ANALYSIS

a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.

b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

c. Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.

d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.

e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

f. Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.

Table 3 Dissimilarity Index	Hammond			CBSA Region		
Year	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Non-White/White	34.5	32.0	27.7	66.4	60.6	57.5
Black/White	59.9	50.6	44.4	84.3	80.4	77.8
Hispanic/White	24.9	26.2	23.9	61.3	60.6	58.1
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	10.3	15.7	52.2	46.5	45.1	47.5
Legend						
Green	Low degree of segregation (40 and less)					
Yellow	Moderate degree of segregation (40 to 54)					
Orange	High degree of segregation (55 and higher)					
Data Sources: Decennial Census						

For the purposes of this study, HUD has selected the dissimilarity index as a statistical tool used to measure the degree of community-level segregation. The dissimilarity index (or the index of dissimilarity) represents the extent to which the distribution of any two groups differs across census tracts or block-groups.

The values of the dissimilarity index range from 0 to 100, with a value of zero representing complete integration between the racial groups in question, and a value of 100 representing complete segregation between the racial groups. HUD interprets an index below 40 as "low" segregation, a score between 40 and 54 as "moderate" segregation, and a score above 54 as "high" segregation.

Table 3 above presents dissimilarity indices for both the City and the Chicago metropolitan region for the last three Census data sets: 1990, 2000, and 2010. For each data set, a dissimilarity index is provided for Non-White to White, Black to White, Hispanic to White, and Asian/Pacific Islander to White. A discussion for the region and the City analyzes the data presented in Table 3.

Regional Housing Patterns

In 1980, Chicago was one of the most segregated metropolitan statistical areas in the nation, ranked as highly segregated on all five measures of racial segregation. [1] Segregation within the region remained in the "high" segregation category through 2010 for Non-White to White, Black to White, and Hispanic to White, but the indices are clearly trending downward. The Black to White remains the highest index in all years, almost 20 points higher than the next closest index.
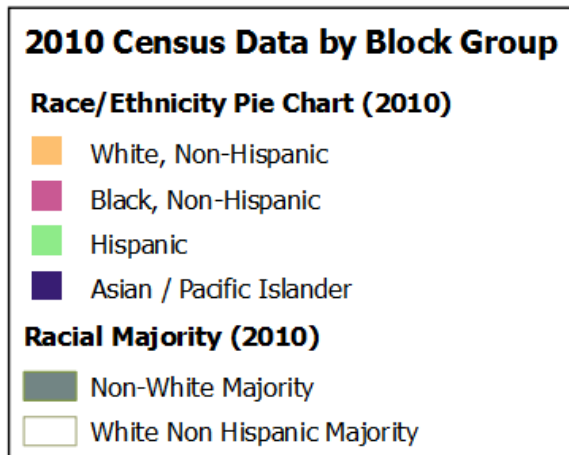
Segregation becomes more apparent at the regional level when racial categories are depicted on a map at the census tract and block group levels. In addition to analyzing the HUD-provided Maps 01 and 02 that presents the information in a dot-density format, the City mapped race and ethnic data from the 2010 Census in a pie-chart format for both the region and the City. The block groups on the map are also shaded based on its percentage of minority residents. Block groups with a minority population greater than 51% are shaded grey. The region map appears on the following page.

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[1] Wilhelmina A. Leigh, "Trends in the Housing Status of Black Americans Across Selected Metropolitan Areas".

REGIONAL RACE AND ETHNICITY PIE CHARTS BY BLOCK GROUP (2010)

2010 Census Data by Block Group

Race/Ethnicity Pie Chart (2010)

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Asian / Pacific Islander

Racial Majority (2010)

- Non-White Majority
- White Non Hispanic Majority

When looking at data on the regional level, clear racial and ethnic patterns emerge. Black, Non-Hispanic populations are clustered to the south side of Chicago, Hispanics are clustered to the west side of Chicago, and White Non-Hispanics populate the suburbs further from the city center. Beyond the overall pattern, it should be noted that there are very few pie charts that are evenly divided among races. For most block groups, one race clearly outnumbers the others. Some of the few exceptions to this pattern are the central areas of Chicago and the areas surrounding Hammond.

There are clear patterns in the areas immediately adjacent to Hammond, including southern Cook County to the west, Gary and East Chicago to east, and Munster, Highland, and Griffith to the south.

To the west, portions of Chicago immediately adjacent to Hammond are an even mix of White, Non-Hispanic and Hispanic. Burnham and Calumet City and Lansing have a mix of African American, White, Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. However, as one travels further west into Illinois, the next group of communities, including South Holland, Riverdale, Dolton, and Harvey, are overwhelmingly African-American and very few White, Non-Hispanic.

To the east, East Chicago is overwhelmingly Hispanic and African American. Whiting is situated between the northern portion of Hammond and East Chicago. In contrast to East Chicago, Whiting has a very small African American population. With the exception of its southeastern corner, Gary is predominately African-American.

To the south of Hammond lies Munster and Highland. Both Munster and Highland have a significant lack of African American populations and, relative to Hammond, a small Hispanic population. A major interstate, 1-94, runs along the southern portion of Hammond and serves as a fairly accurate demarcation between the more diverse neighborhoods to the north and the less diverse neighborhoods to the south.

City-level Housing Patterns

Hammond has become more diverse and integrated over the last twenty years. As of 2010, Hammond is much more diverse and integrated than the region as a whole.

- With an index of 44.4, segregation of Black and White residents in Hammond is considered moderate.

- With an index of 52.2, segregation of Asian and White residents in Hammond would be considered high. However, given that the Asian population is small at less than 1,000 residents, this index is considered statistically unreliable.

- Hammond is becoming a predominantly Hispanic community. The areas immediately to the east and west, namely Southeast Cook County and Gary, are predominantly Black. The communities due south of Hammond are predominantly White.

HAMMOND RACE AND ETHNICITY PIE CHART (2010)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.
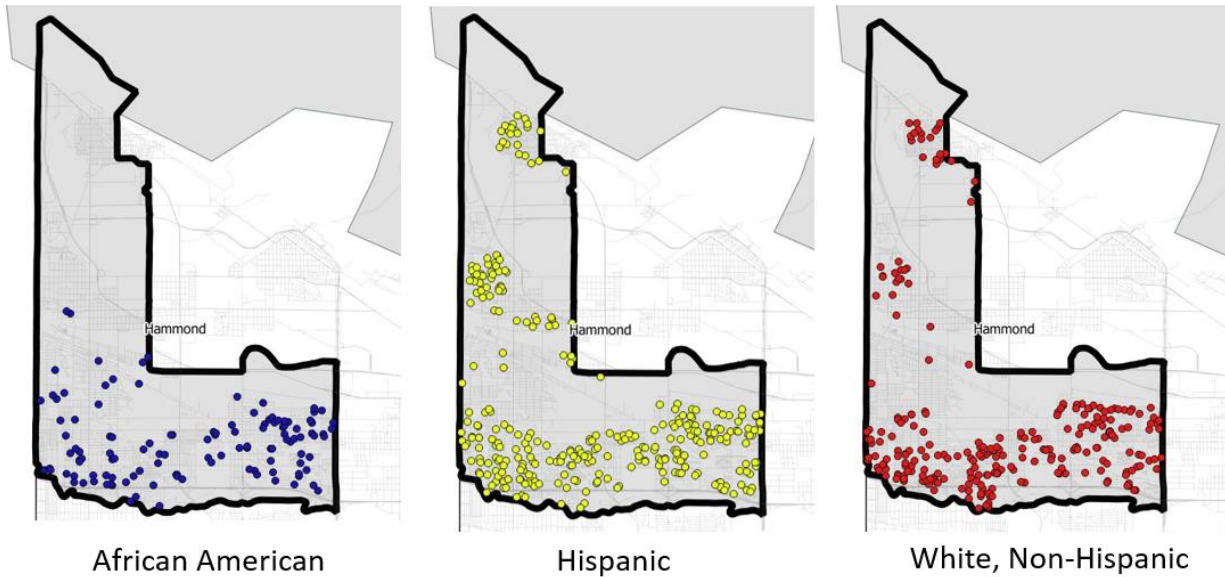
As part of the analysis of segregation and integration, the City also mapped the race and ethnicities of elementary school children attending the School City of Hammond school district for the 2014-2015 academic year. Based on the information in the table below, the schools at the elementary schools are more segregated than the population as a whole. Maywood and Lafayette have two of the three highest concentrations of African American children and the lowest concentration of White children. Conversely, Franklin has the lowest percentage of African American children and the highest percentages of White children.

School	Total	Hispanic	Black	White	Multi	Pct Hisp	Pct White	Pct Black
Maywood	444	88	322	11	23	20%	2%	73%
Kenwood	308	91	169	33	15	30%	11%	55%
Lafayette	539	209	285	15	28	39%	3%	53%
Obannon	581	180	267	105	26	31%	18%	46%
Wallace	456	212	205	21	18	46%	5%	45%
Hess	626	245	214	143	21	39%	23%	34%
Jefferson	442	183	117	117	25	41%	26%	26%
Edison	712	353	188	122	45	50%	17%	26%
Morton	545	257	129	121	36	47%	22%	24%
Harding	692	316	163	174	37	46%	25%	24%
Columbia	268	167	58	24	19	62%	9%	22%
Irving	618	494	65	38	19	80%	6%	11%
Lincoln	645	470	52	82	40	73%	13%	8%
Franklin	324	208	16	93	6	64%	29%	5%
	7,200	3,473	2,250	1,099	358			

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (2014-2015)

The City also examined participation by race and ethnicity in its Homebound downpayment assistance program. The City mapped the locations of homes purchased by each participant based on their race and ethnicity. Of the African American buyers participating in the program, only 2 purchased homes in North Hammond and no buyers found a home in Robertsdale.

African American   Hispanic   White, Non-Hispanic

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF SEGREGATION

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

- Community Opposition

- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

- Lack of community revitalization strategies

- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

- Lack of regional cooperation

- Land use and zoning laws

- Lending Discrimination

- **Location and type of affordable housing**

- Occupancy codes and restrictions

- **Private discrimination**

- Other