l'm not a bot



Chicago, Illinois A shining sculpture made of 3,115 lights, the number of visible stars in the Northern Hemisphere. View All Other City Updates How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editor worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Ficks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites The City of Chicago covers an area of 60,000 hectares and sits 176 meters (578 feet) above sea level on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan. At 190 km wide and 495 km long, its the 5th largest body of fresh water in the world. The city is traversed by the Chicago and Calumet rivers. Chicago's extensive parklands, including 3,000 hectares of city parks attract an estimated 86 million visitors annually. As a multicultural city that thrives on the harmony and diversity of its neighborhoods, Chicago today embodies the values of America's heartland-integrity, hard work and community and reflects the ideals in the social fabric of its 77 distinct neighborhoods. Chicago is recognized across the United States as a very passionate sports town. Chicago is a leader in reforming public schools, enhancing public safety and security initiatives, providing affordable housing in attractive and economically sound communities, ensuring accessibility for all and fostering, social, economic and environmental sustainability. Most populous city in Illinois, United States This article is about the city in Illinois. For other uses, see Chicago (disambiguation). City in Illinois; United StatesChicagoCityThe LoopChicago River"L" trainWrigley FieldNavy PierArt Institute of ChicagoBuckingham Fountain FlagSealLogoEtymology: Miami-Illinois; Sikaakwa ('wild onion' or 'wild garlic')Nicknames; The Windy City and othersMottoes; Latin: Urbs in Horto (City in a Garden) I WillInteractive map of ChicagoChicagoShow map of the United StatesCoordinates: 41°52′55″N 87°37′40″W / 41.88194°N 87.62778°W / 41.88194; -87.62778°W / 41.88194; -87.6278W / 41.88194; -87.6278W / 41.88194; -87.620W / 41.8819 ago (1833-08-12)Incorporated (city)March 4, 1837; 188 years ago (1837-03-04)Founded byJean Baptiste Point du SableGovernment • TypeMayor-council • BodyChicago City ClerkAnna Valencia (D) • City TreasurerMelissa Conyears-Ervin (D)Area[2] • City234.53 sq mi (607.44 km2) • Land227.73 sq mi (589.82 km2) • Water 6.80 sq mi (17.62 km2)Elevation[1] (mean)597.18 ft (182.02 m)Highest elevation- near Blue Island672 ft (205 m)Lowest elevation- at Lake Michigan578 ft (176 m)Population (2020)[3] • City2,746,388 • Estimate (2024)[3]2,721,308 • Rank5th in North America3rd in the United States1st in Illinois • Density12,059.84/sq mi (4,656.33/km2) • Urban[4]8,671,746 (US: 3rd) • Urban density3,709.2/sq mi (1,432.1/km2) • Metro[5]9,618,502 (US: 3rd)DemonymChicagoanGDP[6] • Metro[\$894.862 billion (2023)Time zoneUTC-06:00 (CST) • Summer (DST)UTC-05:00 (CDT)ZIP Code prefixes606xx, 607xx, 608xxArea codes312, 773, 872FIPS code17-14000GNIS feature ID0428803Websitechicago.gov Chicago[a] is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Illinois and in the Midwestern United States. With a population of 2,746,388, as of the 2020 census,[9] it is the third-most populous county in the U.S., Chicago is the center of the Chicago metropolitan area, often colloquially called "Chicagoland" and home to 9.6 million residents. Located on the shore of Lake Michigan, Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837 near a portage between the Great Chicago Fire destroyed several square miles and left more than 100,000 homeless,[12] but Chicago's population continued to grow.[11] Chicago made noted contributions to urban planning and architecture, such as the Chicago School, the development of the City Beautiful movement, and the steel-framed skyscraper.[13][14] Chicago is an international hub for finance, culture, commerce, industry, education, technology, telecommunications, and transportation. It has the largest and most diverse finance derivatives market in the world's top ten busiest airports by passenger traffic,[16] and the region is also the nation's railroad hub.[17] The Chicago area has one of the highest gross domestic products (GDP) of any urban region in the world, generating \$689 billion in 2018.[18] Chicago's economy is diverse, with no single industry employing more than 14% of the workforce.[15] Chicago's culture has contributed much to the visual arts, literature, film, theater, comedy (especially improvisational comedy), food, dance, and music (particularly jazz, blues, soul, hip-hop, gospel,[21] and electronic dance music). Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago is home to the Chicago symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago symphony Operation symphony Chicago area also hosts the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois Chicago, among other institutions of learning. Professional sports in Chicago include all major professional sports in Chicago Chicago See also: Windy City (nickname) and List of Chicago placename etymologies The name Chicago is derived from a French rendering of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Šikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the indigenous Miami-Illinois name Sikaakonki, the locative form of the i to the site of the city of Chicago as "Checagou" was by Robert de LaSalle around 1679 in a memoir.[23] Henri Joutel, in his journal of 1688, noted that the eponymous wild "garlic" grew profusely in the area.[24] According to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we are said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we are said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we are said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we are said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his diary of late September 1687: ... when we are said place called "Chicagou" which, according to his di this name because of the quantity of garlic which grows in the forests in this region. [24] The city has had several nicknames throughout its history, such as the Windy City, Chi-Town, Second City, and City of the Big Shoulders. [25] Main article: History of Chicago For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Chicago history. Traditional Potawatomi regalia on display at the Field Museum of Natural HistoryIn the mid-18th century, the area was inhabited by the Potawatomi, an indigenous tribe who had succeeded the Miami, Sauk and Meskwaki peoples in this region. [26] An artist's rendering of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 Home Insurance Building (1885) Court of Honor at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 The first known permanent settler in Chicago was a trader Jean Baptiste Point du Sable. Du Sable was of African descent, perhaps born in the French colony of Saint-Domingue (Haiti), and established the settlement in the 1780s. He is commonly known as the "Founder of Chicago."[27][28][29] In 1795, following the victory of the new United States in the Northwest Indian War, an area that was to be part of Chicago was turned over to the U.S. for a military post by native tribes in accordance with the Treaty of Greenville. In 1803, the U.S. Army constructed Fort Dearborn, which was destroyed during the War of 1812 in the Battle of Fort Dearborn, which was destroyed during the War of 1812 in the Battle of Fort Dearborn, which was destroyed during the War of 1812 in the Battle of Fort Dearborn by the Potawatomi tribes ceded additional land to the United States in the 1816 Treaty of St. Louis. The Potawatomi were forcibly removed from their land after the 1833 Treaty of Chicago and sent west of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the federal policy of Indian removal.[31][32][33] The location and course of the intersection in the world (1897) On August 12, 1833, the Town of Chicago was organized with a population of about 200.[33] Within seven years it grew to more than 6,000 people. On June 15, 1835, the first public land sales began with Edmund Dick Taylor as Receiver of Public Monies. The City of Chicago was incorporated on Saturday, March 4, 1837, [34] and for several decades was the world's fastest-growing city.[35] As the site of the Chicago Portage, [36] the city became an important transportation hub between the eastern and Chicago Union Railroad, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal opened in 1848. The canal allowed steamboats and sailing ships on the Great Lakes to connect to the Mississippi River.[37][38][39][40] A flourishing economy brought residents from rural communities and immigrants from abroad. Manufacturing and retail and finance sectors became dominant, influencing the American economy.[41] The Chicago Board of Trade (established 1848) listed the first-ever standardized "exchange-traded" forward contracts, which were called futures contracts.[42] In the 1850s, Chicago gained national political prominence as the home of Senator Stephen Douglas, the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the "popular sovereignty" approach to the issue of the spread of slavery.[43] These issues also helped propel another Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, to the national stage. Lincoln was nominated in Chicago for U.S. president at the 1860 Republican National Convention, which was held in a purpose-built auditorium called the Wigwam. He defeated Douglas in the general election, and this set the stage for the American Civil War. To accommodate rapid population growth and demand for better sanitation, the city improved its infrastructure. In February 1856, Chicago's Common Council approved Chesbrough's plan to build the United States' first comprehensive sewerage system.[44] The project raised much of central Chicago, and at first improving the city's health, the untreated sewage and industrial waste now flowed into the Chicago River, and subsequently into Lake Michigan, polluting the city's primary freshwater source. The city responded by tunneling two miles (3.2 km) out into Lake Michigan to newly built water cribs. In 1900, the problem of sewage contamination was largely resolved when the city completed a major engineering feat. It reversed the flow of the Chicago River so that the water flowed away from Lake Michigan rather than into it. This project began with the construction and improvement of the Illinois River, which flows into the Mississippi River. [46][47][48] In 1871, the Great Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal that connects to the Illinois River, which flows into the Mississippi River. [46][47][48] In 1871, the Great Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal that connects to the Illinois River, which flows into the Mississippi River. [46][47][48] In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire destroyed an area about 4 miles (6.4 km) long and 1-mile (1.6 km) wide, a large section of the city at the time.[49][50][51] Much of the city, including railroads and stockyards, survived intact,[52] and from the ruins of the previous wooden structures arose more modern constructions.[53][54] During its rebuilding period, Chicago constructed the world's first skyscraper in 1885, using steel-skeleton construction.[55][56] The city grew significantly in size and population by incorporating many neighboring townships between 1851 and 1920, with the largest annexation happening in 1889, with five townships between 1851 and 1920, and the far southeast of Chicago and the far southeast of Chicago and the far southeast of Chicago, and the Jefferson Township, which now makes up most of Chicago's Northwest Side.[57] The desire to join the city was driven by municipal services that the city could provide its residents. Chicago's flourishing economy attracted huge numbers of new immigrants from the Eastern United States. Of the total population in 1900, more than 77% were either foreign-born or born in the United States of foreign parentage. Germans, Irish, Poles, Swedes, and Czechs made up nearly two-thirds of the foreign-born population).[58][59] Labor conflicts followed the industrial boom and the rapid expansion of the labor pool, including the Haymarket affair on May 4, 1886, and in 1894 the Pullman Strike. Anarchist and socialist groups played prominent roles in creating very large and highly organized labor actions. Concern for social problems among Chicago's immigrant poor led Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr to found Hull House in 1889.[60] Programs that were developed there became a model for the new field of social work.[61] During the 1870s and 1880s, Chicago attained national stature as the leader in the movement to improve public health. City laws and later, state laws that upgraded standards for the medical profession and fought urban epidemics of cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever were both passed and enforced. These laws became templates for public health reform in other cities and states.[62] The city established many large, well-landscaped municipal parks, which also included public sanitation facilities. The chief advocate for improving public health in Chicago's park system in 1866. He created Lincoln Park by closing a cemetery filled with shallow graves, and in 1867, in response to an outbreak of cholera he helped establish a new Chicago Board of Health. Ten years later, he became the secretary and then the president of the first Illinois State Board of Health, which carried out most of its activities in Chicago became the nation's railroad hub, and by 1910 over 20 railroad soperated passenger service out of six different downtown terminals.[64][65] In 1883, Chicago's railway managers needed a general time convention, so they developed the standardized system for telling time spread throughout the continent. In 1893, Chicago hosted the World's Columbian Exposition on former marshland at the present location of Jackson Park. The Exposition drew 27.5 million visitors, and is considered the most influential world's fair in history.[67][68] The University of Chicago, formerly at another location, moved to the same South Side location in 1892. The term "midway" for a fair or carnival referred originally to the Midway Plaisance, a strip of park land that still runs through the University of Chicago campus and connects the Washington and Jackson Parks. [69][70] Aerial motion film photography of Chicago in 1914 as filmed by A. Roy Knabenshue During World War I and the 1920s there was a major expansion in industry. The availability of jobs attracted African Americans from the Southern United States. Between 1910 and 1930, the African Americans from the Southern United States. This Great Migration had an immense cultural impact, called the Chicago Black Renaissance, part of the New Negro Movement, in art, literature, and music.[72] Continuing racial tensions and violence, such as the Chicago Black Renaissance, part of the New Negro Movement, in art, literature, and music.[72] Continuing racial tensions and violence, such as the Chicago Black Renaissance, part of the New Negro Movement, in art, literature, and music.[72] Continuing racial tensions and violence, such as the Chicago Black Renaissance, part of the New Negro Movement, in art, literature, and music.[72] Continuing racial tensions and violence, such as the Chicago Black Renaissance, part of the New Negro Movement, in art, literature, and music.[73] The ratification of the 18th amendment to the Constitution in 1919 made the production and sale (including exportation) of alcoholic beverages illegal in the United States. This ushered in the beginning of what is known as the gangster era, a time that roughly spans from 1919 until 1933 when Prohibition was repealed. The 1920s saw gangsters, including Al Capone, Dion O'Banion, Bugs Moran and Tony Accardo battle law enforcement and each other on the streets of Chicago during the Prohibition era.[74] Chicago was the location of the infamous St. Valentine's Day Massacre in 1929, when Al Capone sent men to gun down members of a rival gang, North Side, led by Bugs Moran.[75] Chicago tenants picket against rent increases (March 1920) From 1920 to 1921, the city was affected by a series of tenant rent strikes, which lead to the formation of the Chicago Tenants Protective association, passage of the Kessenger tenant laws, and of a heat ordinance that legally required flats to be kept above 68 °F during winter months by landlords. [76][77][78][79][80][81] Chicago was the first American city to have a homosexual-rights organization. The organization, formed in 1924, was called the Society for Human Rights. It produced the first American publication for homosexuals, Friendship and Freedom. Police and political pression to disband.[82]Men outside a soup kitchen during the Great Depression brought unprecedented suffering to Chicago, in no small part due to the city's heavy reliance on heavy industry. Notably, industrial areas on the south side and neighborhoods lining both branches of the Chicago River were devastated; by 1933 over 50% of industrial jobs in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and the city had been lost, and the ci 1933, the city witnessed a tax revolt, and the city was unable to meet payroll or provide relief efforts. The fiscal crisis was resolved by 1933, and at the same time, federal relief funding began to flow into Chicago.[83] Chicago was also a hotbed of labor activism, with Unemployed Councils contributing heavily in the early depression to create solidarity for the poor and demand relief; these organizations were created by socialist and communist groups. By 1935 the Workers Alliance of America began organizing the poor, workers, the unemployed. In the spring of 1937 Republic Steel Works witnessed the Memorial Day massacre of 1937 in the neighborhood of East Side. In 1933, Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak was fatally wounded in Miami, Florida, during a failed assassination attempt on President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1933 and 1934, the city celebrated its centennial by hosting the Century of Progress International Exposition World's Fair.[84] The theme of the fair was technological innovation over the century since Chicago's founding.[85] The Chicago Picasso (1967) inspired a new era in urban public art. During World War II, the city of Chicago alone produced more steel than the United Kingdom every year from 1939 - 1945, and more than Nazi Germany from 1943 - 1945, and more than Nazi Germany from 1944, and more than Nazi Germany from 1944, and more than Nazi Germany from 1945, and more hundreds of thousands of blacks from the South arrived in the city to work in the steel mills, railroads, and shipping yards.[87] On December 2, 1942, physicist Enrico Fermi conducted the world's first controlled nuclear reaction at the University of Chicago as part of the top-secret Manhattan Project. This led to the creation of the atomic bomb by the United States, which it used in World War II in 1945.[88] Mayor Richard J. Daley, a Democrat, was elected in 1955, in the era of machine politics. In 1956, the city conducted its last major expansion when it annexed the land under O'Hare airport, including a small portion of DuPage County.[89] By the 1960s, white residents in several neighborhoods left the city for the suburban areas - in many American cities, a process known as white flight - as Blacks continued to move beyond the Black Belt.[90] While home loan discriminatory redlining against blacks continued, the real estate industry, such as globalization and job an outsourcing, caused heavy job losses for lower-skilled workers. At its peak during the 1960s, some 250,000 workers were employed in the steel industry in Chicago, but the steel industry in Chicago, but the steel industry in Chicago, but the steel industry in Chicago Freedom Movement, which culminated in agreements between Mayor Richard J. Daley and the movement leaders. [92] Two years later, the city hosted the tumultuous 1968 Democratic National Convention, which featured physical confrontations both inside and outside the convention, which featured physical confrontations both inside and bystanders being beaten by police. [93] Major construction projects, including the Sears Tower (now known as the Willis Tower, which in 1974 became the world's tallest building), University of Illinois at Chicago, McCormick Place, and O'Hare International Airport, were undertaken during Richard J. Daley's tenure. [94] In 1979, Jane Byrne, the city's first female mayor, was elected. She was notable for temporarily moving into the crime-ridden Cabrini-Green housing project and for leading Chicago's school system out of a financial crisis.[95] In 1983, Harold Washington became the first black mayor of Chicago. Washington's first term in office directed attention to poor and previously neglected minority neighborhoods. He was re-elected in 1987 but died of a heart attack soon after.[96] Washington was succeeded by 6th ward alderperson Eugene Sawyer, who was elected by the Chicago City Council and served until a special election. Richard M. Daley, son of Richard J. Daley, was elected in 1989. His accomplishments included improvements to parks and creating incentives for sustainable development, as well as closing Meigs Field in the middle of the night and destroying the runways. After successfully running for re-election five times, and becoming Chicago's longest-serving mayor, Richard M. Daley declined to run for a seventh term. [97][98] In 1992, a construction accident near the Kinzie Street Bridge produced a breach connecting the Chicago River to a tunnel below, which was part of an abandoned freight tunnel system extending throughout the downtown Loop district. The tunnels filled with 250 million US gallons (1,000,000 m3) of water, affecting buildings throughout the district and forcing a shutdown of electrical power.[99] The area was shut down for three days and some buildings throughout the district and forcing a shutdown of the House of Representatives, won the mayor and its first openly LGBTQ mayor, was elected to succeed Emanuel as mayor in 2019.[102] All three city-wide elective offices were held by women (and women of color) for the first time in Chicago history in addition to Lightfoot, the city clerk was Anna Valencia and the city treasurer was Melissa Convears-Ervin [103] On May 15, 2023. Brandon Johnson assumed office as the 57th mayor of Chicago Main article. Geography of Chicago Skyline in Sentember 2023 Aerial view of the Chicago Loop in 2012 Downtown and the North Side with beach lining the waterfront A satellite image of Chicago Chicago is located in northeastern Illinois on the southwestern Shores of freshwater Lake region. The city rests on a continental divide at the site of the Chicago Portage, connecting the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes watersheds. In addition to it lying beside Lake Michigan, two rivers—the Chicago River historical! handled much of the region's waterborne cargo, today's huge lake freighters use the city's Lake Calumet Harbor on the South Side. The lake also provides another positive effect: moderating Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.[106] When Chic mouth of the Chicago River, as can be seen on a map of the city's original 58 blocks.[107] The overall grade of the city's central, built-up areas is relatively consistent with the natural flatness of its overall natural geography, generally exhibiting only slight differentiation otherwise. The average land elevation is 579 ft (176.5 m) above sea level. While measurements vary somewhat,[108] the lowest points are along the lake shore at 578 ft (176.2 m), while the highest point, at 672 ft (205 m), is the morainal ridge of Blue Island in the city's far south side.[109] Lake Shore Drive runs adjacent to a large portion of Chicago's waterfront. Some of the parks along the waterfront include Lincoln Park, Burnham Park, and Jackson Park. There are 24 public beaches across 26 miles (42 km) of the waterfront.[110] Landfill extends into portions of the lake providing space for Navy Pier, Northerly Island, the Museum Campus, and large portions of the entire Chicago metropolitan area is "Chicagoland", which generally means the city and all its suburbs, though different organizations have slightly different definitions.[111][112][113] See also: Community areas in Chicago and List of neighborhoods in Chicago Community areas of Chicago Major sections of the city include the central business district, called the Loop, and the North, South, and West Sides.[114] The three sides of the city are represented on the Flag of Chicago by three horizontal white stripes.[115] The North Side is the most-densely-populated residential section of the city, and many high-rises are located on this side of the city's land into express ways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [117] In the late-1920s, sociologists at the University of Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] Main article: Roads and expressways in Chicago subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods. [118] [119] [119] [119] [110] [1 that grew from the city's original townsite plot, which was bounded by Lake Michigan on the east, North Avenue on the north, Wood Street on the south.[120] Streets following the Public Land Survey System section lines later became arterial streets in outlying sections. As new additions to the city were platted, city ordinance required them to be laid out with eight streets to the mile in one direction and sixteen in the other direction, about one street per 200 meters in one direction. The grid's regularity provided an efficient means of developing new real estate property. A scattering of diagonal streets, many of them originally Native American trails, also cross the city (Elston, Milwaukee, Ogden, Lincoln, etc.). Many additional diagonal streets were recommended in the Plan of Chicago, but only the extension of Ogden Avenue was ever constructed.[121] In 2021, Chicago was ranked the fourth-most walkable large city in the United States.[122] Many of the city's residential streets have a wide patch of grass or trees between the street and the sidewalk itself. This helps to keep pedestrians on the sidewalk further away from the street traffic. Chicago's Western Avenue, State Street, 95th Street, and Belmont Avenue. The City Beautiful movement inspired Chicago's boulevards and parkways.[124] Main article: Architecture of Chicago Further information: List of tallest buildings in Chicago and List of Chicago School, displaying both variations of the Chicago School, displaying both variations of the nation. In 1885, the first steel-framed high-rise building, the Home Insurance Building, rose in the city as Chicago ushered in the skyscraper era,[56] which would then be followed by many other cities around the world,[125] Today, Chicago's skyline is among the world's tallest and densest.[126] Some of the United States' tallest towers are located in Chicago; Willis Tower (formerly Sears Tower) is the second tallest building in the Western Hemisphere after One World Trade Center, and Trump International Hotel and Tower is the third tallest in the country.[127] The Loop's historic building, 35 East Wacker, and the Chicago Building, 860-880 Lake Shore Drive Apartments by Mies van der Rohe. Many other architects have left their impression on the Chicago skyline such as Daniel Burnham, Louis Sullivan, Charles B. Atwood, John Root, and Helmut Jahn. [128][129] The Merchandise Mart, once the largest building in the world, had its own zip code until 2008, and stands near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River. [130] Presently, the four tallest buildings in the city are Willis Tower (formerly the Sears Tower, also a building), and the John Hancock Center. Industrial districts, such as some areas on the South Side, the areas along the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, and the Northwest Indiana area are clustered.[131] Chicago gave its name to the Chicago School and was home to the Prairie School, two movements in architecture.[132] Multiple kinds and scales of houses, townhouses, condominiums, and apartment buildings can be found throughout Chicago. Large swaths of the city's residential areas away from the lake are characterized by brick bungalows built from the early 20th century through the end of World War II. Chicago is also a prominent center of the Polish Cathedral style of church architecture. The Chicago suburb of Oak Park was home to famous architecture boat tour along the Chicago River.[135] Main article: List of public art in Chicago Replica of Daniel Chester French's Statue of The Republic at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago is famous for its outdoor public at the site of the World's Columbian Exp modern figurative artists. Among these are Chagall's Four Seasons; the Chicago Picasso; Miró's Chicago; Calder's Flamingo; Oldenburg's Batcolumn; Moore's Large Interior Form, 1953-54, Man Enters the Cosmos and Nuclear Energy; Dubuffet's Monument with Standing Beast, Abakanowicz's Agora; and Anish Kapoor's Cloud Gate which has become an icon of the city. Some events which shaped the city's history have also been memorialized by art works, including the Great Northern Migration (Saar) and the centennial of statehood for Illinois. Finally, two fountains near the Loop also function as monumental works of art: Plensa's Crown Fountain as well as Burnham and Bennett's Buckingham Fountain.[137][138] Main articles: Climate of Chicago and Tornadoes in Chicago The Chicago River during the January 2014 cold wave The city mostly lies within the typical hot-summer humid continental climate (Köppen: Dfa), and experiences four distinct seasons.[139][140][141] Summers are hot and humid, with frequent heat waves. The July daily average temperature is 75.4 °F (24.1 °C), with afternoon temperatures peaking at 84.5 °F (29.2 °C). In a normal summer, temperatures reach at least 90 °F (32 °C) on 17 days, with lakefront locations staying cooler when winds blow off the lake. Winters are relatively cold and snowy. Blizzards do occur, such as in winter 2011.[142] There are many sunny but cold days. The normal winter high from December through March is about 36 °F (2 °C). January and February are the coldest months. A polar vortex in January 2019 nearly broke the city's cold record of -27 °F (-33 °C), which was set on January 20, 1985.[143][144][145] Measurable snowfall can continue through the first or second week of April.[146] Spring and autumn are mild, short seasons, typically with low humidity. Dew point temperatures in the summer range. from an average of 55.8 °F (13.2 °C) in June to 61.7 °F (16.5 °C) in July.[147] They can reach nearly 80 °F (27 °C), such as during the July 2019 heat wave. The city lies within USDA plant hardiness zone 6a, transitioning to 5b in the suburbs.[148] According to the National Weather Service, Chicago's highest official temperature reading of 105 °F (41 °C) was recorded on July 24. during the spring and summer which can produce large hail, damaging winds, and occasionally tornadoes.[151] Notably, the F4 Oak Lawn tornado moved through the South Side of the city on April 21, 1967, moving out over Lake Michigan.[153] Like other major cities, Chicago experiences an urban heat island, making the city and its suburbs milder than surrounding rural areas, especially at night and in winter. The proximity to Lake Michigan tends to keep the Chicago lakefront somewhat cooler in summer and less brutally cold in winter than inland parts of the city and suburbs away from the lake, [154] which is sufficient to give lakefront areas such as Northerly Island a humid subtropical (Cfa) climate using Köppen's 27 °F (-3 °C) winter isotherm (as opposed to the firmly continental climate of inland areas such as Midway and O'Hare International Airports),[155] even though those areas are still continental (Dca) under Trewartha due to winters averaging below 32 °F (0 °C).[156] Northeast winds from wintertime cyclones departing south of the region sometimes bring the city lake-effect snow.[157] Climate data for Chicago (Midway International Airport), 1991-2020 normals,[b] extremes 1928-present Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °F (°C) 67(19) 75(24) 86(30) 92(33) 102(39) 107(42) 109(43) 104(40) 102(39) 94(34) 81(27) 72(22) 109(43) Mean maximum °F (°C) 53.4(11.9) 57.9(14.4) 72.0(22.2) 81.5(27.5) 89.2(31.8) 93.9(34.4) 96.0(35.6) 94.2(34.6) 90.8(32.7) 82.8(28.2) 68.0(20.0) 57.5(14.2) 97.1(36.2) Mean daily maximum °F (°C) 32.8(0.4) 36.8(2.7) 47.9(8.8) 60.0(15.6) 71.5(21.9) 81.2(27.3) 85.2(29.6) 83.1(28.4) 76.5(24.7) 63.7(17.6) 49.6(9.8) 37.7(3.2) 60.5(15.8) Daily mean °F (°C) 26.2(-3.2) 29.9(-1.2) 39.9(4.4) 50.9(10.5) 61.9(16.6) 71.9(22.2) 76.7(24.8) 75.0(23.9) 67.8(19.9) 55.3(12.9) 42.4(5.8) 31.5(-0.3) 52.4(11.3) Mean daily minimum °F (°C) 19.5(-6.9) 22.9(-5.1) 32.0(0.0) 41.7(5.4) 52.4(11.3) 62.7(17.1) 68.1(20.1) 66.9(19.4) 59.2(15.1) 46.8(8.2) 35.2(1.8) 25.3(-3.7) 44.4(6.9) Mean minimum °F (°C) -3(-19) 3.4(-15.9) 14.1(-9.9) 28.2(-2.1) 39.1(3.9) 49.3(9.6)58.6(14.8) 57.6(14.2) 45.0(7.2) 31.8(-0.1) 19.7(-6.8) 5.3(-14.8) -6.5(-21.4) Record low °F (°C) -25(-32) -20(-29) -7(-22) 10(-12) 28(-2) 35(2) 46(8) 43(6) 29(-2) 20(-7) -3(-19) -20(-29) -7(-22) 10(-12) 28(-2) 35(2) 46(8) 43(6) 29(-2) 20(-7) -3(-19) -20(-29) -7(-22) 10(-12) 28(-2) 35(2) 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75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 75.5(24.2) 82.5(28.1) 82.570.6(21.4) 75.4(24.1) 73.8(23.2) 66.3(19.1) 54.0(12.2) 41.3(5.2) 30.5(-0.8) 51.3(10.7) Mean daily minimum °F (°C) 18.8(-7.3) 21.8(-5.7) 31.0(-0.6) 40.3(4.6) 50.6(10.3) 60.8(16.0) 66.4(19.1) 65.1(18.4) 57.1(13.9) 45.4(7.4) 34.1(1.2) 24.4(-4.2) 43.0(6.1) Mean minimum °F (°C) -4.5(-20.3) 0.5(-17.5) 11.8(-11.2) 25.6(-3.6) 36.7(2.6) 46.0(7.8) 54.5(12.5) 54.3(12.4) 41.8(5.4)29.7(-1.3) 17.3(-8.2) 3.2(-16.0) -8.5(-22.5) Record low °F (°C) -27(-33) -21(-29) -12(-24) 7(-14) 27(-3) 35(2) 45(7) 42(6) 29(-2) 14(-10) -2(-19) -25(-32) -27(-33) Average precipitation inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 37.86(962) Average snowfall inches (mm) 1.99(51) 1.97(50) 2.45(62) 3.75(95) 4.49(114) 4.10(104) 3.71(94) 4.25(108) 3.19(81) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.11(54) 3.43(87) 2.42(61) 2.42(7) 3.43(87) 2.42(7) 3.43(87) 2.42 10.7(27) 5.5(14) 1.3(3.3) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(070(21) 80(27) 87(31) 92(33) 94(34) 93(34) 90(32) 82(28) 68(20) 58(14) 94(34) Mean daily maximum °F (°C) 33.2(0.7) 34.8(1.6) 46.4(8.0) 55.7(13.2) 67.0(19.4) 74.9(23.8) 68.5(20.3) 55.9(13.3) 43.5(6.4) 32.3(0.2) 51.9(11.1) Mean daily minimum °F (°C) 21.1(-6.1) 21.9(-5.6) 33.3(0.7) 41.4(5.2) 51.6(10.9) 62.0(16.7) 49.5(9.7) 37.3(2.9) 26.7(-2.9) 45.4(7.4) Mean minimum °F (°C) 0(-18) 3(-16) 20(-7) 31(-1) 41(5) 52(11) 62(17) 61(16) 50(10) 37(3) 21(-6) 8(-13) 0(-18) Source: National Weather Service[165] This graph was using the legacy of the service state of Graph extension, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the new Chart extension. See or edit raw graph data. Sunshine data for Chicago Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean daily daylight hours 10.0 11.0 12.0 13.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 12.0 11.0 10.0 9.0 12.2 Source: Weather Atlas[166] As in the rest of the state of Illinois Chicago forms part of the Central Time Zone. The border with the Eastern Time Zone is located a short distance to the east, used in Michigan and certain parts of Indiana. Main article: Demographics of Chicago Historical population CensusPop.Note%± 18404,470-(est.)2,721,308[167]-0.9% United States Census Bureau [168]2010-2020[9] During its first hundred years, Chicago was one of the fastest-growing cities in the world. When founded in 1833, fewer than 200 people had settled on what was then the American frontier. By the time of its first census, seven years later, the population had reached over 4,000. In the forty years from 1850 to 1890, the city's population grew from slightly under 30,000 to over 1 million. At the end of the 19th century, Chicago was the 5th-most populous city in the world, [169] and the largest of the cities that did not exist at the dawn of the century. Within sixty years of the creat Chicago Fire of 1871, the population went from about 300,000 to over 3 million, [170] and reachedded to the century. its highest ever recorded population of 3.6 million for the 1950 census. From the last two decades of the 19th century, Chicago was the destination of waves of immigrants, Romanians, Romanians, Romanians, Serbs, Bosnians, Montenegrins and Czechs.[171][172] To these ethnic groups, the basis of the city's industrial working class, were added an additional influx of African Americans from the Americans from the American South—with Chicago's black population, many of whom arrived in the 1990s and 2000s.[173] In the 1920s and 1930s, the great majority of African Americans moving to Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city's South Side.[171] A large number of blacks also settled on the West Side. By 1930, two-thirds of Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city's South Side.[171] A large number of blacks also settled on the West Side. By 1930, two-thirds of Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city's South Side.[171] A large number of blacks also settled on the West Side. By 1930, two-thirds of Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city which were 90% black in racial composition.[171] A large number of blacks also settled on the West Side. By 1930, two-thirds of Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city which were 90% black in racial composition.[171] A large number of blacks also settled on the West Side. By 1930, two-thirds of Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city which were 90% black in racial composition.[171] A large number of blacks also settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city settled in a so-called "Black Belt fact about African Americans on the North Side is that the block of 4600 Winthrop Avenue in Uptown was the only block African Americans could live or open establishments.[174][175] Chicago's South Side and the adjoining south suburbs constituted the largest black majority region in the entire United States.[171] Since the 1980s, Chicago has had a massive exodus of African Americans (primarily from the South and Cost of living were leading reasons for the fast declining African American population in Chicago.[177] [178][179] Most of Chicago's foreign-born population were born in Mexico, Poland or India.[180] A 2020 study estimated the total Jewish population declined in the latter half of the 20th century, from over 3.6 million in 1950 down to under 2.7 million by 2010. By the time of the official census count in 1990, it was overtaken by Los Angeles as the United States' second largest city.[182] The city has seen a rise in population for the 2020 census.[183] According to U.S. census estimates as of July 2019[update], Chicago's largest racial or ethnic group is non-Hispanic White at 32.8% of the population, Blacks at 30.1% and the Hispanic population at 29.0% of the population.[184][185][186][187] Racial composition 2020[188] 2010[187] 197 Hispanic) 6.9% 5.4% 3.7% 0.9% 0.1% Two or more races (non-Hispanic) 2.6% 1.3% n/a n/a Ethnic origins in Chicago Map of racial distribution in Chicago Map of racial distribution in Chicago Map of racial distribution as of the 2020 census Each dot is 25 people: White 35.9% 35.9 45.6% 45.6 Black or African American 29.2% 29.2 30.8% 30.8 Hispanic or Latino[f] - 29.8% 29.8 Asian 7.0% 7 8.0% 8 Native American 1.3% 1.3 2.6% 2.6 Mixed 10.8% 10.8 - Other 15.8% 15.8 - Chicago has the third-largest LGBT population in the United States. In 2018, the Chicago Department of Health, estimated 7.5% of the adult population, approximately 146,000 Chicagoans, were LGBTQ.[192] In 2015, roughly 4% of the population identified as LGBT.[193][194] Since the 2013 legalization of same-sex marriage in Illinois, over 10,000 same-sex marriage in 2012 when Mayor Rahm Emanuel and the City Council passed the Welcoming City Ordinance.[197] According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey data estimates for 2022, the median income of \$68,870 versus \$60,987 for females.[198] About 17.2% of the population lived below the poverty line [199] In 2018, Chicago ranked seventh globally for the highest number of ultra-high-net-worth residents with roughly 3,300 residents worth more than \$30 million.[200] According to the 2022 American (586,906) German (200,726) Irish (184,983) Polish (129,468) Puerto Rican (101,625) Italian (100,915) English (87,282) Chinese (67,951) Indian (48,535) Filipino (39,048) French (25,629) Russian (12,795) Arab (12,795) Arab (12,795) Arab (12,795) Vigerian (13,391) Colombian (13,785) Ukrainian (12,956) Ukrainian (12,956) Scottish (17,121) Korean (16,224) Ecuadorian (15,064) Greek (14,946) Norwegian (13,391) Colombian (13,785) Ukrainian (12,956) Vietnamese (12,280) Cuban (11,765) Czech (11,313) Romanian (11,237) Lithuanian (11,235) Dutch (11,196) Persons who did not report or classify an ancestry were 548,790. Religion in Chicago (2014)[204][205] Protestantism (3%) Islam (2%) Buddhism (1%) Hinduism (1%) According to a 2014 study by the Pew Research Center, Christianity is the most prevalently practiced religious metropolis in the United States after Dallas, Atlanta and Houston. [205] Roman Catholicism and Protestantism are the largest branches (34% and 35% respectively), followed by Eastern Orthodoxy and Jehovah's Witnesses with 1% each.[204] Chicago also has a sizable non-Christian population. Non-Christian groups include Irreligious (2%), Judaism (3%), Islam (2%), Buddhism (1%) and Hinduism (1%).[204] Chicago is the headquarters of several religious denominations, including the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. It is the evangelical seat of several dioceses. The Fourth Presbyterian Church is one of the largest Presbyterian congregations in the United States based on memberships. [206] Since the 20th century Chicago has also been the headquarters of the Assyrian Church is one of the largest individual Christian denomination (34%), with the Roman Catholic Church was the largest individual Christian denomination (34%), with the Roman Catholic Church was the largest individual Christian denomination (34%). Archdiocese of Chicago being the largest catholic jurisdiction. Evangelical Protestants form the largest theological Protestants (11%), and historically Black churches (8%). Among denominational (5%); Lutherans (4%); and chicago (10%); followed by Mainline Protestants (11%), and historically Black churches (8%). Pentecostals (3%).[204] Non-Christian faiths accounted for 7% of the religious population in 2014. Judaism has at least 261,000 adherents which is 3% of the population. A 2020 study estimated the total Jewish population in 2014. Judaism has at least 261,000 adherents which is 3% of the religious and irreligious, at 319,500.[181] The first two Parliament of the World's Religions in 1893 and 1993 were held in Chicago.[208] Many international religious leaders have visited Chicago, including Mother Teresa, the Dalai Lama[209] and Pope Leo XIV was born in Chicago in 1955 and graduated from the Catholic Theological Union in Hyde Park.[211] Main article: Economy of Chicago See also: List of companies in the Chicago metropolitan area Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago The Chicago Board of Trade Building Chicago has the third-largest gross metropolitan product in the United States—about \$670.5 billion according to September 2017 estimates.[212] The city has also been rated as having the most balanced economy in the United States, due to its high level of diversification.[213] The Chicago metropolitan area has the third-largest science and engineering work force of any metropolitan area in the nation. [214] Chicago was the base of commercial visionaries who laid the foundation for Midwestern and global industry. Chicago is a major world financial center, with the second-largest central business district in the United States, following Midtown Manhattan.[215] The city is the seat of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the Bank's Seventh District. The city has major financial and futures exchanges, including the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (the "Merc"), which is owned, along with the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), by Chicago's CME Group. In 2017, Chicago exchanges traded 4.7 billion in derivatives.[citation needed] Chase Bank has its commercial and retail banking headquarters in Chicago is Chase Tower.[216] Academically, Chicago has been influential through the Chicago school of economics, which fielded 12 Nobel Prize winners. The city and its surrounding metropolitan area contain the third-largest labor pool in the United States with about 4.63 million workers. [217] Illinois is home to 66 Fortune 1000 companies, including those in Chicago. [218] The city of Chicago also hosts 12 Fortune Global 500 companies and 17 Financial Times 500 companies, including those in Chicago. [218] The city of Chicago also hosts 12 Fortune Global 500 companies and 17 Financial Times 500 companies, including those in Chicago. [218] The city of Chicago also hosts 12 Fortune Global 500 companies and 17 Financial Times 500 companies, including those in Chicago. [218] The city of Chicago also hosts 12 The city claims three Dow 30 companies: aerospace giant Boeing, which moved its headquarters from Seattle to the Chicago Loop in 2001;[219] McDonald's; and Walgreens Boots Alliance.[220] For six consecutive years from 2013 through 2018, Chicago was ranked the nation's top metropolitan area for corporate relocations.[221] However, three Fortune 500 companies left Chicago in 2022, leaving the city with 35, still second to New York City.[222] Manufacturing, printing, publishing, and food processing also play major roles in the city's economy. Several medical products and services companies are based in the Chicago area, including Baxter International, Boeing, Abbott Laboratories, and the Healthcare division of General Electric. Prominent food companies based in Chicago include the world headquarters of Conagra, Ferrara Candy Company, Kraft Heinz, McDonald's, Mondelez International, and Quaker Oats. [223] Chicago metropolitan area is the headquarters of several several several several several several several for the retail sector since its early development, with Montgomery Ward, Sears, and Marshall Field's. Today the Chicago metropolitan area is the headquarters of several sever retailers, including Walgreens, Sears, Ace Hardware, Claire's, ULTA Beauty, and Crate & Barrel.[224] Late in the 19th century, Chicago was part of the bicycle craze, with the Western Wheel Company, which introduced stamping to the production, hosting. the Brass Era car builder Bugmobile, which was founded there in 1907.[226] Chicago was also the site of the Schwinn Bicycle Company. Chicago is a major world convention center is McCormick Place. With its four interconnected buildings, it is the largest convention center in the nation and third-largest in the world.[227] Chicago also ranks third in the U.S. (behind Las Vegas and Orlando) in number of conventions hosted annually.[228] Chicago's minimum wage for non-tipped employees is one of the highest in the nation and reached \$15 in 2021.[229][230] Main article: Culture of ChicagoFurther information: List of people from Chicago Aerial view of Navy Pier located in the Streeterville neight of the most visited attractions in the Midwestern United States. The city's waterfront location and nightlife attracts residents and tourists alike. Over a third of the city population is concentrated in the lakefront neighborhoods from Rogers Park in the north to South Shore in the south.[231] The city has many upscale dining establishments as well as many ethnic restaurant districts. These districts include the Mexican American neighborhood; Such as Pilsen along 18th street, and La Villita along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, a West Town; Little Seoul in Albany Park around Lawrence Avenue; Little Vietnam near Broadway in Uptown; and the Desi area, along Devon Avenue in West Ridge.[233] Downtown is the center of Chicago's financial institutions, such as the CBOT and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, are located within a section of downtown called "The Loop" is largely used by locals to refer to the entire downtown area as well. The central area includes the Near South Side, and the cart is encircled by elevated rail tracks. The term Near West Side, as well as the Loop. These areas contribute famous skyscrapers, abundant restaurants, shopping, museums, Soldier Field, convention facilities, parkland, and beaches.[citation needed] Nature Boardwalk at Lincoln Park Zoo on the North Gallery District features the nation's largest concentration of contemporary art galleries outside of New York City.[234] Lake View is home to Boystown, the city's large LGBT nightlife and culture center. The Chicago Pride Parade, held the last Sunday in June, is one of the world's largest with over a million people in attendance.[235] North Halsted Street is the main thoroughfare of Boystown.[236] The hood of Hyde Park is the home of former U.S. President Barack Obama. It also contains the University of Chicago, ranked one of the world's top ten universities. [237] and the Museum of Science and Industry. The 6-mile (9.7 km) long Burnham Park stretches along the waterfront of the South Side. Two of the city's largest parks are also located on this side the city: Jackson Park, bordering the waterfront, hosted the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and is the site of the aforementioned museum; and slightly west sits Washington Park. The two parks themselves are connected by a wide strip of parkland called the Midway Plaisance, running adjacent to the University of Chicago. The South Side hosts one of the city's largest parades, the annual African American Bud Billiken Parade and Picnic, which travels through Bronzeville to Washington Park. Ford Motor Company has an automobile assembly plant on the South Side. [citation needed] The West Side holds the Garfield Park Conservatory, one of the largest collections of tropical plants in any U.S. city. Prominent Latino cultural attractions found here include Humboldt Park's Institute of Puerto Rican Arts and Culture and the annual Puerto Rican Arts and Oprah Winfrey's Harpo Studios, the site of which has been rebuilt as the global headquarters of McDonald's.[238] The city's distinctive accent, made famous by its use in classic films like the Saturday Night Live skit "Bill Swerski's Superfans", is an advanced form of Inland Northern American English. This dialect can also be found in other cities bordering the Great Lakes such as Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Rochester, New York, and most prominently features a rearrangement of certain vowel sound as in "cat", which can sound more like "kyet" to outsiders. The accent remains well associated with the city.[239] Further information: Theater in Chicago, Visual arts of Chicago, and Music of Chicago See also: List of theaters in Chicago Offers Broadway In Chicago offers Broadway-style entertainment at five theaters: the Nederlander Theatre, CIBC Theatre, Cadillac Palace Theatre, Auditorium Building of Roosevelt University, and Broadway Playhouse at Water Tower Place. Polish language productions for Chicago's large Polish speaking population can be seen at the historic Gateway Theatre in Jefferson Park. Since 1968, the Joseph Jefferson Awards are given annually to acknowledge excellence in theater in the Chicago area. Chicago's theater community spawned modern improvisational theater, and includes the prominent groups The Second City and I.O. (formerly ImprovOlympic).[citation needed] The Chicago Symphony Orchestra (CSO) performs at Symphony Orchestra (CSO) performs at Symphony Center, and is recognized as one of the best orchestras in the world.[240] Also performing regularly at Symphony Center is the Chicago Sinfonietta, a more diverse and multicultural counterpart to the CSO. In the summer, many outdoor concerts are given in Grant Park and Millennium Park. Ravinia Festival, located 25 miles (40 km) north of Chicago, is the summer home of the CSO. In the summer, many outdoor concerts are given in Grant Park and Millennium Park. Ravinia Festival, located 25 miles (40 km) north of Chicago, is the summer home of the CSO. is home to the Lyric Opera of Chicago [241] The Lithuanian Opera Company of Chicago was founded by Lithuanian. The Joffrey Ballet and Chicago Festival Ballet perform in various venues, including the Harris Theater in Millennium Park. Chicago has several other contemporary and jazz dance troupes, such as the Hubbard Street Dance Chicago and Chicago blues, Chicago soul, jazz, and gospel. The city's cultural heritage include Chicago blues, Chicago soul, jazz, and gospel. The city's cultural heritage include chicago blues, Chicago soul, jazz, and gospel. The city is the birthplace of house music (a popular form of electronic dance music) and industrial music, and is the site of an influential hip hop scene. In the 1980s and 90s, the city was the global center for house and industrial music, two forms of music created in Chicago, as well as being popular for alternative rock, punk, and new wave. The city has been a center for house and industrial music, two forms of music culture, since the 1980s. A flourishing independent rock music culture brought forth Chicago indie. Annual festivals feature various acts, such as Lollapalooza and the Pitchfork Music Festival.[citation needed] Lollapalooza originated in Chicago music industry" and fourth among all first travelled to many cities, but as of 2005 its home has been Chicago music industry" and fourth among all U.S. cities in "number of concerts and performances".[244] Chicago has a distinctive fine art tradition. For much of the twentieth century, it nurtured a strong style of figurative surrealism, as in the works of Ivan Albright and Ed Paschke. In 1968 and 1969, members of the Chicago Imagists, such as Roger Brown, Leon Golub, Robert Lostutter, Jim Nutt, and Barbara Rossi produced bizarre representational paintings. Henry Darger is one of the most celebrated figures of outsider art.[245] Main article: Tourism in Chicago River and Lake Michigan. In 2014[update], Chicago attracted 50.17 million domestic leisure travelers, 11.09 million domestic business travelers and 1.308 million overseas visitors. [246] These visitors contributed more than US\$13.7 billion to Chicago's eminent architecture, continue to draw tourists. The city is the United States' third-largest convention destination. A 2017 study by Walk Score ranked Chicago the sixth-most walkable of fifty largest cities in the United States. [247] Most conventions are held at McCormick Place, just south of Soldier Field. Navy Pier, located just east of Streeterville, is 3,000 ft (910 m) long and houses retail stores, restaurants, museums, exhibition halls and auditoriums. Chicago was the first city and a state store in the United States. [247] Most conventions are held at McCormick Place, just south of Soldier Field. in the world to ever erect a Ferris wheel. The Willis Tower (formerly named Sears Tower) is a popular destination for tourists [248] Further information: List of museums are the Adler Planetarium & Astronomy Museum, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the Shedd Aquarium. The Museum Campus joins the southern section of Grant Park, which includes the renowned Art Institute of Chicago's Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, West Asia & North Africa has an extensive collection of ancient Egyptian and Near Eastern archaeological artifacts. Other museums and galleries in Chicago Architecture Foundation, and the Museum of America, the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum of America, the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, the Driehaus Museum, the Driehaus Museum of Science and Industry.[249][250][251] See also: Culture of Chicago & Food and drink, Chicago farmers' markets, and List of Michelin starred restaurants in Chicago -style deep-dish pizza; this style is said to have originated at Pizzeria Uno.[252] The Chicago-style thin crust is also popular in the city.[253] Certain Chicago pizza favorites include Lou Malnati's and Giordano's.[254] The Chicago-style hot dog, is loaded with an array of toppings that often includes pickle relish, yellow mustard, pickled sport peppers, tomato wedges, dill pickle spear and topped off with celery salt on a poppy seed bun.[255] Enthusiasts of the Chicago-style hot dog frown upon the use of ketchup as a garnish, but may prefer to add giardiniera.[256][257][258] A Polish market in Chicago sandwich, the Italian beef sandwich is thinly sliced beef simmered in au jus and served on an Italian roll with sweet peppers or spicy giardiniera. A popular modification is the Combo—an Italian beef sandwich with the addition of an Italian sausage. The Maxwell Street Polish is a grilled or deep-fried kielbasa—on a hot dog roll, topped with grilled onions, yellow mustard, and hot sport peppers. [259] Chicken Vesuvio is roasted bone-in chicken cooked in oil and garlic next to garlicky oven-roasted potato wedges and a sprinkling of green peas. The Puerto Rican-influenced jibarito is a sandwich made with flattened, fried green plantains instead of bread. The mother-in-law is a tamale topped with chili and served on a hot dog bun. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community. [261] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek dish saganaki while aflame square of fried cheese, is doused with Metaxa and flambéed table-side.[262] Chicago invention.[263] Annual festivals feature various Chicago invention.[263] Annual festivals feature various Chicago invention.[264] One of the world's most decorated restaurants and a recipient of three Michelin stars, Alinea is located in Chicago literature finds its roots in the city's tradition of lucid, direct journalism, lending to a strong tradition of social realism. In the Encyclopedia of Chicago, Northwestern University Professor Bill Savage describes Chicago, Northwestern University Professor Bill Savage describes Chicago was a frontier outpost that transformed into a global metropolis in the span of two generations. Narrative fiction of that time, much of it in the style of "high-flown romance" and "genteel realism", needed a new approach to describe the urban social, political, and economic conditions of Chicago. [266] Nonetheless, Chicagoans worked hard to create a literary tradition that would stand the test of time, [267] and create a "city of feeling" out of concrete, steel, vast lake, and open prairie.[268] Much notable Chicago fiction focuses on the city itself, with social criticism keeping exultation in check. At least three short periods in the history of Chicago Fire to about 1900, what became known as the Chicago Literary Renaissance in the 1910s and early 1920s, and the period of the Great Depression through the 1940s. What would become the influential Poetry magazine was founded in 1912 by Harriet Monroe, who was working as an art critic for the Chicago Tribune. The magazine discovered such poets as Gwendolyn Brooks, James Merrill, and John Ashbery.[270] T. S. Eliot's first professionally published poem, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock", was first published by Poetry. Contributors have included Ezra Pound, William Butler Yeats, William Scales and Carl Sandburg, among others. The magazine was instrumental in launching the Imagist and Objectivist poetic movements. From the Objectivist poetic movements. From the Carl Sandburg, among others. 1950s through 1970s, American poetry continued to evolve in Chicago Soldier FieldUnited CenterRate Field The city has two Major League Baseball (MLB) teams: the Chicago Cubs of the National League play in Wrigley Field on the North Side; and the Chicago White Sox of the American League play in Rate Field on the South Side. The two teams have faced each other in a World Series only once, in 1906.[273] They have played in Chicago since 1871.[275] They have played in Chi championship drought in American professional sports, failing to win a World Series between 1908 and 2016. The White Sox have played on the South Side continuously since 1901. They have won three World Series between 1908 and 2016. The White Sox have played on the South Side continuously since 1901. They have won three World Series between 1908 and 2016. National Football League (NFL), have won nine NFL Championships, including the 1985 Super Bowl XX. The Bears play their home games at Soldier Field. The World. [276] During the 1990s, with Michael Jordan leading them, the Bulls won six NBA championships in eight seasons. [277][278] The Chicago Blackhawks of the NHL. The Blackhawks of the NHL. The Blackhawks have won six Stanley Cups, including in 2010, 2013, and 2015. Both the Bulls and the Blackhawks play at the United Center. [279] Major league professional teams in Chicago (ranked by attendance) Club League Sport Venue Attendance Founded Championships Chicago Bears NFL Football Soldier Field 41,649 1870 3 World Series Chicago White Sox MLB Baseball Rate Field 40,615 1900 3 World Series Chicago Blackhawks NHL Ice hockey United Center 21,653 1926 6 Stanley Cups Chicago Bulls NBA Basketball 20,776 1966 6 NBA Championships Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago Stars FC NWSL Soccer Soldier Field 17,383 1997 1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield Chicago the South Side Chicago Fire FC is a member of Major League Soccer (MLS) and plays at Soldier Field. The Fire have won one league title and four U.S. Open Cups, since their founding in 1997. In 1994, the United States hosted a successful FIFA World Cup with games played at Soldier Field. [280] The Chicago Stars FC are a team in the National Women's Soccer League (NWSL). They previously played in Women's Professional Soccer (WPS), of which they were a founding member, before joining the NWSL in 2013. They play at SeatGeek Stadium in Bridgeview, Illinois. The Chicago Sky is a professional basketball team playing in the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA). They play at the Wintrust Arena, The team was founded before the 2006 WNBA season began.[281] The Chicago Marathon has been held each year since 1977 except for 1987, when a half marathon was run in its place. The Chicago Marathon has been held each year since 1977 except for 1987, when a half marathon was run in its place. Northwestern Wildcats (Big Ten Conference), and three from other D1 conference); and the UIC Flames (Missouri Valley Conference); and the UIC Flames (Missouri Valley Conference); and the UIC Flames (Missouri Valley Conference); the Loyola Ramblers (Atlantic 10 Conference); and the UIC Flames (Missouri Valley Conference); and the CDL.[284] Main articles: Parks in Chicago Boulevard System, and Cook County Forest Preserves Buckingham Fountain is located in Grant Park in the Loop. When Chicago Park District consists of more than 570 parks with over 8,000 acres (3,200 ha) of municipal parkland. There are 31 sand beaches, a plethora of museums, two world-class conservatories, and 50 nature areas.[285] Lincoln Park, the largest of the city's parks, covers 1,200 acres (490 ha) and has over 20 million visitors each year, making it third in the number of visitors after Central Parks, the largest of the city's parks, covers 1,200 acres (490 ha) and has over 20 million visitors each year, making it third in the number of visitors after Central Park in New York City, and the National Mall and Memorial Parks in Washington, D.C. [286] There is a historic boulevards which connect a number of Chicago parks. [287] a network of wide, tree-lined boulevards which connect a number of Chicago parks. [288] The boulevards which connect a number of Chicago parks. [288] The boulevard system. continued intermittently until 1942. It includes nineteen boulevards, eight parks, and six squares, along twenty-six miles of interconnected streets. [290] The Chicago Park Boulevard System Historic District operates the nation's largest municipal harbor system.[293] In addition to ongoing beautification and renewal projects for the existing parks, a number of new parks have been added in recent years, such as the Ping Tom Memorial Park in Chinatown, DuSable Park on the Near North Side, and most notably, Millennium Park, which is in the northwestern corner of one of Chicago's oldest parks, Grant Park in the Chicago Loop.[citation needed] The wealth of greenspace afforded by Chicago's parks is further augmented by the Cook County Forest Preserves, a network of open spaces containing forest, prairie, wetland, streams, and lakes that are set aside as natural areas which lie along the city's outskirts,[294] including both the Chicago Botanic Garden in Glencoe and the Brookfield Zoo in Brookfield.[295] Washington Park is also one of the city's biggest parks; covering nearly 400 acres (160 ha). The park is also one of the city's biggest parks; covering nearly 400 acres (160 ha). The park is also one of the city's biggest parks; covering nearly 400 acres (160 ha). the state law courts. The government of the City of Chicago is divided into executive and legislative branches. The mayor of Chicago is the chief executive, elected by general election for a term of four years, with no term limits. The incumbent mayor is Brandon Johnson. The mayor of Chicago is the chief executive, elected by general election for a term of four years, with no term limits. mayor, Chicago's clerk and treasurer are also elected citywide. The City Council is the legislative branch and is made up of 50 alderpersons, one elected from each ward in the city.[297] The council takes official action through the passage of ordinances and resolutions and approves the city budget.[298] The Chicago Police Department provides law enforcement and the Chicago Fire Department provides fire suppression and emergency medical services for the city and its residents. Civil and criminal law cases are heard in the Federal system. In the state court, the public prosecutor is the Illinois state's attorney; in the Federal court it is the United States attorney. Main article: Political history of Chicago Presidential election results in Chicago [299] Year Democratic Republican Others 2020 82.5% 944,735 15.8% 181,234 1.6% 18,772 2016 82.9% 912,945 12.3% 135,320 4.8% 53,262 During much of the last half of the 19th century, Chicago's politics were dominated by a growing Democratic Party organization. During the 1880s and 1890s, Chicago had a powerful radical tradition with large and highly organized socialist, anarchist and labor organizations.[300] For much of the 20th century, Chicago has been "solid blue" in presidential elections since

1992. Even before then, it was not unheard of for Republican presidential candidates to win handily in downstate Illinois, only to lose statewide due to large Democratic margins in Chicago have not elected a Republican mayor since 1927, when William Thompson was voted into office. The strength of the party in the city is partly a consequence of Illinois, only to lose statewide due to large Democratic margins in Chicago have not elected a Republican mayor since 1927, when William Thompson was voted into office. state politics, where the Republicans have come to represent rural and farm concerns while the Democrats support urban issues such as Chicago's public school funding.[citation needed] Chicago contains less than 25% of the state's population, but it is split between eight of Illinois' 17 districts in the United States House of Representatives. All eight of the city's representatives. are Democrats; only two Republicans have represented a significant portion of the city since 1973, for one term each: Robert P. Hanrahan from 1975 to 1975, and Michael Patrick Flanagan from 1995 to 1997.[citation needed] Machine politics persisted in Chicago after the decline of similar machines in other large U.S. cities.[301] During much of that time, the city administration found opposition mainly from a liberal "independent" faction of the Democratic Party. The independents finally gained control of city government in 1983 with the election of Harold Washington (in office 1983-1987). From 1989 until May 16, 2011, Chicago was under the leadership of its longest-serving mayor, Richard J. Daley, the son of Richard J. Daley and the leadership of its longest-serving mayor, Richard M. Daley, the son of Richard J. Daley and the leadership of its longest-serving mayor, Richard M. Daley and the leadership of its longest-serving mayor. Because of the dominance of the Democratic Party in Chicago, the Democratic primary vote held in the spring is generally more significant than the general elections with runoffs as needed. [302] The city is home of former United States President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama; Barack Obama was formerly a state legislator representing Chicago and later a U.S. senator. The Obamas' residence is located near the University of Chicago and later a U.S. senator. The Obamas' residence is located near the University of Chicago and later a U.S. senator. Department vehicle, 2021 Chicago's crime rate in 2020s, and in the 2020s. [306] Chicago's biggest criminal justice challenges have changed little over the last 50 years, and statistically reside with homicide, armed robbery, gang violence, and aggravated battery. Chicago has a higher murder rate than the larger cities of New York and Los Angeles. However, while it has a large absolute number of crimes due to its size, Chicago is not among the top-25 most violent cities in the United States. [307][308] Murder rates in Chicago vary greatly depending on the neighborhoods of Englewood on the South Side, and Austin on the West side, for example, have homicide rates that are ten times higher than other parts of the city.[310] Chicago has an estimated population of over 100,000 active gang members from nearly 60 factions.[311][312] According to reports in 2013, "most of Chicago's violent crime comes from gangs trying to maintain control of drug-selling territories, [313] and is specifically related to the activities of the Sinaloa Cartel, which is active in several American cities.[314] Violent crime rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates was been economically developed areas have much higher rates was been economically developed areas have much higher rates was been economically developed areas have much higher rates was been economically developed areas have much hig 10.4 per 100,000 - while high crime districts saw 38.9 murders, low crime districts saw 2.5 murders per 100,000.[316] Chicago's long history of public corruption regularly draws the attention of federal prosecutors.[317] From 2012 to 2019, 33 Chicago alderpersons were convicted on corruption charges, roughly one third of those elected in the time period. A report from the Office of the Legislative Inspector General noted that over half of Chicago's elected alderpersons took illegal campaign contributions in 2013.[318] Most corruption cases in Chicago's elected alderpersons took illegal campaign contributions in 2013.[319] When it was opened in 1991, the centra Harold Washington Library appeared in Guinness World Records as the largest municipal public library building in the world. Chicago Public schools in the Chicago Public Schools, designed to meet the needs of Chicago's most academically advanced students. These schools offer a rigorous curriculum with mainly honors and Advanced Placement (AP) courses.[320] Walter Payton College Prep High School is ranked number one in the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois.[321] Chicago high school rankings are determined by the average test scores on state achievement tests.[322] The district, with an enrollment exceeding 400,545 students (2013-2014 20th Day Enrollment), is the third-largest in the U.S.[323] On September 10, 2012, teachers for the Chicago Teachers Union went on strike for the first time since 1987 over pay, resources, and other issues.[324] According to data compiled in 2014, Chicago's "choice system", where students who test or apply and may attend one of a number of public high schools (there are about 130), sorts students of different achievement levels into different schools (high performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing schools).[325] Chicago has a network of Lutheran schools (high performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing schools).[325] Chicago has a network of Lutheran schools (high performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing schools).[325] Chicago has a network of Lutheran schools (high performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing schools).[325] Chicago has a network of Lutheran schools (high performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing, and low performing schools).[325] Chicago has a network of Lutheran schools (high performing, and low per denominations and faiths, such as the Ida Crown Jewish Academy in West Ridge. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago operates Catholic schools, including Jesuit preparatory schools and others. A number of private schools are completely secular. There is also the private Schools are completely secular. public Chicago High School for the Arts, a high school focused on five disciplines (visual arts, theatre, musical theatre, dance, and music).[327] The Chicago Public Library system operates three regional libraries and 77 neighborhood branches, including the central library.[328] For a more comprehensive list, see List of colleges and universities in Chicago. The University of the University of Chicago; Northwestern University; Illinois Institute of Technology; Loyola University; North Park University; the School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; North Park University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; The School of t Northeastern Illinois University; Robert Morris University; Robert Morris University; Rash University; Rush University; Rush University; Robert University; Rush legacy continues with the multiple community college, in the Chicago proper, including the seven City College, and Wilbur Wright College, and Wilbur Wright College, in addition to the privately held MacCormac College, Iruman College, Iruman College, Nalcolm X College, and Wilbur Wright College, in addition to the privately held MacCormac College, Iruman College, and Wilbur Wright College, Iruman College high concentration of post-baccalaureate institutions, graduate schools, seminaries, and theological school of Professional Psychology, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, The Chicago Divinity School. [citation needed] Further information: Media in Chicago and Chicago International Film Festival WGN began in the early days of radio and developed into a multi-platform broadcaster, including a cable television super-station. Chicago metropolitation operations until 2015. The Chicago metropolitation operations until 2015. area is a major media hub and the third-largest media market in the United States, after New York City and Los Angeles. [332] Each of the big five U.S. television station in Chicago (WMAQ 5, WLS 7, WBBM 2, WFLD 32 and WGN-TV 9, respectively). WGN is owned by the CW through a majority stake held in the network by the Nexstar Media Group, which acquired it from its founding owner Tribune Broadcasting in 2019. WGN America eventually became NewsNation in 2021. Chicago has also been the home of several prominent talk shows, including The Oprah Winfrey Show, Steve Harvey Show, The Jerry Springer Show, The Frugal Nore 20, removed its affiliation with PBS in 2017[333]): WTTW 11, producer of shows such as Sneak Previews, The Frugal Gourmet, Lamb Chop's Play-Along and The McLaughlin Group. As of 2018[update], Windy City Live is Chicago's only daytime talk show, which is hosted by Val Warner and Ryan Chiaverini at ABC7 Studios with a live weekday audience. Since 1999, Judge Mathis also films his syndicated arbitration-based reality court show at the NBC Tower. Beginning in January 2019, Newsy began producing 12 of its 14 hours of live news programming per day from its new facility in Chicago's television stations are owned and operated by CBS. WMAQ-TV (2), owned and operated by ABC. WCN-TV (7), owned and operated by ABC. WCN-TV (9), a word and operated by CBS. WMAQ-TV (5), owned and operated by ABC. WCN-TV (9), a word and operated by CBS. WMAQ-TV (5), owned and operated by CBS. WMAQ-TV (5), owned and operated by CBS. WMAQ-TV (5), a word and operated by CBS. WMAQ-TV (5), a CW station owned and operated by network majority owner Nexstar Media Group. WTTW (11), a PBS member station (with a secondary MeTV affiliation) owned by Weigel Broadcasting. WFLD (32), owned and operated by Fox. WWTO-TV (35), owned and operated by TBN, licensed in Naperville. WCPX-TV (38), owned and operated by Ion Television. WSNS-TV (44), owned and operated by Telemundo. WPWR-TV (50), a PBS member station owned by Northwest Indiana. WTIX (56), a PBS member station owned by Venture Technologies Group, licensed in Oswego, Illinois. WXFT-DT (60), owned and operated by Univision. Two major daily newspapers are published in Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Sun-Times, with the Tribune having the larger circulation. There are also several regional and special-interest newspapers and magazines, such as Chicago, the Dziennik Związkowy (Polish Daily News), Draugas (the Lithuanian daily newspapers), the Chicago Reader, the SouthtownStar, the Sout entertainment and cultural magazine Time Out Chicago and GRAB magazine are also published in the city, as well as its sister pop-culture publication, The A.V. Club.[336] Main articles: List of movies set in Chicago and List of television shows set in Chicago Chicago has five 50,000 watt AM radio stations: the Audacy-owned WBBM and WSCR; the Tribune Broadcasting-owned WGN; the Cumulus Media-owned WGN; the Cumulus Media-owned WLS; and the ESPN Radio-owned WBBM and WSCR; the Tribune Broadcasting-owned WGN; the Cumulus Media-owned WGN; the Cumulus Media-o produces nationally aired programs such as PRI's This American Life and NPR's Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!.[citation needed] Further information: Transportation hub in the 1960s. Chicago is a major transportation hub in the United States. It is an important component in global distribution, as it is the third-largest inter-modal port in the world after Hong Kong and Singapore.[337] The city of Chicago households were without a car, and increased slightly to 27.5 percent in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Chicago averaged 1.12 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8.[340] In established Residential Parking Zones, only local residents can purchase Zone-specific parking stickers for themselves and guests.[341][342] Chicago since 2009 has relinquished rights to its public street parking.[343] In 2008, as Chicago struggled to close a growing budget deficit, the city agreed to a 75-year, \$1.16 billion deal to lease its parking meter system to an operating company created by Morgan Stanley, called Chicago because it will provide more than \$1 billion in net proceeds that can be used during this very difficult economy."[344] The rights of the parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: Roads and expressways in Chicago Parking Meters LLC investors.[345] Further information: (55, 57, 65 (only in Indiana), 80 (also in Indiana), 88, 90 (also in Indiana), 94 (also in Indiana), 190, 290, 294, and 355) run through Chicago and its suburbs. Segments that link to the city center are named after two-time Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson. The Kennedy and Dan Ryan Expressways are the busiest state maintained routes in the entire state of Illinois.[346] Chicago Union Station, opened in 1925, is the third-busiest passenger rail terminal in the United States. The Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) coordinates the operation of the three service boards: CTA, Metra, and Pace. The Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) handles public transportation in the City of Chicago and a few adjacent suburbs outside of the Chicago ety limits. The CTA operates an extensive network of buses and a rapid transit lines also serve both Midway and O'Hare Airports. The CTA's rail lines consist of the Red, Blue, Green, Orange, Brown, Purple, Pink, and Yellow lines. Both the Red and Blue lines offer 24-hour service 24 hours a day, every day of the year, within the city's limits. Metra, the nation's second-most used passenger regional rail network, operates an 11-line commuter rail service in Chicago and throughout the Chicago and throughout the Chicago suburbs. The Metra Electric Line shares its trackage with Northern Indiana Commuter rail service in Chicago and throughout the Chicag and paratransit service in over 200 surrounding suburbs with some extensions into the city as well. A 2005 study found that one quarter of commuters used public transit.[347] Greyhound Lines provides inter-city bus service to and from the city at the Chicago Bus Station, and Chicago is also the hub for the Midwest network of Megabus (North America). An Amtrak train on the Empire Builder route departs Chicago from Union Station. Amtrak long distance and commuter rail services originate from Union Station. [349] The services terminate in the San Francisco area, Washington, D.C., New York City, New Orleans, Portland, Seattle, Milwaukee, Quincy, St. Louis Carbondale, Boston, Grand Rapids, Port Huron, Pontiac, Los Angeles, and San Antonio. Future service will terminate at Moline. An attempt was made in the early 20th century to link Chicago with New York Electric Air Line Railroad. Parts of this were built, but it was never completed. In July 2013, the bicycle-sharing system Divvy was launched with 750 bikes and 75 docking stations[350] It is operated by Lyft for the Chicago Department of Transportation.[351] As of July 2019, Divvy operated 5800 bicycles at 608 stations, covering almost all of the city, excluding Pullman, Rosedale, Beverly, Belmont Cragin and Edison Park.[352] In May 2019, The City of Chicago's Electric Shared Scooter Pilot Program, scheduled to run from June 15 to October 15.[353] The program started on June 15 with 10 different scooters, although both Bird and Lime claimed that they experienced a higher demand for their scooters.[355] The program started on June 15 with 10 different scooters, although both Bird and Lime claimed that they experienced a higher demand for their scooters.[355] The program started on June 15 with 10 different scooters and Lyft.[354] Each company was allowed to bring 250 electric scooters, although both Bird and Lime claimed that they experienced a higher demand for their scooters.[355] The program ended on October 15, with nearly 800,000 rides taken. [356] Chicago is the largest hub in the railroad industry. [357] All five Class I railroads meet in Chicago region as it took to get through the Chicago is the largest hub in the railroad industry. [357] All five Class I railroads meet in Chicago region as it took to get through the Chicago region as it took to get through th Department of Transportation, the volume of imported and exported goods transported via rail to, from, or through Chicago Region Environmental and Transportation Efficiency Program, comprises about 70 programs, including crossovers, overpasses and underpasses, that intend to significantly improve the speed of freight movements in the Chicago area.[360] Further information: Transportation in Chicago § Airport, the world's busiest airport measured by airline operations,[361] on the far Northwest Side, and Midway International Airport on the Southwest Side. In 2005, O'Hare was the world's busiest airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Midway are owned and operated by the City of Chicago area airports, located in Gary, Indiana and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Midway are owned and operated by the City of Chicago area airports by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Midway are owned and chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Midway are owned and operated by the City of Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.[362] Both O'Hare and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by aircraft movements area airport by aircraft movements area aircraft movements area aircraft movements a however they do not offer as many commercial flights as O'Hare and Midway. In recent years the state of Illinois has been leaning towards building an entirely new airport in the Illinois suburbs of Chicago is the world headquarters for United Airlines, the world's third-largest airline. Main article: Port of Chicago consists of several major port facilities within the city of Chicago operated by the Illinois International Port District, Calumet Harbor, is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. [364] Iroquois Landing Lakefront Terminal: at the mouth of the Calumet River, it includes 100 acres (0.40 km2) of warehouses and facilities on Lake Michigan with over 780,000 square meters (8,400,000 sq ft) of storage. Lake Calumet terminal: located at the union of the Grand Calumet River 6 miles (9.7 km) inland from Lake Michigan. Includes three transit sheds totaling over 29,000 square meters (310,000 sq ft) adjacent to over 900 linear meters (3,000 linear feet) of ship and barge berthing. Grain (14 million bushels) and bulk liquid (800,000 barrels) storage facilities along Lake Calumet. The Illinois is provided by Commonwealth Edison, also known as ComEd. Their service territory borders Iroquois County to the south, the Wisconsin border to the north, the Iowa border to the east. In northern Illinois, ComEd (a division of Exelon) operates the greatest number of nuclear generating plants in any U.S. state. Because of this, ComEd (a division of Exelon) operates the greatest number of nuclear generating plants in any U.S. state. nuclear power. Recently, the city began installing wind turbines on government buildings to promote renewable energy.[365][366][367] Natural gas is provided by Peoples Gas, a subsidiary of Integrys Energy Group, which is headquartered in Chicago. Domestic and industrial waste was once incinerated but it is now landfilled, mainly in the Calumet area. From 1995 to 2008 the city had a blue bag program to divert recyclable refuse from landfills.[368] Because of low participation in the blue bag programs, the city.[369] Prentice Women's Hospital on the Northwestern Memorial Hospital Downtown Campus The Illinois Medical District is on the Near West Side. It includes Rush University Medical Center, ranked as the second best hospital in the Chicago, Jesse Brown VA Hospital, and John H. Stroger Jr. Hospital of Cook County, one of the busiest trauma centers in the nation.[370] Two of the country's premier academic medical centers reside in Chicago, including Northwestern Memorial Hospital and the University includes the Feinberg School of Medicine; Northwestern Memorial Hospital, which is ranked as the best hospital in the Chicago metropolitan area by U.S. News & World Report for 2017-18;[371] the Shirley Ryan AbilityLab (formerly named the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago), which is ranked the best U.S. rehabilitation hospital of Chicago. The University of Illinois College of Medicine at UIC is the second-largest medical school in the United States (2,600 students, including those at campuses in Peoria, Rockford and Urbana-Champaign).[373] In addition, the Chicago and Maywood, respectively. The Midwestern University Chicago's Stritch School of Medicine is in Downers Grove. The American Medical Association, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, American Osteopathic Association, Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, American Osteopathic Association, Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, American Dental Association, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, American Dental Association, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, American Dental Association, Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, Accreditation, Accreditati American Society for Clinical Pathology, American College of Healthcare Executives, the American Hospital Association, and Blue Shield Association, and Blue Shield Association are all based in Chicago Index of Illinois-related articles List of sister cities with the most skyscrapers National Register of Historic Places listings in Central Chicago National Register of Historic Places listings in North Side Chicago / shih-KAH-goh, locally also /ʃ1'ko:gov/ shih-KAW-goh;[7] Miami-Illinois: Shikaakwa; Ojibwe: Zhigaagong[8] ^ a b Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from January 1871 to December 31, 1925, University of Chicago from January 1, 1926 to June 30, 1942, Midway Airport from Julya to 2020. 1, 1942 to January 16, 1980, and at O'Hare Airport since January 17, 1980.[161][162] ^ a b From 15% sample ^ The total for each race includes those who reported a combination of multiple times, so the sum of all percentages will exceed 100%. ^ Hispanic and Latino origins are separate from race in the U.S. Census. 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Vol. 30 (12th ed.). 1922. Portals: Chicago Illinois Cities United StatesChicago at Wikipedia's sister projects: Definitions from Wikipedia's not wikipedia's from Wikipedia's from Wikipedia's from Wikipedia's about the section of U.S. Routes 12 and 20 in Chicago. For the entire routes, see U.S. Route 12 and U.S. Route 20. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article needs additional citations for verification. (Learn how and when to remove this message) 95th StreetChicago Public Library Beverly branch, located at 95th Street/Damen AvenuePart of US 12 / US 20 / CR 89Length18.88 mi (30.38 km)LocationChicagoWest endWolf's Crossing Road in NapervilleEast end US 12 / US 20 / CR 89Length18.88 mi (30.38 km)LocationChicagoWest endWolf's Crossing Road in NapervilleEast end US 12 / US 20 / US 41 S. Ewing AvenueL (3600 E) in Chicago 95th Street is a major east-west highway on Chicago's South Side, and in the southwest suburbs, is designated as 9500 South in Chicago's address system. 95th Street is 11 miles (18 km) south of Madison Street is 11 miles (18 km) south of Madi highway at DuPage River bridge. Its eastern terminus of western section of 95th Street is at Boughton Road, continuing as Kings Road. The street resumes in Cook County at IL 171 (Archer Avenue) in Willow Springs, west of the Des Plaines River, in Palos Township. From there it runs through Spears Woods, part of the Palos Forest Preserves. Before exiting the preserves, it intersects La Grange Road (US 12/US 20/US 45). US 12 and 20 turn onto 95th Street, making it a much bigger road. Route 45 continues south on La Grange Road. Continuing east, 95th Street and state routes, including: Interstate 294 (Tri-State Tollway, Harlem Avenue (Illinois Route 43), Cicero Avenue (Illinois Route 50), Pulaski Road, Kedzie Avenue, Halsted Street (Illinois Route 1). At State Street, 95th crosses Interstate 94 (the Dan Ryan Expressway). It is just south of 95th that Interstate 57 ends at I-94. Continuing east, 95th Street crosses Interstate 90 (Chicago Skyway), the Calumet River, before ending at Ewing Avenue/Avenue L (US 41) on Lake Michigan. In the city of Chicago, 95th Street passes through the neighborhoods of Beverly, Washington Heights and Roseland, then marks the borders between Burnside and Pullman and between Calumet Heights and South Deering before crossing the Calumet River to enter the East Side neighborhood. Chicago State University is located on 95th Street between Cottage Grove and King Drive. In Naperville, Illinois, there is one high school on 95th Street. Neuqua Valley High School is a public high school in Indian Prairie School District 204. Taking into account its entire length, 95th Street is longer as a whole, but has its majority in DuPage County rather than Chicago and Cook County.) The 95th/Dan Ryan terminal of the Red Line is one of the busiest in the system. It is a transfer point for people living on the far south side or in the suburbs. The CTA 95 95th and Pace 381 buses run along 95th/Street. Additionally, the 29 State, 34 South Michigan, 100 Jeffery Manor Express, 103 West 103rd, 108 Halsted/95th, 111 111th/King Drive, 112 Vincennes/111th, 115 Pullman/115th, and 119 Michigan/119th buses, as well as the Pace 352 Halsted, 353 95th/Dan Ryan CTA/Calumet City/Homewood, 359 Robbins/South Kedzie Avenue, and 395 95th/Dan Ryan Station. A number of Metra lines cross 95th Street, including: two stops on the Rock Island District line at the stop of the stop 95th Street-Longwood and 95th Street - Beverly Hills, the Electric Main and Blue Island Lines at 95th Street (Chicago State University), and the South West Service line at Oak Lawn. The South Street at the Metra Electric Station but does not stop there. The 95th Street bridge over the Little Calumet River is the one used for the "Draw Bridge Jump" scene in Blues Brothers at the beginning of the film.[1] CountyLocationmi[2][3]kmDestinationsNotes WillNaperville0.00.0Wolf's Crossing RoadWestern terminus 1.21.9 IL 59 3.25.1 CR 89 begins / CR 14 (Plainfield-Naperville0.00.0Wolf's Crossing RoadWestern terminus 1.21.9 IL 59 3.25.1 CR 89 begins / CR 14 (Plainfield-Naperville Road) Bolingbrook4.47.1 CR 89 endsCounty road ends at DuPage River bridge 4.87.7Boughton RoadWestern section continues as Kings Road Gap in route CookWillow Springs4.87.7 IL 171 (Archer Avenue) Palos Township7.311.7 US 12 west / US 20 west / US 20 west / US 20 concurrency Hills-Palos Hills line8.113.0 CR W30 (88th Avenue) Hickory Hills9.114.6 CR W32 (Roberts Road) Hickory Hills-Palos Hills - Indiana, Wisconsin Bridgeview-Oak Lawn-Chicago Ridge tripoint10.116.3 IL 43 (Harlem Avenue) Oak Lawn-Chicago Ridge line11.117.9CR W37 (Ridgeland Avenue) Oak Lawn-Chicago Ridge line11.117.9CR W37 (Ridgeland Avenue) Oak Lawn12.119.5CR W48 north (Ashland Avenue) 18.129.1 South Halsted Street to IL 1 / I-57 / I-94 east 19.130.7 I-94 west (Dan Ryan Expressway) 19.631.5 CR W55 (Dr. Martin Luther King Drive) 20.232.5CR W57 south (Cottage Grove Avenue) 21.134.0 South Stony Island Avenue to I-94 23.638.0 US 12 east / US 20 east / US 20 east / US 20 east / US 20 concurrency 1.000 mi = 1.609 km; 1.000 km = 0.621 mi Concurrency terminus Incomplete Tolled ^ Arvia, Phil. 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