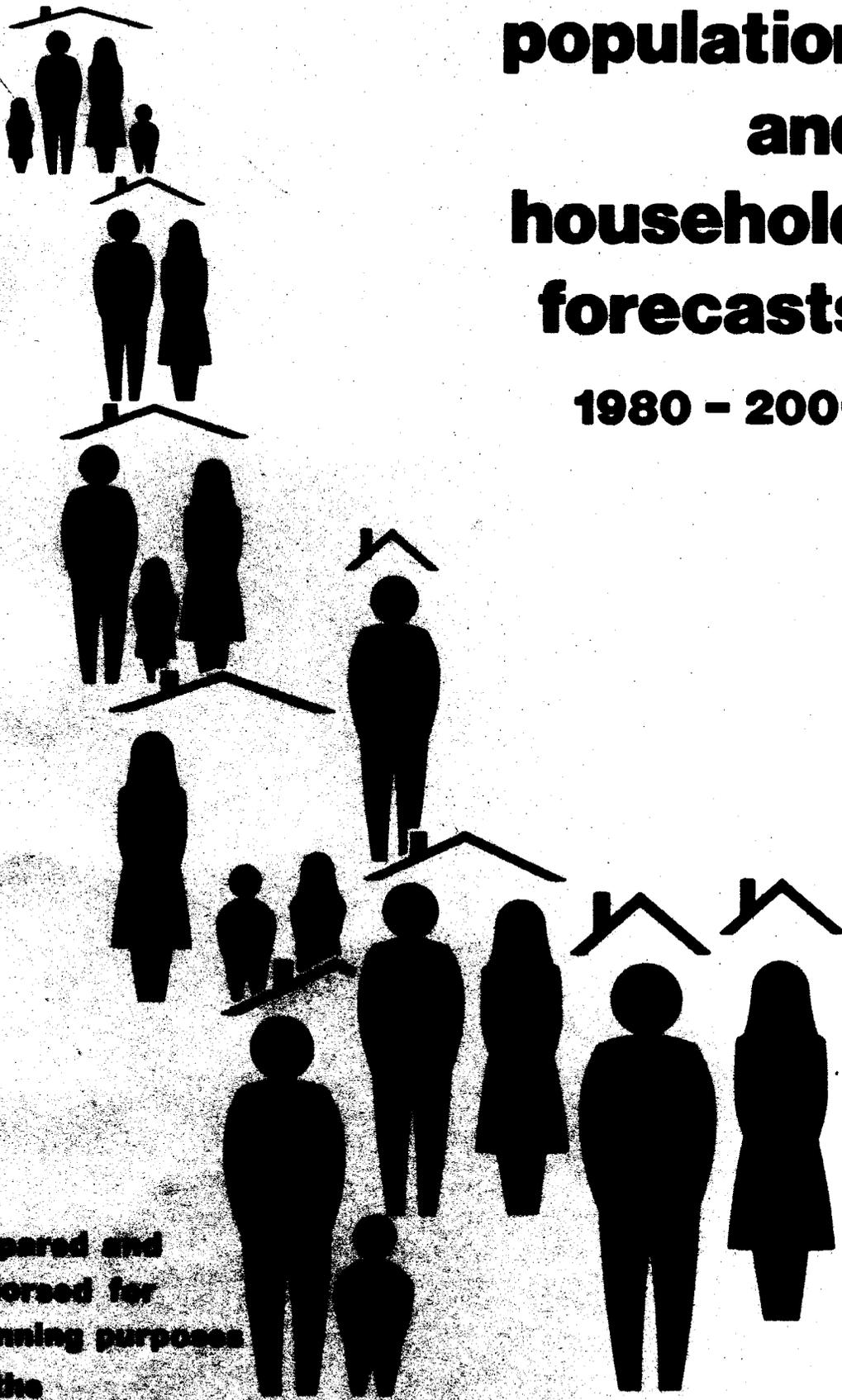


population and household forecasts

1980 - 2000



prepared and
endorsed for
planning purposes
by the

northeastern illinois planning commission



Northeastern Illinois is diverse in its land use and complex in its political structure. It has some of the most productive farms on earth - also one of the world's greatest cities. It contains 3,714 square miles of land and 38 square miles of water. It is home to 7 million people, organized in more than 1,250 units of government.

In 1957, following a decade of rapid urbanization in the Chicago suburban area, the Illinois General Assembly created the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) to conduct comprehensive planning for the six-county greater Chicago region.

The Commission is expressly directed to meet the problems of metropolitan growth head on. It has three statutory charges: conduct research and collect data for planning; assist local government; and prepare comprehensive plans and policies to guide the development of the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will.

By necessity, regional planning deals with general development policies not local land use detail. NIPC supports and coordinates county and municipal planning. The Commission has advisory powers only and relies upon voluntary compliance with its plans and policies.



northeastern illinois planning commission

400 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois 60606

(312) 454-0400

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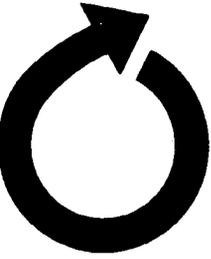
POPULATION
AND
HOUSEHOLD
FORECASTS

1980-2000

As Prepared and Endorsed for Planning Purposes
by the
Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
on September 4, 1980

The preparation of this report was financed through grants from the U. S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, and the Illinois Department of Transportation. The opinions, findings and recommendations expressed in this report are not necessarily those of the Illinois Department of Transportation or the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS PLANNING COMMISSION
400 West Madison Street
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Past Commission President
Lawrence B. Christmas
Executive Director

January 14, 1981

To the Public Officials and Citizens
of Northeastern Illinois

I am pleased to transmit to you "Population and Household Forecasts, 1980-2000," a planning element of the Comprehensive General Plan for the Development of Northeastern Illinois.

COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by the Governor of Illinois
Robert G. Biesel *Retired President,
General American International*
Glenn P. Coburn *Member,
Will County Board
Frankfort Township Supervisor*
Donna P. Schiller *Executive Director,
Committee on Courts and Justice*
Charlie A. Thurston *Division Vice
President,
Northern Illinois Gas Company*
Edgar Vanneman Jr. *General Attorney
and Assistant Secretary,
Brunswick Corporation and
Former Mayor, City of Evanston*

The preparation and review of these revised population and household forecasts has been based on Commission staff efforts, as well as the contributions of the Forecast and Growth Strategy Task Force of area local officials and planning technicians. These figures were the subject of extensive local review, public information meetings and public hearings prior to their endorsement for planning purposes by the Commission on September 4, 1980. The regional total is consistent with the figures provided to the Commission by the Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois.

Appointed by the Mayor of Chicago
Wilson Frost *Alderman,
34th Ward, Chicago*
Richard F. Mell *Alderman,
33rd Ward, Chicago*
Bernard L. Stone *Alderman,
50th Ward, Chicago*
Martin R. Murphy *Acting Commissioner,
Chicago Department of Planning*
Elizabeth J. McLean *First Deputy
Commissioner,
Chicago Department of Public Works*

These 'policy-based' forecasts reflect the Commission's strong belief that new urban expansion can be accommodated without sacrificing the region's mature urbanized areas.

Elected by the Assembly of Mayors
John Bourg *Mayor,
City of Joliet*
Virginia M. Hayter *President,
Village of Hoffman Estates*
Bill Morris *Mayor,
City of Waukegan*
Chester J. Rybicki *Mayor,
City of Naperville*
William B. Wood *Mayor,
City of Geneva*

The Commission is encouraged that this approach to development and conservation will be successfully implemented in northeastern Illinois as 122 local governments have already stated their acceptance and support of the revised forecasts.

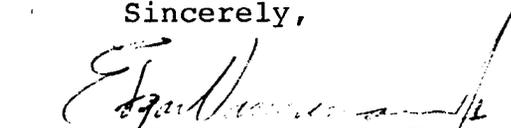
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Forecasts provide a basic framework for local, county, regional, and state decisions that relate to all aspects of area development and service provision.

Appointed by the Board of the
Chicago Transit Authority
Lewis W. Hill *Chairman,
Regional Transportation Authority*

Appointed by the Board of the
Metropolitan Sanitary District
of Greater Chicago
William A. Jaskula *Vice President,
Metropolitan Sanitary District
of Greater Chicago*

Sincerely,


Edgar Vanneman Jr.
President

EV:lmc
Enclosure

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SUMMARY OF FORECAST RESULTS

On September 4, 1980, the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission endorsed a revised set of county and municipal forecasts for population and households in the Chicago area. The new forecasts conclude that the six county area will add 627,200 people and 478,200 households to Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties by the year 2000. These additions would bring the region's Year 2000 population and household totals to 7,814,000 and 2,992,750, respectively. For comparison, in 1976, the Commission generated a regional Year 2000 forecast of 8,918,300 people and 3,043,300 households. The differences between these two sets of figures are due to several factors, the significance of which had not been adequately recognized during the preparation of the 1976 results. These national and regional factors that have contributed to the reduction in regional growth expectations include:

1. A continuing decline in the fertility rate. The U.S. total fertility rate has decreased from a peak of 3.76 children per woman in 1957 to 1.79 in 1978;
2. An increase in net out-migration. In-migration from the rural south, a major contributing factor to the region's growth in previous decades, has ceased while a national shift in population and economic activity toward southern and western states has accelerated the rate of out-migration;
3. A reduction in expectations for growth in employment. In 1976 NIPC used a Year 2000 forecast of 4.2 million jobs; the Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois (BOB) now expects the total number of jobs to reach only 3.7 million;
4. The continuing decrease in the number of people residing in a household. The estimated household size for 1980 is already less than the Year 2000 household size forecast in 1976.

The revised Commission forecasts are provided in the accompanying graphs, tables and maps. As illustrated by a comparison of Map 1 and Map 2, on one hand, most communities will experience future growth at rates less than those observed in the 1970s. For the most part, this reflects the reduction in region-wide growth. On the other hand, fewer communities will experience population declines. For the 52 towns that are expected to continue to lose population, the rates of loss will be less than in the 1970s.

It is significant that each of the region's 262 municipalities will experience additional housing development. The towns that lose population do so only due to the declines in household size. This distribution of population and household change within the region is based, in part, on the expectation of successful public and private efforts to conserve and revitalize the region's older communities and neighborhoods.

These forecasts were prepared to respond to the needs of the Division of Water Resources, Illinois Department of Transportation's Lake Michigan water allocation process and to federal conditions for approval of the 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan. Due to delays and controversies associated with the 1980 Census, the NIPC forecast process was unable to benefit from possible resolution of conflicts between the Bureau of the Census and various communities. As this Census information is finalized and evaluated, and as other information becomes available, revisions to the forecasts for individual communities will be considered at the request of each community. The Commission will consider such revisions at its meeting of June 1981. The next complete regionwide revision in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Illinois Bureau of the Budget, is scheduled for late 1982 or early 1983.

These forecasts replace the municipal, township, county, and regional forecasts endorsed by the Commission on August 19, 1976. Township results consistent with the municipal forecasts presented in this document are not yet available.

DIAGRAM 1:
POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS
IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

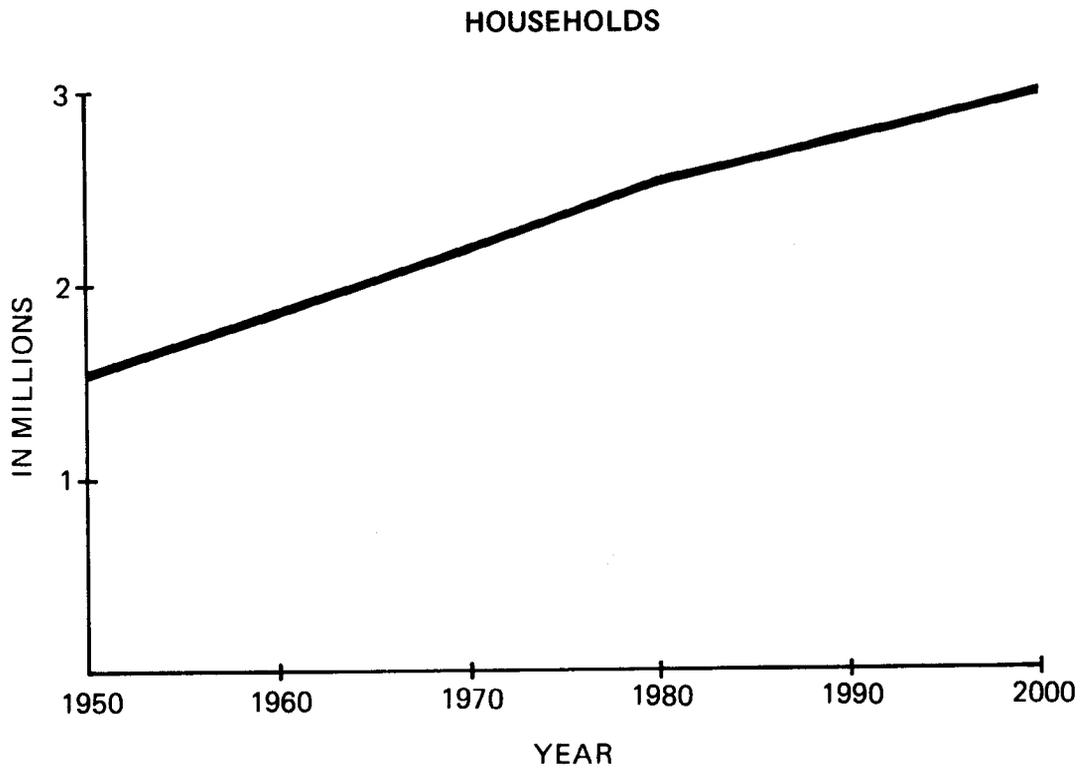
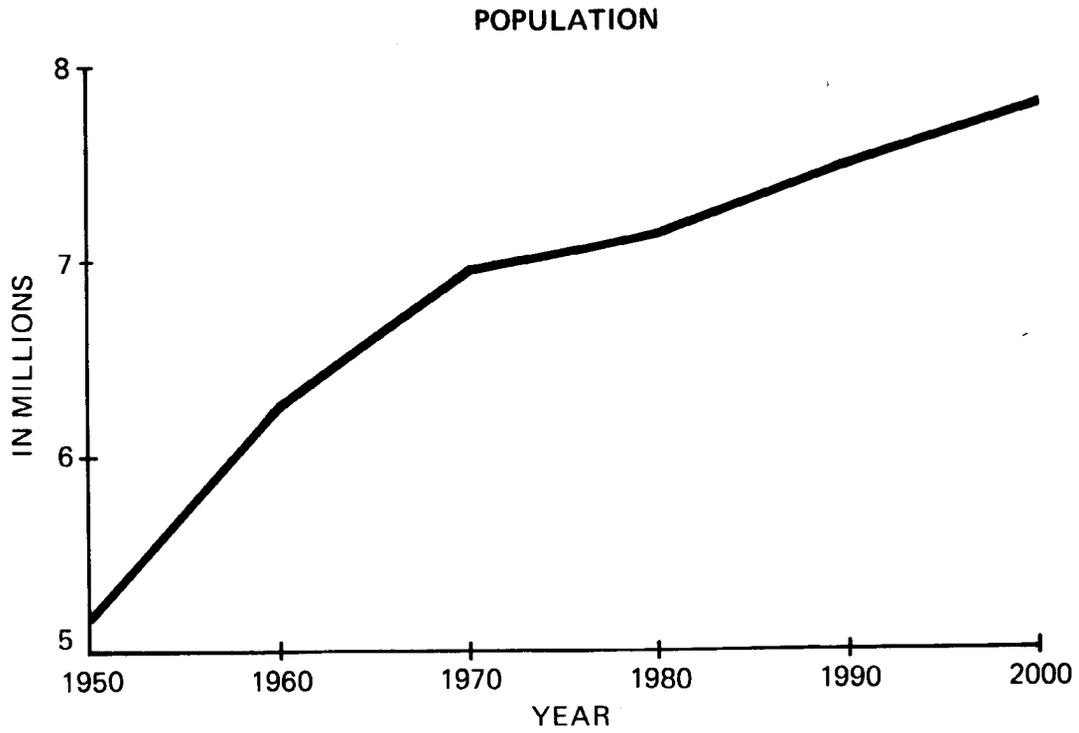


TABLE 1POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

<u>Population</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>	<u>1960 Census</u>	<u>1970 Census</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>2000 Forecast</u>
Cook	4,508,792	5,129,725	5,493,766	5,301,300	5,203,800
City of Chicago	3,620,962	3,550,404	3,369,357	2,995,500	2,758,800
Suburban Cook	887,830	1,579,321	2,124,409	2,305,800	2,445,000
DuPage	154,599	313,459	487,966	675,100	912,000
Kane	150,388	208,246	251,005	283,500	394,100
Lake	179,097	293,656	382,638	448,700	614,400
McHenry	50,656	84,210	111,555	145,900	234,000
Will	134,336	191,617	247,825	332,200	455,700
N.E. Illinois	5,177,868	6,220,913	6,974,755	7,186,800	7,814,000
<u>Households</u>					
Cook	1,335,771	1,600,499	1,766,035	1,897,411	2,069,610
City of Chicago	1,087,258	1,157,409	1,137,854	1,095,935	1,096,850
Suburban Cook	248,513	443,090	628,181	801,476	972,760
DuPage	42,944	84,147	136,251	225,309	309,290
Kane	42,425	58,998	74,642	95,741	147,330
Lake	46,844	76,547	102,947	140,213	221,540
McHenry	14,858	24,218	33,083	48,944	81,310
Will	37,220	53,508	70,688	106,916	163,670
N.E. Illinois	1,520,062	1,897,917	2,183,646	2,514,534	2,992,750

TABLE 2

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN COOK COUNTY

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
ALSIP	18250	6390	20400	9620
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	71167	23324	83700	31100
*BARRINGTON	5057	1839	6300	2230
*BARRINGTON HILLS	2073	619	1700	670
*BARTLETT	5201	1959	6800	2730
BEDFORD PARK	675	213	500	210
BELLWOOD	20445	6604	15700	6860
*BENSENVILLE	0	0	200	70
BERKELEY	5633	1916	5000	2170
BERWYN	47527	19971	49000	21120
BLUE ISLAND	21843	8577	18700	9030
BRIDGEVIEW	15033	4916	16800	7370
BROADVIEW	9050	3339	7800	3380
BROOKFIELD	20056	7483	17600	7600
*BUFFALO GROVE	14267	4693	16800	6220
BURBANK	28635	8651	24000	9200
BURNHAM	4063	1280	3700	1440
*BURR RIDGE	1649	589	1800	780
CALUMET CITY	40356	15642	37700	16320
CALUMET PARK	9155	3157	9700	3450
CHICAGO HEIGHTS	37699	12318	37200	14400
CHICAGO RIDGE	13711	5054	16000	6050
CICERO	62775	24663	57300	24810
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS	16157	4595	21600	6340
COUNTRYSIDE	5821	2456	6600	3210
CRESTWOOD	11126	3587	15200	6550
DES PLAINES	53024	19000	56700	21000
DIXMOOR	4087	1547	3900	1620
DOLTON	25509	8507	19900	8580
EAST CHICAGO HEIGHTS	5684	1241	5900	1670
EAST HAZEL CREST	1528	536	1700	620
*ELGIN	11297	3964	20000	7840
*ELK GROVE VILLAGE	29960	9738	44500	14980
ELMWOOD PARK	24705	9571	21400	10190
EVANSTON	79970	28234	75100	29060
EVERGREEN PARK	22283	7552	20900	8710
FLOSSMOOR	8553	2750	12000	4390
FOREST PARK	15499	7592	15600	7480
FOREST VIEW	945	274	800	310
FRANKLIN PARK	18621	6390	14900	6450
GLENCOE	9790	3266	10300	4210
GLENVIEW	29883	9175	50000	19200
GLENWOOD	10854	3442	22000	8800
GOLF	481	171	500	170
*HANOVER PARK	19199	5393	20700	7570
HARVEY	36787	11175	35600	11480

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

	1980		2000	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
HARWOOD HEIGHTS	8958	3568	9400	3730
HAZEL CREST	13036	4419	22100	8030
HICKORY HILLS	14011	4524	14900	5520
HILLSIDE	8680	3173	8500	3530
*HINSDALE	2204	684	3000	1240
HODGKINS	2090	882	3000	1300
HOFFMAN ESTATES	37292	12194	58100	22600
HOMETOWN	5313	1939	4600	1970
HOMEWOOD	19405	7131	22200	9650
INDIAN HEAD PARK	2789	1077	3800	1650
INVERNESS	3600	1203	4800	1600
JUSTICE	10757	3921	14700	6840
KENILWORTH	2706	820	3100	930
LAGRANGE	16362	5719	14700	6120
LAGRANGE PARK	13585	5270	12800	5520
LANSING	28687	10155	30800	13300
LEMONT	5696	1995	7200	3140
LINCOLNWOOD	11897	4087	10900	4140
LYNWOOD	4128	1336	4500	1880
LYONS	10356	4077	9900	4300
MARKHAM	14806	3876	13800	4540
MATTESON	10511	3283	20000	8100
MAYWOOD	29610	8473	27100	10080
MCCOOK	306	137	300	150
MELROSE PARK	21115	8047	19500	8430
MERRIONETTE PARK	2091	955	2200	1000
MIDLOTHIAN	14399	4542	14800	5310
MORTON GROVE	24255	8112	25000	9940
MOUNT PROSPECT	57268	19881	61300	25790
NILES	31083	10393	33000	14140
NORRIDGE	15459	5236	14300	6000
NORTH RIVERSIDE	6962	2967	7100	3120
NORTHBROOK	31481	9773	38800	14310
NORTHFIELD	6191	2110	9600	3550
NORTHLAKE	12356	4259	11300	4460
OAK FOREST	26277	7565	29000	10990
OAK LAWN	60522	20639	56000	23530
OAK PARK	56559	23158	56200	24040
OLYMPIA FIELDS	4430	1248	7300	2000
ORLAND PARK	25550	6981	43500	16610
PALATINE	32366	10707	44600	17410
PALOS HEIGHTS	11096	3207	13700	4690
PALOS HILLS	17019	5684	19500	7460
PALOS PARK	3296	1032	3100	1040
*PARK FOREST	23482	8048	20600	8050
PARK RIDGE	40033	14010	41200	14870
PHOENIX	3012	978	3000	1030
POSEN	4851	1580	5700	2260
PROSPECT HEIGHTS	12540	4937	14000	6240

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
*RICHTON PARK	11105	3924	14300	5720
RIVER FOREST	12611	4129	13300	4630
RIVER GROVE	11063	4495	10800	4680
RIVERDALE	13217	5577	12900	5580
RIVERSIDE	9542	3629	8600	3720
ROBBINS	9763	2730	8700	3100
ROLLING MEADOWS	19857	7284	21500	9310
*ROSELLE	2132	846	4000	1730
ROSEMONT	4535	2120	4600	2160
SAUK VILLAGE	11030	2880	15600	4700
SCHAUMBURG	54500	22165	84200	38730
SCHILLER PARK	13028	4531	11100	4830
SKOKIE	64047	23034	61500	23300
SOUTH BARRINGTON	1203	320	2000	600
SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS	4143	1531	4000	1700
SOUTH HOLLAND	25320	7621	26700	8500
*STEGER	3430	1082	3300	1430
STICKNEY	6804	2200	6800	2280
STONE PARK	4322	1372	4400	1340
STREAMWOOD	23991	6591	32000	10740
SUMMIT	10695	3688	9500	3780
THORNTON	3030	1010	4200	1640
*TINLEY PARK	26633	8382	36500	13140
WESTCHESTER	17881	6224	18500	8130
WESTERN SPRINGS	13076	4328	12800	4500
WESTHAVEN	2783	771	9000	2800
WHEELING	23506	9098	37000	16520
WILLOW SPRINGS	4355	1455	4100	1550
WILMETTE	29323	10000	28700	10250
WINNETKA	13405	4462	14500	5770
WORTH	11929	4322	12200	5260

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN DUPAGE COUNTY

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
ADDISON	30100	10062	39100	12860
*AURORA	2733	871	54000	15700
*BARTLETT	8161	2657	13900	4050
*BENSENVILLE	16741	5844	19700	6840
BLOOMINGDALE	13329	4010	35000	8440
*BOLINGBROOK	1161	334	1900	540
*BURR RIDGE	1737	580	5600	1790
CAROL STREAM	16470	6292	33900	12380
CLARENDON HILLS	7502	2458	8600	2880
DARIEN	15492	4797	27500	10130
DOWNERS GROVE	39773	13612	56300	19690
*ELK GROVE VILLAGE	20	13	0	0
ELMHURST	47880	14579	52000	16260
GLENDALE HEIGHTS	23724	7463	27700	9770
GLEN ELLYN	25482	8740	33300	11600
*HANOVER PARK	11301	3837	14500	4840
*HINSDALE	14384	5088	16600	5690
ITASCA	6406	2280	12400	4170
LISIE	15124	5550	31900	12010
LOMBARD	38759	13002	52600	18170
*NAPERVILLE	39647	12297	87300	30370
OAK BROOK	6815	1903	10500	2970
OAKBROOK TERRACE	2263	1084	7800	3370
*ROSELLE	15096	4746	19500	6100
*SAINT CHARLES	10	5	2700	1180
VILLA PARK	23517	7826	24500	8060
WARRENVILLE	7892	2620	14200	5020
*WAYNE	349	99	2200	580
WEST CHICAGO	12002	4134	31900	10900
WESTMONT	16095	7293	26900	11940
WHEATON	46065	15054	59600	18950
WILLOWBROOK	4962	2139	6600	2640
WINFIELD	4086	1200	13500	3930
WOOD DALE	13113	3738	19700	7060
WOODRIDGE	24346	8302	29900	12040

*DuPage County portion only

The population projections, rounded to the nearest hundred, were prepared by the DuPage County Regional Planning Commission, reviewed with municipalities in the County and accepted by NIPC's Planning and Policy Development Committee. The household projections were derived from these population results.

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN KANE COUNTY

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
*ALGONQUIN	258	64	4800	1780
*AURORA	79750	27259	96800	36070
*BARRINGTON HILLS	140	39	200	70
BATAVIA	13001	4509	18800	7220
BURLINGTON	439	151	400	150
CARPENTERSVILLE	23412	6886	34100	10960
EAST DUNDEE	2625	905	5600	2040
ELBURN	1205	410	3500	1360
*ELGIN	52071	19506	76000	31200
GENEVA	10276	3686	16000	5330
GILBERTS	384	138	900	350
HAMPSHIRE	1767	597	3300	1050
MAPLE PARK	643	215	800	280
*MONTGOMERY	3092	1054	6100	2280
NORTH AURORA	5434	1957	8700	3520
PINGREE GROVE	182	63	200	70
*SAINT CHARLES	18615	6575	29100	11150
SLEEPY HOLLOW	2147	641	4300	1300
SOUTH ELGIN	6341	1884	10600	3750
SUGAR GROVE	1449	414	5200	1670
*WAYNE	144	53	200	70
WEST DUNDEE	3574	1380	8500	2830

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN LAKE COUNTY

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
ANTIOCH	4606	1577	10000	3760
BANNOCKBURN	1265	207	1800	300
*BARRINGTON	4243	1400	7900	2950
*BARRINGTON HILLS	515	162	1000	370
*BUFFALO GROVE	9050	2654	25500	8770
DEER PARK	1514	456	1800	770
DEERFIELD	17792	5329	19000	5830
*FOX LAKE	7191	3016	10700	4510
GRAYSLAKE	5249	1895	15200	5950
GREEN OAKS	1464	404	2300	670
GURNEE	6596	2452	20000	8130
HAINESVILLE	195	53	200	60
HAWTHORN WOODS	1618	469	3000	970
HIGHLAND PARK	30875	10246	34600	12570
HIGHWOOD	6097	2165	5500	2200
INDIAN CREEK	286	70	500	140
*ISLAND LAKE	1696	530	2000	650
KILDEER	1336	481	1900	740
LAKE BARRINGTON	2385	837	4500	1370
LAKE BLUFF	4573	1556	8600	2880
LAKE FOREST	16802	5200	22100	7800
LAKE VILLA	1267	424	5200	2080
LAKE ZURICH	8547	2716	16000	5710
LIBERTYVILLE	17518	5404	29100	9760
LINCOLNSHIRE	4352	1247	10500	3470
LINDENHURST	6670	1879	9500	2840
LONG GROVE	1675	488	2500	800
METTAWA	366	120	500	180
MUNDELEIN	18236	5800	24500	8880
NORTH BARRINGTON	1453	452	2200	620
NORTH CHICAGO	39980	7280	40000	8370
OLD MILL CREEK	158	50	200	70
PARK CITY	3872	1698	5300	2330
RIVERWOODS	2824	814	4000	1280
ROUND LAKE	2708	928	6200	2620
ROUND LAKE BEACH	13088	3692	16100	5190
ROUND LAKE HEIGHTS	1166	347	3400	1040
ROUND LAKE PARK	4000	1277	7900	2620
THIRD LAKE	286	96	900	300
TOWER LAKES	1176	340	1500	500
VERNON HILLS	9960	3762	19000	8260
WADSWORTH	1175	349	1500	470
WAUCONDA	6376	2187	7100	2870
WAUKEGAN	73452	24393	88500	36940
WINTHROP HARBOR	6331	1899	7000	2500
ZION	17723	5595	25100	8310

*Lake County portion only

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN MCHENRY COUNTY

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
*ALGONQUIN	5463	1951	12900	4420
*BARRINGTON HILLS	1027	296	2100	710
BULL VALLEY	418	127	1000	350
CARY	6791	2322	17500	6020
CRYSTAL LAKE	19631	6569	40800	14010
*FOX LAKE	198	56	400	150
FOX RIVER GROVE	2492	923	6000	2080
FOX RIVER VALLEY GARDENS	517	170	1000	360
HARVARD	5280	1985	9300	3180
HEBRON	778	293	1100	370
HOLIDAY HILLS	788	225	900	300
HUNTLEY	1635	561	2400	820
*ISLAND LAKE	691	244	5200	1800
LAKE IN THE HILLS	5766	1691	8300	2850
LAKEMOOR	761	268	1000	350
LAKESWOOD	1280	388	1500	510
MARENGO	4405	1647	6500	2220
MCCULLOM LAKE	1181	395	1700	600
MCHENRY	11148	4045	26000	8920
MCHENRY SHORES	1066	325	3000	1020
OAKWOOD HILLS	1499	482	1700	590
PRAIRIE GROVE	670	196	1200	400
RICHMOND	1112	403	6500	2220
SPRING GROVE	566	175	1100	390
SUNNYSIDE	821	240	3500	1200
UNION	630	204	700	250
WONDER LAKE	954	320	1900	670
WOODSTOCK	11611	4390	25700	8750

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORECASTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN WILL COUNTY

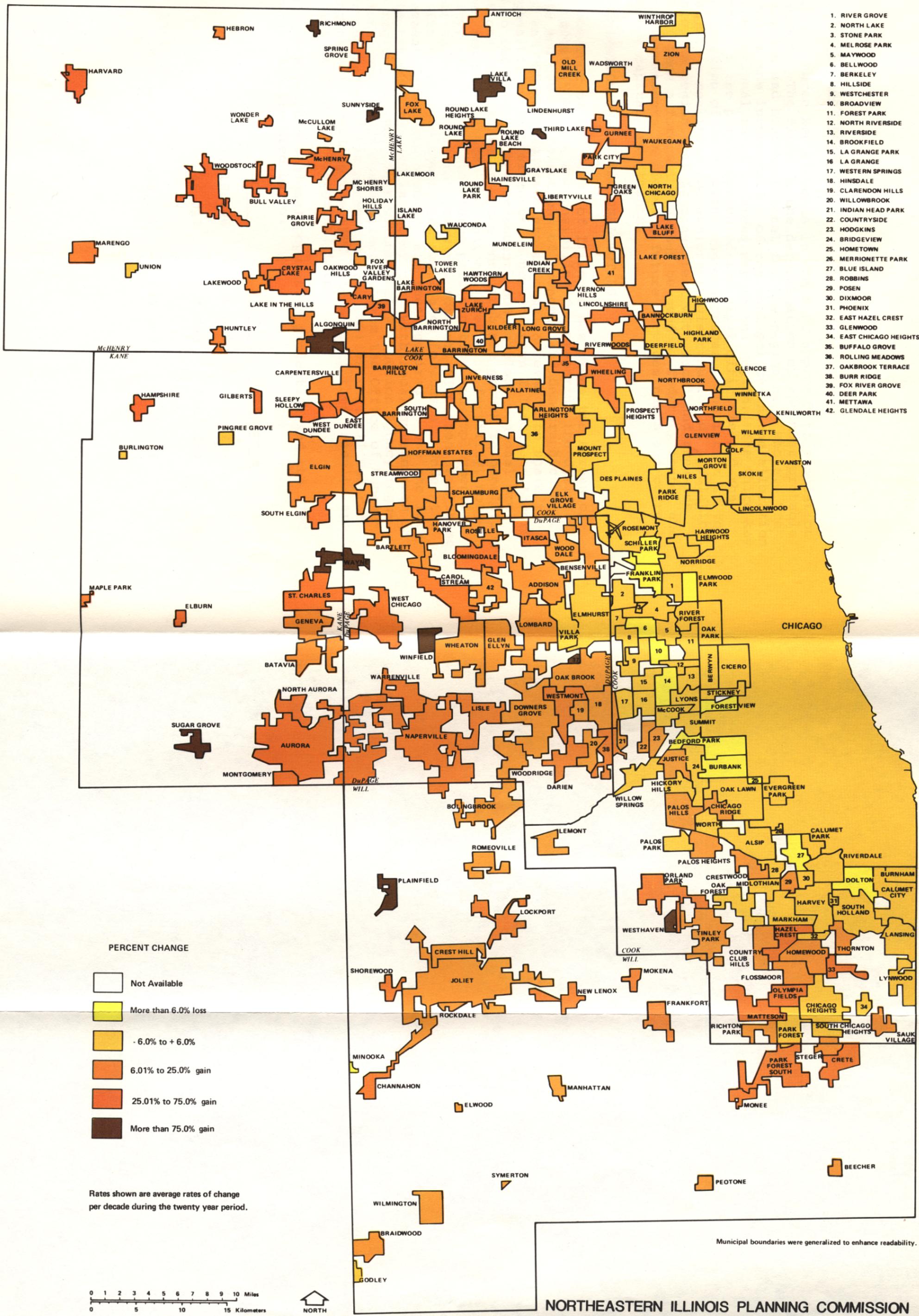
	1980		2000	
	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDS
BEECHER	2119	754	2800	1190
*BOLINGBROOK	39212	11499	50000	17230
BRAIDWOOD	3696	1166	5300	1920
CHANNAHON	3668	1126	9000	2940
CREST HILL	9498	3584	13000	5710
CRETE	5850	1950	10600	4170
ELWOOD	821	289	1000	360
FRANKFORT	4474	1320	9800	3160
*GODLEY	313	89	300	110
JOLIET	80636	28449	90800	33610
LOCKPORT	8925	3358	18600	6210
MANHATTAN	1930	670	2600	990
*MINOOKA	135	42	100	40
MOKENA	4501	1516	11500	4050
MONEE	899	358	2000	750
*NAPERVILLE	810	284	10500	3880
NEW LENOX	5715	1917	13200	4640
*PARK FOREST	3340	1197	7800	3120
PARK FOREST SOUTH	6824	2252	18800	6880
PEOTONE	2659	974	3500	1390
PLAINFIELD	3825	1354	15000	5900
*RICHTON PARK	0	0	2300	760
ROCKDALE	1923	723	2500	920
ROMEOVILLE	15132	3951	22000	6560
SHOREWOOD	4615	1407	8500	2850
*STEGER	6104	2286	7600	3140
SYMERTON	138	41	200	60
*TINLEY PARK	18	6	4200	1510
WILMINGTON	4790	1707	6000	2550

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

TOTALS FOR MUNICIPALITIES SPLIT BY COUNTY BOUNDARIES, EXCLUDING MUNICIPALITIES
WITH TERRITORY OUTSIDE OF NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
ALGONQUIN	5721	2015	17700	6200
AURORA	82483	28130	150800	51770
BARRINGTON HILLS	3755	1116	5000	1820
BARRINGTON	9300	3239	14200	5180
BARTLETT	13362	4616	20700	6780
BENSENVILLE	16741	5844	19900	6910
BOLINGBROOK	40373	11833	51900	17770
BUFFALO GROVE	23317	7347	42300	14990
BURR RIDGE	3386	1169	7400	2570
ELGIN	63368	23470	96000	39040
ELK GROVE VILLAGE	29980	9751	44500	14980
FOX LAKE	7389	3072	11100	4660
HANOVER PARK	30500	9230	35200	12410
HINSDALE	16588	5772	19600	6930
ISLAND LAKE	2387	774	7200	2450
NAPERVILLE	40457	12581	97800	34250
PARK FOREST	26822	9245	28400	11170
RIGHTON PARK	11105	3924	16600	6480
ROSELLE	17288	5592	23500	7830
SAINT CHARLES	18625	6580	31800	12330
STEGER	9534	3368	10900	4570
TINLEY PARK	26651	8388	40700	14650
WAYNE	493	152	2400	650

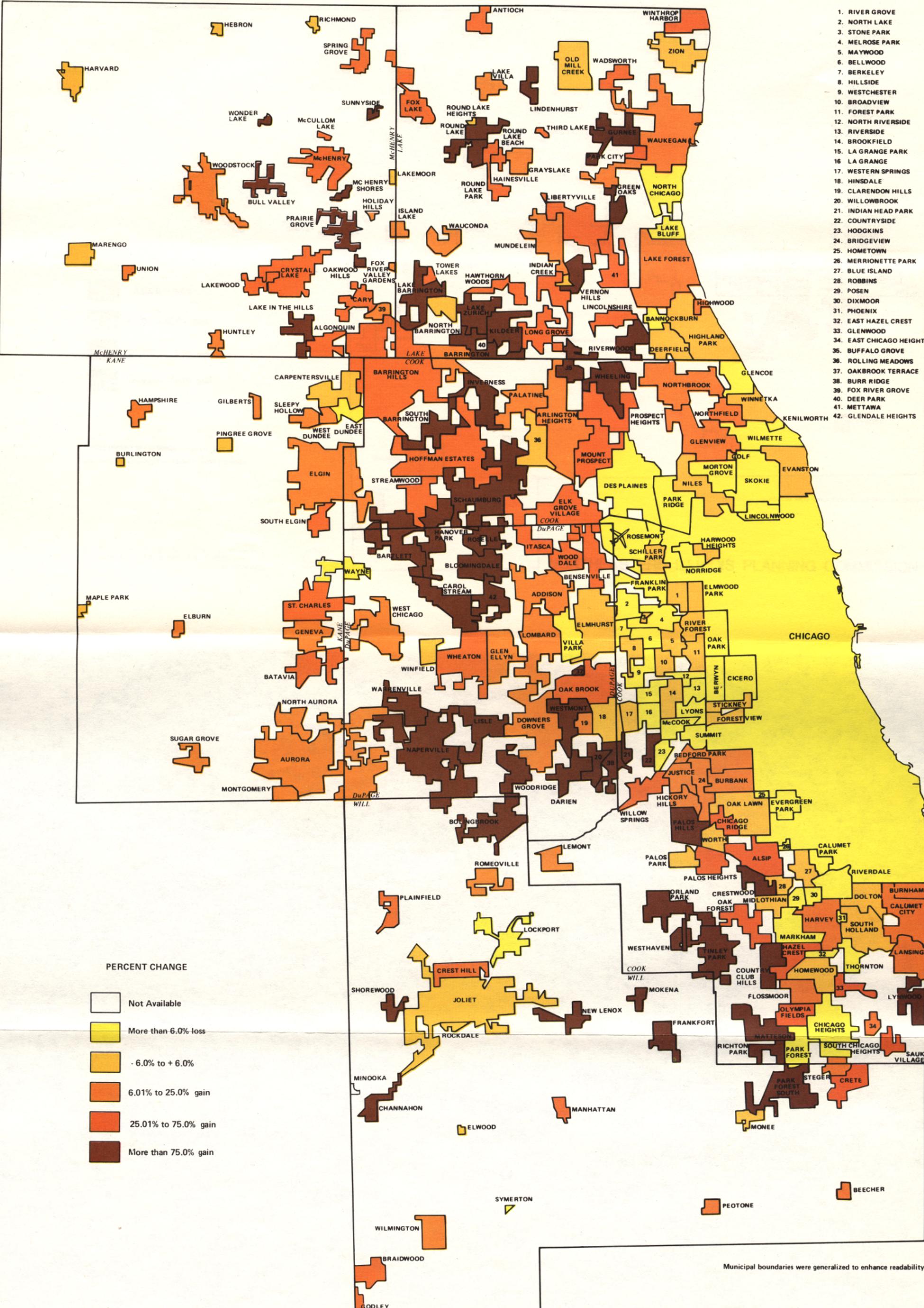
MAP 2: PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1980 - 2000



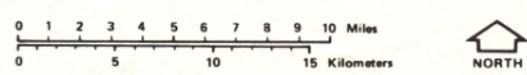
1. RIVER GROVE
2. NORTH LAKE
3. STONE PARK
4. MELROSE PARK
5. MAYWOOD
6. BELLWOOD
7. BERKELEY
8. HILSLIDE
9. WESTCHESTER
10. BROADVIEW
11. FOREST PARK
12. NORTH RIVERSIDE
13. RIVERSIDE
14. BROOKFIELD
15. LA GRANGE PARK
16. LA GRANGE
17. WESTERN SPRINGS
18. HINSDALE
19. CLARENDON HILLS
20. WILLOWBROOK
21. INDIAN HEAD PARK
22. COUNTRYSIDE
23. HODGKINS
24. BRIDGEVIEW
25. HOMETOWN
26. MERRIONETTE PARK
27. BLUE ISLAND
28. ROBBINS
29. POSEN
30. DIXMOOR
31. PHOENIX
32. EAST HAZEL CREST
33. GLENWOOD
34. EAST CHICAGO HEIGHTS
35. BUFFALO GROVE
36. ROLLING MEADOWS
37. OAKBROOK TERRACE
38. BURR RIDGE
39. FOX RIVER GROVE
40. DEER PARK
41. METTAWA
42. GLENDALE HEIGHTS

MAP 1: PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1970 - 1980

1. RIVER GROVE
2. NORTH LAKE
3. STONE PARK
4. MELROSE PARK
5. MAYWOOD
6. BELLWOOD
7. BERKELEY
8. HILLSIDE
9. WESTCHESTER
10. BROADVIEW
11. FOREST PARK
12. NORTH RIVERSIDE
13. RIVERSIDE
14. BROOKFIELD
15. LA GRANGE PARK
16. LA GRANGE
17. WESTERN SPRINGS
18. HINSDALE
19. CLARENDON HILLS
20. WILLOWBROOK
21. INDIAN HEAD PARK
22. COUNTRYSIDE
23. HODGKINS
24. BRIDGEVIEW
25. HOMETOWN
26. MERRIONETTE PARK
27. BLUE ISLAND
28. ROBBINS
29. POSEN
30. DIXMOOR
31. PHOENIX
32. EAST HAZEL CREST
33. GLENWOOD
34. EAST CHICAGO HEIGHTS
35. BUFFALO GROVE
36. ROLLING MEADOWS
37. OAKBROOK TERRACE
38. BURR RIDGE
39. FOX RIVER GROVE
40. DEER PARK
41. METTAWA
42. GLENDALE HEIGHTS



Municipal boundaries were generalized to enhance readability.



GENERAL FORECAST APPROACH

There are three key elements in the NIPC approach to population forecasts. The first is the determination of the most probable population and household total for the region as a whole. The second is the incorporation of regional policy in the allocation of the regional total to areas within the region. The third key element is the participation of municipal officials and the incorporation of local plans and objectives. The intent is to establish a realistic and achievable distribution of population within the region that is consistent with local and areawide goals. Such a forecast can then be used by federal, state, and local governments in planning future services needs and corresponding capital investments.

DETERMINATION OF THE REGIONAL TOTALS

The Governor of the State of Illinois has given the Bureau of the Budget (BOB) the responsibility for preparing the official state and county projections of economic and demographic data. NIPC and BOB have entered into a formal agreement to share the responsibility for forecasts in northeastern Illinois.¹ According to the terms of the agreement, BOB develops regional projections designed to show the most probable growth in population given regional, state, and national trends in fertility, mortality, migration, labor force participation and employment. After an opportunity to review and comment, NIPC then uses these results to prepare county and small area forecasts. Under the agreement, all state agencies are then required to use the forecasts prepared by NIPC in cooperation with local governments in the region. Given U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations² and the proposed directive from the Office of Management and Budget,³ the agreement also implies that all federal agencies will be using the NIPC forecasts if these results are consistent with BOB's regional totals.

BOB's 1980 revised regional population projection and the NIPC forecast are compared below:

	<u>BOB⁴</u>	<u>NIPC</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1980	7,018,006	7,186,800	+168,794
2000	7,646,717	7,814,000	+167,283
1980-2000 Change	+ 628,711	+ 627,200	- 1,511

The forecasts of growth are virtually identical. Differences in the Year 2000 total are due entirely to differences in the assumptions concerning the 1980 base. Because of the agreement concerning the amount of change and the fact that the early 1980 Census data supports the NIPC 1980 estimate, BOB has agreed to endorse the Year 2000 total of 7,814,000.⁵

RELATIONSHIP TO REGIONAL POLICY

The Commission recognizes that forecasts used in planning major public facilities and services have the ability to influence the distribution of population in the region, and therefore are themselves an expression of policy.

This is true regardless of the technical process, the nature of the assumptions or the intent of the forecaster. The NIPC process seeks to express a set of forecasts that are consistent with regional objectives and realistically achievable. In previous forecast revisions the policy emphasis involved the most suitable suburban locations for the substantial amount of growth expected at the time. Suitability was defined by resource constraints as well as access to transportation, wastewater and other municipal services. Although the Commission retains these concerns, on June 15, 1978, NIPC, in recognizing the outlook for lower regional growth, adopted the following statement:

"The Commission recommends that the governments of this region cooperate in a basic regional strategy to begin to stabilize the mature, fully developed communities throughout the region and to encourage their maintenance and revitalization. The second part of this strategy is to accommodate new urban expansion in locations and in a manner which is supportive of regional goals and objectives.⁶

This modified policy emphasis provided the basis for the 1980 forecast revisions. Recognizing that once the Commission endorsed a set of forecasts, the results would be viewed as a tangible definition of the meaning of the "Regional Conservation and Development Strategy," the staff began the process by generating a range of results for each county and municipality. One end of the range, labeled Scenario 1, was intended to represent the distribution of population and households in the region if the intra-regional development patterns measured during the 1970s continued to the Year 2000. The other end, labeled Scenario 2, presented a distribution of population consistent with policies that would encourage the conservation of existing developed areas and promote effective management of new growth in the remainder of the region. These two Scenarios along with a discussion of

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION FORECASTS BY AREAS
DEFINED BY LAND USE PLAN

<u>Area</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>		
			<u>Scenario 1</u> <u>Trends</u>	<u>Scenario 2</u> <u>Conservation</u>	<u>Final</u>
N.E. Illinois % of region	6,974,755 100.0	7,186,800 100.0	7,550,800 ¹ 100.0	8,054,200 ¹ 100.0	7,814,000 100.0
Mature Urban Area % of region	4,552,195 65.3	4,191,187 58.3	3,734,200 49.5	4,420,800 54.9	4,115,200 52.7
Suburban Mature Urban % of region	1,182,838 17.0	1,195,681 16.6	1,180,200 15.6	1,337,800 16.6	1,356,400 17.4
Municipal Service Area ² % of region	6,365,306 91.3	6,525,947 90.8	6,818,400 90.3	7,395,500 91.8	7,265,400 93.0
Other Incl. Unincorp. % of region	609,449 8.7	660,853 9.2	732,400 9.7	658,700 8.2	548,600 7.0

¹At beginning of process, revised BOB regional total was anticipated by assuming a range for the region.

²Includes "mature urban area" and "suburban mature urban."

the implications of and tools available to implement an urban conservation strategy⁷ were presented to each municipality* with the following question;

"...would your community be willing to adjust its plans to coincide with a regionwide policy of urban conservation?"

The final forecasts that have emerged from the discussion with the region's counties and municipalities can be interpreted as an indication of the support for the "Regional Conservation and Development Strategy" by the region's local governments.

Table 3 summarizes the final population forecasts and the results from Scenario 1 and Scenario 2. A "municipal service area" is any portion of the region which is currently incorporated or within the planned service area of an existing municipality, has existing or planned municipal services, including water supply and wastewater, and is within 3 miles of a rail or rapid transit station. Certain other areas that lack full transit services are included in the municipal service area due to the size of their existing populations.⁸ The "mature urban area" includes the City of Chicago and 58 suburban communities which have certain characteristics including relatively lower income, decline or slow rates of population growth and relatively older housing stock.⁹ As evidenced by a comparison of the final results with the two earlier Scenarios, the endorsed forecasts for these areas are generally more optimistic than trends would suggest.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION

The involvement of county and municipal officials is the third key element in the NIPC forecast approach. Throughout the process the Commission was assisted by a Forecast and Growth Strategy Task Force. This group consisted of representatives from each county, staffed municipal associations and selected municipalities. It met five times to review the BOB projections, to discuss the overall forecast approach, and to review the county level alternatives. These sessions led to a substantial number of working meetings with the staffs of the various counties in order to design specific procedures and assumptions suitable to the situation in each county.

*with the exception of municipalities in DuPage County; in this county the discussion with municipalities was the responsibility of the county's planning commission.

In the five counties other than DuPage, the Commission's staff used a broad technical process to generate the preliminary Scenarios. These results were submitted to the mayors and presidents of municipalities so that technical assumptions could be refined to reflect local knowledge, growth plans and policies. In the period between February and September of 1980, 167 municipalities (including communities in DuPage County), representing 83 percent of the region's population, participated in the process. The Barrington Area Council of Governments, the South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association, and the Forecast Task Force in Kane County also participated. While numerous adjustments were made in response to local comments and suggestions, not every participating municipality is satisfied with the forecast results. Because of the need to be consistent with the regionwide projections prepared by BOB, it was not possible to simply endorse the forecasts requested by each municipality. Table 4 summarizes the remaining differences between 45 communities and the final NIPC results assumed on the basis of the town's responses throughout the forecast process. Of this group of communities, 12 municipalities responded to our invitation to present direct testimony to the Commission's Planning and Policy Development Committee. These communities are noted in Table 4 by footnote.

Ninety-five municipalities chose not to participate in the forecast process in any way. These communities are listed in Table 5.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO FORECASTS WHERE ISSUES REMAIN

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>NIPC Year 2000 Population Forecast</u>	<u>Municipal Response</u>
Bellwood ¹	15,700	feels household size might be low
Berwyn	49,000	too low by 4200
Chicago Ridge	16,000	too low by 2000, households OK
Country Club Hills	21,600	too low by 2500, households OK
Elk Grove Village ¹	44,500	too low by 9900, households OK
Evergreen Park	20,900	too low by 1100, households OK
Glencoe	10,300	too low by 300, households OK
Hazel Crest ²	22,100	too low by 4166, households OK
Hoffman Estates ²	58,100	too low by 9619 excludes Beverly
Kenilworth	3,100	too low by 400, households OK
LaGrange ²	14,700	too low, wait until final Census
Mount Prospect ¹	61,300	too low by 9100, households OK
Norridge	14,300	too low by 7700, households OK
North Riverside ²	7,100	1980 is too low

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>NIPC Year 2000 Population Forecast</u>	<u>Municipal Response</u>
Northlake	11,300	too low by 3400
Palatine ¹	44,600	too low by 2400, households OK
Palos Park	3,100	too low
Posen	5,700	too low by 4300
Riverdale	12,900	too low by 1300 to 2000
River Forest ¹	13,300	too low by 700, households OK
Sauk Village	15,600	too low by 2400
South Holland	26,700	too low by 3500, households OK
Stickney ¹	6,800	too low by 300
Streamwood ¹	32,000	too low by 7600
Summit	9,500	too low by 1300
Westchester	18,500	too low, households OK
Aurora ²	150,800	too low by 9000 households OK
Carpentersville ¹	34,100	too low by 5900
East Dundee ¹	5,600	too low by 900
Elburn	3,500	too low by 1500
Deerfield ²	19,000	too low by 1300, households OK
Grayslake ¹	15,200	too low by 15,600
Green Oaks	2,300	too low by 400

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>NIPC Year 2000 Population Forecast</u>	<u>Municipal Response</u>
Hawthorn Woods	3,000	too low by 300 to 900
Highland Park ²	34,600	too low by 8400
Island Lake ²	7,200	too low by 600
Lake Barrington ¹	4,500	too low by 1000
Lake Forest ²	22,100	too low by 4000, households OK
Lake Zurich	16,000	too low by 3200, households OK
Round Lake Beach	16,100	too low
Riverwoods ²	4,000	too low by 1830, households OK
Third Lake	900	too low by 600
Richmond	6,500	too low by 1500
Bloomington ²	35,000	too low by 3000
Chicago ²	2,758,800	too low

¹has participated since the June revision but did not present testimony to the Commission on or since the August 21 meeting.

²presented testimony to the Planning and Policy Development Committee on August 21 or has communicated with NIPC staff since that date.

TABLE 5

MUNICIPALITIES WHICH DID NOT COMMENT
ON PRELIMINARY FORECASTS

Alsip	Phoenix	Park City
Berkeley	Richton Park	Round Lake
Blue Island	River Grove	Wadsworth
Bridgeview	Riverside	Winthrop Harbor
Broadview	Robbins	Zion
Burnham	Rolling Meadows	Cary
Calumet City	Schiller Park	Hebron
Dixmoor	S. Chicago Heights	Holiday Hills
Dolton	Willow Springs	Huntley
E. Chicago Heights	Worth	Lake in the Hills
Elmwood Park	Addison	Lakemoor
Forest View	Bensenville	Marengo
Franklin Park	Glendale Heights	McCullom Lake
Hickory Hills	Oakbrook Terrace	McHenry Shores
Hodgkins	Villa Park	Spring Grove
Hometown	Wayne	Sunnyside
Homewood	Willowbrook	Union
Indian Head Park	Winfield	Wonder Lake
LaGrange Park	Woodridge	Woodstock
Lansing	Batavia	Braidwood
Lemont	Burlington	Channahon
Lincolnwood	Gilberts	Elwood
Lynwood	Maple Park	Manhattan
Lyons	Pingree Grove	Minooka
Markham	South Elgin	Monee
McCook	Fox Lake	Park Forest South
Melrose Park	Hainesville	Peotone
Merrionette Park	Highwood	Rockdale
Midlothian	Indian Creek	Romeoville
Oak Lawn	Lake Villa	Steger
Orland Park	Long Grove	Wilmington
Palos Heights	Old Mill Creek	

REFERENCES

1. Memorandum of Agreement Between the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and the Bureau of the Budget, State of Illinois, August 6, 1979.
2. Federal Register, September 27, 1978.
3. Federal Register, December 5, 1979.
4. Letter to Max Dieber, Research Services Officer, NIPC, from David Scoville, Director, Office of Planning, Bureau of the Budget, August 1, 1980.
5. Letter to Lawrence B. Christmas, Executive Director, NIPC, from David Scoville, Director, Office of Planning, Bureau of the Budget, August 27, 1980.
6. "Preface on a Regional Conservation and Development Strategy," Regional Land Use Policy Plan, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, June 15, 1978.
7. Regional Forecasts and the Future of Northeastern Illinois Communities, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, December 21, 1979.
8. Regional Land Use Policy Plan, p.23
9. "Mature Urbanized Areas," Regional Growth Trends: Implications for Mature Urbanized Communities, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, June 30, 1979.

DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL PROCESS

DETERMINATION OF COUNTY AND CITY OF CHICAGO SCENARIOS

The initial step in the process was the generation of a range of results for the City of Chicago and for each county based on fertility and mortality expectations, and migration alternatives. As discussed earlier, the range was intended to reflect, on one end, a continuation of trends, and, on the other, conservation and redevelopment of the region's already built-up areas.

These county results were generated through the use of a demographic technique called the cohort-component model.¹ In simple terms, this process recognizes that change in the population is the result of births, aging, deaths, migration, and the age, race and sex structure of the population in the base year. The overall population total is determined by summing separate forecasts that have been generated for each age group by sex. The base population used in this process was derived from the 1970 Census. Expected future births were added to this base population, expected future deaths were subtracted from each age and sex group, and an allowance was made for expected net migration. The number of survivors from one date to another was calculated separately for each age and sex group by applying projected survival rates to the base population. The number of births was determined by multiplying age specific birth rates by number of women in the childbearing ages. Estimated net migrants were added to the survived population at the end of each one year time period. The resulting population became the base population for the next projection interval. The number of households was generated by dividing the population living in households by assumed household sizes.

The purpose of this initial step was the determination of a base upon which to calculate sub-county totals. Through discussions with the planning staffs in DuPage, Lake, and McHenry counties, this base was narrowed considerably and more directly coordinated with county plans and policies. In DuPage County, NIPC staff and DuPage County Regional Planning Commission staff agreed on the use of a Year 2000 population total of 903,100. This total was the result of running the same demographic model used to generate the ranges but with alternative assumptions concerning the pattern of in-migration to the Year 2000. In Lake County, the County staff requested a population range consistent with BOB's 1977 projection of growth in households. The resulting Year 2000 population range was 613,000 to 616,000. In McHenry County, the County staff requested that NIPC use the Year 2000 forecast of 234,000 contained in the County's 1979 Land Use Plan. It should be noted that for all these counties, the requested totals fell within the range generated initially.

DETERMINATION OF SCENARIOS FOR SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES

The next step, prior to the discussion with municipalities, was the allocation of the county totals to municipalities or parts of municipalities within each county. Slightly different technical procedures were used for nearly each county.

In DuPage County, the DuPage County Regional Planning Commission (DCRPC) took responsibility for generation of the municipal forecasts, the 1980 estimates and discussion with municipalities in DuPage County. The method and assumptions used by DCRPC are described in their document DuPage County Population Trends and Projections - Year 2000.²

In the other five counties, the first step was the calculation of preliminary 1980 population and household estimates. The household estimates were based on an extrapolation of building permit data through 1978, October 1979 residential electric meter data, and/or recent special censuses if available. Vacancy rate assumptions were derived from either special censuses or 1970 census data. Households were then translated into population by factoring by a calculated household size determined uniquely for each community. Population living in group quarters was added to this total. Preliminary household sizes were determined by comparing special census household sizes for some 112 communities with household sizes calculated by dividing Census Bureau population estimates by residential electric meters in corresponding years for the same communities. The comparison resulted in an estimating equation which was used to calculate household size for all communities for 1973, 1975, and 1977. Unless a community undertook a post-1977 special census, 1980 household size was determined through a linear extrapolation of these estimates to 1980. In instances where a community had conducted a special census since the beginning of 1977, the enumerated household size was extrapolated to 1980 instead.

It should be noted that this procedure resulted in 1980 household sizes that were substantially less than 1970. This finding has been confirmed by the preliminary results of the 1980 Census.

The next step was determination of the number of households in each municipality in the Year 2000. In Cook, Kane, and Will counties, the Scenario 1 (trends) and Scenario 2 (urban conservation) results were determined by calculating change and adding it to the 1980 base estimate. Scenario 1 growth was determined by (a) linear extrapolation to the Year 2000 of each community's growth in the 1970s, (b) determination of each community's share of the county's growth calculated by summing the results determined in (a), and (c) application of these percentage shares to the Scenario 1 county level projection of change in households.

Scenario 2 growth was determined in a similar manner with the percentage shares of growth being determined from the NIPC 1976 forecasts. These shares were then applied to the Scenario 2 county level projection of change in households. The 1976 forecasts, although based on a higher regional total, were designed to reflect stabilization of the region's mature area and development of the growing areas in appropriate locations. Using these results in the determination of Scenario 2 insures that this Scenario reflects the same policy concerns.

Year 2000 household size was calculated for each community by reducing its 1980 household size by the percentage decline projected for each county by BOB. This equals 15.4 percent in Cook, 10.6 percent in Kane, and 14.7 percent in Will. Applying these household size projections to the Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 distribution of households and adding in 1970 population in group quarters resulted in unadjusted Year 2000 population totals. These results were then factored into conformance with the Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 population totals that had been generated in the demographic process summarized earlier.

In Lake County, the distribution of household change was based on the alternative projections of housing activity by township as suggested by the County's Department of Planning, Zoning and Environmental Quality.³ NIPC staff translated these township shares into municipal results by, first, applying the shares to the agreed-upon 1980 to 2000 change in households countywide and, second, allocating the township figures to municipalities on the basis of each community's share of that township's 1975 vacant/agricultural acreage. Year 2000 household size was calculated by reducing the 1980 household size estimate by 12.0 percent for each community. The 12 percent guideline was provided by BOB specific to Lake County. The Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 population totals were then calculated by adding the 1970 group quarter population to the product of the household size assumption and the appropriate household forecast.

In McHenry County, County staff generated the distribution of households by community assumed to be consistent with the County's Year 2000 Land Use Plan.⁴ Table 5 from this plan contains the County's township projections. An assumed Year 2000 countywide household size was applied to all communities to generate the population result.

The forecasts generated by the procedures described above were mailed to each community according to the following schedule:

Cook	March 27/May 9 Follow-up
Kane	February 29/May 9 Follow-up
Lake	April 14/May 12 Follow-up
McHenry	March 6/May 9 Follow-up
Will	March 11/May 9 Follow-up

Based on the response of 141 municipalities and a preliminary indication of BOB's revised regional total, a single set of results, replacing the two Scenarios, was developed and mailed back to the municipalities in the five counties on July 7.

PREPARATION OF FINAL SUBURBAN RESULTS

On August 7, 1980, the DuPage County Regional Planning Commission (DCRPC) presented the municipal population forecasts for DuPage municipalities to NIPC's Planning and Policy Development Committee. These results had previously been endorsed by a substantial majority of the County's communities. In accepting these results the Committee essentially directed the staff to include the DCRPC results in the staff recommendation. In the other five counties, the staff recommendation for suburban communities was based on, first, comments received during the first round of review prior to July 7, second, the results of continuing discussions held during a series of suburban meetings in July, and, third, a careful review of preliminary 1980 Census results.

The final 1980 estimates in these five counties reflect the preliminary Census results for household size, population living in group quarters and, if the Census result exceeded our earlier estimate, for the number of households.* Year 2000 results were adjusted in response to the Census information only if the differences between earlier NIPC estimates and the Census data were substantial or if the 1980 base population was a key issue in the dialogue between NIPC and the municipality. The Year 2000 result was adjusted downward in response to the Census data for only 16 communities.

FORECAST FOR CITY OF CHICAGO

The Commission's forecast of population and households in the City of Chicago was based on a study sponsored by the University of Chicago in 1978.⁵ This study projected a Year 2000 population for Chicago and the six county region of 2,791,300 and 7,978,500, respectively. These results were determined using a cohort-survival model. Assumptions and projections were constructed upon the following premises:

*NIPC staff looked to the early Census Local Review Program data primarily for assumptions concerning household size. The basic premise was that even if the population and housing count was incomplete (and indeed incomplete counts were expected), the Census result for household size would be "drawn" from a large enough sample for each municipality to be accurate and useful.

- (1) job opportunities in the central city would expand;
- (2) central city crime rates would diminish;
- (3) progress would be made in the racial integration of community areas and suburbs;
- (4) the education system in the central city would improve;
- (5) place of work would become more important in residential location decisions; and,
- (6) the relative cost of living with an automobile in the suburbs would increase.

The final Commission forecast of 2,758,800 people is slightly less than the University of Chicago projection since the current regional forecast is less than their regional projection. However, the NIPC result implies that the City of Chicago has the same share of the region's population as in the University of Chicago's study.

With respect to the forecast for Chicago, there are two items worthy of note. First, the Commission endorsed forecast is substantially higher than the Scenario 1--"trends"--result described earlier. Second, however, recently available estimates of out-migration from Chicago shows that the amount of out-migration is significantly less than assumed in the earlier Scenarios. Once the 1980 Census is finalized, a careful re-evaluation of the Chicago forecast will be needed.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The most controversial assumption in the 1980 forecast process, from the viewpoint of a great number of municipalities, involved the expectations for household size. Table 6 and the accompanying graph summarize the household size results. Although the early 1980 Census results confirm the NIPC staff expectation that household sizes throughout the region had fallen dramatically during the 1970s, many communities challenged the assumption that the reductions could continue.

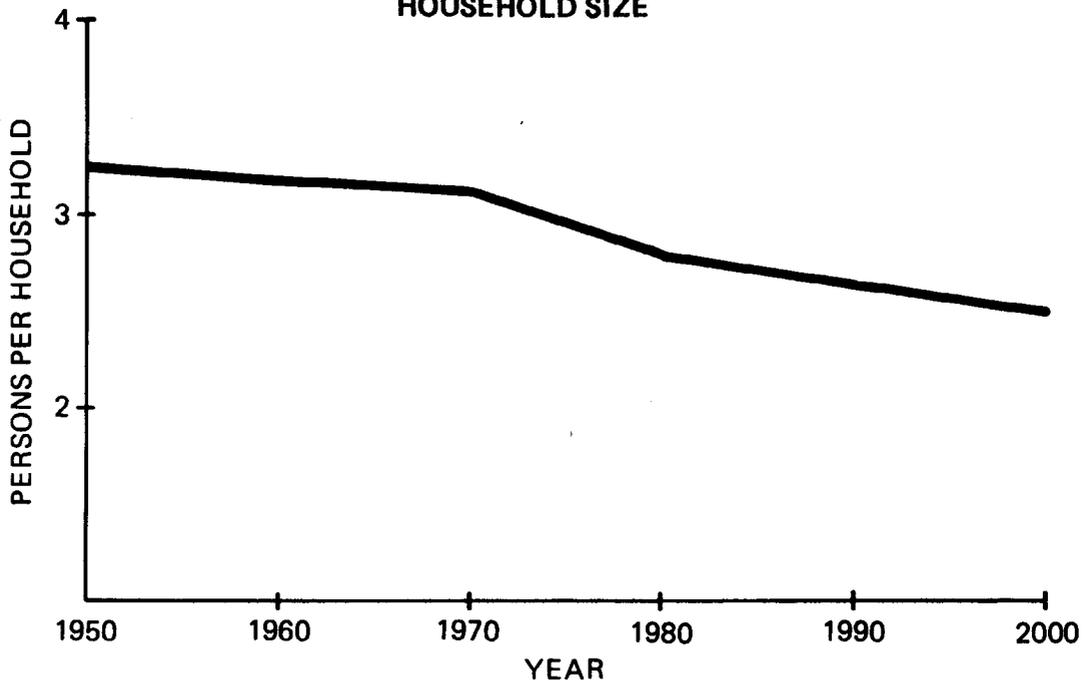
The forecasts do not show household sizes continuing to fall at the same rate as during the 1970s. At the county level, it does appear that household sizes will continue to decline. There are several reasons for this expectation. First, the baby boom generation, now ranging in age from 16 to 26, are in that portion of their life where they are establishing households. These younger households are generally smaller than households headed by older individuals. Second, families will be smaller due to a continuation of low birth rates, fewer couples living with their families,

TABLE 6

HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN
NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>
Cook	3.23	3.15	3.07	2.74	2.48
City of Chicago	3.18	3.01	2.91	2.70	2.48
Suburban Cook	3.44	3.50	3.34	2.84	2.48
DuPage	3.49	3.66	3.56	2.97	2.93
Kane	3.24	3.34	3.26	2.92	2.62
Lake	3.42	3.52	3.42	3.03	2.66
McHenry	3.37	3.45	3.35	2.97	2.87
Will	3.42	3.44	3.43	3.08	2.73
N.E. Illinois	3.25	3.20	3.14	2.82	2.57

DIAGRAM 2:
HOUSEHOLD SIZE



and increases in the number of one parent families. Third, there will continue to be growth in the number of single adults as marriages are delayed and the rate of divorce remains high. Finally, people are living longer and maintaining their own homes. These elderly households tend to be smaller. The one significant factor that could result in a possible overall increase in household size is the economic factor. This, however, is an area that needs further analysis.

While the factors described above have an overall influence on household size, other factors influence the differences in the change in household size among communities. Such factors would include differences in the age distribution, housing prices, income, mix of single family and multiple family housing, ethnicity and race, predominant religious background, and so forth. It is clear, based upon the discussion with many of the region's municipalities and a review of available studies, that this, too, is an area requiring further work.

REFERENCES

1. Demographic Scenarios to the Year 2000 for the City of Chicago and Suburban Counties in Northeastern Illinois, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, September 1979.
2. DuPage County Population Trends and Projections, Year 2000, DuPage County Regional Planning Commission, August 1980.
3. Population, Lake County Department of Planning, Zoning and Environmental Quality, December 1979.
4. Year 2000 Land Use Plan, McHenry County, October 4, 1979.
5. Hinze, Kenneth; Bogue, Donald; deVise Pierre, Population Projections: Chicago City and Suburban Ring, 1970-2000, Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, 1978.