks, 13 percent of American Indians, and 8 percent of Latinos, compared to 28 percent of whites, have a bachelor's degree or higher.
- A bachelor's degree increases average lifetime earnings by \$900,000, and a master's degree adds \$400,000 to that.<sup>26</sup>



**SB 1497, PRESCHOOL FOR ALL (LIGHTFORD/CURRIE):** Children who participate in quality preschool programs are 30 percent more likely to complete high school, yet nearly half of Illinois’ over 350,000 three- and four-year-olds are not enrolled in preschool and only one-third of Latino children are enrolled.<sup>27</sup> SB 1497 increases access to preschool by giving priority for enrollment to at-risk children and expanding the availability of preschool classes to all Illinois children by 2012.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

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“Nothing will have as great of an impact on our future as ensuring a **high-quality education for our children**, and that includes making sure our schools are sufficiently staffed with devoted teachers.” —SENATOR IRIS MARTINEZ

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**SB 2235, GROW YOUR OWN TEACHER (MARTINEZ/GOLAR):** The teacher quality index that measures instructional aptitude reveals that more than 70 percent of schools with a majority population of students of color—between 90 and 100 percent—were ranked in the lowest percentile for teacher quality.<sup>28</sup> In 2001, 40 percent of Illinois school children were children of color, but only 15 percent of teachers were teachers of color.<sup>29</sup> SB 2235 allocates more than \$2,250,000 in grants to train new teachers to serve low-income and hard-to-staff schools in Illinois more effectively.<sup>30</sup> This bill aims to increase diversity among teachers by recruiting and preparing parents, community leaders, and paraeducators to become effective teachers and teacher leaders in hard-to-staff schools in low-income communities and communities of color.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2202, STUDENT TEACHING REFORM (DEL VALLE/SOTO):** Teacher assistants face numerous barriers to becoming certified teachers in Illinois. SB 2202 allows early childhood education teaching assistants to receive pay and credit concurrently for doing their student teaching at their place of employment, making it more feasible to pursue certification while working. In 2001, minorities were 40 percent of early-childhood teaching assistants but only 23 percent of the early childhood teaching force.<sup>31</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**HB 678, BILINGUAL TEST TIME EXTENSION (CHAPA LAVIA/DEL VALLE):** The 2005 Illinois state test results showed Latino students scoring below white students by 13 percentage points on the math portion of the Illinois Goal Assessment Program (IGAP) test and 20 percentage points on the reading portion. Although the test is designed to assess a student’s skills, for students with limited English proficiency, it is impossible to determine whether poor outcomes are due to language barriers or subject matter competency. HB 678 allows bilingual students’ needs and other factors to be considered in determining whether a student shall be allowed a time extension for taking tests. More than 80 percent of students enrolled in Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) programs are Spanish speakers.<sup>32</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

## EDUCATIONAL EQUITY REPORT CARD

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
HB 678	97%	97%	✓ Signed
SB 2235	96%	92%	✓ Signed
SB 1497	89%	92%	✓ Signed
SB 2202	86%	93%	✓ Signed

## FAILURES

**SB 750/HB 750, SCHOOL FUNDING AND TAX REFORM (MEEKS/MILLER):** School funding in Illinois is inequitable because it is based on property taxes, which are lower on average in communities of color than in white communities.<sup>33</sup> In 2003, the funding gap per student between the school districts with the highest and lowest numbers of youth of color was nearly \$1,500.<sup>33</sup> HB 750 would create the School District Property Tax Relief Fund to be funded annually, starting with \$2.4 million from the General Assembly.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**HB 4643, ALTERNATIVES TO TRUANCY (JEFFERSON):** Funding for alternative education programs for students who are chronically truant is not equitably distributed in Illinois. This bill mandates that the first criterion for distribution of funds for these programs must be the chronic truancy and dropout rates of the area, compared to the state average.

*Tabled by its sponsor*

**HB 5269, INCREASING ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMS (COULSON):** More than 1.5 million Illinois residents are immigrants.<sup>34</sup> One in five state residents speak a language other than English, and half of these speak Spanish.<sup>35</sup> This legislation provides \$25 million annually to offer English classes through religion-based, non-profit, and immigrant social service organizations.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**HB 2012, SCHOOL CLOSING NOTIFICATION (SOTO):** Between April 2002 and March 2006, more than 30 Chicago public schools, the majority of which were in communities of color, were closed, forcing students to change schools. Affected residents received insufficient notice or information.<sup>36</sup> Research shows that students who change schools more than three times in six years can fall up to a full academic year behind stable students.<sup>37</sup> HB 2012 requires the Chicago Board of Education to announce the possibility of school closure six months in advance and to hold three public hearings in separate locations before a closure vote. If the majority of the voices at these hearings object to closing the school, the board must submit to federal mediation.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

### ILLINOIS K-12 FUNDING INEQUITY FACTS (2004-2005)<sup>38</sup>

- Illinois had the most inequitable education funding system in the country. Per-pupil spending ranged from more than \$17,000 per pupil to less than \$4,500 per pupil.
- Illinois ranked last in the percentage of revenue received from the state. Illinois schools received about a third of their revenue from the state.
- Illinois schools were more dependent on local revenue than any other state. Illinois schools received almost 62 percent of their revenue from local sources.
- Illinois had the highest interest on school debt than any other state. Illinois interest on school debt was over \$7,500,000.



## ■ ECONOMIC JUSTICE

**People of color face disproportionately high unemployment rates, chronic underemployment, and concentration in low-wage job markets.** The cumulative effects of unequal educational attainment, segregation, and discrimination in housing, labor, and credit access have caused wide racial disparities in income and wealth.

### *The Color of Poverty*

- Blacks and Latinos make up 27 percent of the state population but 52 percent of those living in poverty.<sup>39</sup>
- The median household net worth is \$18,160 for people of color in Illinois, and \$111,750 for whites—a gap of more than \$93,000.<sup>40</sup>
- Among unemployed youths ages 16–24, 61 percent of Blacks and virtually all of Latinos are both out of school and out of work.<sup>41</sup>

### *The Working Poor*

- Between 1980 and 2004, the hourly wage gap in Illinois between white workers and Latino workers widened by 24 percent, and the gap between white and Black workers widened by 162 percent.<sup>42</sup>
- Blacks are 15 percent of the workforce in metropolitan Chicago, but 30 percent of the working poor.<sup>43</sup> Latinos are 10 percent of the workforce, but 27 percent of the working poor.<sup>44</sup>
- More than 66 percent of Illinois wage earners live below 200 percent of the poverty level. For a family of four, 200 percent of the poverty level is approximately \$36,000 annually.<sup>45</sup>

### *Workforce Discrimination*

- During the recession in 2002–2003, Blacks and Latinos in Illinois experienced unemployment rates 50 percent and 20 percent higher than the rate for whites.<sup>46</sup>
- A 1999 study found that in Illinois, there was a 49 percent chance of job discrimination for Blacks, 46 percent for Asian Pacific Islanders, and 39 percent for Hispanics. This discrimination affected more than 100,000 workers.<sup>47</sup>
- In Illinois, only 27 percent of Blacks and 14 percent of Latinos are in managerial or professional occupations, compared to 36 percent of whites.<sup>48</sup>



## ECONOMIC JUSTICE LEGISLATION

**HB 1100, PAYDAY LOAN REFORM ACT (MILLER/LIGHTFORD):** Payday loans are high interest, short-term loans that use a postdated check as collateral. Illinois has more payday loan stores than state-chartered banks.<sup>49</sup> Payday lenders have historically targeted minority communities, locating stores in communities of color more than three times as often as in white communities.<sup>50</sup> HB 1100 caps the amount of interest these lenders can charge and safeguards borrowers against consumer-fraud prosecution for loans that are not yet paid. Low-income Blacks in the Chicago area are over three times more likely, and higher-income Blacks (those earning more than twice the area median income) are over five times more likely, than whites with similar incomes to be charged high rates for loans.<sup>51</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

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“Today is a **true victory for day and temporary laborers and their families**. It’s high time that unlawful day and temporary agencies realize the consequences of breaking the law and violating day laborers’ rights in this state.” —STATE REPRESENTATIVE CYNTHIA SOTO

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**HB 3471, DAY LABOR SERVICES ACT (SOTO/DEL VALLE):** There are more than 300,000 day laborers in Illinois.<sup>52</sup> Immigrants are more than five times as likely as non-immigrants to be employed as day laborers in Chicago.<sup>53</sup> Fifty percent of day laborers report non-payment of wages by day labor agencies, and 46 percent report fearing for their health and safety.<sup>54</sup> HB 3471 requires day labor agencies to register with the Illinois Department of Labor and to give workers detailed statements of the terms and conditions of their employment. This law also provides workers with the right to private action against their employer.<sup>55</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 1279, TAX CREDIT FOR HIRING EX-OFFENDERS AND VETERANS (LINK/TURNER):** Ex-offenders and veterans experience high unemployment and underemployment rates. Incarceration reduces ex-offenders’ wages by 10 to 20 percent, and 80 percent of adult Black men in the Chicago workforce have a felony record.<sup>56</sup> People of color join the military in numbers disproportionate to their share of the population.<sup>57</sup> This bill amends the Illinois Income Tax Act to create income tax credits for employers that pay wages to eligible offenders and qualified veterans, benefiting nearly 125,000 Black, 6,500 Asian, and 30,000 Latino veterans<sup>58</sup> as well as the 55 percent of Illinois’ Black male population with a felony record.<sup>59</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*



**ECONOMIC JUSTICE REPORT CARD**

**FAILURES**

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
HB 1100	99%	97%	✓ Signed
HB 3471	64%	88%	✓ Signed
SB 1279	53%	53%	✓ Signed

**HB 2517, PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION (COLVIN):** In Northeastern Illinois, between 2001 and 2005, 61 percent of registered construction trade apprentices were white, 10.7 percent were Black, and 26.7 percent were Latino.<sup>60</sup> Women make up just 2.9 percent of apprentices. This bill would reserve 0.5 percent of the budget of each state construction project funded with a budget of at least \$1 million to help meet inclusion goals for women and people of color.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

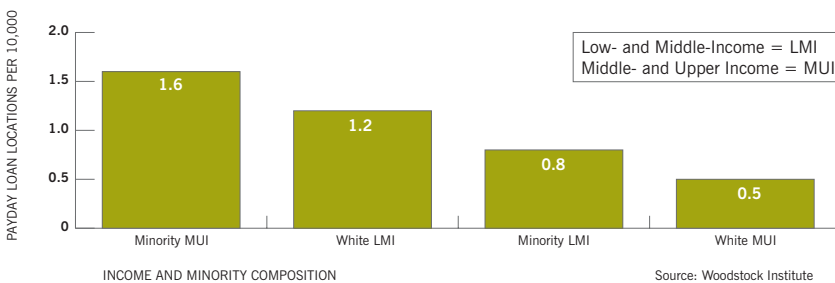
**HB 5772, JOB TRAINING (MCKEON):** In 2000, the unemployment rate in Illinois was 8.9 percent for Blacks, 6.6 percent for American Indians, 5.3 percent for Latinos, and 3.1 percent for Asians, compared to just 2.9 percent for whites. This bill would provide \$5,329,000 for job training from the general revenue fund.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**SB 37, INDEXING MINIMUM WAGE TO INFLATION (LIGHTFORD):** Without adjustment for inflation, a wage that remains the same decreases in real value. The real value of the national minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour is now below \$5.00.<sup>61</sup> SB 37 would amend the Minimum Wage Law to require the Illinois Department of Labor, beginning in 2006, to adjust the minimum wage of employees 18 and older annually, according to the change in the consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers during the preceding calendar year. This bill would directly benefit Blacks and Latinos who together comprise almost 60 percent of minimum wage earners nationwide.<sup>62</sup>

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**NUMBER OF PAYDAY LOAN STORES IN ILLINOIS<sup>63</sup>**





## HEALTH EQUITY

**For millions of people in Illinois, access to health-care is a matter of life or death.** People of color in Illinois are more likely to live, work, and attend schools in areas that are environmentally toxic and hazardous, and are less likely to have access to healthy foods, health insurance, and quality healthcare. Closing racial gaps in health-related areas requires a multifaceted approach.

### *Access to Health*

- Approximately one in three people in Illinois had no health insurance at some point during 2003–2004.<sup>64</sup> Over three-fourths of uninsured Illinois residents live in families with at least one worker.<sup>65</sup>
- In 2004, working-age (16 years or older) Blacks were more than twice as likely, and working-age Latinos almost three times as likely, as working-age whites to be uninsured in Illinois.<sup>66</sup>
- Latinos with U.S. citizenship are two-thirds more likely than whites to be uninsured in Illinois. Undocumented Latinos are nearly five times more likely than whites to be uninsured.<sup>67</sup>
- In 2003–2004, non-elderly whites in Illinois were nearly seven times more likely (77 percent) than Blacks or Latinos to have employer-provided health coverage.<sup>68</sup>

### *Environmental Racism*

- Nationally, Latinos are more likely than other racial groups to work in high-risk occupations.<sup>69</sup> Between 1995 and 2000, Mexican workers alone accounted for nearly 70 percent of fatal injuries to foreign-born workers.<sup>70</sup>
- In 2002, over 70 percent of Blacks lived in counties that violated federal air pollution standards.<sup>71</sup>

### *Racial Disparities in Health Outcomes*

- Illinois has one of the nation's highest mortality rates related to asthma.<sup>72</sup> The Black asthma death rate is twice that of whites.<sup>73</sup>
- American Indians have the highest rate of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) of any racial group.<sup>74</sup> Their overall infant mortality rate is twice that of whites.<sup>75</sup>
- In 2001, Asian Americans had the highest tuberculosis rate of any racial group, over 15 times the rate for whites.<sup>76</sup>

**HB 806, COVERING ALL KIDS HEALTH INSURANCE ACT (HANNIG/JONES JR.):**

Nationally, 20 percent of Latino children, 9 percent of Black children, and 6 percent of white children lack health insurance.<sup>77</sup> In 2004, more than two in five uninsured Latino children received no medical care at all, compared to only one in four non-Latino white children.<sup>78</sup> HB 806 makes Illinois the first state to provide affordable, comprehensive health insurance for every child. ALL KIDS will provide quality healthcare to the 12 percent of children in Illinois, including the 19.3 percent of children in Chicago, who were uninsured in 2004.<sup>79</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

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“Illinois will lead the way in insuring that all children, regardless of citizenship and economic status, will have **access to quality managed care.**”

—STATE SENATOR MIGUEL DEL VALLE

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**HB 4999, PREVENTING HOSPITAL BILLING DISCRIMINATION (MAY/RAOUL):**

Many hospitals overcharge uninsured patients, who are least able to afford care, and subject them to more aggressive billing practices than insured patients.<sup>80</sup> The average gross charge per uninsured patient in Cook County in 2001 exceeded the average cost of providing services by over \$6,000.<sup>81</sup> HB 4999 creates legal protections for hospital patients, establishing required billing procedures for hospitals. This bill will help protect the 25 percent of Blacks and 30 percent of Latinos who are uninsured in Illinois.<sup>82</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**HB 2578, BLACK HIV/AIDS RESPONSE (HOWARD/LIGHTFORD):** Blacks in Illinois have been disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. While Blacks are less than 15 percent of the state’s population, they are 49 percent of existing AIDS cases,<sup>83</sup> and 55 percent of newly reported AIDS cases.<sup>84</sup> In 2004, the Black adult and adolescent annual AIDS case rate was 62.4 per 100,000—compared to 19.6 for Latinos, 6.5 for whites, and 5.3 for Asians and Pacific Islanders.<sup>85</sup> HB 2578 requires the designation of a Black HIV/AIDS Response Officer in the Office of the Governor, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Corrections to address issues of HIV/AIDS in Black communities in Illinois.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**HB 615, REDUCTION IN RACIAL HEALTH DISPARITIES ACT (DELGADO/MARTINEZ):** Significant racial and ethnic health disparities persist in Illinois. American Indians have high death rates due to pneumonia and influenza. Asian and Pacific Islanders suffer from high rates of tuberculosis and hepatitis B.<sup>86</sup> Black women have the highest death rates from heart disease, breast and lung cancer, stroke, and pregnancy, while Black men suffer from high rates of prostate cancer.<sup>87</sup> HB 615 provides grants to improve health outcomes in communities of color and requires the Office of Minority Health to establish measurable goals for reducing health disparities in priority areas.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*



**HEALTH EQUITY REPORT CARD**

**FAILURES**

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
HB 806	98%	54%	✓ Signed
HB 2578	98%	100%	✓ Signed
HB 615	97%	97%	✓ Signed
HB 4999	96%	85%	✓ Signed

**HB 5000, TAX-EXEMPT HOSPITAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT (SCULLY JR.):**

Non-profit hospitals have a mission to provide quality healthcare to all residents, including charity care to the uninsured. While tax-exempt hospitals save millions in taxes, they contribute an average of only 1 percent of their operating costs to charity care.<sup>88</sup> HB 5000 would require hospitals wishing to maintain their tax-exempt status to direct annual contributions to charity care equal to at least 8 percent of their operating costs.

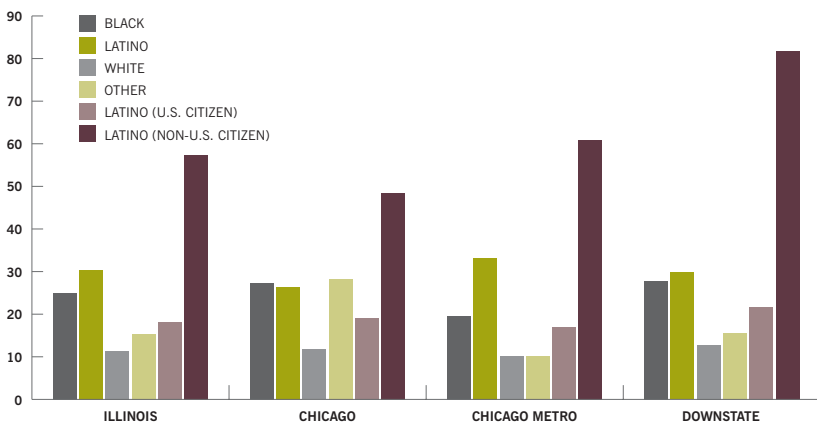
*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**HB 4806, NOT FOR PROFIT HOSPITAL ACT (COLVIN):**

Hospitals invest a disproportionate share of their resources in predominantly white and affluent communities. Between 1995 and 2006, for example, Advocate Health Care spent \$605 million on capital improvements at its four suburban hospitals, but only \$47 million at its four inner-city hospitals that serve low-income areas and communities of color in Chicago.<sup>89</sup> Between 1995 and 2003, Advocate Health Care spent almost \$15,000 in capital improvements per bed per year at their for-profit centers, compared to a little more than \$3,000 at non-profit centers.<sup>90</sup> HB 4806 would create the Not-For-Profit Hospital Community Reinvestment Program, which would require hospitals to allocate capital expenditure in ways that would not increase racial disparities and to develop plans to address the current allocation disparities.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**ILLINOIS UNINSURANCE RATES BY RACE (2004)<sup>91</sup>**





## ■ HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**Continuing gentrification of low-income neighborhoods has displaced communities of color and contributed to the affordable housing crisis.** Subprime lending targeted at communities of color has also perpetuated segregation and deepened disparities in home ownership, asset accumulation, and debt.

### *Segregation*

- Chicago is the fifth most segregated city in the country with respect to whites and Blacks. Eighty-four percent of Blacks would have to move in order to be distributed evenly across census tracts.<sup>92</sup>
- Over 80 percent of the state's Black population lives in Chicago, and 60 percent of Black Chicagoans live in neighborhoods that are over 80 percent Black.<sup>93</sup>
- According to a U.S. Census Bureau study, national housing segregation indicators such as the dissimilarity and spatial proximity indexes for Latinos have increased every year from 1980–2000.<sup>94</sup>

### *Affordable Housing and Community Development*

- In Illinois in 2004, 77 percent of the homeless were Black, and 9 percent were Latino.<sup>95</sup>
- The state has no plan to develop affordable housing. Chicago's State of the Plan 2005 claims that 1,337 new units of permanent supportive housing have been created since 2003, but the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless contends that the real number is 564.<sup>96</sup>
- Over 77,000 households are on public housing waiting lists.<sup>97</sup>
- People of color make up 35 percent of the state, but over 40 percent of the state's public transportation users.<sup>98</sup>

### *Home Ownership and Subprime Lending*

- According to the 2000 Census, home ownership rates are 42 percent for Blacks, 48 percent for Latinos, 55 percent for Asians, and 74 percent for whites.<sup>99</sup>
- The prominence of subprime lending—high interest rate loans—in communities comprising 30 percent or more people of color increased by 20 percent between 1993 and 1998, compared to just 1 percent for the nation as a whole.<sup>100</sup> Subprime lending grew 3,000 percent among Black homeowners.<sup>101</sup> Latinos were more than 2.5 times as likely as whites to receive subprime loans.<sup>102</sup>

**SB 75, AFFORDABLE HOUSING INCENTIVES (MARTINEZ/HAMOS):** More than 60 percent of low-income households in Illinois pay more than a third of their income for rent.<sup>103</sup> SB 75 establishes housing subsidy incentives for landlords to provide housing for persons below 30 percent of the local median income, or under \$20,000. In Illinois, 40 percent of Black households and 20 percent of Latino households made less than \$20,000 per year in 2000, compared to 17 percent of white households.<sup>104</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

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“Rising energy bills hit the low income households in a regressive manner. To a low income family, that small increase equals a much greater proportion of their total income as opposed to those who are far above the poverty level.” —SENATOR JACQUELINE COLLINS

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**SB 2579, UTILITY TERMINATION PROHIBITION (COLLINS/COLVIN):** Illinois ranks thirty-fifth in the country in per capita spending on energy efficiency.<sup>105</sup> Between 2000 and 2004, the price of natural gas in residential areas increased by 29 percent and continues to increase.<sup>106</sup> SB 2579 changes the requirements for participation in the Illinois energy assistance program so that the eligibility level may not be below 150 percent of the federal poverty line, and prohibits termination of gas and electricity for these families. Statewide, one third of Black families, over a quarter of Latino families, and 12 percent of Asian families live below 150 percent of the poverty level, compared to 9 percent of white families.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2349, MORTGAGE FRAUD RESCUE ACT (COLLINS/SMITH):** Borrowers of color, especially Blacks, are more likely than white borrowers to be offered only high-interest mortgages. In 2004, 40 percent of conventional single-family mortgages to Black borrowers in Chicago and 25 percent of those to Latino borrowers were high-cost loans.<sup>107</sup> SB 2349 requires a contract between a homeowner and a “distressed property consultant” to be in writing, allows the homeowner to cancel a purchase contract within five business days, and requires the purchaser to pay the homeowner at least 82 percent of the fair market value of the home if the homeowner is unable to buy back the home.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

## HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REPORT CARD

## FAILURES

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
SB 75	61%	61%	✓ <i>Signed</i>
SB 2349	69%	95%	✓ <i>Signed</i>
SB 2579	97%	97%	✓ <i>Signed</i>

**HB 4747, LOCATION MATTERS (RYG):** Affordable housing is in short supply throughout the state, and the affordable housing that does exist tends to be far from public transportation and job centers. Thus, those who can find affordable housing must often spend more on transportation. HB 4747 creates the Business Location Efficiency Incentive Act, providing increased or extended tax credits for economic development near affordable workforce housing, accessible mass transit, or a labor surplus area, or if the development will improve housing or access to mass transit.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**SB 2350, CAPPING PROPERTY TAXES (HARMON):** Rising property taxes make homeownership less affordable for many Illinois residents. Many communities of color are experiencing escalating property taxes, rapid gentrification, and displacement of families. SB 2350 would cap property taxes in the state.

*Failed passage during third reading in the House*

**SB 2619, CONSUMER FRAUD MORTGAGE LOANS (COLLINS):** Subprime lending in Black communities increased 3,000 percent between 1993 and 1998.<sup>108</sup> This practice also contributes to mortgage steering, which occurs when lenders “steer” people with bad credit or those having trouble acquiring loans away from loans they could potentially afford toward high-interest loans. These loans often lead to foreclosure, where the lender sells the home for a profit. This bill would make mortgage steering an unlawful business practice.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: PERCENT OF AFFORDABLE UNITS IN 2004<sup>109</sup>

TOP 5 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	PERCENT OF AFFORDABLE UNITS	BOTTOM 5 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	PERCENT OF AFFORDABLE UNITS
Algonquin	9.8%	Kenilworth	0.4%
Winfield	9.6%	Green Oaks	0.4%
Morton Grove	9.5%	Kildeer	0.5%
Naperville	9.4%	Hawthorn Woods	0.8%
Sugar Grove	9.4%	South Barrington	1.0%

## ■ CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**The criminalization of people of color, in conjunction with increasingly punitive policies, has produced escalating racial disparities in criminal justice. Racial profiling and discriminatory sentencing have perpetuated these disparities.**<sup>110</sup>

The incarceration of people of color has become an industry that creates thousands of jobs throughout the state. Estimates indicate that Black prisoners from Cook County alone generate more than \$500 million in economic development for the predominately white down-state communities where prison facilities are concentrated.<sup>111</sup>

### *Education Versus Incarceration*

- From 1990 to 2000, state spending on corrections increased by over 200 percent—from \$377 million to \$1.3 billion—while funding for education increased by only 47 percent.<sup>112</sup>
- The cost of incarcerating one juvenile is more than \$70,827<sup>113</sup>—11 times the 2006–07 legally mandated public education “foundation level” of \$6,405 per child.<sup>114</sup>
- More Black males are confined in Illinois’ correctional facilities on drug charges alone than are enrolled in undergraduate degree programs in state universities.<sup>115</sup>

### *Racial Profiling*

- Nationally, among youth charged with the same offenses, Black and Latino youth with no prior admissions were, respectively, six and three times more likely to be incarcerated than white youth.<sup>116</sup>
- Blacks are 15 percent of illicit drug users but 37 percent of those arrested for drug offenses, 42 percent of those held in federal prison for drug charges, and 52 percent of those in state prison on drug charges.<sup>117</sup>
- According to a 2001 study, Latino and, especially, Black males were likely to receive longer sentences than whites and were least likely to receive no prison time when the option was available.<sup>118</sup>

### *Disproportionate Minority Confinement*

- In 2001, Illinois’ incarceration rate for Blacks was more than 12 times the rate for whites.<sup>119</sup>
- In 2005, Illinois’ adult prison population was 28.3 percent white, 60 percent Black, and 11.2 percent Latino.<sup>120</sup>
- In 2005, 18 percent of youth ages 13 to 16 in Illinois were Black, yet Black youth were 57 percent of those arrested and 52 percent of those incarcerated.<sup>121</sup>







**SB 92 AMENDMENT 6, CREATION OF A JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT**

**(CULLERTON/COLLINS):** Between 1999 and 2005, the juvenile recidivism rate in Illinois rose by 43 percent.<sup>122</sup> Diversion from a life of crime (including anticipated offenses as an adult) could result in savings of between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million per youth.<sup>123</sup> SB 92 Amendment 6 creates a new Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice distinct from the Illinois Department of Corrections to be staffed by those with degrees in criminal justice. This new department is charged with reducing recidivism and providing comprehensive rehabilitative programs for Illinois' incarcerated youth, 52 percent of whom are Black.<sup>124</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

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**“The profiling study has put the spotlight on how race related to traffic stops throughout the State and has already had a positive effect on law enforcement by helping to reduce the number of drivers that are stopped or cited without a valid reason.”**

—STATE REPRESENTATIVE MONIQUE DAVIS

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**SB 283, ELIMINATION OF AUTOMATIC TRANSFER OF JUVENILES TO ADULT COURT**

**(CULLERTON/COLLINS):** Youth in adult prisons are five times as likely to be sexually assaulted, twice as likely to be beaten by staff, and eight times as likely to commit suicide as youth in juvenile facilities.<sup>125</sup> Ninety-seven percent of youth transferred to adult courts are low-level drug offenders; 27 percent of those transferred are never prosecuted, and 99 percent are youth of color.<sup>126</sup> SB 283 stops automatic transfers for low-level crimes and establishes criteria for judges to apply in transferring youth to adult court. The annual cost of incarcerating a juvenile nearly doubled between 1999 and 2005, from \$36,000<sup>127</sup> to \$70,000.<sup>128</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 2368, EXTENSION OF RACIAL PROFILING STUDY (RAOUL/DAVIS):** The Illinois Department of Transportation found that motorists of color were stopped at a rate 12 percent higher than white drivers.<sup>129</sup> Once stopped, Black drivers were 3.3 times more likely, and Latino drivers 2.7 times more likely than white drivers to be subject to a consent search.<sup>130</sup> SB 2368 extends the Illinois racial profiling study, originally set to expire in December 2007, through July 2010. The legislation also adds new data collection categories, including the duration of the traffic stop and whether a consent search was requested.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE REPORT CARD

## FAILURES

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
SB 92	60%	71%	✓ <i>Signed</i>
SB 283	96%	93%	✓ <i>Signed</i>
SB 2368	86%	92%	✓ <i>Signed</i>

**HB 1019 PEDESTRIAN “STOP RACIAL PROFILING” STUDY (COLVIN):** This bill would have extended the General Assembly’s documentation of racial profiling of motorists to include pedestrians. HB 1019 would require law enforcement officers to record certain information when they stop pedestrians, including the person’s race and the reason for the stop, and to submit this information annually to the Illinois Department of Transportation.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**HB 4885, SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES FOR DRUG OFFENSES (JONES):** Blacks make up a disproportionate percentage of Illinois drug offenders. Blacks in Illinois charged with a drug related offense were 57 times more likely to be confined in a correctional facility than whites.<sup>131</sup> HB 4885 would amend the Illinois Criminal Code to give judges the power to recommend probation and community service rather than prison time for someone convicted of a Class 4 felony, including drugs and prostitution charges. After completion of this community service, the individual’s record would be expunged.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

### JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The mission of the Juvenile Justice Department is to provide individual treatment and services to youth in order to avoid delinquent futures and become productive, fulfilled citizens. The department will provide a comprehensive individualized continuum of preventative, rehabilitative, transitional, and aftercare programs and services in the least restrictive setting possible. By holding youth accountable for their actions, Illinois will be able to reduce the number of young people returning to the criminal justice system and would make our communities safer.



## ■ CIVIL RIGHTS

**People of color make up 35 percent of the state. Over 1.5 million immigrants live in Illinois,<sup>132</sup> 400,000 are undocumented.<sup>133</sup>** There are 30 State House districts that have a majority population of people of color. Without the presence of immigrants, Illinois would have lost two Congressional seats rather than one.<sup>134</sup> People of color and immigrants have growing political power, but continue to be targets of discrimination, hate crimes and exploitation. Immigrant rights occupy a central place in ongoing efforts to defend civil rights and eliminate discrimination.

### *Hate Crimes*

- In 2004, over 60 percent of hate crimes reported in Illinois were based on race. Over three quarters were anti-Black hate crimes, which disproportionately, compared to other hate crimes, included aggravated and simple assault.<sup>135</sup>
- In 2004, 11 percent of hate crimes reported in Illinois were based on ethnicity or national origin, and over 73 percent of these were either anti-Hispanic or anti-Arab.<sup>136</sup>
- Whites committed over 60 percent of reported hate crimes.<sup>137</sup>

### *Growing Immigrant Influence*

- Four important suburban State Senate districts have enough immigrants to shift the balance of power from one party to the other.<sup>138</sup>
- Consumer spending by undocumented immigrants in the Chicago area generates approximately 31,000 jobs in the local economy and adds \$5.45 billion dollars annually to the gross regional product.<sup>139</sup>
- Approximately 70 percent of undocumented workers pay payroll taxes,<sup>140</sup> contributing as much as \$7 billion per year into the social security system, even though they are not eligible to receive benefits.<sup>141</sup>

**SB 1623, CONSULAR IDENTIFICATION ACT (SANDOVAL/BURKE):** Immigrants comprise 12 percent of Illinois' population.<sup>142</sup> Chicago alone has approximately a dozen consulates. This bill allows consular identification documents to be used as a valid form of identification for state agencies and institutions. Banks in most states do not accept these documents as valid identification. This bill will allow immigrants in Illinois, 72 and 46 percent of whom, respectively, are Asian and Latino, to have recognized identification that will give them access to services, including bank accounts.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

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“As we teach our kids the important lessons of history, we have to be sure that they understand that **racial, national, ethnic and religious hatred can lead to horrible tragedies...** Sadly, these are not just the problems of our parents' or grandparents' generations.”

—GOVERNOR ROD BLAGOJEVICH

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**SB 233, IMMIGRATION SERVICES FEE MAXIMUMS (SANDOVAL/CHAVEZ):**

Latinos and Asians are the fastest growing racial and ethnic groups, and comprise the largest immigrant populations. Among them, 47 percent of Latinos and 35 percent of Asians, speak English “less than very well.”<sup>143</sup> Because of this language barrier, these groups are especially vulnerable to excessive costs for immigration services such as English civics classes and the completion, translation, and notarization of immigration forms.<sup>144</sup> Attorney General Lisa Madigan filed a lawsuit in July 2006 against service providers who charged fees in excess of \$5,000.<sup>145</sup> This bill sets reasonable maximum charges, from \$1 to \$75 for forms and no more than \$20 an hour for services such as notarization and translation.

✓ *Signed by the Governor*

**SB 23, SUDAN DISINVESTMENT (COLLINS/JONES):** The Darfur conflict has claimed the lives of more than 400,000 people in what has been described as “ethnic cleansing” or genocide. SB 23 will divest more than \$1 billion Illinois dollars from Sudan as a statement of opposition to the ongoing genocide. This bill was modeled after legislation passed in the 1980s in Illinois to oppose South Africa's system of racial apartheid.<sup>146</sup>

✓ *Signed by the Governor*



**CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT CARD**

**FAILURES**

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
SB 23	75%	100%	✓ Signed
SB 1623	81%	76%	✓ Signed
SB 233	97%	98%	✓ Signed

**HB 719, IMMIGRANT VICTIM OF CRIME ACT (SOTO):** Sixty-seven percent of officials interviewed said that immigrants were far less likely than native-born residents to report crimes, and nearly half a million Illinois immigrants are undocumented.<sup>147</sup> This bill would require the Illinois Department of Human Services to create a program to investigate and pursue all criminal complaints filed by undocumented immigrants. Furthermore, it would prohibit the department from disclosing information about the filer of the charge or his or her family without written consent. It also requires the department to petition any relevant agency to obtain legal immigration status for any undocumented immigrant who is a crime victim or a witness in a federal investigation.

*Tabled by the sponsor*

**HB 4748, IMMIGRANT DRIVER’S CERTIFICATES (ACEVEDO):** Although hundreds of thousands of immigrants live and work in Illinois, they are not provided a legal way to drive. HB 4748 would allow the Secretary of State to issue driver’s certificates for immigrants residing in the state of Illinois who are ineligible for social security numbers and driver’s licenses. This certificate would come with an additional fee of at least \$50, to be deposited into the Secretary of State Immigrant Driver’s Certificate Fund to pay for the additional costs associated with immigrant applicants for driver’s certificates. This bill would allow the over 400,000 undocumented immigrants in Illinois to drive legally.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**GROWTH IN FOREIGN BORN POPULATIONS<sup>148</sup>**

TOP 10 COUNTIES	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, 2000	TOP 10 COUNTIES	FOREIGN BORN PERCENT CHANGE, 1990-2000
Cook County	1,064,703	Cass County	1,141%
DuPage County	138,656	Pulaski County	500%
Lake County	95,536	Pike County	470%
Kane County	63,516	Calhoun County	308%
Will County	35,715	Gallatin County	283%
McHenry County	18,764	Union County	237%
Winnebago County	16,930	De Witt County	231%
Champaign County	14,389	Crawford County	216%
Rock Island County	6,886	Piatt County	191%
Peoria County	5,825	Douglas County	170%

# LEGISLATING INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

Public policies can create and reinforce institutional racial inequities when they result in adverse impacts on communities of color, whether intentional or not. The following bills, had they passed, would likely have perpetuated or aggravated existing racial inequities:

**SB 3023, PROHIBITING EXPANSION OF THE ALL KIDS HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (RIGHTER):** Illinois recently became the first state to guarantee affordable, comprehensive health insurance to all children. SB 3023 would prohibit the Department of Healthcare and Family Services from expanding in any way the Children’s Health Insurance Program (KidCare and FamilyCare), the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program, or the medical assistance (Medicaid) program. This bill attempts to stifle public health programs that are critical for the health of low-income communities reliant on these services, many of whom are people of color.

*Referred to the Rules Committee*

**HB 367, LANDLORD/TENANT BACKGROUND CHECKS (ROSE):** This bill would allow a landlord to conduct a criminal background check of tenants. In Chicago’s North Lawndale neighborhood, for example, 70 percent of men ages 18–45, mostly Blacks, have criminal records.<sup>149</sup> HB 367 would violate the basic human right to housing for those with criminal records, who are disproportionately people of color.

*Re-referred to the Rules Committee after a first reading*

**HB 3806, CLASS X GANG FELONY (SCHMITZ):** The “Class X” category was instituted in 1977 to set heavier penalties for persons convicted of severe crimes, including kidnapping, rape and sexual assault, and armed robbery.<sup>150</sup> Since the war on drugs, increasingly punitive policies have targeted youth of color by classifying them as gang members. HB 3806 would designate and sentence as a Class X offender any defendant over the age of 21 who was convicted of a third gang-related felony following two Class 2 or greater convictions.

*Re-referred to the Rules Committee after a second reading*

**HB 779, CRIMINAL DNA ANALYSIS (MENDOZA):** Racial profiling is a recognized and documented practice in Illinois. While Blacks compose 15 percent of illicit drug users, they are 37 percent of those arrested for drug offenses.<sup>151</sup> HB 779 would require that every person arrested, not just convicted, have a DNA sample taken at the time of booking. This sample would be used “for the determining of identity and other specified purposes.”<sup>152</sup> This bill would not only violate the rights of people of color, who are disproportionately convicted of crimes, but also the rights of those simply arrested for a crime that they did not commit.





*Passed the House and referred to the Rules Committee in the Senate*



“Persistent institutional racism not only made recovery from Hurricane Katrina more difficult, it created the conditions that allowed the horrors to happen.

—EMMA DIXON, FINANCIAL LITERACY EDUCATOR,  
UNITED FOR A FAIR ECONOMY, MANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA

## DEFINING RACIAL JUSTICE

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
<b>MICRO LEVEL</b>	
INDIVIDUAL/ INTERNALIZED RACISM  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual or internalized racism lies <i>within individuals</i>. These are private manifestations of racism that reside inside the individual.</li> <li>Examples include prejudice, xenophobia, internalized oppression and privilege, and beliefs about race influenced by the dominant culture.</li> </ul>
INTERPERSONAL RACISM  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpersonal racism occurs <i>between individuals</i>. Once private beliefs come into interaction with others, the racism is now in the interpersonal realm.</li> <li>Examples include public expressions of racial prejudice, hate, bias and bigotry between individuals.</li> </ul>
<b>MACRO LEVEL</b>	
INSTITUTIONAL RACISM  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional racism occurs <i>within and between institutions</i>. Institutional racism is discriminatory treatment, unfair policies, and inequitable opportunities and impacts, based on race, produced and perpetuated by institutions (schools, mass media, etc.). Individuals within institutions take on the power of the institution when they act in ways that advantage and disadvantage people, based on race.</li> <li>Example: A police officer on duty who treats someone with racial bias, engages in institutional racism.</li> </ul>
STRUCTURAL RACISM  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structural racism lies <i>underneath, all around and across society</i>. It encompasses: (1) history, which lies underneath the surface, providing the foundation for white supremacy in this country, (2) culture, which exists all around our everyday lives, providing the normalization and replication of racism and, (3) interconnected institutions and policies—the key relationships and rules across society—providing the legitimacy and reinforcements to maintain and perpetuate racism. Structural racism in the U.S. is the normalization and legitimization of an array of dynamics that routinely advantage whites while producing cumulative and chronic adverse outcomes for people of color. Structural racism is more difficult to locate in a particular institution because it involves the reinforcing effects of multiple institutions and cultural norms, past and present, continually reproducing old and new forms of racism.</li> <li>Examples include racist history, dominant cultural images, popular myths, and cumulative inequities, etc.</li> </ul>



## REPORT ON THE GOVERNOR

Governor Rod Blagojevich noted in his 2006 State of the State address that “[a] lot of people said you couldn’t increase funding for schools, provide health care for kids, eliminate the deficit and do it all without raising taxes. But we found a different way.”<sup>153</sup> The Governor’s “different way” includes several innovative and worthy initiatives, but fails to deliver policy remedies for many of the state’s most chronic racial inequities.

Here is a brief overview of the Governor’s performance on the major issues affecting racial equity.

### *Budget and Taxation*

Illinois’ low, flat-rate income tax coupled with high property and sales taxes left the poorest 20 percent, who are disproportionately people of color, paying 13.1 percent of their income in taxes, while the wealthiest 1 percent paid only 5.8 percent—one of the most regressive tax systems in the nation.<sup>154</sup> Illinois has a structural deficit, meaning it does not generate enough tax revenue to cover the growing costs of maintaining current levels of public services. The Governor’s 2007 budget proposes to use over \$3 billion in borrowed money—\$1.8 billion from Medicaid providers and deferred payments into the state’s pension fund, which already has the country’s largest unfunded pension liability—creating future debt for the state.<sup>155</sup> To his credit, Blagojevich, unlike governors in many states facing similar fiscal crises, did not try to balance the budget by cutting Medicaid and related publicly funded healthcare programs. The fiscal year 2007 budget is the first real increase in public services, 1.49 percent after inflation, since 2004, but it cuts \$14 million from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and shortchanges the Department of Children and Family Services by 8.1 percent after inflation. The Governor has yet to offer fundamental changes to Illinois’ tax system to provide reliable, equitable funding for key social services that are vital to reducing existing racial disparities.

### *Education*

The Governor has taken a strong stand on early childhood education by increasing the Early Childhood Block Grant to send at-risk children to preschool and supporting preschool for all. He introduced a \$1000 tax credit for college students that, without the urging of the Latino Caucus, would have lacked an equitable focus on lower- and middle-income families.<sup>156</sup> Illinois continues to have one of the widest gaps in the country in per-pupil spending between wealthy and poor school districts. Additionally, over half the school districts are running deficits.<sup>157</sup> His promise to increase per-pupil spending by \$1000 has fallen short—after four years, the increase reached \$774.<sup>158</sup> The Governor has not backed proposals to restructure school funding to rely less on local property taxes and more on equitable income taxes. Instead, he has looked to short-term options, such as the lottery, which reinforces funding inequities in that people of color and people with low incomes spend proportionally more of their income on lotteries.<sup>159</sup>

### *Employment*

The Governor signed legislation to raise the minimum wage to \$6.50 an hour, protecting overtime pay and equal pay for women, as well as bills that expanded the rights of Illinois workers to join unions. He also signed Executive Orders 1, 8, and 13, which give more rights to home daycare providers and personal-care assistants, and encourage pre-hire project labor agreements that advance minority- and women-owned businesses and employment.

### *Healthcare*

The new ALL KIDS program makes Illinois the first state to guarantee affordable health insurance to all uninsured children. KidCare coverage has been expanded to include children up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level, and FamilyCare eligibility has increased to 185 percent of the federal poverty level, up from 49 percent four years ago when Blagojevich took office. Despite a tight budget, the Governor has actually expanded public health-related eligibility and covered services.

### *Immigration*

In 2005, the Governor signed the New Americans Executive Order (10), the first of its kind in the country, creating a strategic and proactive approach to integrate new immigrants into the economic and civic life of the state. Based on the fact that only 40 percent of Illinois' 1.6 million immigrants are U.S. citizens, the Office of New Americans Policy and Advocacy within the Governor's office and the New Americans Immigrant Policy Council offer significant support and coordination of services to help immigrants in Illinois to naturalize.

In summary, Governor Blagojevich deserves high marks for signing all of the positive racial equity measures passed by the Legislature that were reviewed in this report, but as the state's highest elected officer, he could do more with his power of the pulpit and purse strings to lead the way towards more fundamental restructuring to reduce long-standing racial disparities.



## REPORT ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Since taking office in 2003, Attorney General Lisa Madigan has provided leadership to advance racial equity not only through litigation, but also by initiating and supporting several legislative proposals. She has created new standards to curb discriminatory and exploitative practices that hurt immigrant communities and communities of color.

Here is a brief overview of the Attorney General's performance on the major issues affecting racial equity.

### *Payday Loan Reform*

The Office of the Attorney General helped draft and promoted passage of the Payday Loan Reform Act (HB 1100), sponsored by State Representative David Miller and State Senator Kimberly Lightford. Illinois has more payday loan stores than state-chartered banks,<sup>160</sup> earning the state a reputation as the “wild, wild west of payday loans.”<sup>161</sup> HB 1100 caps the amount of interest that can be charged on a loan and safeguards borrowers against consumer-fraud prosecution for loans that are not yet paid. This bill will save Illinois consumers over \$45 million in excessive fees charged by payday lenders,<sup>162</sup> which populate communities of color at a rate three times higher than white communities.<sup>163</sup>

### *Immigrant Service Fees*

SB 233, sponsored by State Senator Martin Sandoval and State Representative Michelle Chavez, gives the Illinois Attorney General the power to cap allowable immigration services fees. In July 2006, Madigan sued immigration service providers who charged fees in excess of \$5,000.<sup>164</sup> Her office has set reasonable maximum charges for these services: \$1–\$75 for forms and \$20 an hour for other services.

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**“We have seen an increase in unscrupulous lenders who take advantage of financially distressed homeowners... In response, I have taken legal action to go after loan flippers and mortgage “rescue” scam artists... As a further part of our response to this growing fraud, we also drafted a new law, the Mortgage Rescue Fraud Act, to protect homeowners from these scams...”**

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#### *Mortgage Rescue Fraud*

Madigan proposed SB 2349, the Mortgage Rescue Fraud Act, with State Senator Jacqueline Collins and State Representative Marlow Colvin. This bill protects people from “distressed property consultants” and mortgage “rescuers,” who buy a house that may be in danger of foreclosure under the guise of “saving” it for the owner, turn the homeowner into a tenant from whom they collect rent, and sell the house back for a profit if the homeowner is able to “improve” his or her credit rating. Madigan’s Consumer Protection Division has documented cases where homeowners have lost as much as \$70,000 in home equity to these mortgage fraud schemes.<sup>165</sup>

#### *Hospital Fair Billing*

In 2001, 110,000 people in Illinois were part of medically bankrupt families.<sup>166</sup> Together with State Representative Karen May and State Senator Kwame Raoul, Madigan proposed HB 4999, the Hospital Fair Billing and Collection Practices Act. This legislation introduces a variety of protections from unfair hospital billing and collection practices, including patients’ explicit rights to inquire about or dispute a bill, and requires hospitals to adopt fair billing and collection practices.

#### *Hospital Responsibility*

Madigan has been an active proponent of HB 5000, the Tax-Exempt Hospital Responsibility Act, sponsored by State Representative George Scully Jr. In 2003, the average, non-government tax-exempt hospital in Illinois spent less than 1 percent of hospital charges on charity care for poor and uninsured patients,<sup>167</sup> many of whom are people of color. This legislation would require hospitals to implement a charity-care policy guaranteeing poor uninsured individuals free or deeply discounted care, as well as a minimum annual amount of charity care of 8 percent of hospital operating costs.

A blurred, grayscale photograph of a group of people, possibly a family or a group of friends, standing together. The image is out of focus, with the central figures being more prominent than the background. The overall tone is soft and somewhat somber.

# LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD



In 2005–2006, the Illinois General Assembly considered more than 11,000 bills, resolutions, and constitutional amendments. Research for this Report Card tracked the progress of over 40 racial equity bills. This document reviews the top 20 bills to reach the Governor’s desk that had common themes of increasing access, closing disparities, and protecting against discrimination and hate. Although these policies would have a particularly positive impact on communities of color because of the structural disadvantages they start with, all Illinois residents would benefit from these reforms.

**Both the House of Representatives and the Senate received a B for support of racial equity for Illinois.**

These grades, however, mask disparities along party lines and by the racial demographics of legislative districts. Despite this party divide, ten racial equity bills received strong bipartisan support in the House, four racial equity bills were strongly supported in the Senate, and three racial equity bills had strong bipartisan support in the House and Senate.

## RACIAL EQUITY REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

**Two racial equity bills passed with only one “No Vote” each:** SB 233, which establishes fee maximums for immigration service fees; and HB 2578, which designates African-American HIV/AIDS Response Officers in state offices.

**The three bills that received the most opposition in the House and the Senate** were SB 1279, which provides a tax credit for employers who hired ex-offenders and veterans; SB 75, which provides money to create more rental housing in the state; and SB 92 Amendment 6, which creates a separate Department of Juvenile Justice.

**The General Assembly passed HB 3471, which provides the strongest protection for Day Laborers in the country.** HB 3471 received two-thirds of the vote in the House.

**Only three racial equity bills in the report card explicitly address eliminating racial disparities:** HB 2578, which addresses racial disparities in HIV/AIDS; HB 0615, which addresses racial and ethnic health disparities; and SB 2368, which addresses racial profiling.

**Two bills attempt to shift the state’s approach to incarcerating youth** from an increasingly punitive system to one that works towards balanced and restorative justice: SB 92 Amendment 6 and SB 283.

**Two bills protect immigrants from excessive and discriminatory exploitation by immigration service providers** and establish consular identifications cards as a legal form of identification for immigrants: SB 1623 and SB 233.

### Racial Composition of Districts

Data analysis shows that the higher the proportion of people of color in a legislative district, the more support there is for racial equity legislation. This correlation, however, does not always hold true. In districts with majority white populations—including districts with 25 percent or less constituents of color—32 State Representatives and 21 State Senators received an A for their support for racial equity.

**Districts with majority population of whites:** Whites are the majority in 88 House districts and in 48 Senate districts. On average, districts with white majorities voted for racial equity 85 percent of the time in the House and 87 percent of the time in the Senate. The one Senator—Bill Brady (R-44)—and the two State Representatives—Ron Stephens (R-102) and Roger Eddy (R-109)—who received failing grades in this Report Card were from majority white districts.

**Districts with majority populations of color:** People of color are the majority in 30 House districts and 11 Senate districts. Ten House districts and two Senate districts had 40 percent or more people of color populations at the time of the 2000 Census, and may soon become districts with a majority of people of color. Ten House districts and nine Senate districts have 75 percent or more people of color. Senate districts with 50–75 percent people of color constituents received an average score of 93 percent. Senate districts with 75 percent or more people of color received an average score of 94 percent.

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### LEGISLATOR GRADES BY DEMOGRAPHICS OF DISTRICT

	TOTAL SCORE	GRADE	EDUCATION EQUITY	ECONOMIC JUSTICE	HEALTH EQUITY	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	CIVIL RIGHTS
House Total (118 Districts)	85%	B	92%	72%	97%	75%	81%	84%
Districts 50-100% White (88 Districts)	82%	B	93%	64%	97%	72%	78%	80%
50-75% People of Color (20 Districts)	91%	A	89%	92%	95%	88%	90%	93%
75%-100% People of Color (10 Districts)	93%	A	88%	100%	98%	87%	87%	100%
Senate Total (59 Districts)	87%	B	94%	79%	84%	84%	85%	91%
Districts 50-100% White (48 Districts)	84%	B	93%	74%	82%	81%	82%	90%
50-75% People of Color (2 Districts)	98%	A	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%
75%-100% People of Color (9 Districts)	97%	A	92%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%

### Do Legislators of Color Support Racial Equity?

There are 39 legislators of color in Illinois. There are 11 Latino legislators and 28 Black legislators in the 94th General Assembly. There are no Republicans of color. While it is important that communities of color have elected representatives that share their cultural experiences and ethnic backgrounds, the leadership and voting patterns of these representatives must also be a factor in measuring the effectiveness of their representation.

Legislators of color have taken a lead in promoting racial equity in Illinois. Sixteen of the 20 racial equity bills profiled in this report were introduced by legislators of color, but this does not mean that legislators of color don't also support bills that would create and reinforce racial inequities. In this session, legislators of color have both introduced and sponsored bills that would have a negative impact on communities of color. It is important to hold legislators accountable to opposing racially inequitable legislation as well as promoting racial equity.

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### LEGISLATORS OF COLOR AND RACIAL EQUITY

	TOTAL SCORE	GRADE	EDUCATION EQUITY	ECONOMIC JUSTICE	HEALTH EQUITY	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	CIVIL RIGHTS
Legislators of color	98%	A	98%	97%	99%	97%	98%	100%
Black	99%	A	97%	99%	98%	99%	98%	100%
Latino	97%	A	100%	94%	100%	88%	97%	100%

### Conclusion

Whether or not public policy explicitly focuses on race, the impact on communities of color should be considered to ensure equitable outcomes. The 2006 Illinois Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity serves as a tool for Illinois' residents to determine whether policymakers are representing the interests of all communities. With continued initiatives and strategic efforts to remedy long standing racial inequities, Illinois can be a leader in addressing the adverse effects of institutional and structural racism.

## HONOR ROLL: 100% RACIAL EQUITY SUPPORT

HOUSE	
Edward Acevedo (D-2)	Constance A. Howard (D-34)
Patricia Bailey (D-6)*	Lovana Jones (D-26)
Maria Antonia Berrios (D-39)	Robin Kelly (D-38)
Richard T. Bradley (D-40)	Lou Lang (D-16)
James D. Brosnahan (D-36)	Joseph M. Lyons (D-19)
Daniel J. Burke (D-23)	Sidney H. Mathias (R-53)
Annazette Collins (D-10)	Susana A. Mendoza (D-1)
Marlow H. Colvin (D-33)	David E. Miller (D-29)
Barbara Flynn Curie (D-25)	Robert S. Molaro (D-21)
Monique D. Davis (D-27)	Elaine Nekritz (D-57)
William Davis (D-30)	Harry Osterman (D-14)
Kenneth Dunkin (D-5)	Milton Patterson (D-32)
Sara Feigenholtz (D-12)	Robert Rita (D-28)
John A. Fritchey (D-11)	Cynthia Soto (D-4)
Calvin L. Giles (D-8)	Arthur L. Turner (D-9)
Deborah L. Graham (D-78)	Eddie Washington (D-60)
Julie Hamos (D-18)	Karen Yarbrough (D-7)
Jay C. Hoffman (D-112)	Wyvetter H. Younge (D-114)

SENATE	
Jacqueline Y. Collins (D-16)	Denny Jacobs (D-36)*
John J. Cullerton (D-6)	Terry Link (D-30)
Miguel del Valle (D-2)	Iris Y. Martinez (D-20)
James A. DeLeo (D-10)	Kwame Raoul (D-13)
Debbie DeFrancesco Halvorson (D-40)	Carol Ronen (D-7)
Don Harmon (D-39)	Martin A. Sandoval (D-12)
Rickey R. Hendon (D-5)	Jeffrey M. Schoenberg (D-9)
Mattie Hunter (D-3)	Donne E. Trotter (D-17)

\* = Inactive



# HOUSE

2006 ASSEMBLY	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Edward J. Acevedo	D-2	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Patricia Bailey*	D-6	A+	100%	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	NA
Suzanne Bassi	R-54	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Mark H. Beaubien Jr	R-52	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Daniel V. Beiser	D-111	B	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Patricia R. Bellock	R-47	B	89%	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✗
Maria Antonia Berrios	D-39	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bob Biggins	R-41	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
William B. Black	R-104	C	71%	✓	✓	●	●	✓	✓	✗
Mike Boland	D-71	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mike Bost	R-115	C	72%	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	●	✗
John E. Bradley	D-117	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Richard T. Bradley	D-40	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓
Dan Brady	R-88	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Rich Brauer	R-100	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
James D. Brosnahan	D-36	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daniel J. Burke	D-23	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Linda Chapa LaVia	D-83	C	79%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✗	✓
Michelle Chavez	D-24	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert W. Churchill	R-62	B	89%	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	●
Annazette Collins	D-10	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marlow H. Colvin	D-33	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓

\* = Currently inactive

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	82%	73%	2%	7%
	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	●	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	89%	19%	65%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20%	10%	2%	8%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	7%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10%	1%	8%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	18%	6%	4%	9%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	71%	66%	3%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	13%	5%	4%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	●	—	✓	✗	14%	2%	10%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10%	6%	3%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	13%	2%	9%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3%	1%	2%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	65%	52%	4%	10%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	13%	3%	8%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	6%	1%	3%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24%	5%	18%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75%	71%	3%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	—	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	58%	45%	12%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	73%	71%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19%	12%	3%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	74%	10%	63%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	88%	22%	66%	0%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# HOUSE

2006 ASSEMBLY	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Elizabeth Coulson	R-17	A	94%	✓	✓	●	●	✓	✗	●
Tom Cross	R-84	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Shane Cultra	R-105	C	72%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Barbara Flynn Currie	D-25	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓
John D'Amico	D-15	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Lee A. Daniels	R-46	A	94%	●	✓	●	●	✓	✓	✓
Monique D. Davis	D-27	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
William Davis	D-30	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
William Delgado	D-3	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lisa M. Dugan	D-79	B	84%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✗	✓
Kenneth Dunkin	D-5	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Joe Dunn	R-96	C	79%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✗
Jim Durkin	R-82	B	88%	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✗
Roger L. Eddy	R-109	F	53%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Sara Feigenholtz	D-12	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert F. Flider	D-101	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Mary E. Flowers	D-31	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jack D. Franks	D-63	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
John A. Fritchey	D-11	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paul D. Froehlich	R-56	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Calvin L. Giles	D-8	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Esther Golar	D-6	B	88%	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20%	4%	3%	13%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13%	7%	3%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	—	—	✓	✗	7%	3%	2%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	82%	12%	66%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30%	12%	1%	16%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	23%	17%	1%	5%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	69%	6%	63%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68%	7%	60%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	76%	71%	4%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	26%	5%	21%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	73%	3%	62%	9%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	18%	4%	5%	9%
	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	11%	3%	2%	6%
	✓	✓	✓	—	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	●	✗	2%	1%	1%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	●	●	17%	6%	5%	6%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16%	1%	14%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68%	4%	63%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12%	11%	0%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23%	15%	3%	5%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	20%	6%	3%	12%
	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	74%	10%	62%	2%
	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA	—	✓	NA	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	89%	19%	65%	4%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# HOUSE

2006 ASSEMBLY	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Careen M. Gordon	D-75	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Deborah L. Graham	D-78	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kurt M. Granberg	D-107	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Julie Hamos	D-18	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gary Hannig	D-98	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brent Hassert	R-85	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Jay C. Hoffman	D-112	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thomas Holbrook	D-113	B	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Constance A. Howard	D-34	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Randall M. Hultgren	R-95	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Naomi D. Jakobsson	D-103	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Charles E. Jefferson	D-67	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Roger Jenisch	R-45	C	79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	●
Lovana Jones	D-26	A+	100%	✓	●	●	●	✓	✓	●
Kevin Joyce	D-35	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Robin Kelly	D-38	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Renee Kosel	R-81	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Carolyn H. Krause	R-66	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Lou Lang	D-16	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
David R. Leitch	R-73	C	75%	✓	●	●	✓	✓	●	✗
Patricia Reid Lindner	R-50	C	78%	●	✓	✓	●	✓	✗	✗
Eileen Lyons*	R-82	A	92%	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	NA

\* = Currently inactive



	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4%	3%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30%	17%	11%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7%	1%	6%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31%	6%	20%	5%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3%	1%	2%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	29%	11%	15%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9%	2%	7%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15%	3%	11%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	76%	6%	69%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19%	14%	2%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	28%	4%	16%	9%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	35%	12%	21%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	26%	11%	4%	11%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	●	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	73%	2%	67%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13%	4%	7%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	66%	4%	60%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	5%	3%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22%	11%	2%	8%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	40%	12%	6%	22%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	6%	1%	3%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	8%	5%	2%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✗	11%	3%	2%	6%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# HOUSE

2006 ASSEMBLY	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Joseph M. Lyons	D-19	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓
Michael J. Madigan	D-22	B	85%	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sidney H. Mathias	R-53	A+	100%	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	●
Frank J. Mautino	D-76	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karen May	D-58	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Michael P. McAuliffe	R-20	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Kevin A. McCarthy	D-37	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jack McGuire	D-86	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Larry McKeon	D-13	C	73%	●	✓	—	✓	●	●	✓
Susana A. Mendoza	D-1	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
James H. Meyer	R-48	B	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
David E. Miller	D-29	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
John J. Millner*	R-55	A	90%	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	NA
Bill Mitchell	R-87	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Jerry L. Mitchell	R-90	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Donald L. Moffitt	R-74	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Robert S. Molaro	D-21	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rosemary Mulligan	R-65	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ruth Munson	R-43	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Richard P. Myers	R-94	D	65%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Elaine Nekritz	D-57	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
JoAnn D. Osmond	R-61	B	89%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✗

\* = Currently inactive

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22%	17%	0%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	27%	22%	4%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13%	6%	1%	6%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8%	6%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10%	5%	1%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13%	10%	1%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	10%	5%	2%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	41%	19%	21%	1%
	✓	●	✓	✓	●	✗	✓	✗	●	✓	●	●	●	51%	23%	14%	14%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86%	74%	10%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	15%	4%	3%	9%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	66%	5%	60%	1%
	✓	✓	●	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA	✓	✓	✗	18%	8%	2%	8%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	2%	1%	1%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9%	6%	2%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7%	3%	4%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23%	17%	5%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19%	11%	1%	7%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50%	40%	7%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	—	3%	1%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31%	13%	2%	16%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	19%	9%	8%	2%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# HOUSE

2006 ASSEMBLY	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Harry Osterman	D-14	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Terry R. Parke	R-44	B	83%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Milton Patterson	D-32	A+	100%	✓	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓
Brandon W. Phelps	D-118	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Sandra M. Pihos	R-42	C	78%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✗	✗
Raymond Poe	R-99	B	82%	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	●	✗
Robert W. Pritchard	R-70	D	68%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Harry R. Ramey Jr	R-55	D	67%	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✗
David Reis	R-108	D	65%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Dan Reitz	D-116	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert Rita	D-28	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓
Chapin Rose	R-110	D	60%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Kathleen A. Ryg	D-59	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Jim Sacia	R-89	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Angelo Saviano	R-77	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Timothy L. Schmitz	R-49	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Aaron Schock	R-92	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
George Scully Jr	D-80	B	89%	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michael K. Smith	D-91	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Keith P. Sommer	R-106	C	79%	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✗	✗
Cynthia Soto	D-4	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ron Stephens	R-102	F	58%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	55%	24%	22%	9%
	●	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	35%	18%	5%	12%
	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	●	●	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	90%	19%	70%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11%	1%	9%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	—	✓	✗	16%	6%	3%	7%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	18%	1%	16%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	●	✗	14%	8%	4%	2%
	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA	✗	✓	✓	NA	✗	NA	NA	NA	18%	8%	2%	8%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	1%	1%	0%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8%	1%	7%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70%	7%	63%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	3%	2%	1%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25%	13%	4%	9%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	6%	1%	4%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31%	26%	1%	4%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	11%	7%	2%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	29%	3%	25%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	39%	12%	26%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4%	1%	2%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5%	1%	2%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75%	64%	10%	1%
	●	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	6%	1%	4%	1%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable



# HOUSE

2006 ASSEMBLY	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Ed Sullivan Jr	R-51	B	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Art Tenhouse	R-93	B	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Michael Tryon	R-64	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Arthur L. Turner	D-9	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Patrick J. Verschoore	D-72	C	79%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ronald A. Wait	R-69	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Eddie Washington	D-60	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jim Watson	R-97	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Dave Winters	R-68	B	80%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Karen A. Yarbrough	D-7	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	●	✓
Wyvetter A. Younge	D-114	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	14%	8%	1%	5%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6%	2%	3%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	9%	6%	1%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	83%	10%	67%	6%
	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	16%	7%	8%	1%
	✓	—	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✗	11%	8%	2%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	69%	41%	25%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	4%	1%	3%	0%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	10%	4%	5%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	73%	10%	60%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	59%	2%	56%	1%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# SENATE

2006 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Pamela J. Althoff	R-32	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Cheryl Axley	R-33	B	89%	NA	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	—
Larry K. Bomke	R-50	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Bill Brady	R-44	F	55%	✓	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✗
J. Bradley Burzynski	R-35	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
James F. Clayborne Jr	D-57	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jacqueline Y. Collins	D-16	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dan Cronin	R-21	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
M Maggie Crotty	D-19	A	90%	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
John J. Cullerton	D-6	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gary G. Dahl	R-38	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Miguel del Valle	D-2	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
James A. Deleo	D-10	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Deanna Demuzio	D-49	B	80%	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kirk W. Dillard	R-24	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Gary Forby	D-59	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Susan Garrett	D-29	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Adeline Jay Geo-Karis	R-31	C	70%	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—
William R. Haine	D-56	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Debbie DeFrancesco Halvorson	D-40	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Don Harmon	D-39	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rickey R. Hendon	D-5	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10%	7%	1%	2%
	✓	NA	NA	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	30%	21%	5%	4%
	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	12%	1%	10%	1%
	X	✓	✓	✓	X	—	—	X	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	11%	3%	6%	2%
	X	✓	—	✓	X	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	12%	5%	5%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44%	3%	40%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90%	20%	69%	0%
	X	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23%	10%	7%	6%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18%	4%	13%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21%	6%	8%	7%
	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	7%	5%	2%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	81%	70%	10%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50%	42%	2%	5%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	4%	1%	2%	0%
	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	17%	11%	4%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	—	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8%	1%	6%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	17%	5%	2%	9%
	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	27%	14%	8%	5%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	13%	2%	10%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	44%	9%	34%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	29%	21%	4%	3%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	93%	13%	79%	1%

✓ = support of racial equity; X = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# SENATE

2006 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Mattie Hunter	D-3	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Denny Jacobs*	D-36	A+	100%	NA	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA
Mike Jacobs	D-36	B	89%	✓	NA	✓	NA	✓	✓	—
Emil Jones Jr	D-14	A	95%	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓
John O. Jones	R-54	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Wendell E. Jones	R-27	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Chris Lauzen	R-25	D	65%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Kimberly A. Lightford	D-4	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Terry Link	D-30	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
David Luechtefeld	R-58	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Edward D. Maloney	D-18	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iris Y. Martinez	D-20	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
James T. Meeks	I-15	B	85%	✓	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓
John J Millner	R-28	C	78%	NA	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	✗
Antonio Munoz	D-1	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Carole Pankau	R-23	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
William E. Peterson	R-26	B	85%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Edward Petka	R-42	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Christine Radogno	R-41	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Kwame Raoul	D-13	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steven J. Raushenberger	R-22	C	75%	✓	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✗
Dale A. Righter	R-55	C	70%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—

\* = Currently inactive

	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	76%	8%	55%	12%
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15%	7%	7%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15%	7%	7%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	76%	5%	71%	0%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	4%	1%	3%	1%
	✗	✓	✓	—	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	25%	11%	3%	11%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	—	✗	✓	✓	26%	14%	3%	9%
	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80%	6%	73%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36%	20%	12%	5%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	10%	2%	7%	1%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	14%	7%	5%	2%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16%	6%	3%	7%
	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86%	7%	79%	1%
	✗	NA	NA	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	21%	9%	2%	11%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	83%	7%	1%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	27%	15%	3%	9%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19%	12%	2%	6%
	✗	✓	✓	—	✗	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✗	✓	✓	24%	16%	6%	3%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	23%	7%	8%	8%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90%	10%	77%	3%
	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	43%	34%	5%	4%
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	8%	1%	5%	1%

✓ = support of racial equity; ✗ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# SENATE

2006 SENATE	DISTRICT	GRADE	TOTALS	EDUCATION EQUITY				ECONOMIC JUSTICE		
				HB 678	SB 2235	SB 1497	SB 2202	HB 1100	HB 3471	SB 1279
Dale E. Risinger	R-37	D	65%	✓	—	✓	—	✓	—	✓
Carol Ronen	D-7	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter J. Roskam	R-48	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Dan Rutherford	R-53	C	75%	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—
Martin A. Sandoval	D-12	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jeffrey M. Schoenberg	D-9	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
George P. Shadid	D-46	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Todd Sieben	R-45	C	75%	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ira I. Silverstein	D-8	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dave Sullivan*	R-33	A	91%	✓	NA	—	NA	✓	✓	NA
John M. Sullivan	D-47	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dave Syverson	R-34	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Donne E. Trotter	D-17	A+	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louis S. Viverito	D-11	A	95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Frank C. Watson	R-51	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Arthur J. Wilhelmi	D-43	A	90%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Richard J. Winkel Jr	R-52	C	75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Kathleen L. Wojcik	R-28	C	73%	✓	NA	—	NA	✓	✓	NA

\* = Currently inactive



	HEALTH EQUITY				HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			CRIMINAL JUSTICE			CIVIL RIGHTS			PERCENT PEOPLE OF COLOR			
	HB 806	HB 2578	HB 615	HB 4999	SB 75	SB 2349	SB 2579	SB 92	SB 283	SB 2368	SB 1623	SB 233	SB 23	TOTAL	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN
	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	8%	4%	4%	1%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	16%	7%	1%	8%
	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	—	✔	✘	✔	✔	6%	2%	3%	1%
	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	9%	2%	6%	1%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	90%	31%	58%	1%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	53%	17%	25%	11%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	18%	2%	15%	1%
	✘	✔	✔	—	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	3%	1%	2%	1%
	—	✔	✔	—	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	42%	17%	5%	20%
	NA	✔	✔	NA	✔	NA	NA	NA	✔	NA	✔	✔	✔	30%	21%	5%	4%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	8%	2%	4%	2%
	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	24%	10%	12%	2%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	48%	31%	8%	9%
	✔	✔	✔	—	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	57%	20%	36%	1%
	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	10%	1%	9%	1%
	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	—	✔	✔	✔	35%	12%	22%	1%
	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	—	—	✔	✔	—	✔	✔	✔	20%	3%	11%	6%
	NA	✔	✔	NA	✘	NA	NA	NA	✔	NA	✔	✔	—	21%	9%	2%	11%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; — = did not vote; NA = not applicable

# ILLINOIS DEMOGRAPHICS: 2000-2005

	NON-HISPANIC WHITE			BLACK			LATINO		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
Statewide	8,469,045	8,393,356	-1%	1,868,091	1,886,437	1%	1,544,164	1,826,283	18%
Adams	64,667	63,224	-2%	2,099	2,173	4%	589	637	8%
Alexander	6,016	5,563	-8%	3,342	3,096	-7%	139	156	12%
Bond	15,890	16,264	2%	1,315	1,263	-4%	255	291	14%
Boone	35,791	40,127	12%	375	725	93%	5,316	8,563	61%
Brown	5,402	5,240	-3%	1,263	1,268	0%	275	303	10%
Bureau	33,243	32,571	-2%	118	184	56%	1,747	2,150	23%
Calhoun	5,020	5,078	1%	—	1	N/A	37	41	11%
Carroll	15,975	15,369	-4%	99	132	33%	348	398	14%
Cass	12,375	11,541	-7%	46	108	135%	1,168	2,105	80%
Champaign	139,369	139,125	0%	20,005	20,343	2%	5,261	7,057	34%
Christian	33,976	33,574	-1%	775	860	11%	347	387	12%
Clark	16,811	16,706	-1%	35	61	74%	60	91	52%
Clay	14,305	13,818	-3%	18	23	28%	91	120	32%
Clinton	33,289	33,624	1%	1,426	1,419	0%	589	729	24%
Coles	50,147	47,912	-4%	1,270	1,218	-4%	762	904	19%
Cook	2,584,251	2,408,617	-7%	1,396,776	1,374,522	-2%	1,078,577	1,179,596	9%
Crawford	18,904	18,330	-3%	946	946	0%	352	406	15%
Cumberland	11,097	10,801	-3%	19	30	58%	76	63	-17%
De Witt	16,342	16,069	-2%	94	119	27%	215	257	20%
DeKalb	75,972	80,786	6%	4,177	4,762	14%	5,969	8,306	39%
Douglas	19,020	18,680	-2%	66	85	29%	690	986	43%
DuPage	714,250	686,234	-4%	27,237	36,300	33%	82,012	105,453	29%
Edgar	19,023	18,482	-3%	369	386	5%	168	177	5%
Edwards	6,878	6,697	-3%	11	9	-18%	35	36	3%
Effingham	33,691	33,790	0%	60	106	77%	254	387	52%
Fayette	20,467	20,331	-1%	1,071	1,047	-2%	174	230	32%

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER				AMERICAN INDIAN			MULTRIRACIAL			TOTAL PEOPLE OF COLOR		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
	436,011	514,729	18%	18,225	19,103	5%	104,202	123,463	18%	3,970,693	4,370,015	10.1%
	284	312	10%	81	112	38%	484	582	20%	3,537	3,816	7.9%
	41	41	0%	8	20	150%	42	51	21%	3,572	3,364	-5.8%
	54	68	26%	70	75	7%	62	66	6%	1,756	1,763	0.4%
	172	429	149%	100	120	20%	329	519	58%	6,292	10,356	64.6%
	7	14	100%	—	—	N/A	9	10	11%	1,554	1,595	2.6%
	200	191	-5%	45	52	16%	145	182	26%	2,255	2,759	22.4%
	13	13	0%	7	15	114%	15	15	0%	72	85	18.1%
	75	79	5%	14	10	-29%	112	98	-13%	648	717	10.6%
	45	69	53%	4	16	300%	47	59	26%	1,310	2,357	79.9%
	11,946	14,583	22%	330	340	3%	2,892	3,457	20%	40,434	45,780	13.2%
	140	196	40%	52	52	0%	72	107	49%	1,386	1,602	15.6%
	22	24	9%	13	23	77%	55	71	29%	185	270	45.9%
	78	105	35%	28	29	4%	32	27	-16%	247	304	23.1%
	104	144	38%	52	48	-8%	99	131	32%	2,270	2,471	8.9%
	435	548	26%	102	104	2%	326	379	16%	2,895	3,153	8.9%
	267,318	286,493	7%	7,812	7,602	-3%	42,802	46,853	9%	2,793,285	2,895,066	3.6%
	77	79	3%	55	57	4%	71	80	13%	1,501	1,568	4.5%
	17	22	29%	19	18	-5%	36	39	8%	167	172	3.0%
	46	57	24%	27	23	-15%	68	92	35%	450	548	21.8%
	2,183	2,635	21%	169	159	-6%	822	1,017	24%	13,320	16,879	26.7%
	57	100	75%	33	30	-9%	55	69	25%	901	1,270	41.0%
	73,659	89,867	22%	979	976	0%	8,606	10,283	19%	192,493	242,879	26.2%
	38	54	42%	32	31	-3%	29	27	-7%	636	675	6.1%
	34	32	-6%	—	2	N/A	8	8	0%	88	87	-1.1%
	129	147	14%	55	58	5%	79	93	18%	577	791	37.1%
	40	47	18%	4	5	25%	45	53	18%	1,334	1,382	3.6%

# ILLINOIS DEMOGRAPHICS: 2000-2005

	NON-HISPANIC WHITE			BLACK			LATINO		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
Ford	13,904	13,734	-1%	41	70	71%	184	213	16%
Franklin	38,384	38,874	1%	67	99	48%	269	384	43%
Fulton	36,086	35,419	-2%	1,402	1,440	3%	485	543	12%
Gallatin	6,328	6,053	-4%	16	16	0%	57	50	-12%
Greene	14,484	14,265	-2%	111	131	18%	91	102	12%
Grundy	35,646	40,009	12%	83	398	380%	1,562	2,702	73%
Hamilton	8,451	8,117	-4%	58	51	-12%	56	88	57%
Hancock	19,826	18,865	-5%	41	67	63%	107	88	-18%
Hardin	4,572	4,524	-1%	136	105	-23%	51	56	10%
Henderson	8,083	7,832	-3%	21	27	29%	72	71	-1%
Henry	48,528	47,674	-2%	578	612	6%	1,494	1,730	16%
Iroquois	29,593	28,542	-4%	238	297	25%	1,226	1,494	22%
Jackson	47,389	45,573	-4%	7,755	7,176	-7%	1,513	1,681	11%
Jasper	9,974	9,901	-1%	13	22	69%	49	59	20%
Jefferson	35,801	35,785	0%	3,155	3,318	5%	538	612	14%
Jersey	21,190	21,796	3%	137	233	70%	178	212	19%
Jo Daviess	21,772	21,793	0%	50	83	66%	367	565	54%
Johnson	10,656	11,090	4%	1,826	1,604	-12%	375	390	4%
Kane	275,644	305,900	11%	22,755	24,883	9%	97,766	132,504	36%
Kankakee	81,043	82,621	2%	16,039	16,137	1%	4,985	7,010	41%
Kendall	49,284	64,666	31%	719	2,275	216%	4,179	10,153	143%
Knox	49,375	46,437	-6%	3,522	3,742	6%	1,897	2,023	7%
Lake	476,063	482,269	1%	44,354	44,877	1%	94,188	127,542	35%
LaSalle	102,502	101,971	-1%	1,728	1,738	1%	5,887	7,278	24%
Lawrence	15,062	14,954	-1%	141	653	363%	137	220	61%
Lee	32,695	32,135	-2%	1,806	1,613	-11%	1,156	1,437	24%
Livingston	36,192	35,659	-1%	2,061	2,069	0%	1,058	1,090	3%

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER				AMERICAN INDIAN			MUTIRACIAL			TOTAL PEOPLE OF COLOR		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
	49	74	51%	2	2	0%	41	64	56%	317	423	33.4%
	65	78	20%	30	52	73%	221	236	7%	652	849	30.2%
	98	102	4%	70	71	1%	96	133	39%	2,151	2,289	6.4%
	—	—	N/A	26	26	0%	8	7	-13%	107	99	-7.5%
	7	16	129%	19	24	26%	40	43	8%	268	316	17.9%
	106	252	138%	91	74	-19%	194	403	108%	2,036	3,829	88.1%
	6	17	183%	18	18	0%	11	10	-9%	149	184	23.5%
	46	46	0%	11	28	155%	63	59	-6%	268	288	7.5%
	26	26	0%	—	—	N/A	6	7	17%	219	194	-11.4%
	3	4	33%	3	3	0%	37	35	-5%	136	140	2.9%
	135	178	32%	20	29	45%	300	368	23%	2,527	2,917	15.4%
	106	140	32%	42	52	24%	119	152	28%	1,731	2,135	23.3%
	1,926	2,470	28%	133	139	5%	814	915	12%	12,141	12,381	2.0%
	19	20	5%	4	7	75%	12	11	-8%	97	119	22.7%
	201	275	37%	38	44	16%	340	400	18%	4,272	4,649	8.8%
	77	87	13%	9	21	133%	77	107	39%	478	660	38.1%
	37	47	27%	2	10	400%	58	82	41%	514	787	53.1%
	11	22	100%	17	26	53%	38	37	-3%	2,267	2,079	-8.3%
	7,454	13,277	78%	620	712	15%	3,456	4,837	40%	132,051	176,213	33.4%
	733	943	29%	117	126	8%	973	1,135	17%	22,847	25,351	11.0%
	535	1,453	172%	57	111	95%	416	856	106%	5,906	14,848	151.4%
	402	423	5%	57	90	58%	503	594	18%	6,381	6,872	7.7%
	25,887	38,184	48%	1,096	1,086	-1%	7,212	8,724	21%	172,737	220,413	27.6%
	593	709	20%	106	126	19%	713	782	10%	9,027	10,633	17.8%
	18	23	28%	1	2	100%	48	78	63%	345	976	182.9%
	213	256	20%	13	18	38%	176	210	19%	3,364	3,534	5.1%
	137	129	-6%	45	57	27%	160	182	14%	3,461	3,527	1.9%

# ILLINOIS DEMOGRAPHICS: 2000-2005

	NON-HISPANIC WHITE			BLACK			LATINO		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
Logan	28,266	27,559	-3%	2,082	2,096	1%	504	555	10%
Macon	95,096	90,153	-5%	16,096	15,885	-1%	1,128	1,285	14%
Macoupin	47,871	47,833	0%	420	507	21%	310	339	9%
Madison	231,680	233,714	1%	19,018	20,554	8%	3,964	5,132	29%
Marion	39,023	37,382	-4%	1,632	1,604	-2%	385	411	7%
Marshall	12,862	12,794	-1%	52	62	19%	130	240	85%
Mason	15,803	15,482	-2%	25	42	68%	80	93	16%
Massac	13,960	14,083	1%	875	929	6%	148	169	14%
McDonough	30,139	28,848	-4%	1,244	1,367	10%	529	581	10%
McHenry	234,355	260,523	11%	1,408	2,427	72%	19,964	30,742	54%
McLean	132,668	137,320	4%	9,299	10,116	9%	3,892	4,936	27%
Menard	12,290	12,485	2%	56	68	21%	104	122	17%
Mercer	16,603	16,497	-1%	56	79	41%	218	241	11%
Monroe	27,331	30,356	11%	18	46	156%	203	400	97%
Montgomery	28,963	28,647	-1%	1,155	1,184	3%	333	344	3%
Morgan	33,658	32,702	-3%	2,008	1,953	-3%	497	554	11%
Moultrie	14,185	14,296	1%	32	44	38%	68	93	37%
Ogle	47,226	49,016	4%	216	359	66%	3,114	4,158	34%
Peoria	143,963	139,442	-3%	29,444	30,462	3%	3,838	4,768	24%
Perry	20,554	20,198	-2%	1,881	1,912	2%	415	470	13%
Piatt	16,142	16,349	1%	45	60	33%	102	120	18%
Pike	16,899	16,639	-2%	264	254	-4%	91	99	9%
Pope	4,143	3,908	-6%	170	197	16%	40	46	15%
Pulaski	4,859	4,530	-7%	2,254	2,052	-9%	107	105	-2%
Putnam	5,838	5,775	-1%	40	44	10%	171	233	36%
Randolph	29,925	29,272	-2%	3,190	2,999	-6%	529	552	4%
Richland	15,776	15,443	-2%	53	71	34%	139	132	-5%

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER			AMERICAN INDIAN			MUTIRACIAL			TOTAL PEOPLE OF COLOR		
2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
175	228	30%	37	49	32%	92	116	26%	2,890	3,044	5.3%
645	956	48%	131	188	44%	1,396	1,700	22%	19,396	20,014	3.2%
96	115	20%	98	75	-23%	217	242	12%	1,141	1,278	12.0%
1,582	1,719	9%	540	549	2%	2,325	2,641	14%	27,429	30,595	11.5%
250	259	4%	38	68	79%	379	420	11%	2,684	2,762	2.9%
27	31	15%	22	27	23%	56	63	13%	287	423	47.4%
31	44	42%	36	34	-6%	40	46	15%	212	259	22.2%
37	35	-5%	6	9	50%	99	123	24%	1,165	1,265	8.6%
711	892	25%	13	13	0%	224	265	18%	2,721	3,118	14.6%
3,895	7,374	89%	341	374	10%	1,726	2,550	48%	27,334	43,467	59.0%
3,166	4,302	36%	182	210	15%	1,655	2,129	29%	18,194	21,693	19.2%
21	21	0%	24	22	-8%	21	20	-5%	226	253	11.9%
31	34	10%	4	7	75%	51	54	6%	360	415	15.3%
99	96	-3%	44	45	2%	76	97	28%	440	684	55.5%
61	73	20%	62	66	6%	79	82	4%	1,690	1,749	3.5%
179	196	9%	41	55	34%	226	262	16%	2,951	3,020	2.3%
9	18	100%	6	16	167%	40	43	8%	155	214	38.1%
220	269	22%	108	116	7%	288	372	29%	3,946	5,274	33.7%
3,099	4,096	32%	304	350	15%	2,562	3,210	25%	39,247	42,886	9.3%
69	74	7%	52	58	12%	94	103	10%	2,511	2,617	4.2%
28	71	154%	—	1	N/A	56	79	41%	231	331	43.3%
44	53	20%	4	8	100%	43	46	7%	446	460	3.1%
13	13	0%	28	23	-18%	29	24	-17%	280	303	8.2%
69	70	1%	1	—	N/A	32	37	16%	2,463	2,264	-8.1%
18	22	22%	15	14	-7%	8	6	-25%	252	319	26.6%
91	96	5%	17	20	18%	163	183	12%	3,990	3,850	-3.5%
90	92	2%	—	2	N/A	60	58	-3%	342	355	3.8%



# ILLINOIS DEMOGRAPHICS: 2000-2005

	NON-HISPANIC WHITE			BLACK			LATINO		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
Rock Island	121,597	117,629	-3%	11,126	11,118	0%	12,936	15,003	16%
Saline	25,008	24,309	-3%	1,113	1,156	4%	265	289	9%
Sangamon	164,261	165,173	1%	18,300	19,847	8%	1,997	2,398	20%
Schuyler	7,112	6,938	-2%	17	57	235%	40	60	50%
Scott	5,511	5,373	-3%	2	2	0%	10	12	20%
Shelby	22,576	22,045	-2%	42	54	29%	111	119	7%
St. Clair	171,109	170,528	0%	73,658	76,138	3%	5,670	6,717	18%
Stark	6,224	6,054	-3%	5	8	60%	54	66	22%
Stephenson	43,510	42,119	-3%	3,742	3,745	0%	769	999	30%
Tazewell	124,345	125,112	1%	1,182	1,360	15%	1,335	1,696	27%
Union	17,403	17,154	-1%	160	175	9%	481	637	32%
Vermilion	71,134	69,109	-3%	8,868	9,051	2%	2,505	2,817	12%
Wabash	12,621	12,231	-3%	53	67	26%	100	111	11%
Warren	17,662	16,185	-8%	328	343	5%	515	791	54%
Washington	14,900	14,588	-2%	52	65	25%	108	150	39%
Wayne	16,859	16,476	-2%	26	63	142%	109	111	2%
White	15,068	14,984	-1%	47	63	34%	104	109	5%
Whiteside	53,943	52,699	-2%	604	693	15%	5,393	5,676	5%
Will	393,220	463,022	18%	53,015	66,890	26%	44,715	82,309	84%
Williamson	57,980	59,539	3%	1,539	1,915	24%	802	1,021	27%
Winnebago	221,348	219,397	-1%	29,224	31,142	7%	19,450	27,749	43%
Woodford	34,878	36,435	4%	90	190	111%	259	397	53%

Source: ARC data analysis of Population Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census: July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2005. "Population Estimates by Demographic Characteristics with 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and One Group with Two or More Race Groups)." April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005  
 Note: All racial groups represented above, excluding Latino, are of non-Hispanic or Latino origin.

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER				AMERICAN INDIAN			MUTIRACIAL			TOTAL PEOPLE OF COLOR		
	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE	2000	2005	% DIFFERENCE
	1,493	1,793	20%	305	314	3%	1,665	1,951	17%	27,525	30,179	9.6%
	56	61	9%	51	60	18%	154	197	28%	1,639	1,763	7.6%
	2,157	2,556	18%	298	312	5%	2,046	2,503	22%	24,798	27,616	11.4%
	6	6	0%	—	—	N/A	12	12	0%	75	135	80.0%
	7	9	29%	10	9	-10%	9	7	-22%	38	39	2.6%
	44	47	7%	14	14	0%	44	43	-2%	255	277	8.6%
	2,392	2,864	20%	502	548	9%	2,862	3,272	14%	85,084	89,539	5.2%
	11	12	9%	3	5	67%	21	24	14%	94	115	22.3%
	315	383	22%	26	43	65%	547	676	24%	5,399	5,846	8.3%
	658	773	17%	266	278	5%	700	780	11%	4,141	4,887	18.0%
	58	68	17%	69	74	7%	85	94	11%	853	1,048	22.9%
	507	452	-11%	107	118	10%	705	797	13%	12,692	13,235	4.3%
	59	67	14%	3	15	400%	64	79	23%	279	339	21.5%
	71	109	54%	29	24	-17%	84	106	26%	1,027	1,373	33.7%
	31	34	10%	33	31	-6%	48	54	13%	272	334	22.8%
	63	67	6%	26	28	8%	45	51	13%	269	320	19.0%
	24	21	-13%	23	26	13%	77	81	5%	275	300	9.1%
	246	259	5%	120	122	2%	350	414	18%	6,713	7,164	6.7%
	11,580	22,014	90%	721	957	33%	5,088	7,621	50%	115,119	179,791	56.2%
	295	391	33%	134	161	20%	494	590	19%	3,264	4,078	24.9%
	4,973	5,726	15%	572	608	6%	3,435	4,073	19%	57,654	69,298	20.2%
	105	168	60%	21	26	24%	156	232	49%	631	1,013	60.5%

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## Principal Researcher

Josina Morita

## Editors

Terry Keleher and  
Menachem Krajcer

## Copy Editors

Marcia Henry and  
Kathryn Duggan

## Art Director

Mónica Hernández

## Design

Stefanie Liang

## Photography

Jelani Memory/iStockphoto (cover and page 40), Bonnie Jacobs/iStockphoto (page 10), Leah-Anne Thompson/iStockphoto (page 18), Yvonne Chamberlain/iStockphoto (page 22) Wing Young Huie (pages 15 and 30), Lou Oates/iStockphoto (page 27),

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**Dorian Warren**, Columbia University

**Patricia Watkins**, TARGET Area Development Corporation

**Marva Williams**, Woodstock Institute





## APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER

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### California

900 Alice Street, Suite 400  
Oakland, CA 94607  
P: (510) 653-3415  
F: (510) 986-1062

### New York

32 Broadway, Suite 1801  
New York, NY 10004  
P: (212) 513-7925  
F: (212) 513-1367

### Midwest

203 N Wabash Avenue, Suite 1006  
Chicago, IL 60601  
P: (312) 376-8236  
F: (312) 727-0411

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