

Immigrants and the Village of Schaumburg

Presented by

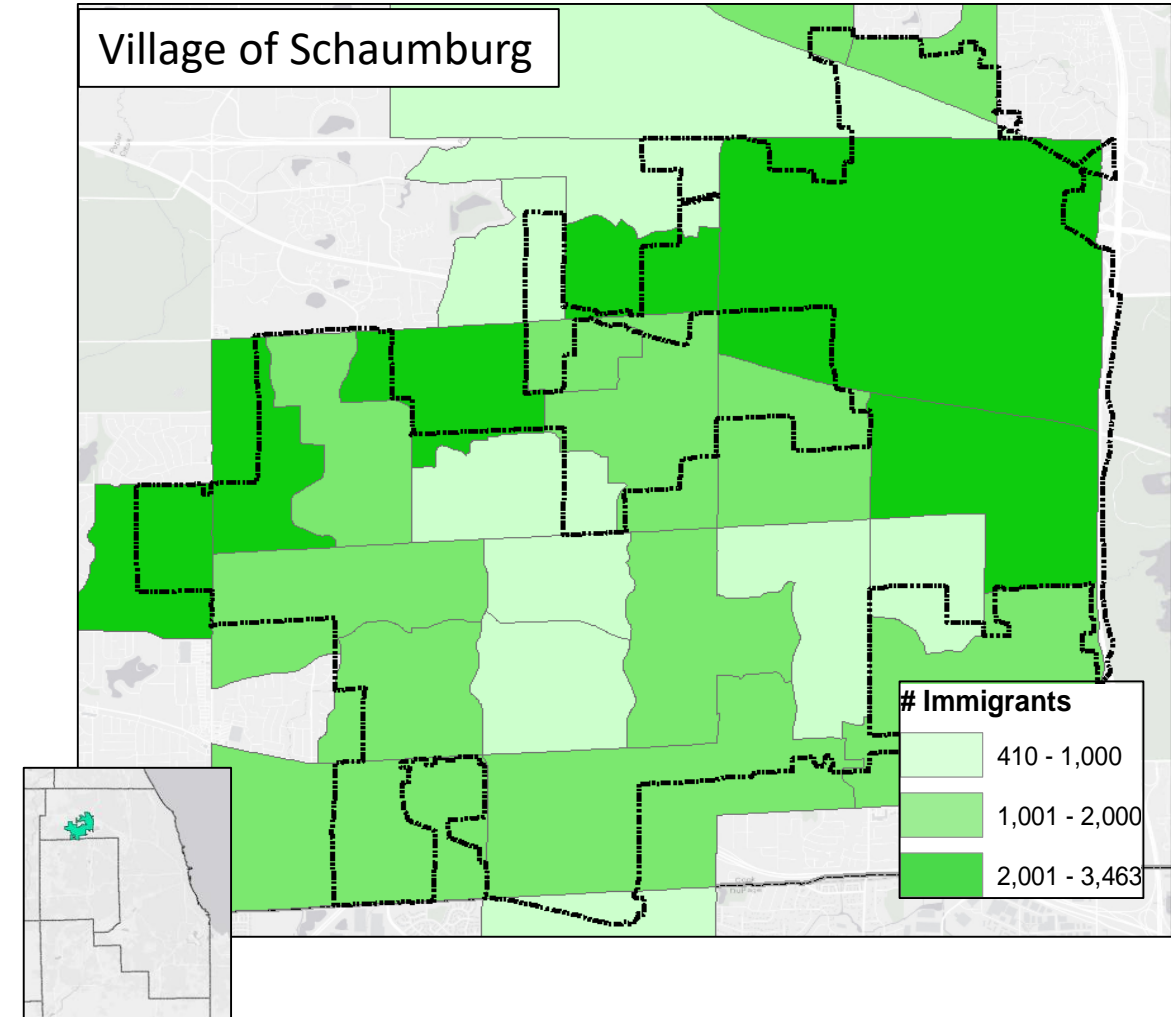
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Schaumburg Immigration in Perspective

Population Size

- The Village of Schaumburg is home to more than 23,000 immigrants.
- These persons make up 31 percent of the village population.

Countries of Origin

- By far the largest immigrant group in Schaumburg consists of persons born in India. The 8,700 Indian immigrants are 37 percent of all immigrants in the village.

Citizenship

- About half, 47 percent, of immigrants are naturalized U.S. citizens.

Citizenship of Immigrants in Village of Schaumburg		
	Total	Pct. of Total
All Foreign Born	23,234	100%
Naturalized Citizen	10,917	47%
Not a Citizen	12,317	53%

Immigrants in Schaumburg Village		
	Total	Pct of Total
Total	74,569	100%
Native Born	51,335	69%
Foreign Born	23,234	31%

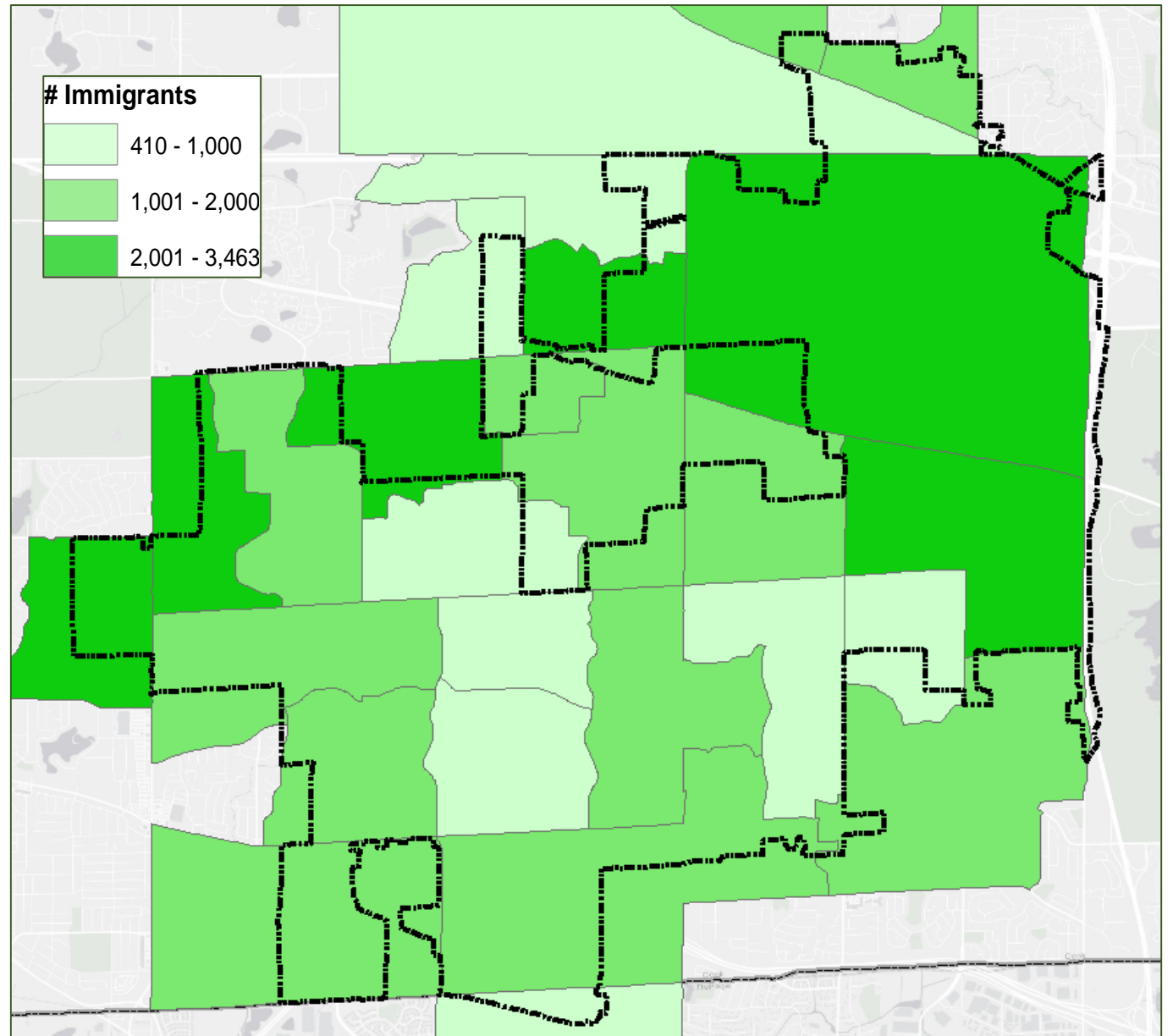
Top Foreign-Born Populations in Schaumburg Village: 2014-2018		
	#	Pct. of Total
Total Foreign Born	23,234	100%
India	8,694	37%
Mexico	2,054	9%
Poland	2,030	9%
Japan	1,152	5%
Korea	1,149	5%
China	928	4%
Philippines	849	4%
Bulgaria	479	2%
Pakistan	426	2%
Italy	425	2%
Other	5,048	22%

Note: China excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan

Schaumburg Immigration in Perspective (cont.)

Residential Patterns

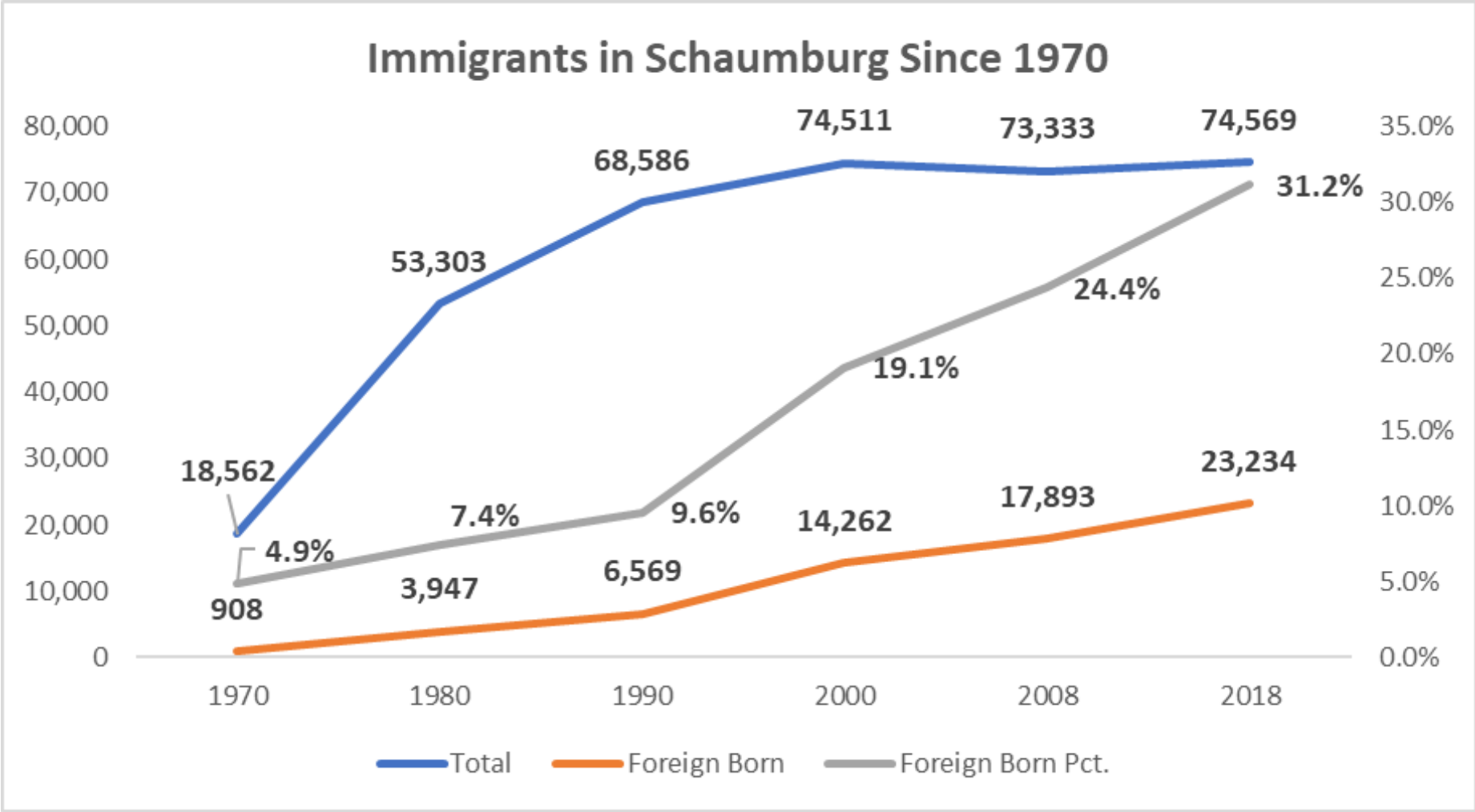
- The map shows census tracts in the Schaumburg area, with an outline of the village.
- The larger immigrant populations are generally in the north of the village, in tracts with at least 2,000 immigrants.



Historical Trends

Immigrant Population

- Schaumburg's immigrant population has grown steadily over the decades, even while the overall population has changed little since year 2000.
- Immigrants as a percent of population has risen steadily for almost 40 years, since 1990.



Major Immigrant Groups Have Distinct Characteristics

Growth Among Top Countries

- In the last eight years, the Indian immigrant population, already the largest, rose by 76 percent, for a growth rate of ~500 persons per year.

Citizenship Rates

- Citizenship rates vary among groups. Two-thirds of European immigrants have naturalized compared to 40 percent of Asian immigrants.
- Higher/lower naturalization rates may reflect the length of time that different groups have been present in the U.S.

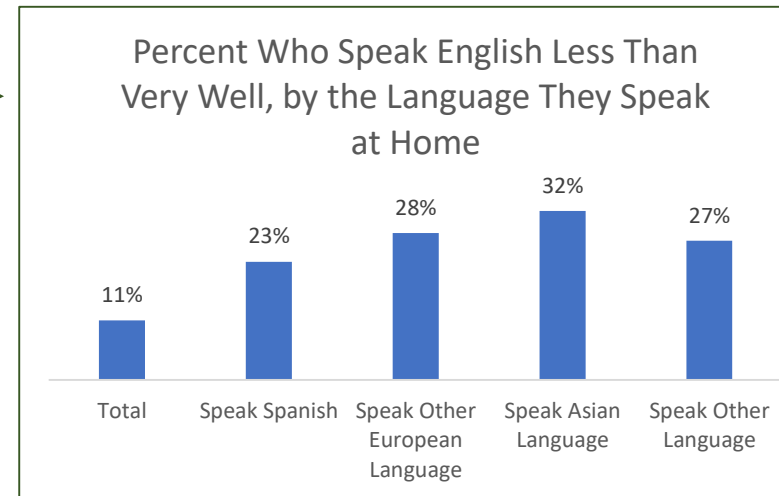
Citizenship of Major Immigrant Groups				Pct.
	Total	Naturalized	Noncitizen	Naturalized
All Foreign Born	23,234	10,917	12,317	47%
Europe	4,971	3,328	1,643	67%
Asia	14,765	5,889	8,876	40%
Africa	450	327	123	73%
Oceania	39	39	-	100%
Latin America	2,821	1,251	1,570	44%
Northern America	188	83	105	44%

Top Foreign-Born Populations in Schaumburg Village by Country of Birth				
	2006-2010	2018-2018	# Change	% Change
Total	17,893	23,234	5,341	30%
India	4,936	8,694	3,758	76%
Mexico	1,680	2,054	374	22%
Poland	2,367	2,030	-337	-14%
Japan	610	1,152	542	89%
Korea	1,779	1,149	-630	-35%
China	430	928	498	116%
Philippines	745	849	104	14%
Bulgaria	183	479	296	162%
Pakistan	301	426	125	42%
Italy	293	425	132	45%
Other	4,569	5,048	479	10%

Note: China excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan

English Ability

- About a third of Asian immigrants in the village report speaking English less than very well.
- Substantial portions of all groups do not speak English very well.



Immigrant Share of Age, Education and Employment Categories.

Age Groups

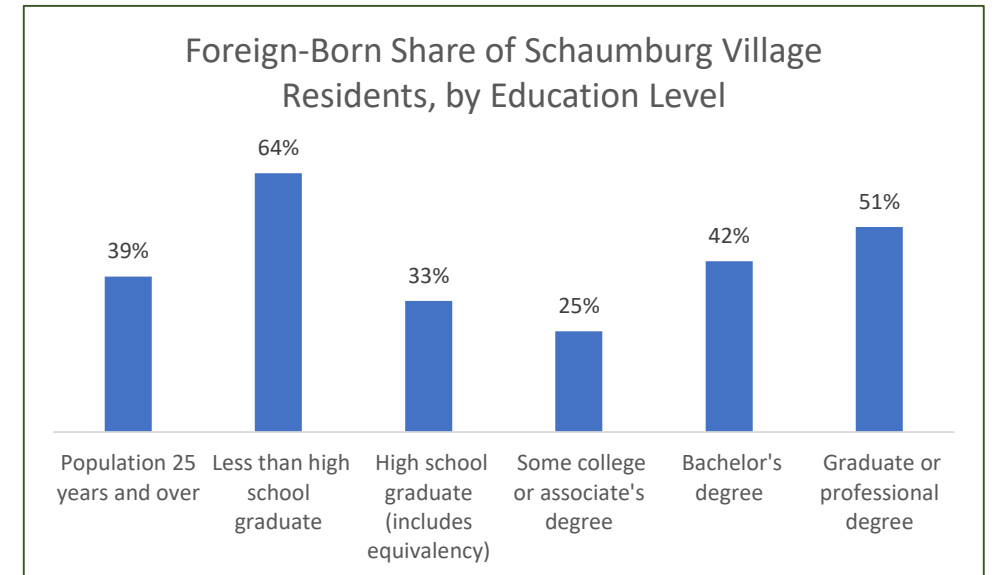
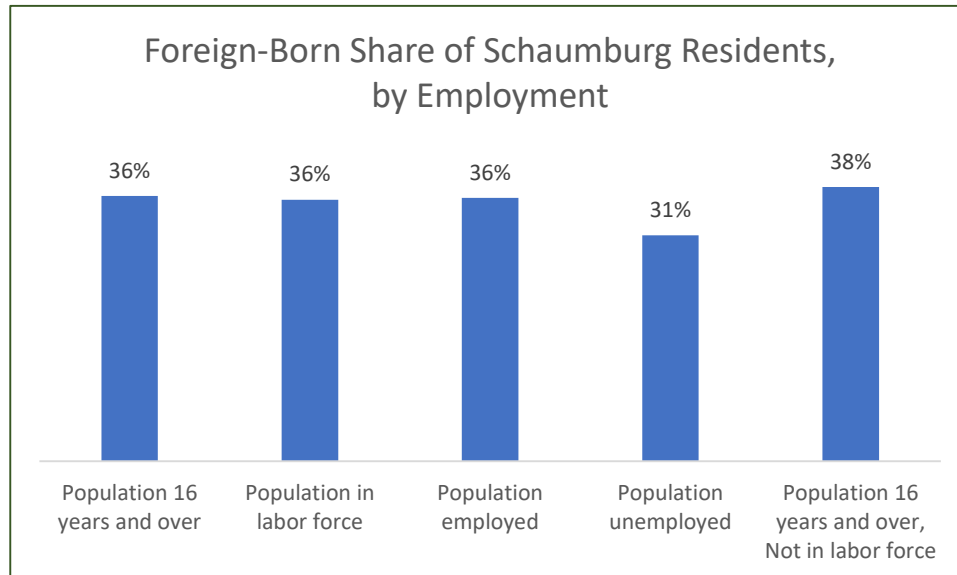
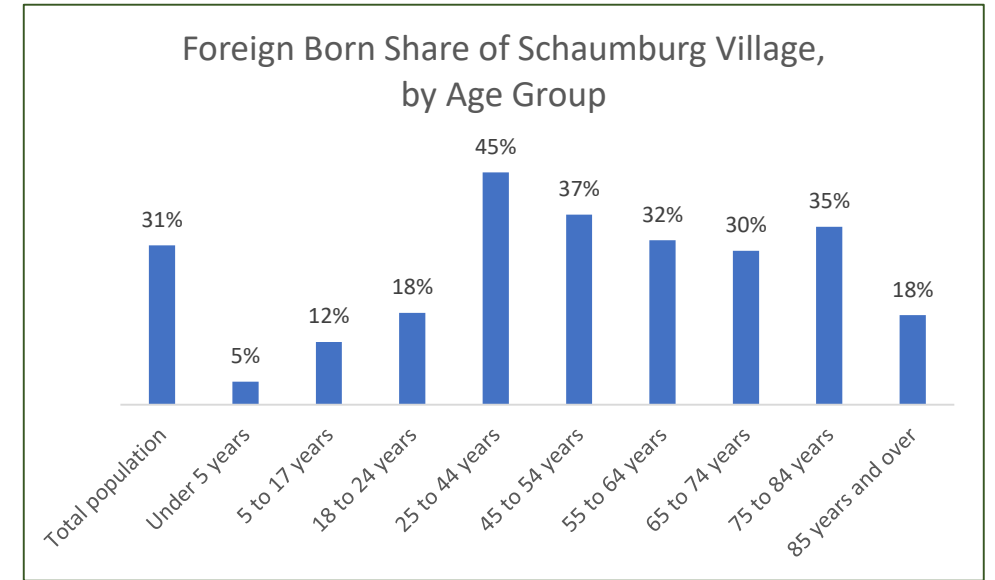
- Immigrants are small share of the youngest children, but immigrants are 45 percent of persons 25-44 years old

Education Group

- Immigrants are overrepresented at the lower and upper levels of education. They are 64 percent of persons without high school, and 51 percent of persons with graduate and professional education.

Employment Groups

- Immigrants are slightly overrepresented among persons not in the workforce, and underrepresented among the unemployed.



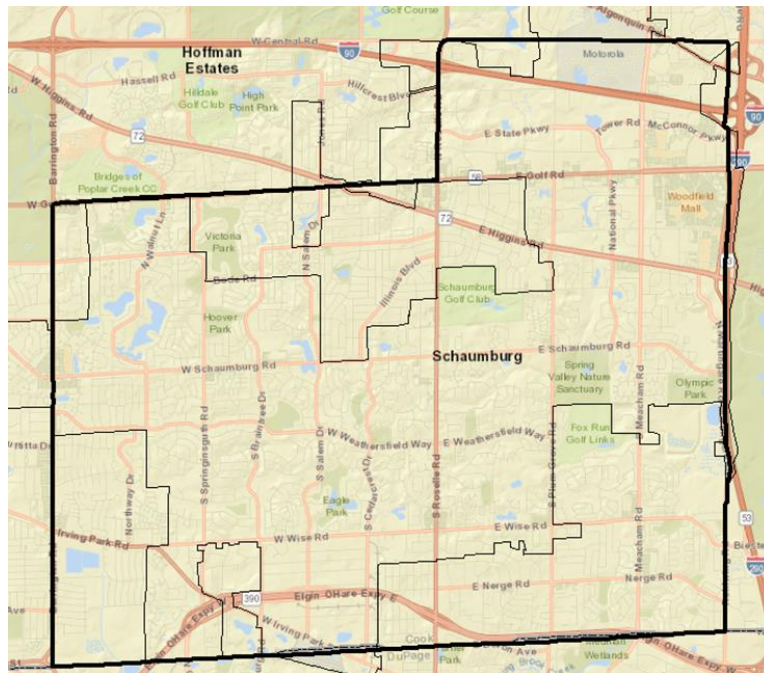
Immigrants and English Language Ability.

Most Common Languages

- Spanish (11,728 speakers), Polish (4,568) and Gujarathi (4,412) are the three most common non-English languages in the Schaumburg area.

Ability to Speak English

- Of the top 15 non-English languages, the highest percentages of speakers who do not speak English very well are Italian (61 percent) Korean (59 percent) and Japanese (57 percent).
- The largest numbers of limited English speakers are Spanish, Polish and Gujarathi.



This information on language is based on a Census Bureau geography called a "Public Use Microdata Area," seen in the map, superimposed on Schaumburg village.

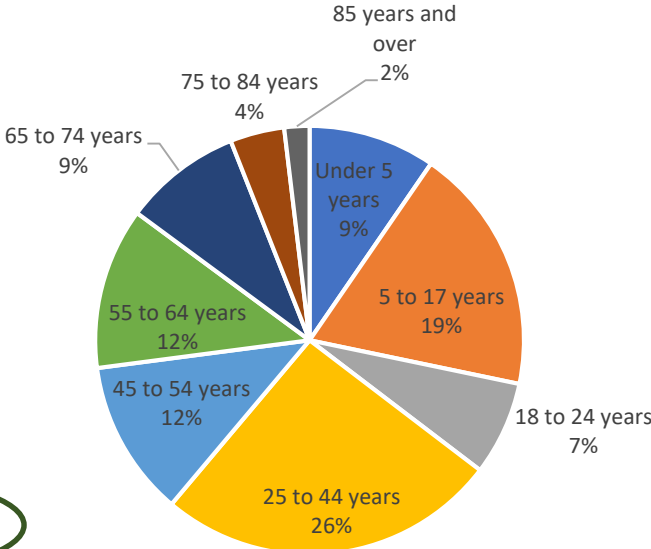
Top 15 Non-English Languages in Schaumburg Area, by Ability to Speak English

	Total	Speak English Less Than Very Well	Pct. Speak English Less than Very Well
All Languages (Inc. English)	102,498	14,241	14%
Spanish	11,728	3,667	31%
Polish	4,568	2,144	47%
Gujarathi	4,412	1,876	43%
Urdu	3,073	607	20%
Hindi	2,976	715	24%
Japanese	1,590	906	57%
Korean	1,415	838	59%
Telugu	1,213	254	21%
Filipino, Tagalog	1,153	146	13%
Bulgarian	963	226	23%
Arabic	899	382	42%
Chinese	800	216	27%
Italian	725	442	61%
Tamil	564	94	17%
Rumanian	486	73	15%

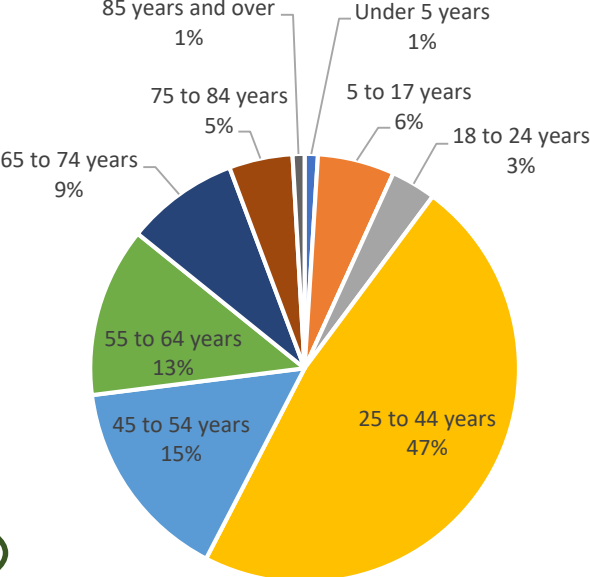
How Do Immigrants Compare to Natives?

Age

- Nearly half of all immigrants are of younger working age: 25 to 44 years of age. About 15 percent are 65+ years.
- The native born are relatively spread out across age categories, and more likely to be children.
 - *Note that the younger native born include U.S.-born children of immigrants.*



Native Born:
Age Breakdown

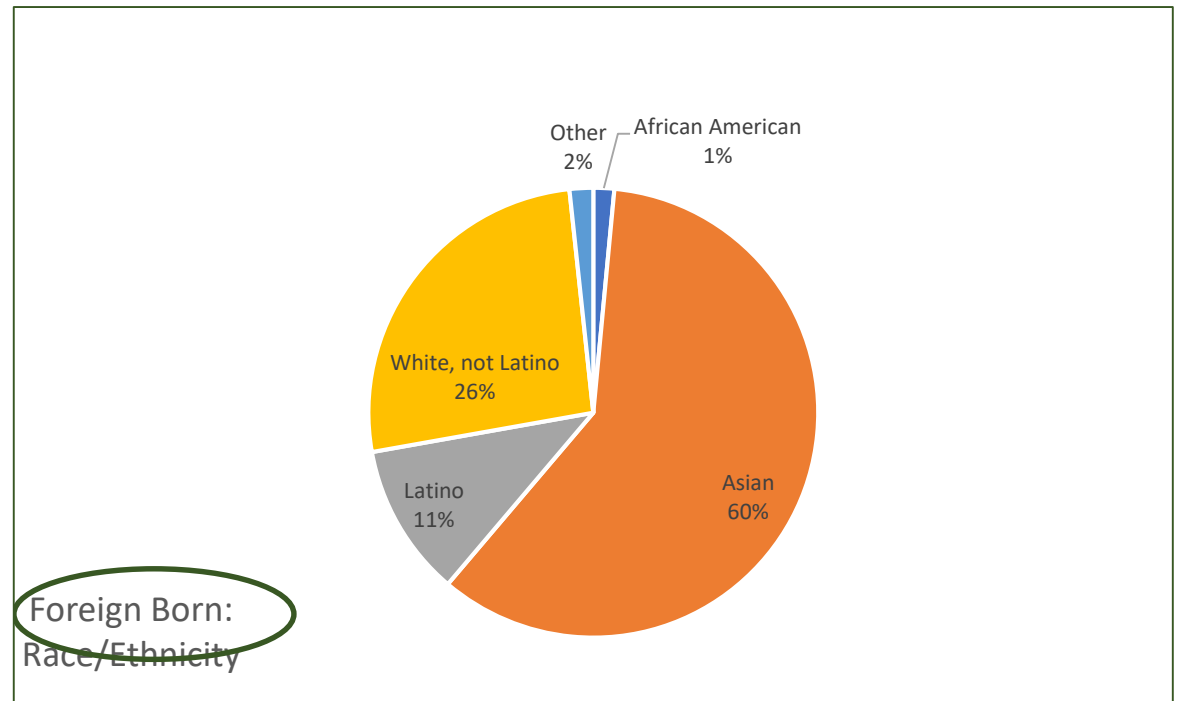
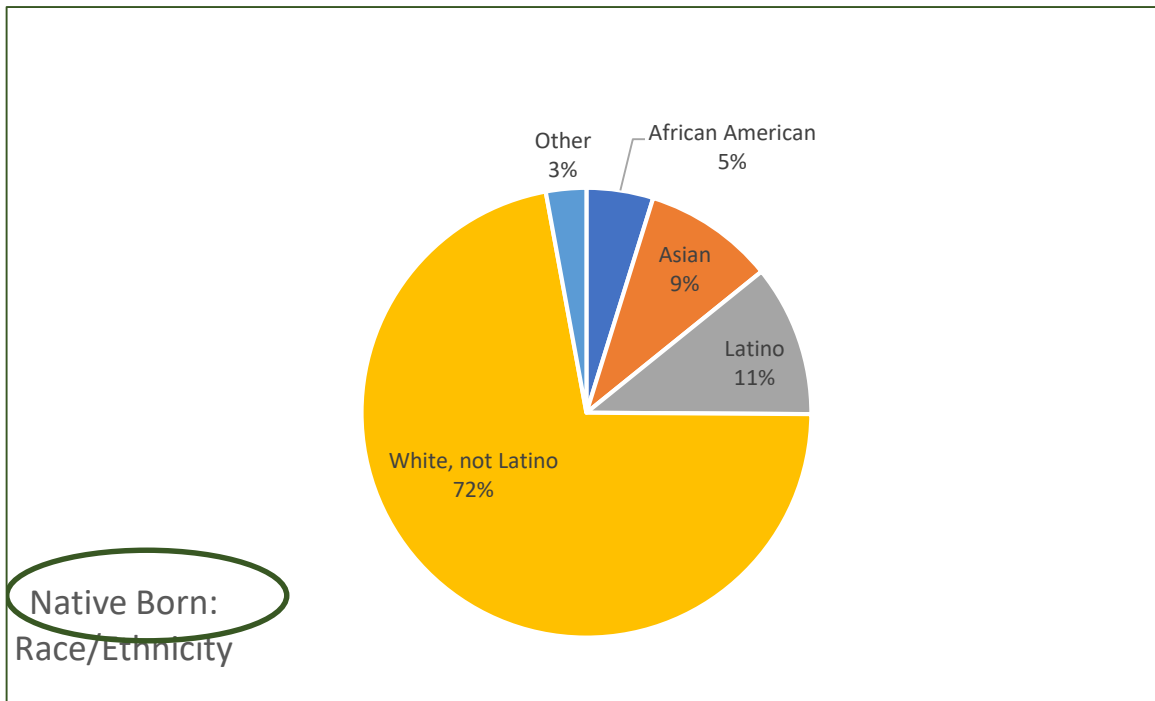


Foreign Born:
Age Breakdown

How Do Immigrants Compare to Natives? (cont.)

Race and Ethnicity

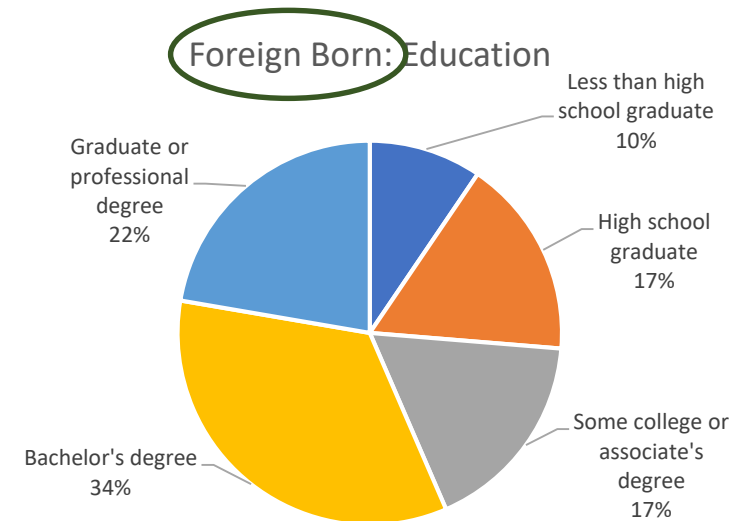
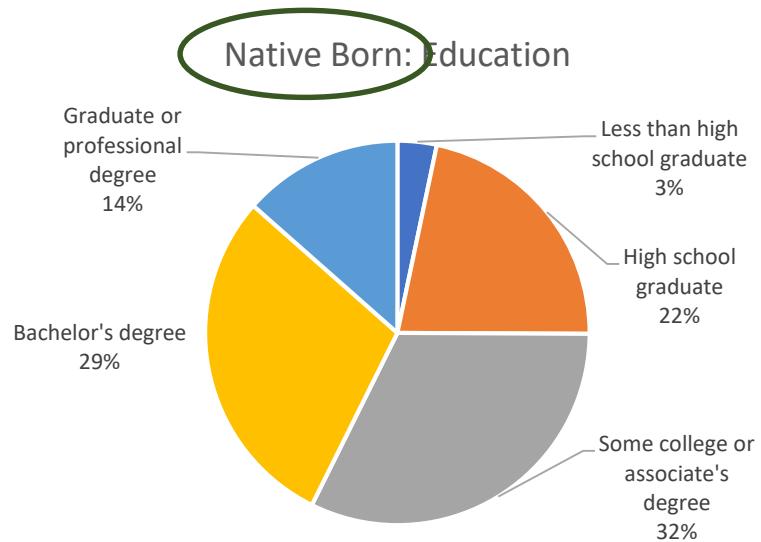
- Among the native-born population in Schaumburg, Whites are 72 percent of the population.
- Among the foreign born, Asians are 60 percent.
- Latinos are 11 percent of both the native and foreign born



How Do Immigrants Compare to Natives? (cont.)

Education

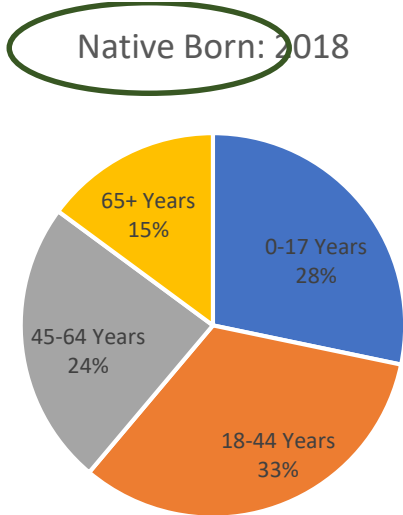
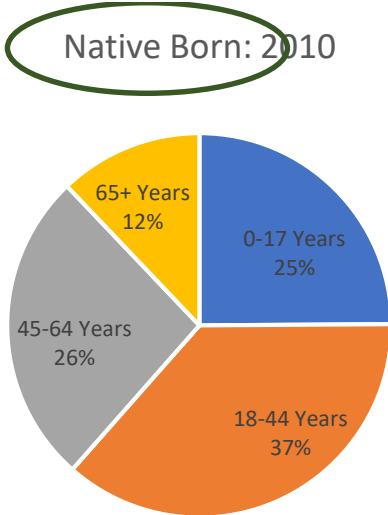
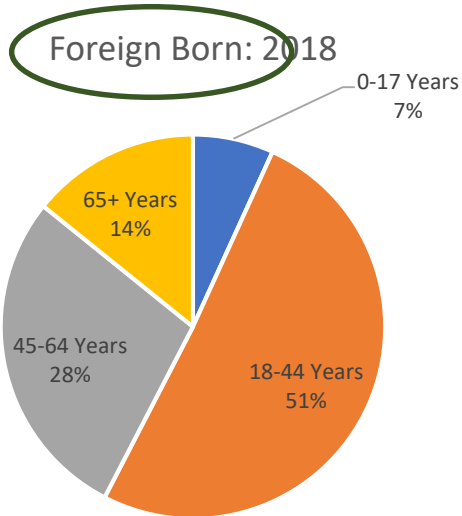
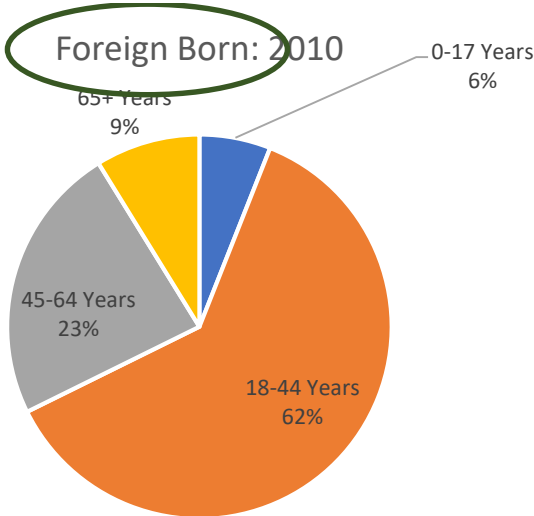
- Compared to native-born, immigrants in Schaumburg are more likely to lack high school education. Ten percent of immigrants have not completed high school compared to 3 percent of natives.
- At the same time, immigrants are more likely than the native born to have a college education. Some 56 percent of immigrants have at least a bachelor's degree, compared to 43 percent of natives.



Trends Among Immigrants and the Native Born

Aging

- Immigrants are aging, with the share of persons who are 45 years and older increasing noticeably in the last eight years. In 2010, 32 percent of immigrants were 45 years or older. By 2018 that percentage had risen to 42 percent.
- The native born has changed little in recent years.
 - Note that many of the native born children have immigrant parents.



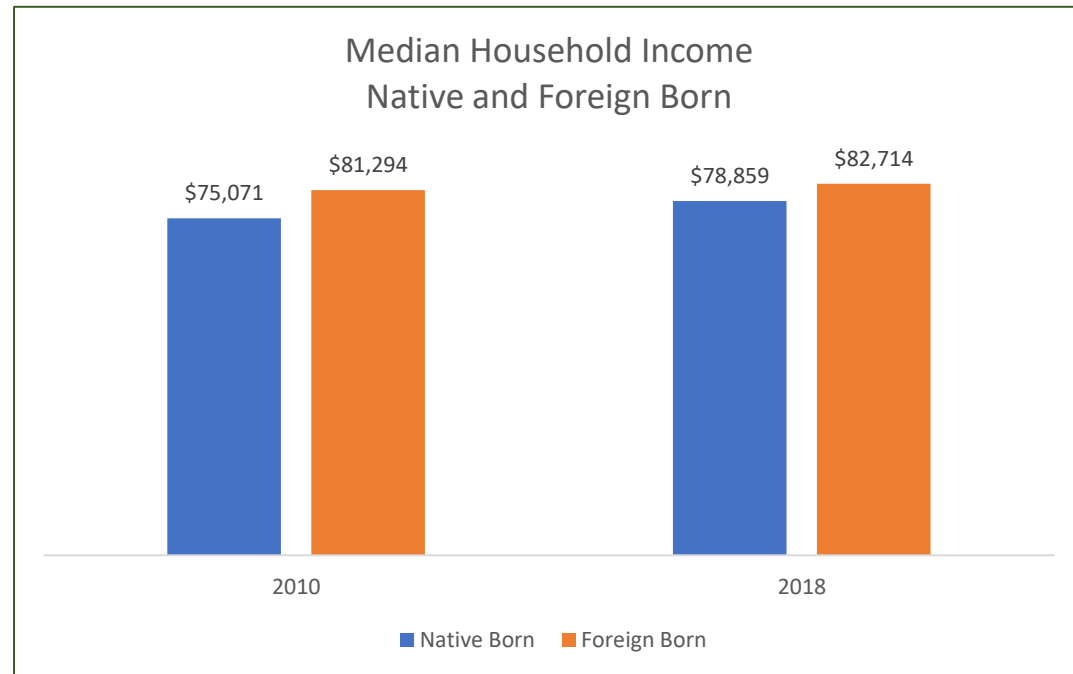
Income Trends Among Immigrants and the Native Born

Household Income

- Household income is up for both native- and foreign-born persons in Schaumburg, though the income of the native born has risen faster.
- Foreign-born households have higher income than native-born households, at about \$83,000 for immigrants and \$79,000 for natives.

Household Income Change				
	2010	2018	# Change	Pct. Change
Total	\$76,544	\$79,740	\$3,196	4%
Native Born	\$75,071	\$78,859	\$3,788	5%
Foreign Born	\$81,294	\$82,714	\$1,420	2%

Note: 2010 income adjusted to 2018 dollars



About Rob Paral and Associates

Rob Paral & Associates help organizations deepen relationships with their community. We accomplish this by providing new demographic, social and economic information, and by assessing the contributions and needs of populations served by our clients. [Learn more about our services](#)

About Rob Paral

Rob Paral is a demographic and public policy consultant with specialties in immigrant, Latino and Asian populations; community needs for health and human service programs; and Midwestern demographic change. Rob has assisted more than 100 different human service, advocacy and philanthropic organizations in understanding the communities they are trying to serve. He works with large-scale data and geographic information systems to develop insight into community assets and needs.

Rob Paral is a Research Specialist with the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois at Chicago, a nonresident fellow in the Global Cities program of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs and a lecturer in the Latin American and Latino Studies Program of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

More information may be found at <https://robparal.com/>