



- **Recognizing Shifts in the Home Foundation**  
**Recognizing Shifts in the Home Foundation Subtle Clues That Indicate Structural Changes Early Indicators of Potential Foundation Damage Observing Signs of Settlement in Floors Identifying Hairline Cracks and Surface Gaps Evaluating Tilted Door Frames and Window Alignment Understanding Bowed Wall Patterns in Basements Detecting Weak Spots Beneath Interior Flooring Uncovering Gradual Shifts in Support Beams Pinpointing Areas Prone to Moisture Intrusion Checking for Stair-Step Cracks Along Walls Preventing Growth of Small Foundation Cracks**
- **Exploring Slab on Grade Construction Details**  
**Exploring Slab on Grade Construction Details Comparing Pier and Beam Home Foundations Recognizing Basement Foundations in Older Houses Understanding the Basics of Piering Strategies Exploring Techniques for Slab Jacking Projects Grasping the Scope of Epoxy Injection Repairs Assessing Helical Piers for Added Support Considering Carbon Fiber Solutions for Wall Reinforcement Discovering Polyurethane Foam Applications Investigating Steel Piers in Home Restoration Reviewing Concrete Piers for Structural Stability Selecting Appropriate Methods for Specific Soil Types**
- **About Us**



In the realm of construction and structural engineering, the quest for durable, efficient, and innovative materials never ceases. An aerial view can reveal widespread foundation settlement issues **residential foundation repair service** root cause analysis. Among the myriad of options available to professionals in the field, carbon fiber solutions have emerged as a compelling choice for wall reinforcement. This essay delves into the considerations and implications of employing carbon fiber in this capacity, shedding light on its benefits, challenges, and practical applications.

Carbon fiber, a material renowned for its strength-to-weight ratio and resistance to corrosion, presents an attractive solution for reinforcing walls in both new constructions and existing structures. Its lightweight nature makes it an ideal candidate for applications where adding significant mass is undesirable. When considering carbon fiber for wall reinforcement, one must first evaluate the structural requirements of the project at hand. This involves assessing the load-bearing capacity needed, the environmental conditions the structure will face, and any specific design constraints.

One of the primary benefits of using carbon fiber for wall reinforcement is its exceptional tensile strength. This property allows carbon fiber to effectively absorb and distribute stresses within a structure, thereby enhancing its overall stability and resilience. Moreover, carbon fiber's resistance to corrosion and chemical degradation makes it a durable choice, particularly in environments prone to moisture or exposure to harsh substances.

However, the implementation of carbon fiber solutions is not without its challenges. The cost of carbon fiber materials and the specialized techniques required for their application can be significant barriers to adoption. Professionals must weigh these costs against the long-term benefits of using a material that can extend the life of a structure and reduce the need for frequent maintenance.

In practice, the application of carbon fiber for wall reinforcement often involves the use of carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) composites. These composites can be applied as sheets or strips, bonded to the surface of the wall using epoxy resins. This method allows for a seamless integration of the reinforcement material with the existing structure, minimizing disruption and preserving the aesthetic appeal of the building.

When considering carbon fiber solutions, it is also crucial to address the issue of compatibility with other construction materials. Ensuring that the carbon fiber reinforcement will work harmoniously with the wall's substrate is essential for achieving optimal performance. This may require additional surface preparation or the use of specific

adhesives to guarantee a strong and lasting bond.

Furthermore, the design and engineering community must continue to develop and refine the standards and guidelines for the use of carbon fiber in wall reinforcement. As with any emerging technology, there is a need for ongoing research to validate the performance of carbon fiber solutions in diverse applications and to establish best practices for their implementation.

In conclusion, the consideration of carbon fiber solutions for wall reinforcement presents a promising avenue for enhancing the durability and safety of structures. While the benefits of using carbon fiber are clear, professionals must carefully evaluate the specific needs of their projects and navigate the challenges associated with this advanced material. As the construction industry continues to evolve, the thoughtful integration of carbon fiber into wall reinforcement strategies will undoubtedly play a key role in shaping the built environment of the future.



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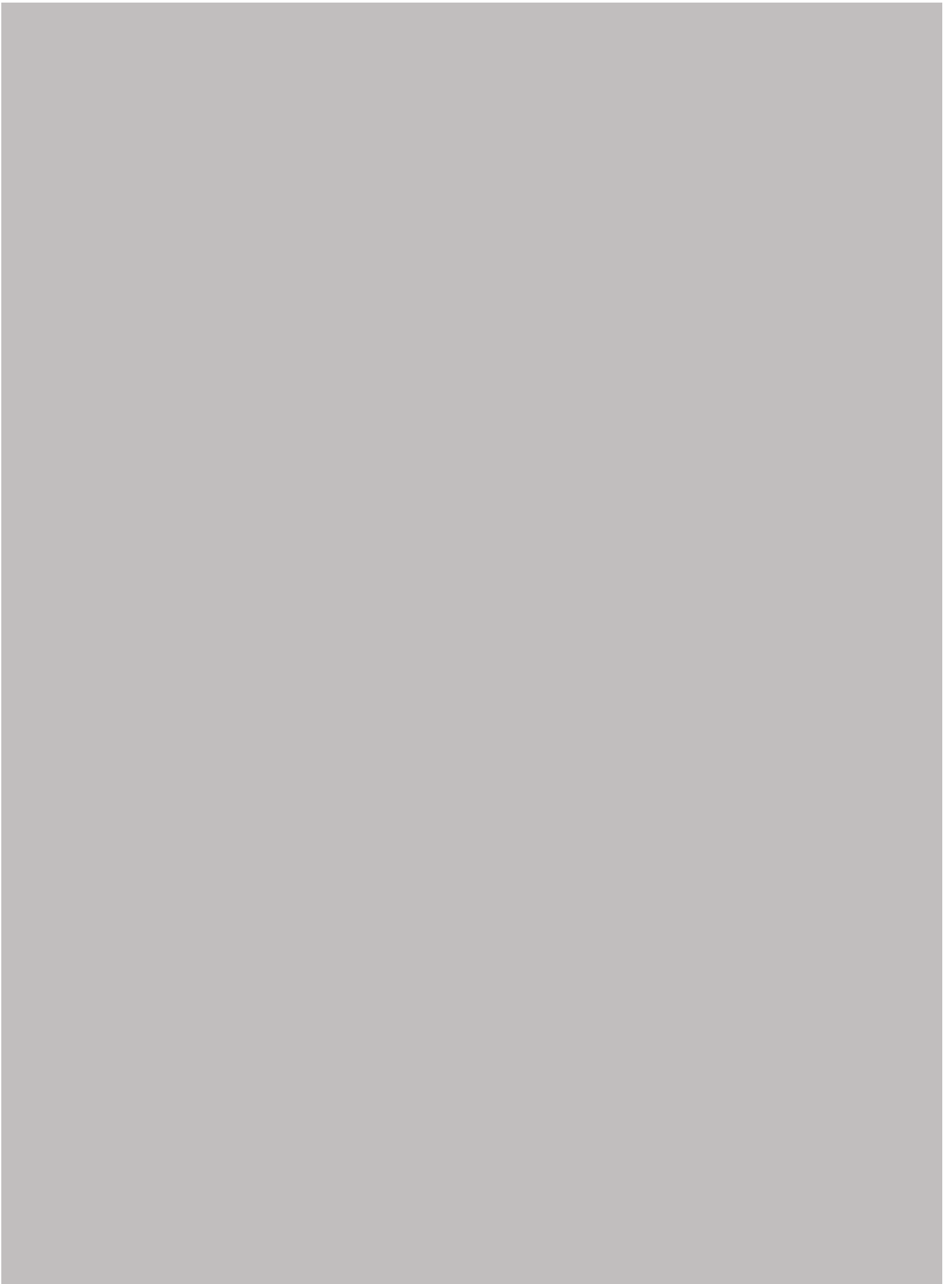


# **Residential Foundation Repair Services**



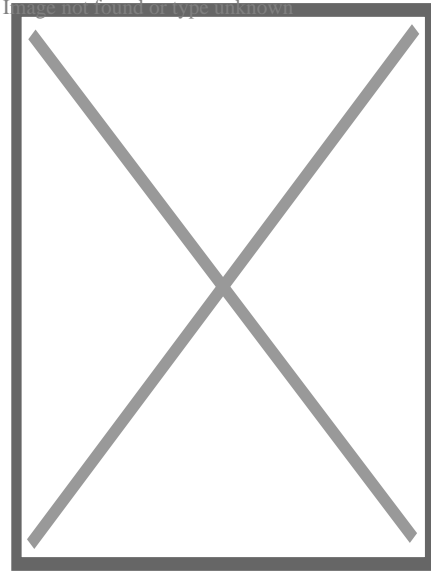
# **Strong Foundations, Strong Homes**



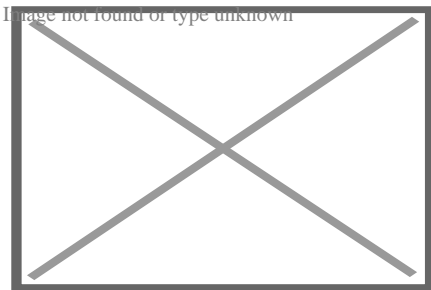


## About Water damage

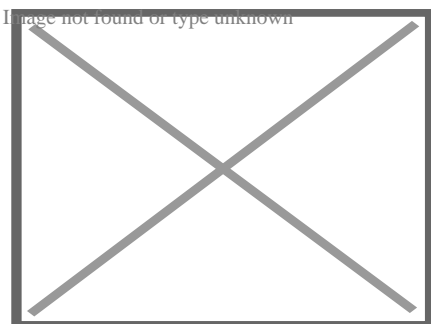
The examples and perspective in this article **may not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. *(March 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message)*



Interior of part of a damaged home in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina



Family photographs damaged by flooding



A smaller and more minor water spot caused by rainwater leaking through a roof

**Water damage** describes various possible losses caused by water intruding where it will enable attack of a material or system by destructive processes such as rotting of wood, mold growth, bacteria growth, rusting of steel, swelling of composite woods, de-laminating of materials such as plywood, short-circuiting of electrical devices, etc.

The damage may be imperceptibly slow and minor such as water spots that could eventually mar a surface, or it may be instantaneous and catastrophic such as burst pipes and flooding. However fast it occurs, water damage is a major contributor to loss of property.

An insurance policy may or may not cover the costs associated with water damage and the process of water damage restoration. While a common cause of residential water damage is often the failure of a sump pump, many homeowner's insurance policies do not cover the associated costs without an addendum which adds to the monthly premium of the policy. Often the verbiage of this addendum is similar to "Sewer and Drain Coverage".

In the United States, those individuals who are affected by wide-scale flooding may have the ability to apply for government and FEMA grants through the Individual Assistance program.<sup>[1]</sup> On a larger level, businesses, cities, and communities can apply to the FEMA Public Assistance program for funds to assist after a large flood. For example, the city of Fond du Lac Wisconsin received \$1.2 million FEMA grant after flooding in June 2008. The program allows the city to purchase the water damaged properties, demolish the structures, and turn the former land into public green space.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Causes

[edit]

Water damage can originate by different sources such as a broken dishwasher hose, a washing machine overflow, a dishwasher leakage, broken/leaking pipes, flood waters, groundwater seepage, building envelope failures (leaking roof, windows, doors, siding, etc.) and clogged toilets. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, 13.7% of all water used in the home today can be attributed to plumbing leaks.<sup>[2]</sup> On average that is approximately 10,000 gallons of water per year wasted by leaks for each US home. A tiny, 1/8-inch crack in a pipe can release up to 250 gallons of water a day.<sup>[3]</sup> According to *Claims Magazine* in August 2000, broken water pipes ranked second to hurricanes in terms of both the number of homes damaged and the amount of claims (on average \$50,000 per insurance claim<sup>[citation needed]</sup>) costs in the US.<sup>[4]</sup> Experts suggest that homeowners inspect and replace worn pipe fittings and hose connections to all household appliances that use water at least once a year. This includes washing machines, dishwashers, kitchen sinks, and bathroom lavatories, refrigerator icemakers, water softeners, and humidifiers. A few US companies offer whole-house leak protection systems utilizing flow-based technologies. A number of insurance companies offer policyholders reduced rates for installing a whole-house leak protection system.

As far as insurance coverage is concerned, damage caused by surface water intrusion to the dwelling is considered flood damage and is normally excluded from coverage under traditional homeowners' insurance. Surface water is water that enters the dwelling from the surface of the ground because of inundation or insufficient drainage and causes loss to the dwelling. Coverage for surface water intrusion<sup>[5]</sup> to the dwelling would usually require a separate flood insurance policy.

## Categories

[edit]

There are three basic categories of water damage, based on the level of contamination.

**Category 1 Water** - Refers to a source of water that does not pose substantial threat to humans and classified as "**clean water**". Examples are broken water supply lines, tub or sink overflows or appliance malfunctions that involves water supply lines.

**Category 2 Water** - Refers to a source of water that contains a significant degree of chemical, biological or physical contaminants and causes discomfort or sickness when consumed or even exposed to. Known as "**grey water**". This type carries microorganisms and nutrients of microorganisms. Examples are toilet bowls with urine (no feces), sump pump failures, seepage due to hydrostatic failure and water discharge from dishwashers or washing machines.

**Category 3 Water** - Known as "**black water**" and is grossly unsanitary. This water contains unsanitary agents, harmful bacteria and fungi, causing severe discomfort or sickness. Type 3 category are contaminated water sources that affect the indoor environment. This category includes water sources from sewage, seawater, rising water from rivers or streams, storm surge, ground surface water or standing water. Category 2 Water or Grey Water that is not promptly removed from the structure and or have remained stagnant may be re classified as Category 3 Water. Toilet back flows that originates from beyond the toilet trap is considered black water contamination regardless of visible content or color.[<sup>6</sup>]

## Classes

[edit]

Class of water damage is determined by the probable rate of evaporation based on the type of materials affected, or wet, in the room or space that was flooded. Determining the class of water damage is an important first step, and will determine the amount and type of equipment utilized to dry-down the structure.[<sup>7</sup>]

**Class 1** - Slow Rate of Evaporation. Affects only a portion of a room. Materials have a low permeance/porosity. Minimum moisture is absorbed by the materials. \*\*IICRC s500 2016 update adds that class 1 be indicated when <5% of the total square footage of a room (ceiling+walls+floor) are affected \*\*

**Class 2** - Fast Rate of Evaporation. Water affects the entire room of carpet and cushion. May have wicked up the walls, but not more than 24 inches. \*\*IICRC s500 2016 update adds that class 2 be indicated when 5% to 40% of the total square footage of a room (ceiling+walls+floor) are affected \*\*

**Class 3** - Fastest Rate of Evaporation. Water generally comes from overhead, affecting the entire area; walls, ceilings, insulation, carpet, cushion, etc. \*\*IICRC s500 2016 update adds that class 3 be indicated when >40% of the total square footage of a room (ceiling+walls+floor) are affected \*\*

**Class 4** - Specialty Drying Situations. Involves materials with a very low permeance/porosity, such as hardwood floors, concrete, crawlspaces, gypcrete, plaster, etc. Drying generally requires very low specific humidity to accomplish drying.

## Restoration

[edit]

See also: Convectant drying

Water damage restoration can be performed by property management teams, building maintenance personnel, or by the homeowners themselves; however, contacting a certified professional water damage restoration specialist is often regarded as the safest way to restore water damaged property. Certified professional water damage restoration specialists utilize psychrometrics to monitor the drying process.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Standards and regulation

[edit]

While there are currently no government regulations in the United States dictating procedures, two certifying bodies, the Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) and the RIA, do recommend standards of care. The current IICRC standard is ANSI/IICRC S500-2021.<sup>[9]</sup> It is the collaborative work of the IICRC, SCRT, IEI, IAQA, and NADCA.

Fire and Water Restoration companies are regulated by the appropriate state's Department of Consumer Affairs - usually the state contractors license board. In California, all Fire and Water Restoration companies must register with the California Contractors State License Board.<sup>[10]</sup> Presently, the California Contractors State License Board has no specific classification for "water and fire damage restoration."

## Procedures

[edit]

Water damage restoration is often prefaced by a loss assessment and evaluation of affected materials. The damaged area is inspected with water sensing equipment such as probes and other infrared tools in order to determine the source of the damage and possible extent of areas affected. Emergency mitigation services are the first order of business. Controlling the source of water, removal of non-salvageable materials, water extraction and pre-cleaning of impacted materials are all part of the mitigation process. Restoration services would then be rendered to the property in order to dry the structure, stabilize building materials, sanitize any affected or cross-contaminated areas, and deodorize all affected areas and materials. After the labor is completed, water damage equipment including air movers, air scrubbers, dehumidifiers, wood floor drying systems, and sub-floor drying equipment is left in the residence. The goal of the drying process is to stabilize the moisture content of impacted materials below 15%, the generally accepted threshold for microbial amplification. Industry standards state that drying vendors should return at regular time intervals, preferably every twenty-four hours, to monitor the equipment, temperature, humidity, and moisture content of the affected walls and contents.<sup>[6]</sup> In conclusion, key aspects of water damage restoration include fast action, adequate equipment, moisture measurements, and structural drying. Dehumidification is especially crucial for structural components affected by water damage, such as wooden beams, flooring, and drywall.

## See also

[edit]

- Indoor mold

## References

[edit]

- <sup>1</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"Individual Disaster Assistance"*. *DisasterAssistance.gov*. Retrieved 2009-09-28.
- <sup>2</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"How We Use Water"*. 16 January 2017.
- <sup>3</sup> <sup>^</sup> The University of Maine Corporate Extension – [www.umext.maine.edu](http://www.umext.maine.edu)
- <sup>4</sup> <sup>^</sup> Herndon Jr., Everette L.; Yang, Chin S. (August 2000). "Mold & Mildew: A Creeping Catastrophe". *Claims Magazine*. Archived from the original on 2000-08-15. Retrieved November 4, 2016.
- <sup>5</sup> <sup>^</sup> *Moisture Control Guidance for Building Design, Construction and Maintenance*. December 2013.
- <sup>6</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"Water Damage Restoration Guideline" (PDF)*. Northern Arizona University. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2013-06-26. Retrieved 2 September 2014.
- <sup>7</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"The Basics Of Water Damage Restoration Training"*. [www.iicrc.org](http://www.iicrc.org). Retrieved 2016-11-03.
- <sup>8</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"Chapter 6: Psychrometry and the Science of Drying"*. IICRC Standards Subscription Site. Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification. Retrieved 27 September 2020.
- <sup>9</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"ANSI/IICRC S500 Water Damage Restoration"*. IICRC. 22 December 2020. Retrieved 14 February 2022.
- <sup>10</sup> <sup>^</sup> *"California Contractors State License Board"*. State of California. Retrieved 2010-08-29.

## About Chicago metropolitan area

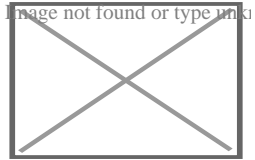
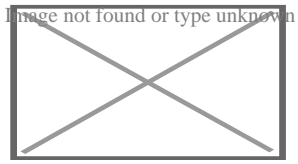
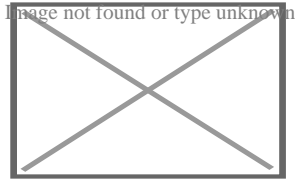
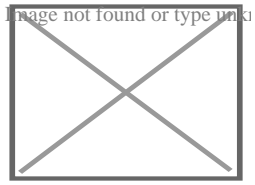
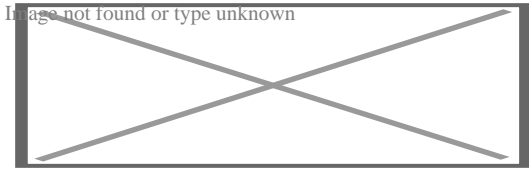
"Chicagoland" redirects here. For other uses, see Chicagoland (disambiguation).

# Chicago metropolitan area

Conurbation

Chicago–Naperville, IL–IN–WI

Combined Statistical Area



From top, left to right: Chicago skyline from Lakefront Trail at Northerly Island during sunrise, aerial view Evanston, view of Gold Coast, Downtown Naperville, view of Downtown Aurora

# Map

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## Map of Chicago–Naperville, IL–IN–WI CSA

Chicago–Naperville–Schaumburg, IL

Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division

Lake County, IL Metropolitan Division

Lake County–Porter County–Jasper Cty, IN

## Other Statistical Areas in the Chicago CSA

Kenosha, WI MSA

Ottawa, IL μSA

Michigan City–La Porte, IN MSA

Kankakee, IL MSA

City of Chicago

Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN MSA

Country  United States  Illinois

 Indiana

 Wisconsin  Chicago  Satellite cities

- - Aurora
- - Elgin
- - Crystal Lake
- - Joliet
- - Naperville
- - Schaumburg
- - Waukegan
- - Kankakee
- - Gary
- - Hammond



- - Michigan City
- - Kenosha

## Area

- Metro

10,856 sq mi (28,120 km<sup>2</sup>) Highest elevation

[<sup>1</sup>]

673 ft (205 m) Lowest elevation

[<sup>1</sup>]

579 ft (176 m) Population

- Density 886/sq mi (342/km<sup>2</sup>) • Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (2022)

9,441,957 [<sup>2</sup>] (3rd) • Combined Statistical Area (CSA) (2022)

9,806,184 [<sup>3</sup>] (4th) Demyonym Chicagolander GDP

[<sup>4</sup>]

- Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) \$894.862 billion (2023) • Combined Statistical Area (CSA) \$919.229 billion (2023) Time zone UTC−6 (CST) • Summer (DST) UTC−5 (CDT) Area codes 219, 224/847, 262, 312/872, 331/630, 574, 464/708, 773/872 and 779/815

The **Chicago metropolitan area**, also referred to as **Chicagoland**, is the largest metropolitan statistical area in the U.S. state of Illinois, and the Midwest, containing the City of Chicago along with its surrounding suburbs and satellite cities. Encompassing 10,286 square mi (28,120 km<sup>2</sup>), the metropolitan area includes the city of Chicago, its suburbs and hinterland, that span 13 counties across northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana. The MSA had a 2020 census population of 9,618,502 and the combined statistical area, which spans 19 counties and additionally extends into southeast Wisconsin, had a population of nearly 10 million people.<sup>[5][6]</sup> The Chicago area is the third-largest metropolitan area in the United States and the fourth-largest metropolitan area in North America (after Mexico City, New York City, and Los Angeles), and the largest in the Great Lakes megalopolis. Its urban area is one of the 40 largest in the world.

According to the 2020 census, the metropolitan's population is approaching the 10 million mark. The metropolitan area has seen a substantial increase of Latin American residents on top of its already large Latino population, and the Asian American population also increased according to the 2020 Census. The metro area has a large number of White, Black, Latino, Asian, and Arab American residents, and also has Native American residents in the region, making the Chicago metropolitan area population truly diverse. The Chicago metropolitan area represents about 3 percent of the entire US population.

Chicagoland has one of the world's largest and most diversified economies. With more than six million full and part-time employees, the Chicago metropolitan area is a key factor of the Illinois economy, as the state has an annual GDP of over \$1 trillion.<sup>[7]</sup> The Chicago metropolitan area generated an annual gross regional product (GRP) of approximately \$700 billion in 2018.<sup>[8]</sup> The region is home to more than 400 major corporate headquarters, including 31 in the *Fortune* 500<sup>[9]</sup> such as McDonald's, United, and Blue Cross Blue Shield. With many companies moving to Chicagoland, and many current companies expanding, the area ranked as the nation's top metropolitan area for corporation relocations and expansions for nine consecutive years, the most consecutive years for any region in the country.<sup>[10]</sup>

The Chicago area is home to a number of the nation's leading research universities including the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, the University of Illinois at Chicago, DePaul University, Loyola University, and the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT). The University of Chicago and Northwestern University are consistently ranked as two of the best universities in the world.

There are many transportation options around the region. Chicagoland has three separate rail networks; the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), Metra, and the South Shore Line. The CTA operates elevated and subway lines that run primarily throughout the city, Downtown Chicago, and into some suburbs. The CTA operates some of its rail lines 24 hours a day, every day of the year, nonstop service, making Chicago, New York City, and Copenhagen the only three cities in the world to offer some 24 hour rail service running nonstop, everyday throughout their city limits. The Metra commuter rail network runs numerous lines between Downtown Chicago and suburban/satellite cities, with one line stretching to Kenosha, Wisconsin, which is part of the Chicago metropolitan area. The interurban South Shore Line runs between Downtown Chicago and the northwest Indiana portion of the metropolitan area. In addition, Amtrak operates Union Station in Downtown Chicago as one of its largest rail hubs, with numerous lines radiating to and from the station.

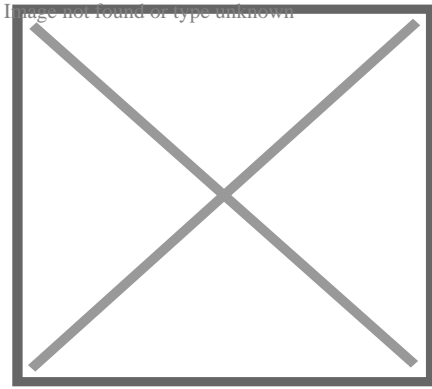
CTA bus routes serve the city proper, with some service into the suburbs. Pace bus routes serve the suburbs, with some service into the city. In addition, numerous CTA bus routes operate 24 hours a day, nonstop.

## **Definitions**

[edit]

## **Chicago Metropolitan statistical area**

[edit]



The Chicago–Naperville, IL–IN–WI Combined Statistical Area as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget:

- █ Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN–WI MSA
- █ Michigan City–La Porte, IN MSA
- █ Kankakee, IL MSA
- █ Ottawa, IL MSA

The Chicago metropolitan statistical area (MSA) was originally designated by the United States Census Bureau in 1950. It comprised the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake and Will, along with Lake County in Indiana. As surrounding counties saw an increase in their population densities and the number of their residents employed within Cook County, they met Census criteria to be added to the MSA. The Chicago MSA, now defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as the **Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN–WI Metropolitan Statistical Area**, is the third-largest MSA by population in the United States. The 2022 census estimate for the population of the MSA was 9,441,957.<sup>[11]</sup>

The Chicago MSA is further subdivided into four metropolitan divisions. A breakdown of the county constituents and 2021 estimated populations of the four metropolitan divisions of the MSA are as follows:<sup>[11]</sup>

#### Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN–WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (9,509,934)

- *Chicago–Naperville–Schaumburg, IL Metropolitan Division* (7,159,394)
  - Cook County, Illinois (5,173,146)
  - DuPage County, Illinois (924,885)
  - Grundy County, Illinois (52,989)
  - McHenry County, Illinois (311,122)
  - Will County, Illinois (697,252)
- *Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division* (750,869)
  - DeKalb County, Illinois (100,414)
  - Kane County, Illinois (515,588)
  - Kendall County, Illinois (134,867)
- *Lake County, IL Metropolitan Division* (711,239)

- Lake County, Illinois (711,239)
- *Lake County–Porter County–Jasper County, IN Metropolitan Division* (719,700)
  - Jasper County, Indiana (33,091)
  - Lake County, Indiana (498,558)
  - Newton County, Indiana (13,808)
  - Porter County, Indiana (174,243)

## Combined statistical area

[edit]

The OMB also defines a slightly larger region as a combined statistical area (CSA). The **Chicago–Naperville, IL–IN–WI Combined Statistical Area** combines the following core-based statistical areas, listed with their 2021 estimated populations. The combined statistical area as a whole had a population of 9,806,184 as of 2022.<sup>[11]</sup>

- *Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN–WI metropolitan statistical area* (9,509,934)
- *Kankakee, IL metropolitan statistical area* (106,601)
  - Kankakee County, Illinois (106,601)
- *Michigan City–La Porte, IN metropolitan statistical area* (112,390)
  - LaPorte County, Indiana (112,390)
- *Ottawa, IL micropolitan statistical area* (147,414)
  - Bureau County, Illinois (32,883)
  - LaSalle County, Illinois (108,965)
  - Putnam County, Illinois (5,566)

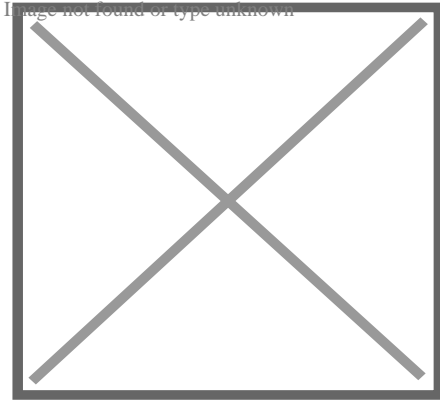
## United Nations' Chicago urban agglomeration

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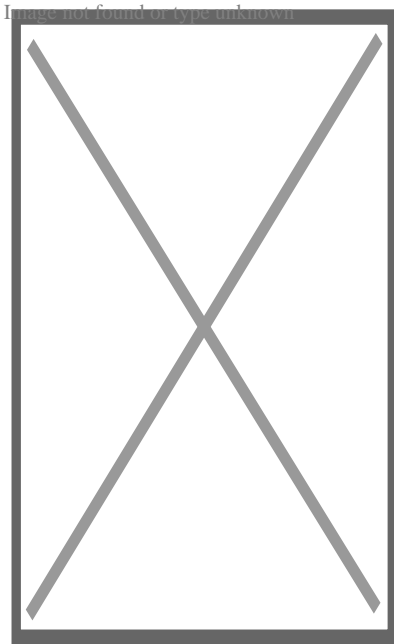
The Chicago urban agglomeration, according to the United Nations *World Urbanization Prospects* report (2023 revision), lists a population of 8,937,000.<sup>[12]</sup> The term "urban agglomeration" refers to the population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels. It usually incorporates the population in a city, plus that in the contiguous urban, or built-up area.

## Chicagoland

[edit]



Chicagoland by county and state<sup>[13]</sup>



A map of Chicagoland in relation to the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana

Chicagoland is an informal name for the Chicago metropolitan area. The term *Chicagoland* has no official definition, and the region is often considered to include areas beyond the corresponding MSA, as well as portions of the greater CSA.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Colonel Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, usually gets credit for placing the term in common use.<sup>[14][15]</sup> McCormick's conception of Chicagoland stretched all the way to nearby parts of four states (Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa).<sup>[14]</sup> The first usage was in the *Tribune's* July 27, 1926, front page headline, "Chicagoland's Shrines: A Tour of Discoveries", for an article by reporter James O'Donnell Bennett.<sup>[16]</sup> He stated that Chicagoland comprised everything in a 200-mile (320 km) radius in every direction and reported on many different places in the area. The *Tribune* was the dominant newspaper in a vast area stretching to the west of the city, and that hinterland was closely tied to the metropolis by rail lines and commercial links.<sup>[17]</sup>

Today, the *Chicago Tribune's* usage includes the city of Chicago, the rest of Cook County, eight nearby Illinois counties (Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Grundy, Will, and Kankakee), and

the two Indiana counties of Lake and Porter.<sup>[18]</sup> Illinois Department of Tourism literature uses *Chicagoland* for suburbs in Cook, Lake, DuPage, Kane, and Will counties,<sup>[19]</sup> treating the city separately. The Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce defines it as all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.<sup>[20]</sup>

In addition, company marketing programs such as Construction Data Company's<sup>[21]</sup> "Chicago and Vicinity" region and the Chicago Automobile Trade Association's "*Chicagoland and Northwest Indiana*" advertising campaign are directed at the MSA itself, as well as LaSalle, Winnebago (Rockford), Boone, and Ogle counties in Illinois, in addition to Jasper, Newton, and La Porte counties in Indiana and Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth counties in Wisconsin, and even as far northeast as Berrien County, Michigan. The region is part of the Great Lakes Megalopolis, containing an estimated 54 million people.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Collar counties

[edit]

The term "collar counties" is a colloquialism for the five counties (DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will) of Illinois that border Chicago's Cook County. After Cook County, they are also the next five most populous counties in the state. According to the *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, there is no specifically known origin of the phrase, but it has been commonly used among policy makers, urban planners, and in the media. However, it also notes that as growth has spread beyond these counties, it may have lost some of its usefulness.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

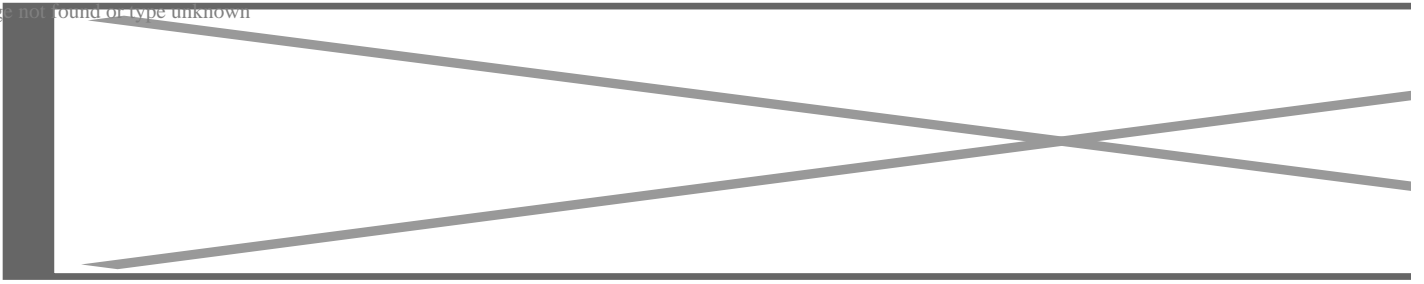
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Main article: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) is an Illinois state agency responsible for transportation infrastructure, land use, and long-term economic development planning for the areas under its jurisdiction within Illinois.<sup>[23]</sup> The planning area has a population of over 8 million, which includes the following locations in Illinois:<sup>[24]</sup>

- Cook County
- DuPage County
- Kane County
- Kendall County
- Lake County
- McHenry County
- Will County

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Panorama of North Avenue Beach

## Geography and environment

[edit]

Further information: Geography of Chicago

The city of Chicago lies in the Chicago Plain, a flat and broad area characterized by little topographical relief. The few low hills are sand ridges. North of the Chicago Plain, steep bluffs and ravines run alongside Lake Michigan.

Along the southern shore of the Chicago Plain, sand dunes run alongside the lake. The tallest dunes reach up to near 200 feet (61 m) and are found in Indiana Dunes National Park. Surrounding the low plain are bands of moraines in the south and west suburbs. These areas are higher and hillier than the Chicago Plain. A continental divide, separating the Mississippi River watershed from that of the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River, runs through the Chicago area.

A 2012 survey of the urban trees and forests in the seven county Illinois section of the Chicago area found that 21% of the land is covered by the tree and shrub canopy, made up of about 157,142,000 trees. The five most common tree species are buckthorn, green ash, boxelder, black cherry, and American elm. These resources perform important functions in carbon storage, water recycling, and energy saving.<sup>[25]</sup><sup>[26]</sup>

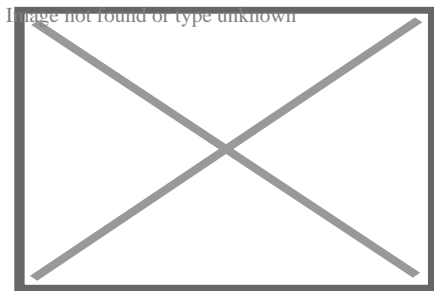
## The Chicago skyline

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Night aerial view of Chicago and vicinity

### Demographics

[edit]



Taken from the ISS on June 23, 2022; downtown Chicago is at the center by the lake.

As of 2022, the metropolitan area had a population of 9,442,159. The population density was 1,312.3 per square mile. The racial makeup was 50.1% Non-Hispanic White, 23.4% were Hispanic, 15.5% were Non-Hispanic African Americans, 7.2% were Asian, 0.1% were Non-Hispanic Native American, 0.4% identified as “some other race,” and 3.2% were non-Hispanic multiracial.<sup>[27]</sup>

According to 2022 estimates from the American Community Survey, the largest ancestries in the Chicago metro area were Mexican (18%), African (17.7%), German (12.8%), Irish (9.9%), Polish (8%), Italian (5.9%), English (5.2%), Indian (2.7%), Puerto Rican (2.3%), Filipino (1.7%), Swedish (1.5%), and Chinese (1.4%).<sup>[28][29][30][31]</sup>



The suburbs, surrounded by easily annexed flat ground, have been expanding at a tremendous rate since the early 1960s. Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, and Naperville are noteworthy for being four of the few boomburbs outside the Sun Belt, West Coast and Mountain States regions, and exurban Kendall County ranked as the fastest-growing county (among counties with a population greater than 10,000) in the United States between the years 2000 and 2007.<sup>[32]</sup>

Settlement patterns in the Chicago metropolitan area tend to follow those in the city proper: the northern and northwestern suburbs are generally affluent and upper-middle class, while the southern suburbs (sometimes known as Chicago Southland) have somewhat lower median incomes and a cost of living, with the exception being the southwest suburbs which contain many upper-middle class areas. Another exception to this is the West Side, which has a somewhat lower median income, but the western suburbs contain many affluent and upper-middle class areas. According to the 2000 Census, DuPage County as a whole had the highest median household income of any county in the Midwestern United States, although there are individual cities and towns in other surrounding counties in the metro that have even higher median incomes.

According to 2022 estimates from the U.S. Census, poverty rates of the largest counties from least poverty to most are as follows: McHenry 4.0%, Dupage 6.7%, Will 6.9%, Kane 7.8%, Lake 8.0%, and Cook 13.6%.<sup>[33]</sup> However, Cook County, which contains luxury high rises and expensive houses in sections of the city and expensive houses along the waterfront in the North Shore area, would also have the highest percentage of expensive homes in the region.

In an in-depth historical analysis, Keating (2004, 2005) examined the origins of 233 settlements that by 1900 had become suburbs or city neighborhoods of the Chicago metropolitan area. The settlements began as farm centers (41%), industrial towns (30%), residential railroad suburbs (15%), and recreational/institutional centers (13%). Although relations between the different settlement types were at times contentious, there also was cooperation in such undertakings as the construction of high schools.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Population

[edit]

As the Chicago metropolitan area has grown, more counties have been partly or totally assimilated with the taking of each decennial census.

Census Area	Area Type	2020 census	2010 census	2000 census	1990 census	1980 Census	1970 census	1960 census	1950 census
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	Metropolitan	9,618,502	9,461,105	9,098,316	8,065,633	7,869,542	7,612,314	6,794,461	5,495,000
Cook County, Illinois	Metropolitan	5,275,541	5,194,675	5,376,741	5,105,067	5,253,655	5,492,369	5,129,725	4,508,000

<b>DeKalb County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	100,420	105,160	88,969	77,932	74,624	71,654	51,714	40,
<b>DuPage County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	932,877	916,924	904,161	781,666	658,835	491,882	313,459	154,
<b>Grundy County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	52,533	50,063	37,535	32,337	30,582	26,535	22,350	19,
<b>Kane County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	516,522	515,269	404,119	317,471	278,405	251,005	208,246	150,
<b>Kendall County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	131,869	114,736	54,544	39,413	37,202	26,374	17,540	12,
<b>McHenry County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	310,229	308,760	260,077	183,241	147,897	111,555	84,210	50,
<b>Will County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	696,355	677,560	502,266	357,313	324,460	249,498	191,617	134,
<b>Jasper County, Indiana</b>	Metropolitan	32,918	33,478	30,043	24,960	26,138	20,429	18,842	17,
<b>Lake County, Indiana</b>	Metropolitan	498,700	496,005	484,564	475,594	522,965	546,253	513,269	368,
<b>Newton County, Indiana</b>	Metropolitan	13,830	14,244	14,566	13,551	14,844	11,606	11,502	11,
<b>Porter County, Indiana</b>	Metropolitan	173,215	164,343	146,798	128,932	119,816	87,114	60,279	40,
<b>Lake County, Illinois</b>	Metropolitan	714,342	703,462	644,356	516,418	440,372	382,638	293,656	179,
<b>Kenosha County, Wisconsin</b>	Metropolitan	169,151	166,426	149,577	128,181	123,137	117,917	100,615	75,
<b>Kankakee County, Illinois</b>	Combined	107,502	113,449	103,833	96,255	102,926	97,250	92,063	73,

<b>LaSalle County, Illinois</b>	Combined	109,658	113,924	111,509	106,913	112,003	111,409	110,800	100,000
<b>Bureau County, Illinois</b>	Combined	33,244	34,978	35,503	35,688	39,114	38,541	37,594	37,000
<b>Putnam County, Illinois</b>	Combined	5,637	6,006	6,086	5,730	6,085	5,007	4,570	4,000
<b>LaPorte County, Indiana</b>	Combined	112,417	111,467	110,106	107,066	108,632	105,342	95,111	76,000
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>9,986,960</b>	<b>9,686,021</b>	<b>9,312,255</b>	<b>8,385,397</b>	<b>8,264,490</b>	<b>8,089,421</b>	<b>7,204,198</b>	<b>5,911,000</b>

Counties highlighted in gray were not included in the MSA for that census. The CSA totals in blue are the totals of all the counties listed above, regardless of whether they were included in the Chicago Combined Statistical Area at the time.<sup>[34]</sup>

### Principal municipalities

[edit]

### Over 1,000,000 population

[edit]

- Chicago (2,746,388)

### Over 100,000 population

[edit]

- Aurora, Illinois (180,542)
- Joliet, Illinois (150,362)
- Naperville, Illinois (149,540)
- Elgin, Illinois (114,797)

### Over 50,000 population

[edit]

- Kenosha, Wisconsin (99,986)
- Waukegan, Illinois (89,321)
- Cicero, Illinois (85,268)
- Schaumburg, Illinois (78,723)
- Evanston, Illinois (78,110)
- Hammond, Indiana (77,879)
- Arlington Heights, Illinois (77,676)
- Bolingbrook, Illinois (73,922)
- Gary, Indiana (69,093)
- Palatine, Illinois (67,908)
- Skokie, Illinois (67,824)
- Des Plaines, Illinois (60,675)
- Orland Park, Illinois (58,703)
- Oak Lawn, Illinois (58,362)
- Berwyn, Illinois (57,250)
- Mount Prospect, Illinois (56,852)
- Tinley Park, Illinois (55,971)
- Oak Park, Illinois (54,583)
- Wheaton, Illinois (53,970)
- Downers Grove, Illinois (50,247)

View of Chicago greater metropolitan region and the dense downtown area from the Willis Tower

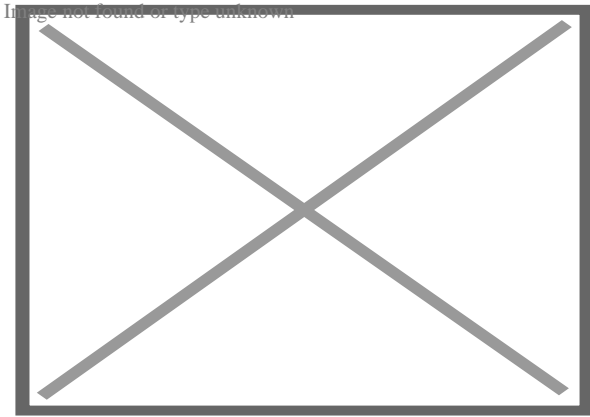
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View of Chicago greater metropolitan region and the North branch of the Chicago River from the Willis Tower

### **Urban areas within**

[edit]

Within the boundary of the 16-county Chicago Combined Statistical Area lies the Chicago urban area, as well as 26 smaller urban areas.<sup>[35]</sup> Some of the urban areas below may partially cross into other statistical areas. Only those situated primarily within the Chicago combined statistical area are listed here.



Urban areas contained within the Chicago combined statistical area as of the 2020 census:

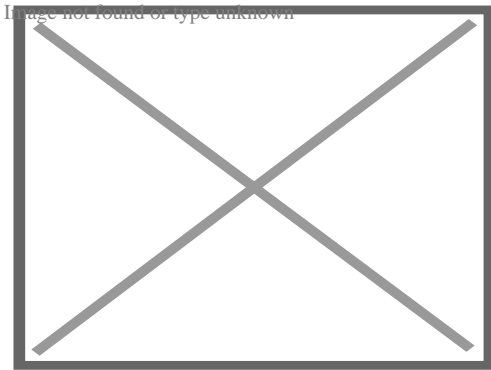
- Urban areas
- Counties in the Chicago MSA
- Counties in the Chicago CSA but not the MSA

Urban area	Population (2020 census)	Land area (sq mi)	Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (population / sq mi)	Density (population / km <sup>2</sup> )
Chicago, IL-IN	8,671,746	2,337.89	6,055.09	3,709.2	1,432.1
Round Lake					
Beach-McHenry-Grayslake, IL-WI	261,835	127.61	330.52	2,051.8	792.2
Kenosha, WI	125,865	56.17	145.48	2,240.8	865.2
Michigan City-La Porte, IN-MI	71,367	49.16	127.32	1,451.7	560.5
Kankakee, IL	66,530	31.66	82.00	2,101.4	811.3
DeKalb, IL	64,736	25.63	66.39	2,525.6	975.1
Valparaiso-Shorewood Forest, IN	51,867	33.64	87.12	1,542.0	595.4
Peru-LaSalle, IL	29,763	21.45	55.56	1,387.4	535.7
Woodstock, IL	25,298	9.31	24.10	2,718.7	1,049.7
Ottawa, IL	20,122	9.99	25.87	2,014.2	777.7
Streator, IL	16,209	8.12	21.04	1,995.3	770.4
Coal City-Braidwood, IL	15,837	10.29	26.65	1,539.4	594.4
Morris, IL	15,740	8.64	22.37	1,822.2	703.5
Lowell, IN	10,747	5.28	13.66	2,037.2	786.6
Manteno, IL	10,437	6.01	15.56	1,736.8	670.6
Harvard, IL	9,376	4.36	11.30	2,148.7	829.6
Princeton, IL	7,979	6.20	16.06	1,287.1	497.0
Marengo, IL	7,509	3.81	9.86	1,971.5	761.2
Lake Holiday, IL	7,313	4.30	11.14	1,700.5	656.6
Mendota, IL	6,918	2.85	7.38	2,426.2	936.8
Wilmington, IL	6,388	3.95	10.23	1,617.3	624.5

McHenry Northwest–Wonder Lake, IL	5,758	2.35	6.08	2,453.6	947.4
Hampshire, IL	5,699	2.72	7.06	2,091.4	807.5
Rensselaer, IN	5,509	3.23	8.37	1,703.9	657.9
Genoa, IL	5,484	2.20	5.69	2,498.0	964.5
Westville, IN	5,189	2.10	5.45	2,466.0	952.1
Marseilles, IL	4,660	2.39	6.19	1,948.4	752.3

## Economy

[edit]



Westward view from the Willis Tower in Chicago

Main article: Economy of Chicago

See also: List of companies in the Chicago metropolitan area, Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, and Economy of Illinois

The Chicago metropolitan area is home to the corporate headquarters of 57 Fortune 1000 companies, including AbbVie Inc., Allstate, Kraft Heinz, McDonald's, Mondelez International, Motorola, United Airlines, Walgreens, and more. The Chicago area also headquarters a wide variety of global financial institutions including Citadel LLC, Discover Financial Services, Morningstar, Inc., CNA Financial, and more. Chicago is home to the largest futures exchange in the world, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. In March 2008, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced its acquisition of NYMEX Holdings Inc, the parent company of the New York Mercantile Exchange and Commodity Exchange. CME'S acquisition of NYMEX was completed in August 2008.

A key piece of infrastructure for several generations was the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, which from 1865 until 1971 penned and slaughtered millions of cattle and hogs into standardized cuts of beef and pork. This prompted poet Carl Sandburg to describe Chicago as the "Hog Butcher for the World".<sup>[36]</sup>

The Chicago area, meanwhile, began to produce significant quantities of telecommunications gear, electronics, steel, crude oil derivatives, automobiles, and industrial capital goods.

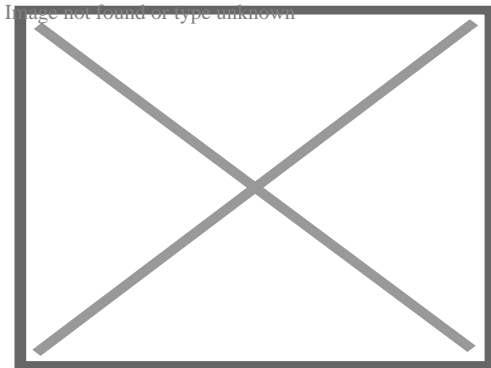
By the early 2000s, Illinois' economy had moved toward a dependence on high-value-added services, such as financial trading, higher education, logistics, and health care. In some cases, these services clustered around institutions that hearkened back to Illinois's earlier economies. For example, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, a trading exchange for global derivatives, had begun its life as an agricultural futures market.

In 2007, the area ranked first among U.S. metro areas in the number of new and expanded corporate facilities.<sup>[37]</sup> It ranked third in 2008, behind the Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown and Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan areas,<sup>[38]</sup> and ranked second behind the New York metropolitan area in 2009.<sup>[39]</sup>

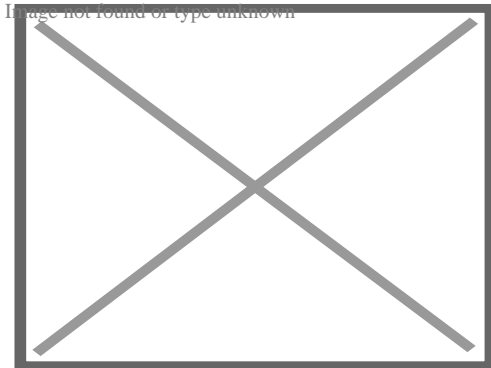
*The Wall Street Journal* summarized the Chicago area's economy in November 2006 with the comment that "Chicago has survived by repeatedly reinventing itself."<sup>[40]</sup>

## Transportation

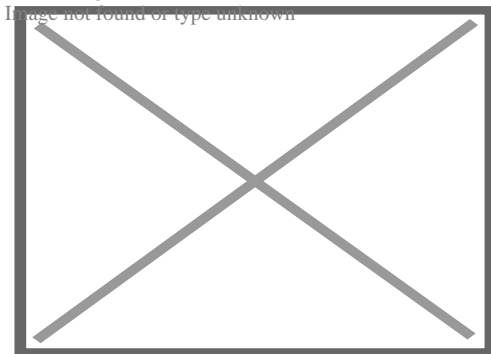
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### O'Hare Airport

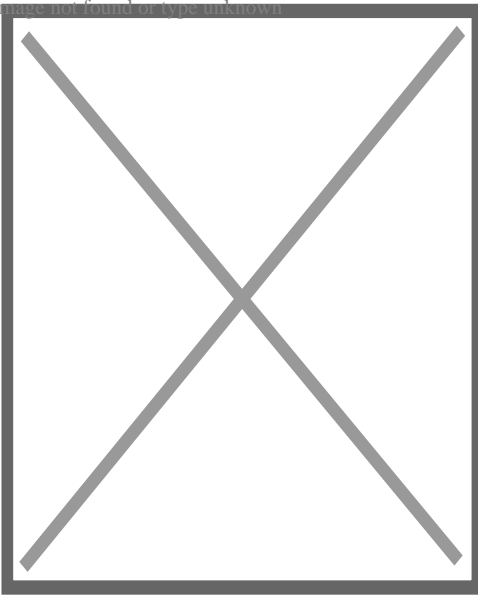


### Chicago 'L' in the Loop



## Metra surface rail

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The Eisenhower Expressway with the Chicago Transit Authority Blue Line tracks and the non-revenue ramp that leads to the Pink Line

Main articles: [Transportation in Chicago](#) and [Roads and freeways in Chicago](#)

## Major airports

[edit]

- Chicago O'Hare International Airport (ORD)
- Chicago Midway International Airport (MDW)
- Milwaukee Mitchell International Airport (MKE) (located in the adjacent Milwaukee metropolitan area)
- Chicago Rockford International Airport (RFD) (located in the adjacent Rockford metropolitan area)
- Gary/Chicago International Airport (GYG)

## Commercial ports

[edit]

- Port of Chicago
- Port of Indiana-Burns Harbor

## Transit systems

[edit]



## Commercial freight

[edit]

Chicago has been at the center of the United States' railroad network since the 19th century. Almost all Class I railroads serve the area, the most in North America.<sup>[41]</sup>

## Passenger

[edit]

- Chicago Transit Authority trains, locally referred to as "the 'L' ", (after "elevated train") serving Chicago and the near suburbs
- Pace Suburban Bus operates suburban bus and regional vanpool, paratransit, and ride-matching services in the Chicagoland region.
- Metra run by the Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation:
  - 4 lines serving southern Cook County and Will County
  - 3 lines serving western Cook County, DuPage County, and Kane County
  - 2 lines serving northern Cook County and Lake County
  - 1 line serving northern Cook County, Lake County, and Kenosha County
  - 1 line serving northwestern Cook County and McHenry County
- South Shore Line shares the Metra Electric Line in Illinois and connects Chicago to Gary, Michigan City, and ending at South Bend.
- Amtrak operates Union Station which is the major Amtrak passenger rail hub with connections to Metra and the within a few blocks of connections to several 'L' lines. Amtrak also operates a connecting station out of Joliet.

## Major highways

[edit]

### Interstates

[edit]

- Interstate 41 (I-41) runs concurrently with Interstate 94 from the northern terminus of the Tri-State Tollway to Milwaukee.
- Interstate 55 (I-55) is the Adlai Stevenson Expy.
- I-355 is the Veterans Memorial Tollway (formerly North-South Tollway).
- I-57 is unofficially the "West Leg" of the Dan Ryan Expy.
- I-65 has no name, whether official or unofficial.
- I-80 is officially called the Borman Expy (cosigned with I-94), Kingery Expy (cosigned with I-94 for 3 miles), Tri-State Tollway (cosigned with I-294 for 4 miles) and is unofficially called the Moline Expy west of I-294.
- I-88 is the Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway (formerly East-West Tollway)

- I-90 is locally known as Jane Addams Tollway (formerly Northwest Tollway), John F. Kennedy Expy (cosigned with I-94), Dan Ryan Expy (cosigned with I-94), and Chicago Skyway Toll Bridge.
- I-94 is Tri-State Tollway in Lake County, Edens Spur, Edens Expy, John F. Kennedy Expy (cosigned with I-90), Dan Ryan Expy (cosigned with I-90), Bishop Ford Frwy (formerly Calumet Expy), Kingery Expy (cosigned with I-80) and Borman Expy (cosigned with I-80).
- I-190 is the John F. Kennedy Expy spur heading into Chicago-O'Hare Int'l Airport.
- I-290 is the Dwight D. Eisenhower Expy.
- I-294 is the Tri-State Tollway.

## Other main highways

[edit]

- US Routes in the Illinois part of the area include: US 6, US 12, US 14, US 20, US 30, US 34, US 41, US 45, and US 52.
- Illinois Route 53, an arterial north–south state highway running through Grundy, Will, DuPage, Cook and Lake counties
- Historic US Route 66's eastern terminus is in Chicago.

## Major corridors

[edit]

In addition to the Chicago Loop, the metro area is home to a few important subregional corridors of commercial activities. Among them are:

- Illinois Technology and Research Corridor, along the Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway (Interstate 88)
- Golden Corridor, along the Jane Addams Memorial Tollway (Interstate 90)
- Lakeshore Corridor, along the Edens Expressway and Tri-State Tollway

## Culture

[edit]

## Sports

[edit]

Main article: Sports in Chicago

Listing of the professional sports teams in the Chicago metropolitan area

## Major league professional teams:

- Major League Baseball (MLB)
  - Chicago Cubs
  - Chicago White Sox
- National Football League (NFL)
  - Chicago Bears
- National Basketball Association (NBA)
  - Chicago Bulls
- National Hockey League (NHL)
  - Chicago Blackhawks
- Major League Soccer (MLS)
  - Chicago Fire FC

**Other professional teams:**

- Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA)
  - Chicago Sky
- National Women's Soccer League (NWSL)
  - Chicago Stars FC
- American Association of Professional Baseball (AA)
  - Chicago Dogs
  - Kane County Cougars
  - Gary SouthShore RailCats
- American Hockey League (AHL)
  - Chicago Wolves
- NBA G League (NBAGL)
  - Windy City Bulls
- Major League Rugby (MLR)
  - Chicago Hounds

The Chicagoland Speedway oval track has hosted NASCAR Cup Series and IndyCar Series races. The Chicago Marathon is one of the World Marathon Majors. The Western Open and BMW Championship are PGA Tour tournaments that have been held primarily at golf courses near Chicago.

**NCAA Division I College Sports Teams:**

- Atlantic 10 Conference
  - Loyola University Chicago Ramblers
- Big East Conference
  - DePaul University Blue Demons
- Big Ten Conference
  - Northwestern University Wildcats (Evanston)
- Mid-American Conference
  - Northern Illinois University Huskies (DeKalb)
- Missouri Valley Conference
  - University of Illinois Chicago Flames
  - Valparaiso University Beacons (Valparaiso, IN)

- Northeast Conference
  - Chicago State University Cougars

## Cuisine

[edit]

Further information: Chicago § Cuisine

- Chicago-style hot dog
- Chicago-style pizza
- Italian beef
- Caramel popcorn

## Media

[edit]

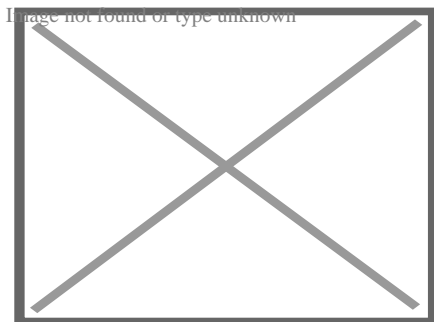
Main article: Media in Chicago

The two main newspapers are the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Chicago Sun-Times*. Local television channels broadcasting to the Chicago market include WBBM-TV 2 (CBS), WMAQ-TV 5 (NBC), WLS-TV 7 (ABC), WGN-TV 9 (Ind), WTTW 11 (PBS), MeTV 23, WCIU 26 (CW), WFLD 32 (FOX), WCPX-TV 38 (Ion), WSNS-TV 44 (Telemundo), WPWR-TV 50 (MyNetworkTV), and WJYS-TV 62 (The Way). Radio stations serving the area include: WBBM (AM), WBEZ, WGN (AM), WMBI, WLS (AM), and WSCR.

## Education

[edit]

Further information: List of school districts in Illinois, List of school districts in Indiana, and List of colleges and universities in Chicago



Whitney M. Young Magnet High School in Chicago

Elementary and secondary education within the Chicago metropolitan area is provided by dozens of different school districts, of which by far the largest is the Chicago Public Schools with 400,000 students.<sup>[42]</sup> Numerous private and religious school systems are also found in the region, as well as a growing number of charter schools. Racial inequalities in education in the region remain

widespread, often breaking along district boundaries;<sup>[43]</sup> for instance, educational prospects vary widely for students in the Chicago Public Schools compared to those in some neighboring suburban schools.<sup>[44]</sup>

Historically, the Chicago metropolitan area has been at the center of a number of national educational movements, from the free-flowing Winnetka Plan to the regimented Taylorism of the Gary Plan.<sup>[45]</sup> In higher education, University of Chicago founder William Rainey Harper was a leading early advocate of the junior college movement; Joliet Junior College is the nation's oldest continuously operating junior college today.<sup>[46]</sup> Later U of C president Robert Maynard Hutchins was central to the Great Books movement, and programs of dialogic education arising from that legacy can be found today at the U of C, at Shimer College,<sup>[47]</sup> and in the City Colleges of Chicago and Oakton College in the Northwest suburbs.<sup>[48]</sup>

## Area codes

[edit]

Main article: List of Illinois area codes

From 1947 until 1988, the Illinois portion of the Chicago metro area was served by a single area code, 312, which abutted the 815 area code. In 1988 the 708 area code was introduced and the 312 area code became exclusive to the city of Chicago.

It became common to call suburbanites "708'ers", in reference to their area code.

The 708 area code was partitioned in 1996 into three area codes, serving different portions of the metro area: 630, 708, and 847.

At the same time that the 708 area code was running out of phone numbers, the 312 area code in Chicago was also exhausting its supply of available numbers. As a result, the city of Chicago was divided into two area codes, 312 and 773. Rather than divide the city by a north–south area code, the central business district retained the 312 area code, while the remainder of the city took the new 773 code.

In 2002, the 847 area code was supplemented with the overlay area code 224. In February 2007, the 815 area code (serving outlying portions of the metro area) was supplemented with the overlay area code 779. In October 2007, the overlay area code 331 was implemented to supplement the 630 area with additional numbers.

Plans are in place for overlay codes in the 708, 773, and 312 regions as those area codes become exhausted in the future.

- 312 Chicago - City (The Loop and central neighborhoods, e.g. the Near North Side)
- 773 Chicago - City (Everywhere else within the city limits, excluding central area)
- 872 Chicago - City (overlay for 312 & 773, effective November 7, 2009)
- 847/224 (North and Northwest Suburbs)
- 630/331 (Outer Western Suburbs)
- 708 (South and Near West Suburbs)

- 815/779 (Rockford & Joliet: Far Northwest/Southwest Suburbs)
- 219 (Northwest Indiana)
- 574 (North-central Indiana)
- 262 (Southeast Wisconsin surrounding Milwaukee County)

## Proposed overlays




[edit]

- 464 overlay for 708 (January 21, 2022, rollout)

## See also

[edit]

Portals:

-  Chicago type unknown
-  Illinois type unknown
-  United States type unknown
- Index of Illinois-related articles

## References

[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> **a b** *"Elevations of the 50 Largest Cities". U.S. Geological Survey. Archived from the original on November 9, 2013. Retrieved January 23, 2016. "Chicago city proper only"*
- <sup>^</sup> *"2020 Population and Housing State Data". United States Census Bureau, Population Division. August 12, 2021. Retrieved November 19, 2021.*
- <sup>^</sup> *"USA: Combined Metropolitan Areas". CityPopulation.de. August 2021. Retrieved November 19, 2021.*
- <sup>^</sup> *"Total Gross Domestic Product for Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI (MSA)". Federal Reserve Economic Data. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.*
- <sup>^</sup> *"Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Combined Statistical Areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CSA-EST2019-ANNRES)". United States Census Bureau, Population Division. March 2020. Retrieved May 5, 2020.*
- <sup>^</sup> *"Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CBSA-MET-EST2019-ANNRES)". United States Census Bureau, Population Division. March 2020. Retrieved May 5, 2020.*
- <sup>^</sup> *"CAEMP25N Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by NAICS Industry 1/ 2018". Bureau of Economic Analysis. November 14, 2019. Retrieved May 5, 2020.*
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- <sup>^</sup> *"Economy". Worldbusinesschicago.com. Retrieved October 3, 2017.*

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## Further reading

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## External links

[edit]


**Chicago metropolitan area** at Wikipedia's sister projects

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-  **Media from Commons**

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-  **Travel information from Wikivoyage**

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-  **Data from Wikidata**

- *Encyclopedia of Chicago* (2004), comprehensive coverage of city and suburbs, past and present
- U.S. Census Urbanized Area Outline Map (2000)
- Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City, IL-IN-WI Combined Statistical Area (2012) map
- Illinois CBSAs and Counties (2013) map
- U.S. Census Bureau Chicago city, Illinois QuickFacts
- Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas
- About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas
- History of Metropolitan Areas
- Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Population Totals and Components of Change: 2010–2019

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Chicago metropolitan area

**Major city**

- **Chicago**

Chicago landsat image

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**Cities  
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

- Aurora
- Berwyn
- Calumet City
- Crown Point
- Crystal Lake
- DeKalb
- Des Plaines
- Elgin
- Elmhurst
- Evanston
- Gary
- Hammond
- Highland Park
- Joliet
- Kenosha
- Naperville
- North Chicago
- Park Ridge
- Portage
- St. Charles
- Valparaiso
- Waukegan
- Wheaton

**Towns and villages  
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

- Addison
- Arlington Heights
- Bartlett
- Bolingbrook
- Buffalo Grove
- Carol Stream
- Carpentersville
- Cicero
- Downers Grove
- Elk Grove Village
- Glendale Heights
- Glenview
- Grayslake
- Gurnee
- Hanover Park
- Hoffman Estates
- Lombard
- Merrillville
- Mount Prospect
- Mundelein
- Niles
- Northbrook
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park
- Oswego
- Palatine
- Plainfield
- Romeoville
- Schaumburg
- Skokie
- Streamwood
- Tinley Park
- Wheeling
- Wonder Lake
- Woodridge

## Counties

- Cook
- DeKalb
- DuPage
- Grundy
- Jasper
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Kenosha
- Lake, IL
- Lake, IN
- McHenry
- Newton
- Porter
- Will

## Regions

- Great Lakes
- Northern Illinois
- Northern Indiana

## Sub-regions

- Chicago Southland
- Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox Valley (Illinois)
- Golden Corridor
- Illinois Technology and Research Corridor
- North Shore (Chicago)
- Northwest Indiana

Illinois, United States

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- Architecture
- Beaches
- Climate
- Colleges and universities
- Community areas
- Crime
  - gangs
- Culture
- Demographics
- Economy
  - companies
- Expressways
- Flag
- Geography
- Government
- Harbor
- History
  - politics
  - timeline
- Landmarks
- Literature
- Media
  - Newspapers
- Metropolitan area
- Museums
- Neighborhoods
- Parks
  - list
- People
  - music
  - musicians
  - theater
- Public schools
  - list
- Skyscrapers
- Sports
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Visual arts

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## State of Illinois

### **Springfield** (capital)

#### **Topics**

- Index
- Abortion
- African Americans
- Buildings and structures
- Census areas
- Climate change
- Crime
- Communications
- Culture
- Delegations
- Earthquakes
- Economy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Geography
- Government
- Health
- History
- Homelessness
- Languages
- Law
- Military
- Music
- People
- Politics
- Portal
- Protected areas
- Science and technology
- Sister cities
- Society
- Sports
- Symbols
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Windmills

## **Regions**

- American Bottom
- Bloomington–Normal metropolitan area
- Central Illinois
- Champaign–Urbana metropolitan area
- Chicago metropolitan area
- Collar counties
- Corn Belt
- Driftless Area
- Forgottonia
- Fox Valley
- Illinois–Indiana–Kentucky tri-state area
- Metro East
- Metro Lakeland
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- North Shore
- Northern Illinois
- Northwestern Illinois
- Peoria metropolitan area
- Quad Cities
- River Bend
- Rockford metropolitan area
- Southern Illinois
- Wabash Valley

- Alton/Granite City/Edwardsville
- Arlington Heights/Palatine
- Aurora/Naperville/Oswego/Plainfield
- Bartlett/Hanover Park/Streamwood
- Belleville/East St. Louis/Collinsville/O'Fallon
- Berwyn/Cicero
- Bloomington/Normal
- Bolingbrook/Romeoville
- Buffalo Grove/Wheeling
- Calumet City
- Canton
- Carbondale
- Carol Stream/Glendale Heights
- Centralia
- Champaign/Urbana
- Charleston/Mattoon
- Chicago
- Chicago Heights
- Crystal Lake/Algonquin
- Danville
- Decatur
- DeKalb/Sycamore
- Des Plaines/Mount Prospect/Park Ridge
- Dixon
- Downers Grove/Woodridge
- Effingham
- Elgin/Carpentersville
- Elmhurst/Lombard/Addison
- Evanston/Skokie
- Freeport
- Galesburg
- Glenview/Northbrook
- Harrisburg
- Jacksonville
- Joliet
- Kankakee/Bradley/Bourbonnais
- Lincoln
- Macomb
- Marion/Herrin
- Moline/East Moline/Rock Island
- Mount Vernon
- Mundelein
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park/Tinley Park
- Ottawa/Streator/LaSalle/Peru
- Peoria/Pekin/East Peoria/Morton/Washington
- Pontiac
- Quincy
- Rock Hill

**Municipalities**



- Adams
- Alexander
- Bond
- Boone
- Brown
- Bureau
- Calhoun
- Carroll
- Cass
- Champaign
- Christian
- Clark
- Clay
- Clinton
- Coles
- Cook
- Crawford
- Cumberland
- DeKalb
- DeWitt
- Douglas
- DuPage
- Edgar
- Edwards
- Effingham
- Fayette
- Ford
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Gallatin
- Greene
- Grundy
- Hamilton
- Hancock
- Hardin
- Henderson
- Henry
- Iroquois
- Jackson
- Jasper
- Jefferson
- Jersey
- Jo Daviess
- Johnson
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Knox
- Lake

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State of Indiana

## Indianapolis (capital)

### Topics

- o Index
- o Outline
- o Census-designated places
- o City nicknames
- o Climate
  - o climate change
- o Fauna
- o Geography
- o Ghostlore
- o History
- o Hoosiers
- o Music
- o National Natural Landmarks
- o NRHP listings
  - o National Historic Landmarks
- o Paleontology
- o Protected areas
- o Scouting
- o Sports
- o State historical markers
- o State historic sites
- o Symbols
- o Tallest buildings
- o Time
- o Tourist attractions
- o Transportation

## **Government**

- Code
- Constitution
- Congressional districts
  - delegations
- Elections
- Governor
  - list
- General Assembly
  - House
  - Senate
- Supreme Court
- Taxation

## **Society**

- Abortion
- Culture
- Crime
- Demographics
- Economy
- Education
- Gun laws
- Gambling
- Homelessness
- LGBT rights
- Politics

**Largest cities**

- Anderson
- Bloomington
- Carmel
- Columbus
- Crown Point
- Elkhart
- Evansville
- Fishers
- Fort Wayne
- Gary
- Goshen
- Greenwood
- Hammond
- Indianapolis
- Jeffersonville
- Kokomo
- Lafayette
- Lawrence
- Michigan City
- Mishawaka
- Muncie
- New Albany
- Noblesville
- Portage
- Richmond
- South Bend
- Terre Haute
- Valparaiso
- Westfield
- West Lafayette

**Largest towns**

- Avon
- Brownsburg
- Clarksville
- Highland
- Merrillville
- Munster
- Plainfield
- Saint John
- Schererville
- Zionsville

- Adams
- Allen
- Bartholomew
- Benton
- Blackford
- Boone
- Brown
- Carroll
- Cass
- Clark
- Clay
- Clinton
- Crawford
- Daviess
- Dearborn
- Decatur
- DeKalb
- Delaware
- Dubois
- Elkhart
- Fayette
- Floyd
- Fountain
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Gibson
- Grant
- Greene
- Hamilton
- Hancock
- Harrison
- Hendricks
- Henry
- Howard
- Huntington
- Jackson
- Jasper
- Jay
- Jefferson
- Jennings
- Johnson
- Knox
- Kosciusko
- LaGrange
- Lake
- LaPorte
- Lawrence
- Madison
- Marion
- Marshall

**Counties**

## Regions

- Central Indiana
  - East Central Indiana
  - Wabash Valley
- Northern Indiana
  - Northwest Indiana
    - Chicago metropolitan area
  - Michiana
- Southern Indiana
  - Indiana Uplands
  - Kentuckiana
  - Southwestern Indiana

## flag Indiana portal

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State of Wisconsin

## Madison (capital)

## Topics

- Outline
- Agriculture
  - Dairy industry
- Climate change
- Geography
  - Islands
  - Lakes
- Governors
- Delegations
- History
- People
- Sports
- Symbols
- Tourist attractions

## **Society**

- Abortion
- Administrative divisions
- Cannabis
- Crime
- Culture
- Demographics
- Economy
- Education
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- Politics

## **Regions**

- Apostle Islands
- Central Plain
- Chippewa Valley
- Door Peninsula
- Driftless Area
- Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox River Valley
- Great River Road
- Lake Superior Lowland
- Northern Highland
- Western Upland

## **Major metropolitan areas (pop. over 500,000)**

- Chicago metropolitan area
- Madison metropolitan area
- Milwaukee metropolitan area
- Twin Cities metropolitan area

## **Largest cities (pop. over 50,000)**

- Appleton
- Eau Claire
- Green Bay
- Janesville
- Kenosha
- La Crosse
- Madison
- Milwaukee
- Oshkosh
- Racine
- Waukesha
- West Allis

**Smaller cities  
(pop. 15,000 to 50,000)**

- Beaver Dam
- Beloit
- Brookfield
- Cudahy
- De Pere
- Fitchburg
- Fond du Lac
- Franklin
- Greenfield
- Hartford
- Hudson
- Kaukauna
- Manitowoc
- Marshfield
- Menasha
- Menomonie
- Mequon
- Middleton
- Muskego
- Neenah
- New Berlin
- Oak Creek
- Oconomowoc
- Onalaska
- River Falls
- Sheboygan
- South Milwaukee
- Stevens Point
- Sun Prairie
- Superior
- Watertown
- Wausau
- Wauwatosa
- West Bend
- Wisconsin Rapids



**Largest villages  
(pop. over 15,000)**

- Ashwaubenon
- Bellevue
- Caledonia
- Fox Crossing
- Germantown
- Howard
- Menomonee Falls
- Mount Pleasant
- Pleasant Prairie

**Counties**

- Adams
- Ashland
- Barron
- Bayfield
- Brown
- Buffalo
- Burnett
- Calumet
- Chippewa
- Clark
- Columbia
- Crawford
- Dane
- Dodge
- Door
- Douglas
- Dunn
- Eau Claire
- Florence
- Fond du Lac
- Forest
- Grant
- Green
- Green Lake
- Iowa
- Iron
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Juneau
- Kenosha
- Kewaunee
- La Crosse
- Lafayette
- Langlade
- Lincoln
- Manitowoc
- Marathon
- Marinette
- Marquette
- Menominee
- Milwaukee
- Monroe
- Oconto
- Oneida
- Outagamie
- Ozaukee
- Pepin
- Pierce
- Polk
- Port

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World's 50 most-populous urban areas

- |                     |                  |   |
|---------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. Tokyo            | 11. Kolkata      | 2 |
| 2. Jakarta          | 12. São Paulo    | 2 |
| 3. Delhi            | 13. New York     | 2 |
| 4. Guangzhou–Foshan | 14. Karachi      | 2 |
| 5. Mumbai           | 15. Dhaka        | 2 |
| 6. Manila           | 16. Bangkok      | 2 |
| 7. Shanghai         | 17. Beijing      | 2 |
| 8. Seoul            | 18. Moscow       | 2 |
| 9. Cairo            | 19. Shenzhen     | 2 |
| 10. Mexico City     | 20. Buenos Aires | 3 |

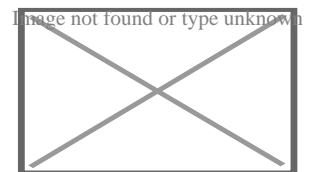
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Great Lakes megalopolis as defined by the RPA

Includes all metropolitan areas that have a population of 150,000 or greater according to the most recent national census.

**Great Lakes  
region cities**

- Brantford
- Buffalo–Niagara Falls
  - Buffalo
  - Niagara Falls
- Chicago
  - city
- Cleveland
  - city
- Detroit
  - city
- Duluth–Superior
  - Duluth
  - Superior
- Erie
  - city
- Grand Rapids
  - city
- Guelph
- Green Bay
  - city
- Hamilton
- Holland
- Kalamazoo
  - city
- Kenosha
- Lansing
  - city
- London
- Milwaukee
  - city
- Muskegon
- Niagara Region
  - St. Catharines
  - Niagara Falls
  - Welland
- Niles
- Oshawa
- Rochester, New York
  - city
- South Bend
  - city
- Thunder Bay
- Toledo
  - city
- Toronto
  - city
- Traverse City
  - city
- Waterloo Region



- Akron
  - city
- Altoona
- Ann Arbor
- Barrie
- Bloomington, Indiana
  - city
- Bloomington–Normal
  - Bloomington, Illinois
  - Normal
- Canton
  - city
- Champaign
  - city
- Cincinnati
  - city
- Columbus
  - city
- Dayton
  - city
- Eau Claire
  - city
- Elkhart
- Evansville
  - city
- Fargo
  - city
- Flint
- Fort Wayne
  - city
- Fox Cities
  - Appleton
  - Oshkosh
- Indianapolis
  - city
- Jackson
- Janesville–Beloit
- Kankakee
  - city
- Kingston
- La Crosse–Onalaska
  - La Crosse
  - Onalaska
- Lafayette
  - city
- Madison
  - city
- Mahoning Valley
  - Youngstown
- Miami Valley–Saint Paul

**Surrounding  
cities**

**Cities of states south of region**

- Elizabethtown
  - city
- Kansas City
  - city
- Louisville
  - city
- St. Louis
  - city
- Topeka
  - city
- Wheeling
  - city

**Other metro-regions**

- Quebec City–Windsor Corridor
- Golden Horseshoe
- Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area
- Detroit–Windsor
- Greater Pittsburgh
- Metro East

Other megaregions

**Authority control databases** Image not found or type unknown **Edit this at Wikidata**

**International**

- VIAF
- FAST

**National**

- Germany
- United States
- Israel

**About Cook County**

**Photo**

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**Photo**

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## Photo

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## Photo

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## Things To Do in Cook County

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### Photo

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### Sand Ridge Nature Center

4.8 (96)

### Photo

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### River Trail Nature Center

4.6 (235)

### Photo

## Palmisano (Henry) Park

4.7 (1262)

### Driving Directions in Cook County

---

Driving Directions From Palmisano (Henry) Park to

Driving Directions From Lake Katherine Nature Center and Botanic Gardens to

Driving Directions From Navy Pier to

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Navy+Pier/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%2C+Inc/87.6050944,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.6050944!2d41.8918633!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e0>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Lake+Katherine+Nature+Center+and+Botanic+Gardens/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%2C+Inc/87.8010774,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.8010774!2d41.6776048!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e2>

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### Reviews for

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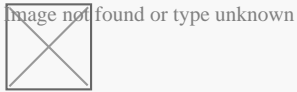
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**Jeffery James**

**(5)**



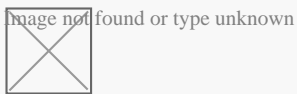
Very happy with my experience. They were prompt and followed through, and very helpful in fixing the crack in my foundation.



**Sarah McNeily**

**(5)**

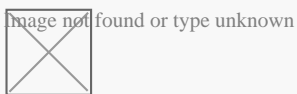
USS was excellent. They are honest, straightforward, trustworthy, and conscientious. They thoughtfully removed the flowers and flower bulbs to dig where they needed in the yard, replanted said flowers and spread the extra dirt to fill in an area of the yard. We've had other services from different companies and our yard was really a mess after. They kept the job site meticulously clean. The crew was on time and friendly. I'd recommend them any day! Thanks to Jessie and crew.



**Jim de Leon**

**(5)**

It was a pleasure to work with Rick and his crew. From the beginning, Rick listened to my concerns and what I wished to accomplish. Out of the 6 contractors that quoted the project, Rick seemed the MOST willing to accommodate my wishes. His pricing was definitely more than fair as well. I had 10 push piers installed to stabilize and lift an addition of my house. The project commenced at the date that Rick had disclosed initially and it was completed within the same time period expected (based on Rick's original assessment). The crew was well informed, courteous, and hard working. They were not loud (even while equipment was being utilized) and were well spoken. My neighbors were very impressed on how polite they were when they entered / exited my property (saying hello or good morning each day when they crossed paths). You can tell they care about the customer concerns. They ensured that the property would be put back as clean as possible by placing MANY sheets of plywood down prior to excavating. They compacted the dirt back in the holes extremely well to avoid large stock piles of soils. All the while, the main office was calling me to discuss updates and expectations of completion. They provided waivers of lien, certificates of insurance, properly acquired permits, and JULIE locates. From a construction background, I can tell you that I did not see any flaws in the way they operated and this an extremely professional company. The pictures attached show the push piers added to the foundation (pictures 1, 2 & 3), the amount of excavation (picture 4), and the restoration after dirt was placed back in the pits and compacted (pictures 5, 6 & 7). Please notice that they also sealed two large cracks and steel plated these cracks from expanding further (which you can see under my sliding glass door). I, as well as my wife, are extremely happy that we chose United Structural Systems for our contractor. I would happily tell any of my friends and family to use this contractor should the opportunity arise!

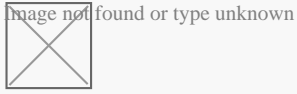


**Chris Abplanalp**

**(5)**

USS did an amazing job on my underpinning on my house, they were also very courteous to the proximity of my property line next to my neighbor. They kept things in order with all the dirt/mud they had to excavate. They were

done exactly in the timeframe they indicated, and the contract was very details oriented with drawings of what would be done. Only thing that would have been nice, is they left my concrete a little muddy with boot prints but again, all-in-all a great job



**Dave Kari**

**(5)**

What a fantastic experience! Owner Rick Thomas is a trustworthy professional. Nick and the crew are hard working, knowledgeable and experienced. I interviewed every company in the area, big and small. A homeowner never wants to hear that they have foundation issues. Out of every company, I trusted USS the most, and it paid off in the end. Highly recommend.

Considering Carbon Fiber Solutions for Wall Reinforcement [View GBP](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

**What are the benefits of using carbon fiber for wall reinforcement in my home?**

Carbon fiber offers high tensile strength, is lightweight, and resistant to corrosion. It can effectively stabilize and reinforce foundation walls, potentially increasing the longevity and safety of your home.

**How long does the installation of carbon fiber wall reinforcement typically take?**

The installation process for carbon fiber wall reinforcement can usually be completed within a day, depending on the size and condition of the walls being reinforced.

**What is the expected lifespan of carbon fiber wall reinforcement?**

Carbon fiber wall reinforcements are designed to last for the life of the structure, typically over 50 years, provided they are installed correctly and the foundation remains stable.

**How much does carbon fiber wall reinforcement cost compared to traditional methods?**

Carbon fiber wall reinforcement can be more cost-effective than traditional methods like steel beams or complete foundation replacement, with costs varying based on the extent of the damage and the size of the area to be reinforced.

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