

Interpreting Chicago Environmental Justice

Cook County Results

Majority Group	Rent (Avg)	Redlining (Avg)	Population with Access (%)	Open Space Area (%)
Asian	\$914.50	4.00	96.4	6.2
Black	\$1,012.04	3.37	73.5	9.8
Latinx	\$1,020.69	3.23	67.5	6.6
Mixed	\$1,232.14	3.21	81.7	13.6
White	\$1,503.88	3.02	82.6	18.1

Chicago (1940 Boundary) Results

Majority Group	Rent (Avg)	Redlining (Avg)	Population with Access (%)	Open Space Area (%)	Vegetation (%)	Temperature (Avg C)	Cooling Centers (per 100,000 people)
Asian	\$914.50	4	96.4	6.2	15.3	43.0	9.57
Black	\$950.10	3.37	76.9	7.4	31.2	41.8	16.17
Latinx	\$1009.88	3.23	69.0	6.4	19.3	43.9	8.87
Mixed	\$1190.25	3.23	88.6	6.0	23.2	42.5	9.06
White	\$1572.35	3.18	91.7	7.4	26.5	42.0	7.64

- Does Chicago have environmental concerns with regards to the following? Why or why not (answer for each)?
 - Open Space area:
 - Open space access:
 - Area of healthy vegetation:
 - Heat / extreme temperature:
 - Cooling centers:
- The Asian majority area has the least open area and the most population access to open space. Why? What are the implications of this finding for our research methods & interpretations?
- Why do some results vary so much by geographic extent: Cook County compared to City of Chicago (1940 boundary)? What are the broader implications of this for analysis of environmental justice across municipalities in the U.S.?
- Is anything about this analysis of environmental justice uncertain, problematic, or even misleading? If so, how could we improve the analysis?
- What could we do as urban planners and developers to improve environmental justice in the Chicago / Cook County area?