A FINAL REPORT
ON ILLINOIS 2020 CENSUS
SELF RESPONSE RATES

NOVEMBER 30, 2020
2020 ILLINOIS CENSUS OVERVIEW

At the conclusion of the 2020 Census enumeration process in October 2020, Illinois achieved a self-response rate of 71.4%, which is higher than the national average of 67%. Illinois is ranked 7th among the top ten states with the highest self-response rate. Additionally, of the top ten most populous states in the nation, it is ranked 1st with the highest response rate. It is noteworthy that the Illinois self-response rate for 2020 is higher than the 70.5% self-response rate achieved for the Illinois 2010 Census. This accomplishment was made possible thanks to the strength of the partnerships the state built with cities and counties, as well as the contributions made by hundreds of organizations across the state.

The U.S. Constitution requires that a census, or count, of every person living in the United States take place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determines the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to states and local communities. In FY2016, Illinois received $34,331,000,530 through 55 federal spending programs guided by data derived from the 2010 census, or approximately $2,669 per capita in federal assistance. These funds support vital public needs, such as schools, roads, public transportation, hospitals, and social programs. The failure to count every Illinois resident would have a significant negative impact on Illinois’ ability to meet the needs of its residents.

In FY20, the Illinois General Assembly appropriated $29 million to the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) to support a statewide census outreach and education effort to attain the highest self-response rate possible. Governor Pritzker issued Executive Order 2019-10, establishing the State of Illinois’ Census Office at IDHS to support a robust effort to educate and engage communities across the state, increase collaboration between all levels of government, and build strong partnerships between private-sector and community leaders to ensure a complete and accurate count of Illinoisans.

When the Census Bureau’s operational deadline was extended to October 2020, due to SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), the Illinois General Assembly and Governor Pritzker appropriated an additional $14.5 million in FY21 to extend the census outreach and education effort.

The state’s priority focus for the 2020 Census was to reach the hard-to-count (HTC) populations, which include, but not limit to, persons who are low-income, racial and ethnic minorities, rural residents, renters, homeless, LGBTQ, children and youth. Funding allocation was made to prioritize areas of the state with high percentage of HTC populations. Additionally, the state issued the Notice for Funding Opportunity (NOFO) to specifically invite organizations with experience and expertise in reaching the HTC populations in specific areas of the state to serve as Regional Intemediaries for the Census effort.

Through a competitive process, 31 grantees were selected to work in 12 regions of the state in partnership with over 400 community organizations and local governments. Community
outreach efforts across the state were supported by the College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs (CUPPA) at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) and a statewide communications and marketing campaign.

Four state agencies were engaged in a public education campaign, focusing on reaching their networks and constituents. These state agencies include: Department of Aging, Veterans Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce, and Economic Opportunities. Illinois also collaborated with Complete Count Committees in various cities and counties across the state. Extra effort was made in coordinating and collaborating with the City of Chicago and Cook County, where a majority of the hard-to-count populations reside. Lastly, Illinois worked closely with private philanthropy to coordinate joint efforts designed to amplify the collective impact of the public and private sectors.

According to the original operational plan of the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), the 2020 census was initially scheduled to be complete by July 31, 2020; however, as a result of COVID-19, the USCB extended its operational plan for census completion to October 15, 2020. Additionally, IDHS census grantees were also impacted by COVID-19. Many activities requiring in-person contact with community residents had to be revised, and new strategies were put in place. Together with community partners, Illinois demonstrated that the state is willing to make the investment needed, and overcame the challenges to achieve successful 2020 Census results.
2020 COMPLETE COUNT CHALLENGES

There were three main challenges to the Illinois’ Census effort:

1. **COVID-19 Pandemic.** On March 9, 2020, Governor JB Pritzker issued a statewide disaster proclamation due to COVID-19. The public health crisis continued to develop throughout the months when outreach for the decennial census would normally involve a great deal of in-person contact. COVID-19 had a significant impact on census outreach efforts as Illinois implemented shelter-in-place protocols and recommended physical-distancing. For the 400+ organizations promoting the Census, this drastically limited direct interactions with the public, which were vital for community engagement. With little notice, the organizations were required to shift to alternative methods described later in this report. Colleges and universities were similarly affected, with the majority of students not counted in the communities where the schools are located, resulting in a significant undercount of the population in college towns and cities.

The chart below displays key events in Illinois related to COVID-19 that took place during the Census count.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 9</td>
<td>All counties in the State of Illinois claimed as a disaster area (First Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11</td>
<td>Governor Pritzker declared all counties in State of Illinois as a disaster area (Second Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23</td>
<td>Stay at Home order extended from April 30 to May 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>Restore Illinois plan issued for increased testing, PPE, contact tracing, and research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>COVID-19 mitigation plan issued to address resurgence in different regions across the state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IL Governor’s Office

2. **Exclusionary Language.** The Trump administration made several attempts to require citizenship status be asked on the census questionnaire and exclude undocumented immigrants in the final complete count. Though a federal judge ruled against adding the citizenship question, the effort to include such a question created widespread fear among immigrant populations that the Census data would jeopardize their residency in the U.S. In July 2020, the Trump administration released a memo directing Secretary Ross of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which oversees
the Census Bureau, to exclude “illegal aliens” from the apportionment counts. The Illinois Census Office partnered with the State of New York in a lawsuit against the directive, and this issue is currently being reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court. This exclusionary language impacted Illinois’ 2020 Census outreach significantly, given the fact that 14% of Illinois residents are immigrants and refugees, and many Illinois households include people of different immigration status.

Trust in the federal government was already at an all-time low. According to the Pew Research Center, only 17% of Americans said they trust the government to do what is right. Distrust of the government paired with fears around the citizenship status question discouraged census participation among immigrant populations.

3. **Change in deadlines.** The U.S. Census Bureau originally planned to complete 2020 census field operations by July 31, 2020, by which time the Illinois outreach campaign would have ended. Due to COVID-19, the USCB had to change its operational schedule several times - from July to September the deadline for census completion was changed 6 times as a result of litigation between advocates and the USCB. The changing deadline greatly impacted IDHS’ work plan with the 31 regional intermediaries and 400+ local groups promoting the Census in Illinois. IDHS and its Census community partners had to make several program and budget adjustments consistent with the USCB timetable to accommodate the changing deadline for census outreach. The chart below shows the USCB timeline revisions.

**Adjusted U.S. Census Bureau Operation Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATION</th>
<th>PLANNED SCHEDULE</th>
<th>REVISED SCHEDULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Response</td>
<td>March 12 - July 31</td>
<td>March 12 - October 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Quarters (e-Response &amp; Paper Enumeration)</td>
<td>April 2 - June 5</td>
<td>April 2 - September 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response Follow Up</td>
<td>May 13 - July 31</td>
<td>July 16 - October 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Person Group Quarters Enumeration</td>
<td>April 2 - June 5</td>
<td>July 1 - September 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Based Enumeration</td>
<td>March 30 - April 1</td>
<td>September 22 - September 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count of People Experiencing Homelessness Outdoors</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>September 23 - September 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enumeration of Transitory Locations</td>
<td>April 9 - May 4</td>
<td>September 3 - September 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apportionment Data Sent to the President</td>
<td>December 31</td>
<td>December 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USCB website

A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME FOR ILLINOIS 2020 CENSUS

Even with all the challenges preventing Illinois from achieving optimal results, as of the completion of the enumeration process on October 28, 2020, Illinois is among the top ten states in terms of its residents’ self-response to the Census. Illinois ranks first in self-response rate among the top ten most populous states in the U.S. Despite the effects of Covid-19, the comprehensive statewide approach has enabled Illinois to surpass the self-response rate of the previous Census in 2010.

SELF-RESPONSE AND CENSUS BUREAU FOLLOW-UP

Census “self-response” refers to the percent of all housing units that voluntarily responded via the online questionnaire form, by phone, or by mail. Self-response rates have been widely reported, and are considered an important indicator because they reflect public awareness and participation, and because they limit the need for intensive follow-up by the USCB.

For households that have not responded on their own to the Census, the USCB conducts Nonresponse Follow Up (NRFU) in which the Bureau attempts to make additional contacts with households to ensure their compliance. The USCB follow-up was originally planned to extend from mid May to the end of July, 2020, but was shifted to run from mid July to mid October in light of COVID-19.

As of October 28, 2020, the state of Illinois had a self-response rate of 71.4 percent. The USCB reported that its non-response follow-up had reached an additional 27.6 percent of households for an overall rate of 99.9 percent.

Household data provided through the self-response method is considered highly reliable because the census questionnaire was completed by the residents of households. Data collected through NRFU involves multiple methodologies listed below that require higher degree of accuracy verification:

- Door-to-door outreach and interview of residents by Census workers.
- Administrative and proxy data for households that did not respond to the door-to-door outreach conducted by Census workers.
- Imputation to complete missing data.

In this report, self-response rates are provided for the state and its counties, municipalities and Chicago community areas. The Census Bureau has not provided NRFU data at the local level.
ILLINOIS SELF-RESPONSE RATES COMPARED TO OTHER STATES

The 2020 Census began in Illinois on March 12. As of October 28, 71.4 percent of Illinois households have self-responded their census form online, by phone or mail. Of those 3.4 million households, 58.3 percent have responded online and roughly 41 percent by phone or mail. Illinois self-response rates consistently remained among the highest in the nation, and the state’s 2020 response has surpassed its 2010 response. The table below shows the top 10 states with the highest self-response rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
<th>Number of Households Responded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>2,167,801</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>1,628,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2,800,423</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>2,027,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>2,343,129</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
<td>1,691,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>754,063</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>542,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1,256,855</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>898,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3,128,415</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>2,236,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>4,830,038</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>3,448,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>3,909,509</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
<td>2,787,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>2,192,518</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>1,561,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>957,619</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
<td>679,909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data

While Illinois ranks seventh among the states with the highest self-response rates, it has the highest self-response rate among the ten most populous states, as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
<th>Number of Households Responded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>4,830,038</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>3,448,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>3,909,509</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
<td>2,787,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>4,654,075</td>
<td>70.7%</td>
<td>3,290,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5,025,132</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>3,497,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>12,965,435</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>9,023,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>7,316,537</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
<td>4,697,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>7,621,760</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
<td>4,862,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>3,918,597</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>2,484,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3,709,488</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
<td>2,333,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>9,553,046</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>5,999,313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
The following section reviews the weekly rate of growth in Illinois self-response, the self-response in urban versus rural counties, and self-response among census tracts that are majority White compared to those in census tracts that are majority people of color across Illinois.

**SELF-RESPONSE TRENDS**
Illinois saw the largest growth in self-response rates at the beginning of enumeration, with roughly 3 percentage points increases per week through May, with diminishing return on outreach efforts at less than 1 percentage point per week in October.

The graph below shows the weekly growth in Illinois self-response rates from March 12 through October 28, 2020, highlighting key events.

**March - October 2020 Weekly Self-Response in Illinois**

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, 2020 Census Operational Adjustments Due to COVID-19, Illinois Dept. of Human Services Executive Order 2020-10
There were significant challenges to ensuring a complete count in Illinois. While self-response rates consistently ranked among the highest in the nation, there were disparities within the state between rural and urban counties, and between census tracts that are majority White (not Latino) and tracts that are majority people of color.

**RURAL AND URBAN SELF-RESPONSE RATES**

Rural areas nationwide have lower response rates than their urban counterparts. The U.S. Census Bureau’s “Updated Leave” operation is designed to reach rural and other sparsely populated areas to ensure their communities are counted.

During “Updated Leave,” which was delayed until the end of June, census takers drop off 2020 Census invitation packets at households in areas where the majority of households may not receive mail at their home’s physical location, such as small towns where mail is only delivered to post office boxes or areas recently affected by natural disasters. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, this operation reaches approximately 6.8 million households in the United States and Puerto Rico. Without this process, these communities would be at greater risk of an undercount.

Rural areas in Illinois faced unique challenges in responding to the 2020 Census. On average, rural communities have less access to broadband internet than more urbanized areas, and some rural areas have higher rates of poverty which are associated with lower census response rates.

Counties in western and southern Illinois have shown lower response rates than in other regions of the state, and response rates in rural counties trailed behind their urban counterparts.

Self-response rates for rural counties in Illinois generally trailed behind their urban counterparts by roughly 5 percentage points\(^1\). For a full list of rural counties in Illinois, see Appendix A.

The table below shows the median self-response rate for rural, urban, and all counties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 4. RURAL-URBAN SELF-RESPONSE RATES, OCTOBER 28, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data

Note: The self-response rates for urban and rural counties represent a household-weighted median.

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\(^{1}\) County region medians weighted by number of households
SELF-RESPONSE RATES AMONG COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

Previous decennial censuses found that communities of color had relatively low response rates, and this trend continued in the 2020 Census based on analyses of census tracts that are majority people of color compared to tracts that are majority White (not Latino). Self-response rates in tracts that were majority people of color trended below the state average. Tracts that were majority African American trailed behind tracts that were majority Asian or Latino by four percentage points. Throughout outreach efforts, tracts that were majority White (not Latino) averaged roughly 20 percentage points higher in self-response than tracts that were majority people of color.

The chart below shows the median self-response rates for census tracts that are majority African American; Asian, Latino; and White (not Latino) as of October 28, 2020.

**October 28, 2020 Self-Response Rates Based On Majority Population**

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Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Self-responses represent the median of all Illinois tracts that are majority White; African American; Latino; and Asian. Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
ILLINOIS CENSUS PROGRAM REGIONS

Taking into consideration the unique characteristics of Illinois communities across the state, the Illinois Department of Human Services created 12 regions for the purpose of Census outreach so that Census grantees could tailor their outreach efforts to each region and ensure that hard to count communities within all 102 counties were effectively reached.

Census Bureau’s self-response data as of the end of October, 2020 - at the close of the enumeration process - is used in the next section of the report for each of the 12 Illinois Census Regions and the top ten counties.
Table 5. Illinois Census Regions Ranked by Self-Response Rate, October 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collar Counties</td>
<td>1,215,229</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban Cook County*</td>
<td>929,597</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>213,404</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>254,764</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>202,155</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Central</td>
<td>264,462</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>221,179</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Central</td>
<td>112,392</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>87,665</td>
<td>69.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Central</td>
<td>144,794</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>164,053</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Chicago</td>
<td>1,055,900</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
*Unincorporated Cook County not included

It is noteworthy that the two regions with the highest self-response rates, Collar Counties and Suburban Cook, also have the largest number of households combined (2,144,826 households). Low self-response rates for the Southern Region and Chicago reflect the challenges in reaching rural and minority communities, where there is a high percentage of hard-to-count populations.

Ranking of high self-response by county in the table below shows that it is possible to reach a high self-response rate in urban, suburban and rural counties. Further review of these counties’ demographics and outreach strategies could inform future Census outreach efforts, or similar efforts to reach Illinois residents.

Table 6. Top 10 Counties Ranked by Self-Response Rate, October 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>13,349</td>
<td>82.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kendall</td>
<td>41,364</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>McHenry</td>
<td>112,669</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>342,195</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>18,731</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>230,136</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Woodford</td>
<td>14,566</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Piatt</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>182,223</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>13,555</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
CITY OF CHICAGO

There are 1,056,118 households\(^1\) in the City of Chicago across 77 diverse neighborhoods.

The Regional Intermediaries (RIs) that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were: Community Assistance Programs, Habilitative Systems Inc, Illinois Action for Children, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, Pilsen Wellness Center, Puerto Rican Cultural Center, Rincon Family Services, University of Illinois/Jane Addams and YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago.

The RIs worked with 116 local organizations who were Subrecipients (SRs) of the grant award from the state.

\(^1\) Data from the 2014-2018 American Community Survey Estimates

### TABLE 7. CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREAS BY SELF-RESPONSE RATE, OCTOBER 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Area</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beverly</td>
<td>7,557</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Glen</td>
<td>6,982</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwood Park</td>
<td>14,976</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison Park</td>
<td>4,643</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashburn</td>
<td>13,080</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Greenwood</td>
<td>6,751</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield Ridge</td>
<td>12,253</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Square</td>
<td>18,349</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Park</td>
<td>10,515</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Park</td>
<td>8,084</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunning</td>
<td>15,683</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Center</td>
<td>14,260</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake View</td>
<td>52,749</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohare</td>
<td>6,125</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Park</td>
<td>6,557</td>
<td>70.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptown</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
SUBURBAN COOK

There are 929,597 households and more than 130 municipalities in the Suburban Cook region.

The Regional Intermediaries that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were: Community Assistance Program, Illinois Action for Children, Illinois Association for Community Action Agencies, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Metropolitan Mayors Caucus.

The RIs worked with 55 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

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(continued)
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<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkins</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>58.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicero</td>
<td>22,226</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>3,268</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverdale</td>
<td>4,913</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixmoor</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey</td>
<td>8,743</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 929,597  **76.3%**

*Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Not included: Unincorporated Cook County
Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates*
Collar Counties

There are 1,215,229 households in the Collar Counties region. The region includes these counties: DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will. Major cities in the region include: Wheaton, Morris, Geneva, Kankakee, Yorkville, Waukegan, Woodstock and Joliet.

It is noteworthy that the growing cities in the Collar region, including Aurora, Elgin, Joliet have a higher response rate in 2020 compared with 2010.

The Regional Intermediaries that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were: Illinois Association for Community Action Agencies, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, Reaching Across Illinois Library Systems and United Way of Metropolitan Chicago.

The RIs worked with 67 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McHenry County</td>
<td>112,669</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall County</td>
<td>41,364</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuPage County</td>
<td>342,195</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will County</td>
<td>230,136</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kane County</td>
<td>182,223</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake County</td>
<td>247,661</td>
<td>76.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grundy County</td>
<td>19,398</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankakee County</td>
<td>39,583</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,215,229</td>
<td><strong>78.9%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northern Region

There are 213,404 households in the Northern region. The region includes these counties: Boone, DeKalb, Ogle, Stephenson and Winnebago. Major cities in the region include: Belvidere, Sycamore, Oregon, Freeport and Rockford.

The Regional Intermediary that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region was Region 1 Planning Council.

The RI worked with 9 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boone County</td>
<td>18,731</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogle County</td>
<td>20,901</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnebago County</td>
<td>114,833</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeKalb County</td>
<td>39,330</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephenson County</td>
<td>19,609</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>213,404</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
There are 202,155 households in the Northwest region. The region includes these counties: Bureau, Carroll, Henry, Jo Daviess, LaSalle, Lee, Mercer, Putnam, Rock Island and Whiteside. Major cities in the region include: Princeton, Mount Carroll, Cambridge, Galena, Ottawa, Dixon, Aledo, Hennepin, Rock Island and Morrison.

The Regional Intermediary that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region was Illinois Public Health Association.

The RI worked with 17 local organizations who are Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry County</td>
<td>20,023</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteside County</td>
<td>23,346</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee County</td>
<td>13,699</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaSalle County</td>
<td>45,411</td>
<td>73.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer County</td>
<td>6,624</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau County</td>
<td>13,805</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Island County</td>
<td>60,618</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll County</td>
<td>6,476</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam County</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Daviess County</td>
<td>9,758</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>202,155</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
NORTHEAST CENTRAL REGION

There are 144,794 households in the Northeast Central region. The region includes these counties: Champaign, Douglas, Ford, Iroquois, Piatt and Vermilion. Major cities in the region include: Urbana/Champaign, Tuscola, Paxton, Watseka, Monticello and Danville.

The Regional Intermediary that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region was Champaign-Urbana Public Health District.

The RI worked with 13 local organizations who are Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piatt County</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County</td>
<td>7,618</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford County</td>
<td>5,779</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign County</td>
<td>81,764</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iroquois County</td>
<td>11,779</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermilion County</td>
<td>31,154</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,794</strong></td>
<td><strong>68.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

There are 254,764 households in the North Central region. The region includes these counties: DeWitt, Fulton, Livingston, Marshall, Mason, McLean, Peoria, Stark, Tazewell and Woodford. Major cities in the region include: Clinton, Lewiston, Pontiac, Lacon, Havana, Bloomington, Peoria, Toulon and Eureka.

The Regional Intermediaries that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were Tri-County Regional Planning Commission and Illinois Association for Community Action Agencies.

The RIs worked with 16 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

### TABLE 13. NORTH CENTRAL COUNTIES BY SELF-RESPONSE RATE, OCTOBER 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodford County</td>
<td>14,566</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tazewell County</td>
<td>53,127</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeWitt County</td>
<td>6,663</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston County</td>
<td>14,320</td>
<td>73.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean County</td>
<td>65,118</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria County</td>
<td>73,666</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton County</td>
<td>14,090</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark County</td>
<td>2,294</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall County</td>
<td>4,893</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason County</td>
<td>6,027</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>254,764</strong></td>
<td><strong>73.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates

254,764 Households
WESTERN REGION

There are 87,665 households in the Western region. The region includes these counties: Adams, Brown, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Pike, Schuyler and Warren. Major cities in the region include: Quincy, Mount Sterling, Carthage, Oquawka, Galesburg, Macomb, Pittsfield, Rushville and Monmouth.

The Regional Intermediary that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region was Western Illinois Regional Council.

The RI worked with 13 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

### TABLE 14. WESTERN COUNTIES BY SELF-RESPONSE RATE, OCTOBER 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams County</td>
<td>26,993</td>
<td>74.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren County</td>
<td>6,690</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox County</td>
<td>20,830</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock County</td>
<td>7,420</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuyler County</td>
<td>2,836</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonough County</td>
<td>11,292</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike County</td>
<td>6,527</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson County</td>
<td>2,990</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,665</strong></td>
<td><strong>69.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data*  
*Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates*
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL REGION

There are 112,392 households in the Southeast Central region. The region includes these counties: Clark, Clay, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Marion, Moultrie and Richland. Major cities in the region include: Marshall, Louisville, Charleston, Robinson, Toledo, Paris, Effingham, Vandalia, Newton, Lawrenceville, Salem, Sullivan and Olney.

The Regional Intermediaries that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were Clay County Health Department and Illinois Association for Community Action Agencies.

The RIs worked with 11 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

### TABLE 15. SOUTHEAST CENTRAL COUNTIES BY SELF-RESPONSE RATE, OCTOBER 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effingham County</td>
<td>13,555</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moultrie County</td>
<td>5,910</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland County</td>
<td>6,482</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper County</td>
<td>3,656</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay County</td>
<td>5,638</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford County</td>
<td>7,653</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland County</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark County</td>
<td>6,774</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coles County</td>
<td>21,139</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>15,913</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar County</td>
<td>7,590</td>
<td>67.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette County</td>
<td>7,616</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence County</td>
<td>6,144</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>112,392</td>
<td><strong>69.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
Central Region

There are 221,179 households in the Central region. The region includes these counties: Cass, Christian, Greene, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Sangamon, Scott and Shelby. Major cities in the region include: Springfield, Virginia, Taylorville, Carrollton, Lincoln, Decatur, Carlinville, Winchester and Shelbyville.

The Regional Intermediaries that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were Illinois Primary Health Care Association and Illinois Association for Community Action Agencies.

The RIs worked with 13 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

### Table 16. Central Counties by Self-Response Rate, October 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menard County</td>
<td>5,198</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangamon County</td>
<td>83,263</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery County</td>
<td>11,339</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macoupin County</td>
<td>18,772</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan County</td>
<td>10,872</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian County</td>
<td>13,939</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macon County</td>
<td>42,741</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan County</td>
<td>13,864</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass County</td>
<td>5,024</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td>1,959</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby County</td>
<td>9,203</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene County</td>
<td>5,005</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>221,179</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data

Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
SOUTHWEST CENTRAL REGION

There are 264,462 households in the Southwest Central region. The region includes these counties: Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington. Major cities in the region include: Greene, Hardin, Carlyle, Jerseyville, Edwardsville, Waterloo, Belleville and Nashville.

The Regional Intermediaries that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region were Teens Against Killing Everywhere and Illinois Association for Community Action Agencies.

The RIs worked with 7 local organizations who were Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>13,349</td>
<td>82.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton County</td>
<td>14,190</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison County</td>
<td>108,104</td>
<td>74.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>5,975</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey County</td>
<td>8,665</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond County</td>
<td>6,218</td>
<td>70.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair County</td>
<td>106,156</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun County</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>264,462</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.9%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
**SOUTHERN REGION**

There are 164,053 households in the Southern region. The region includes these counties: Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Union, Wabash, Wayne and Williamson. Major cities in the region include: Cairo, Albion, Benton, Shawneetown, McLeansboro, Elizabethtown, Murphysboro, Mount Vernon, Vienna, Metropolis, Pinckneyville, Golconda, Mound City, Chester, Harrisburg, Jonesboro, Mount Carmel, Fairfield and Marion.

The Regional Intermediary that worked to promote the 2020 Census in this region was Illinois Public Health Association.

The RI worked with 20 local organizations who are Subrecipients of the grant award from the state.

### TABLE 18. SOUTHERN COUNTIES BY SELF-RESPONSE RATE, OCTOBER 28, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Self-Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
<td>15,223</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>11,873</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson County</td>
<td>27,650</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry County</td>
<td>8,323</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union County</td>
<td>6,669</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards County</td>
<td>2,776</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin County</td>
<td>16,135</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash County</td>
<td>4,896</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne County</td>
<td>7,075</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White County</td>
<td>6,082</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massac County</td>
<td>6,011</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson County</td>
<td>4,342</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline County</td>
<td>10,002</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton County</td>
<td>3,376</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin County</td>
<td>2,314</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>23,728</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski County</td>
<td>2,173</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope County</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander County</td>
<td>2,323</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin County</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>164,053</td>
<td><strong>65.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: The US Census Bureau State by State Total Response Rates, American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates Census Data
Note: Data synthesized from the US Census Bureau and American Community Survey 2019 Population Estimates
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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This report was assembled by the Census Office of the Illinois Department of Human Services, the University of Illinois at Chicago College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs, and Rob Paral, Principal at Rob Paral & Associates.

For more information on the U.S. Census Bureau, please use this link:  https://www.census.gov/

For more information on the Illinois 2020 Census Office, please visit census.illinois.gov or use this link:  https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=117935

APPENDIX A

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL IDENTIFIES THE FOLLOWING 38 ILLINOIS COUNTIES AS RURAL

Brown County  Franklin County  Mason County  Schuyler County
Carroll County  Gallatin County  Montgomery County  Shelby County
Cass County  Greene County  Moultrie County  Union County
Clark County  Hamilton County  Perry County  Wabash County
Clay County  Hardin County  Pike County  Warren County
Crawford County  Iroquois County  Pope County  Washington County
Douglas County  Jasper County  Pulaski County  Wayne County
Edgar County  Jo Daviess County  Randolph County  White County
Edwards County  Johnson County  Richland County
Fayette County  Lawrence County  Saline County