

- Identifying Common Issues and Symptoms of residential foundations Identifying Common Issues and Symptoms of residential foundations Spotting Early Warning Signs of Foundation Stress Recognizing Cracks and Shifts in Concrete Floors Understanding Sticky Doors and Window Alignment Pinpointing Sinking Spots around the Foundation Perimeter Tracking Water Intrusion as a Contributor to Structural Damage How Uneven Floors Reveal Deeper Foundation Concerns Identifying Subtle Changes in Exterior Walls When Hairline Drywall Cracks Indicate Movement Monitoring Seasonal Soil Movement for Foundation Clues Evaluating Soil Erosion and Its Impact on Stability Noting Shifting Porches and Deck Attachments Examining Sloping Floors for Underlying Settlement
- Soil and Environmental Factors influencing home foundations
 Soil and Environmental Factors influencing home foundations Examining
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 Evaluating Groundwater Levels for Long Term Stability Identifying Seasonal
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* Identifying Potential Sinking Spots: Visual Cues

Alright, so you're worried about your foundation, and you're right to be. Home inspections help identify foundation issues before they worsen home foundation repair service home insurance. A sinking foundation is no joke. But how do you even *know* if you're heading for trouble? Well, one of the best (and cheapest!) ways to start is by just using your eyes. We're talking about becoming a foundation detective, Sherlock Holmes style, but instead of a magnifying glass, you're armed with observation skills and a notepad.

Walk around your house, slowly, carefully, focusing on the perimeter where the foundation meets the ground. What are you looking for? Think of it like this: you're trying to spot inconsistencies, things that look "off."

For instance, are there any obvious dips or depressions in the soil right next to the foundation? Water loves to pool in these areas, which can further erode the soil and contribute to settling. Maybe you see exposed foundation where soil used to be. That's a red flag.

Look at the landscaping. Are shrubs or bushes leaning dramatically to one side? Plants are surprisingly good indicators of ground movement. If they're struggling, it might be more than just a lack of fertilizer.

Pay close attention to the concrete itself. Are there new cracks appearing, especially horizontal ones? Hairline cracks are often normal, but wider cracks, especially those that are widening over time, demand attention. Are there sections that look like they might be tilting or sinking relative to other sections?

And don't forget about the doors and windows! Are they sticking or becoming difficult to open and close? This can be a sign that the house is shifting, putting pressure on the frames.

The key is to look for patterns and changes. Take pictures, make notes, date everything. A single observation might not be a cause for panic, but a collection of these visual cues, especially if they're getting worse, is a clear sign that it's time to call in a professional. Think of it as early detection – the sooner you catch a potential problem, the easier (and cheaper!) it will be to fix. So put on your detective hat and get looking! Your house will thank you.

* Common Causes of Foundation Sinking near the Perimeter

Okay, so you're walking around your house, maybe doing some yard work, and you notice something...off. The ground seems to dip near the foundation, or maybe there's a crack in the brick that wasn't there before. Foundation sinking, especially around the perimeter, is a homeowner's nightmare, but understanding what's causing it can help you figure out how to fix it.

One of the biggest culprits is soil moisture – or rather, the *lack* of it. In dry spells, the soil around your foundation can shrink dramatically, leaving a void. This void doesn't support the weight of your house

properly, and that perimeter starts to sag. Conversely, too much water can also be a problem. Think about poorly draining soil, leaky gutters that dump water right next to the foundation, or even underground springs rerouting themselves after a heavy rain. This excess water can erode the soil, weaken it, and lead to sinking.

Another common cause is poor soil compaction. When your house was built, the builders likely backfilled around the foundation. If that soil wasn't properly compacted, it will settle over time, creating gaps and causing the foundation to sink, particularly near the edges. This is especially true if the backfill contained organic materials that decompose and create even more settling.

Finally, trees can be surprisingly problematic. Those beautiful, mature trees near your house can have incredibly thirsty root systems. They can literally suck the moisture out of the soil under and around your foundation, leading to shrinkage and, you guessed it, sinking. The closer the tree is to the foundation, and the larger it is, the bigger the potential impact.

Pinpointing the exact cause of sinking around the perimeter takes a keen eye and often the expertise of a foundation specialist. But knowing these common culprits – soil moisture imbalances, poor compaction, and thirsty trees – is a good first step in understanding what's happening to your home and how to address it.

* Tools and Techniques for Accurate Measurement

Okay, so you think your foundation's got a case of the sags? Pinpointing those sinking spots around the perimeter isn't always as straightforward as just eyeballing it. Sometimes, it's subtle, a gradual downward creep that's hard to detect without the right approach. Luckily, we've got some tools and techniques in our arsenal to help us get a handle on things.

First off, let's talk about the humble level. A good old-fashioned spirit level, or even better, a laser level, is your first line of defense. You'll want to run it along the foundation, checking for any obvious deviations from a true horizontal line. This can give you a rough idea of problem areas, especially if you're seeing significant dips.

Then there's the trusty tape measure, coupled with a benchmark. Establish a fixed point – maybe a nearby tree or a stable part of the house structure – and measure the distance from that point down to various spots along the foundation. Repeat these measurements over time. If you see a consistent decrease in distance at certain locations, that's a pretty good indicator that those areas are settling more than others. Consistency is key here; one-off measurements can be misleading due to natural variations in the ground.

Beyond the basics, we get into slightly more sophisticated methods. A surveyor's level and rod can offer highly accurate elevation readings. This involves setting up the surveyor's level at a known elevation and then using the rod to measure the elevation at multiple points around the foundation. The differences in these readings can precisely map out any sinking or unevenness. This is particularly useful if you're dealing with a large foundation or want a very detailed assessment.

And don't forget the power of observation! Look for cracks in the foundation itself. Are they wider in

some areas than others? Are there patterns to the cracking that suggest localized sinking? Also, check for any signs of moisture accumulation near the foundation, as this can contribute to soil instability and settling.

Finally, consider the surrounding landscape. Is there any evidence of erosion or water runoff channeling towards particular sections of the foundation? Are there large trees nearby whose roots might be impacting the soil? These environmental factors can play a significant role in foundation problems.

Ultimately, pinpointing sinking spots is a process of gathering data from multiple sources and looking for patterns. Combining these tools and techniques gives you a much clearer picture of what's happening with your foundation and helps you make informed decisions about any necessary repairs. Remember, if you're feeling overwhelmed, it's always a good idea to consult with a qualified foundation specialist. They have the expertise and specialized equipment to conduct a thorough assessment and recommend the best course of action.

* Professional Foundation Inspection: When to Call

Okay, so you're strolling around your house, maybe admiring your petunias, and you notice something...off. The ground near your foundation, it just looks a little...lower. A slight dip here, a subtle sag there. Maybe you even see a small crack snaking through the soil. Is it just settling? An oddly shaped molehill? Or is it something more sinister – a sign your foundation is struggling?

Pinpointing sinking spots, especially around the perimeter, is definitely a red flag when it comes to your foundation. It's not always a cause for immediate panic, but it's absolutely worth investigating. Think of it like this: your foundation is the backbone of your home. If the ground supporting it starts to give way, the whole structure can be affected.

These sinking spots often indicate soil compaction issues or problems with drainage. Maybe rainwater isn't flowing away from your foundation as it should, leading to erosion and the ground beneath the concrete becoming unstable. Perhaps the soil itself is just naturally shifting or wasn't properly compacted when the house was built. Whatever the cause, the result is the same: the foundation loses support, and sinking can occur.

Now, a little bit of settling is normal, especially in new homes. But if you're seeing noticeable dips, cracks in the soil larger than a hairline, or if you're noticing these sinking spots getting worse over time, it's time to call in the professionals. A professional foundation inspection can pinpoint the exact cause of the problem, assess the severity of the damage, and recommend the best course of action. They have the expertise and equipment to determine if it's a minor issue that can be easily addressed or a more serious problem that requires significant repairs. Ignoring these signs could lead to much costlier repairs down the road, like major foundation cracks, sticking doors and windows, and even structural instability.

So, keep an eye on that perimeter! A little vigilance can save you a lot of headaches (and money) in the long run. If in doubt, don't hesitate to get a professional opinion. It's better to be safe than sorry when it comes to the stability of your home.

* Repair Solutions for Sinking Foundation Perimeters

Okay, so you've noticed your house is settling a bit unevenly, and you're pretty sure it's coming from the perimeter of the foundation. That sinking feeling in your gut? Totally understandable. Pinpointing those sinking spots around the foundation's edge is the first step, and honestly, it's like detective work for your home. Are there cracks wider on one side of a door or window than the other? Is the ground sloping *toward* the house instead of away? These are clues.

Once you've got some suspects identified – those areas where the earth seems to be giving way – you need to start thinking about repair solutions. It's rarely a one-size-fits-all fix, sadly. The solution depends on *why* it's sinking. Is it poor drainage washing away the soil? Are there tree roots sucking all the moisture out, causing the ground to shrink? Or is it just plain old soil compaction over time?

For drainage issues, re-grading the landscape to ensure water flows *away* from the foundation is crucial. You might need to install French drains or even extend downspouts. If tree roots are the culprit, you might need to consult an arborist about root barriers or even strategic removal (though that's definitely a last resort).

For more serious cases, like significant settling due to soil compaction or instability, you're talking about more involved solutions. Things like underpinning – installing piers beneath the foundation to reach stable soil – or soil stabilization techniques like chemical grouting. These are definitely projects for experienced foundation repair professionals.

The important thing is to not ignore it. A little bit of settling might seem harmless, but it can lead to bigger problems down the line, like structural damage and water intrusion. Getting those sinking spots around the foundation perimeter addressed sooner rather than later will save you a lot of headaches (and money) in the long run. Think of it as preventative medicine for your house!

* Preventative Measures to Avoid Future Sinking

Okay, so we've figured out where things are sinking around the foundation – not a fun discovery, I know. But knowing is half the battle, right? Now comes the part where we actually *do* something to keep it from getting worse. We're talking preventative measures, the kind of things that save you a whole lot of headache (and money) down the road.

Think of it like this: your house is a ship, and the soil around it is the water. We've identified the spots where the ship is taking on water, the little areas of sinking. We're not just going to bail water forever, are we? We need to plug those leaks.

One of the biggest culprits, often, is water management. Rainwater runoff is a major factor. Are your gutters clear? Are they directing water away from the foundation? If not, that's your first fix. Extend those downspouts! Make sure they're discharging water a good few feet from the house. Consider adding splash blocks to further disperse the flow. It's a simple thing, but it can make a huge difference.

Next up: grading. Is the ground sloping *towards* your house? That's a no-no. You want a gentle slope *away* from the foundation, so water naturally drains away. You might need to add some soil

and reshape the landscape to achieve this. It's not just about aesthetics; it's about protecting your investment.

And then there's the soil itself. Is it compacted and hard, preventing water from properly draining? Or is it loose and easily eroded? Soil composition matters. Adding organic matter like compost can improve drainage and soil structure. If you've got clay soil (which tends to hold water), consider amending it with sand and other materials to improve its permeability.

Finally, think about vegetation. Trees and shrubs planted too close to the foundation can be thirsty beasts, sucking moisture out of the soil and contributing to uneven settling. Plus, their roots can actually damage the foundation over time. Consider relocating them if they're too close for comfort.

The key thing to remember is that preventative measures are about addressing the *cause* of the sinking, not just patching the symptoms. It's an investment in the long-term health of your home, and it's a whole lot cheaper and less stressful than dealing with major foundation repairs later on. So, get those gutters cleaned, check your grading, and give your soil some love. Your house will thank you for it.

About foundation



Look up *foundation* or *foundations* in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

Foundation(s) or The Foundation(s) may refer to:

Common uses

[edit]

- o Foundation (cosmetics), a skin-coloured makeup cream applied to the face
- Foundation (engineering), the element of a structure which connects it to the ground, and transfers loads from the structure to the ground
- o Foundation (evidence), a legal term
- o Foundation (nonprofit), a type of charitable organization
 - o Foundation (United States law), a type of charitable organization in the U.S.
 - Private foundation, a charitable organization that might not qualify as a public charity by government standards

Arts, entertainment, and media

[edit]

Film and TV

- o The Foundation, a film about 1960s-1970s Aboriginal history in Sydney, featuring Gary Foley
- o The Foundation (1984 TV series), a Hong Kong series
- o The Foundation (Canadian TV series), a 2009-2010 Canadian sitcom
- o "The Foundation" (Seinfeld), an episode
- o Foundation (TV series), an Apple TV+ series adapted from Isaac Asimov's novels

Games

[edit]

- o Foundation (video game), a city-building game (2025)
- o Foundation, an Amiga video game
- o The Foundation, a character in 2017 game Fortnite Battle Royale

Literature

[edit]

- o Foundation (book series), a series of science fiction books by Isaac Asimov
 - o Foundation (Asimov novel), the first book in Asimov's series, published in 1951
- o Foundation (b-boy book), by Joseph G. Schloss
- o Foundation (Lackey novel), a 2008 fantasy novel by Mercedes Lackey

Music

[edit]

- o The Foundations, a British soul group
- o Foundations (EP), by Serj Tankian

Albums

- Foundation (Brand Nubian album)
- Foundation (Breakage album)
- Foundation (Doc Watson album)
- Foundation (Magnum album)
- Foundation (M.O.P. album)
- Foundation, a 1997 compilation album by Die Krupps
- The Foundation (Geto Boys album)
- o The Foundation (Pep Love album), 2005
- o The Foundation (Zac Brown Band album)
- The Foundations (album), by 4 Corners

Songs

[edit]

- "Foundation", a 1983 song by Spandau Ballet from the album True
- o "Foundation", a 1998 song by Brand Nubian from the eponymous album Foundation
- o "Foundation", a 2009 song by M.O.P. from the eponymous album Foundation
- o "Foundation", a 2010 song by Breakage from the eponymous album Foundation
- o "Foundation", a 2015 song by Years & Years from Communion
- "Foundations" (song), by Kate Nash
- o "The Foundation" (song), by Xzibit

Other uses in arts, entertainment, and media

[edit]

- Foundation The International Review of Science Fiction, a literary journal
- o The Foundation Trilogy (BBC Radio), a radio adaption of Asimov's series
- The SCP Foundation, a fictional organization that is often referred to in-universe as "The Foundation"

Education

[edit]

- o Foundation degree, a British academic qualification
- o Foundation school, a type of school in England and Wales
- o Foundation Stage, a stage of education for children aged 3 to 5 in England
- o University Foundation Programme, a British university entrance course

Science and technology

[edit]

- Foundation (framework), a free collection of tools for creating websites and web applications by ZURB
- Foundation Fieldbus, a communications system
- Foundation Kit, an Apple API

Companies

[edit]

o Foundation Medicine, a genomic profiling company

See also

[edit]

- All pages with titles beginning with Foundation
- All pages with titles beginning with *The Foundation*
- o Foundations of mathematics, theory of mathematics

Disambiguation icon

This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title **Foundation**.

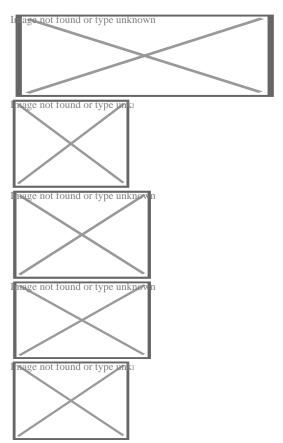
If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article.

About Chicago metropolitan area

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

Chicago metropolitan area

Conurbation
Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI
Combined Statistical Area



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

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Map of Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI CSA

- Chicago-Naperville-Schaumburg, IL
- Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division
- Lake County, IL Metropolitan Division
- Lake County-Porter County-Jasper Cty, IN

Other Statistical Areas in the Chicago CSA

- Kenosha, WI MSA
- Ottawa, IL µSA
- Michigan City-La Porte, IN MSA
- Kankakee, IL MSA
- City of Chicago

Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN MSA

Country United States States Hillinois or type unknown

- Image Indiana type unknown
- Wisconsin Core city Chicago Satellite cities
 - o Aurora
 - o Elgin
 - Crystal Lake
 - o Joliet
 - o Naperville
 - o Schaumburg
 - o Waukegan
 - Kankakee
 - o Gary

- o Hammond
- Michigan City
- o Kenosha

Area

Metro

```
10,856 sq mi (28,120 km<sup>2</sup>)Highest elevation
[<sup>1</sup>]
673 ft (205 m)Lowest elevation
[<sup>1</sup>]
579 ft (176 m)Population
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• Density886/sq mi (342/km²) • Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (2022)

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

9,806,184 [³] (4th)DemonymChicagolanderGDP

• Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)\$894.862 billion (2023) • Combined Statistical Area (CSA)\$919.229 billion (2023)Time zoneUTC?6 (CST) • Summer (DST)UTC?5 (CDT)Area codes219, 224/847, 262, 312/872, 331/630, 574, 464/708, 773/872 and 779/815

The **Chicago metropolitan area**, also referred to as **Chicagoland**, is the largest metropolitan statistical area in the U.S. state of Illinois, and the Midwest, containing the City of Chicago along with its surrounding suburbs and satellite cities. Encompassing 10,286 square mi (28,120 km²), the metropolitan area includes the city of Chicago, its suburbs and hinterland, that span 13 counties across northeast Illinois and northwest Indiana. The MSA had a 2020 census population of 9,618,502 and the combined statistical area, which spans 19 counties and additionally extends into southeast Wisconsin, had a population of nearly 10 million people.[⁵][⁶] The Chicago area is the third-largest metropolitan area in the United States and the fourth-largest metropolitan area in

North America (after Mexico City, New York City, and Los Angeles), and the largest in the Great Lakes megalopolis. Its urban area is one of the 40 largest in the world.

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

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

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

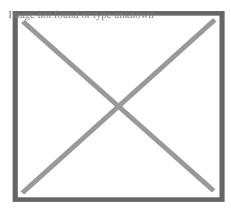
There are many transportation options around the region. Chicagoland has three separate rail networks; the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA), Metra, and the South Shore Line. The CTA operates elevated and subway lines that run primarily throughout the city, Downtown Chicago, and into some suburbs. The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

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

Definitions

Chicago Metropolitan statistical area

[edit]



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

Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI MSA

Michigan City-La Porte, IN MSA

Kankakee, IL MSA

Ottawa, IL MSA

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

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

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

- o Chicago-Naperville-Schaumburg, IL Metropolitan Division (7,159,394)
 - o Cook County, Illinois (5,173,146)
 - o DuPage County, Illinois (924,885)
 - o Grundy County, Illinois (52,989)
 - McHenry County, Illinois (311,122)
 - o Will County, Illinois (697,252)
- o Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division (750,869)
 - o DeKalb County, Illinois (100,414)

- Kane County, Illinois (515,588)
- Kendall County, Illinois (134,867)
- Lake County, IL Metropolitan Division (711,239)
 - Lake County, Illinois (711,239)
- o Lake County-Porter County-Jasper County, IN Metropolitan Division (719,700)
 - Jasper County, Indiana (33,091)
 - Lake County, Indiana (498,558)
 - Newton County, Indiana (13,808)
 - Porter County, Indiana (174,243)

Combined statistical area

[edit]

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

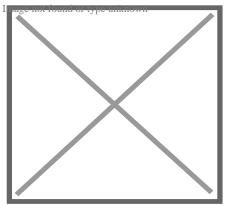
- Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI metropolitan statistical area (9,509,934)
- Kankakee, IL metropolitan statistical area (106,601)
 - Kankakee County, Illinois (106,601)
- o Michigan City-La Porte, IN metropolitan statistical area (112,390)
 - LaPorte County, Indiana (112,390)
- o Ottawa, IL micropolitan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

United Nations' Chicago urban agglomeration

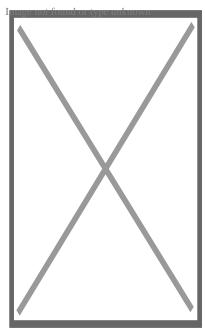
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The Chicago urban agglomeration, according to the United Nations *World Urbanization Prospects* report (2023 revision), lists a population of 8,937,000.[¹²] The term "urban agglomeration" refers to the population contained within the contours of a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

Chicagoland



Chicagoland by county and state[¹³]



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

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

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

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

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

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

Collar counties

[edit]

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

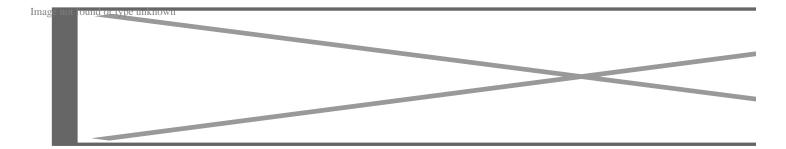
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

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Main article: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

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

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



Panorama of North Avenue Beach

Geography and environment

[edit]

Further information: Geography of Chicago

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

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

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

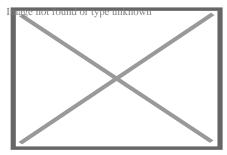
The Chicago skyline

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Night aerial view of Chicago and vicinity

Demographics

[edit]



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population

[edit]

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

Census	Area Type	2020	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960	19
Area		census	cen						
Chicago- Naperville- Joliet, IL- IN-WI	Metropolitan	9,618,502	9,461,105	9,098,316	8,065,633	7,869,542	7,612,314	6,794,461	5,49

						1	i		
Cook County, Illinois	Metropolitan	5,275,541	5,194,675	5,376,741	5,105,067	5,253,655	5,492,369	5,129,725	4,508
DeKalb County, Illinois	Metropolitan	100,420	105,160	88,969	77,932	74,624	71,654	51,714	40
DuPage County, Illinois	Metropolitan	932,877	916,924	904,161	781,666	658,835	491,882	313,459	154
Grundy County, Illinois	Metropolitan	52,533	50,063	37,535	32,337	30,582	26,535	22,350	19
Kane County, Illinois	Metropolitan	516,522	515,269	404,119	317,471	278,405	251,005	208,246	150
Kendall County, Illinois	Metropolitan	131,869	114,736	54,544	39,413	37,202	26,374	17,540	12
McHenry County, Illinois	Metropolitan	310,229	308,760	260,077	183,241	147,897	111,555	84,210	50
Will County, Illinois	Metropolitan	696,355	677,560	502,266	357,313	324,460	249,498	191,617	134
Jasper County, Indiana	Metropolitan	32,918	33,478	30,043	24,960	26,138	20,429	18,842	17
Lake County, Indiana	Metropolitan	498,700	496,005	484,564	475,594	522,965	546,253	513,269	368
Newton County, Indiana	Metropolitan	13,830	14,244	14,566	13,551	14,844	11,606	11,502	1.
Porter County, Indiana	Metropolitan	173,215	164,343	146,798	128,932	119,816	87,114	60,279	40
Lake County, Illinois	Metropolitan	714,342	703,462	644,356	516,418	440,372	382,638	293,656	179
Kenosha County, Wisconsin	Metropolitan	169,151	166,426	149,577	128,181	123,137	117,917	100,615	7

County, Illinois LaPorte County, Indiana	Combined	·	111,467	·	· 	·	,		
County, Illinois Putnam County, Illinois	Combined	,	6,006	,	, 	,		,	
LaSalle County, Illinois Bureau	Combined	109,658	113,924	111,509	106,913	112,003	111,409	110,800	100
Kankakee County, Illinois	Combined	107,502	113,449	103,833	96,255	102,926	97,250	92,063	7:

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

Principal municipalities

[edit]

Over 1,000,000 population

[edit]

o Chicago (2,746,388)

Over 100,000 population

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

Over 50,000 population

[edit]

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

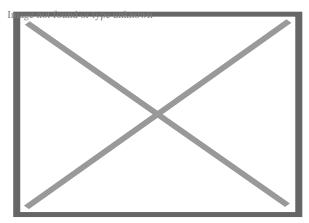
View of Chicago greater metropolitan region and the dense downtown area from the Willis Tower

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

Urban areas within

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



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

Urban areas

Counties in the Chicago MSA

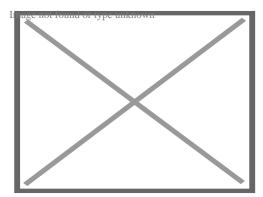
Counties in the Chicago CSA but not the MSA

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

Princeton, IL	7,979	6.20	16.06	1,287.1	497.0
Marengo, IL	7,509	3.81	9.86	1,971.5	761.2
Lake Holiday, IL	7,313	4.30	11.14	1,700.5	656.6
Mendota, IL	6,918	2.85	7.38	2,426.2	936.8
Wilmington, IL	6,388	3.95	10.23	1,617.3	624.5
McHenry Northwest–Wonder					
Lake, IL	5,758	2.35	6.08	2,453.6	947.4
Hampshire, IL	5,699	2.72	7.06	2,091.4	807.5
Rensselaer, IN	5,509	3.23	8.37	1,703.9	657.9
Genoa, IL	5,484	2.20	5.69	2,498.0	964.5
Westville, IN	5,189	2.10	5.45	2,466.0	952.1
Marseilles, IL	4,660	2.39	6.19	1,948.4	752.3

Economy

[edit]



Westward view from the Willis Tower in Chicago

Main article: Economy of Chicago

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

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

A key piece of infrastructure for several generations was the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, which from 1865 until 1971 penned and slaughtered millions of cattle and hogs into standardized cuts of

beef and pork. This prompted poet Carl Sandburg to describe Chicago as the "Hog Butcher for the World".[³⁶]

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

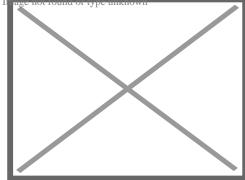
By the early 2000s, Illinois' economy had moved toward a dependence on high-value-added services, such as financial trading, higher education, logistics, and health care. In some cases, these services clustered around institutions that hearkened back to Illinois's earlier economies. For example, the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

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

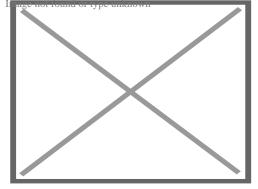
The Wall Street Journal summarized the Chicago area's economy in November 2006 with the comment that "Chicago has survived by repeatedly reinventing itself." [40]

Transportation

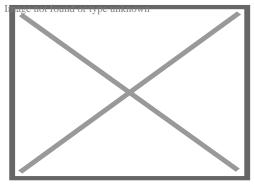




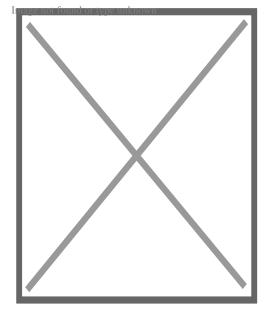
O'Hare Airport



Chicago 'L' in the Loop



Metra surface rail



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

Main articles: Transportation in Chicago and Roads and freeways in Chicago

Major airports

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

Commercial ports

[edit]

- Port of Chicago
- Port of Indiana-Burns Harbor

Transit systems

[edit]

Commercial freight

[edit]

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

Passenger

[edit]

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

Major highways

[edit]

Interstates

[edit]

- Interstate 41 (I-41) runs concurrently with Interstate 94 from the northern terminus of the Tri-State Tollway to Milwaukee.
- Interstate 55 (I-55) is the Adlai Stevenson Expy.
- I-355 is the Veterans Memorial Tollway (formerly North-South Tollway).
- I-57 is unofficially the "West Leg" of the Dan Ryan Expy.
- o I-65 has no name, whether official or unofficial.
- I-80 is officially called the Borman Expy (cosigned with I-94), Kingery Expy (cosigned with I-94 for 3 miles), Tri-State Tollway (cosigned with I-294 for 4 miles) and is unofficially called the Moline Expy west of I-294.
- I-88 is the Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway (formerly East-West Tollway)
- I-90 is locally known as Jane Addams Tollway (formerly Northwest Tollway), John F.
 Kennedy Expy (cosigned with I-94), Dan Ryan Expy (cosigned with I-94), and Chicago Skyway Toll Bridge.
- I-94 is Tri-State Tollway in Lake County, Edens Spur, Edens Expy, John F. Kennedy Expy (cosigned with I-90), Dan Ryan Expy (cosigned with I-90), Bishop Ford Frwy (formerly Calumet Expy), Kingery Expy (cosigned with I-80) and Borman Expy (cosigned with I-80).
- o I-190 is the John F. Kennedy Expy spur heading into Chicago-O'Hare Int'l Airport.
- ∘ I-290 is the Dwight D. Eisenhower Expy.
- I-294 is the Tri-State Tollway.

Other main highways

[edit]

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

Major corridors

[edit]

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

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

Culture

[edit]

Sports

[edit]

Main article: Sports in Chicago

Listing of the professional sports teams in the Chicago metropolitan area

Major league professional teams:

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

Other professional teams:

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

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

NCAA Division I College Sports Teams:

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

Cuisine

[edit]

Further information: Chicago § Cuisine

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

Media

[edit]

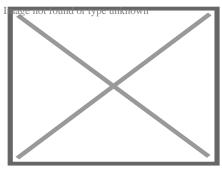
Main article: Media in Chicago

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

Education

[edit]

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



Whitney M. Young Magnet High School in Chicago

Elementary and secondary education within the Chicago metropolitan area is provided by dozens of different school districts, of which by far the largest is the Chicago Public Schools with 400,000 students. [42] Numerous private and religious school systems are also found in the region, as well as a growing number of charter schools. Racial inequalities in education in the region remain widespread, often breaking along district boundaries; [43] for instance, educational prospects vary widely for students in the Chicago Public Schools compared to those in some neighboring suburban schools. [44]

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

Area codes

[edit]

Main article: List of Illinois area codes

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

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

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

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

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

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

- o 312 Chicago City (The Loop and central neighborhoods, e.g. the Near North Side)
- 773 Chicago City (Everywhere else within the city limits, excluding central area)
- o 872 Chicago City (overlay for 312 & 773, effective November 7, 2009)
- 847/224 (North and Northwest Suburbs)
- 630/331 (Outer Western Suburbs)
- 708 (South and Near West Suburbs)
- 815/779 (Rockford & Joliet: Far Northwest/Southwest Suburbs)
- 219 (Northwest Indiana)
- 574 (North-central Indiana)
- 262 (Southeast Wisconsin surrounding Milwaukee County)

Proposed overlays

[edit]

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

See also

[edit]

Portals:

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- o magunited States known
- Index of Illinois-related articles

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Further reading

[edit]

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External links

[edit]

Chicago metropolitan area	at Wikipedia's	sister projects
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- o Definitions from Wiktionary

 o Media from Commons

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 o Media from Commons

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

Chicago landsat image

Major city

Chicago

- Aurora
- o Berwyn
- Calumet City
- o Crown Point
- o Crystal Lake
- DeKalb
- Des Plaines
- o Elgin
- o Elmhurst
- Evanston
- Gary

Cities

(over 30,000 in 2020)

- Hammond
- Highland Park
- Joliet
- Kenosha
- Naperville
- North Chicago
- o Park Ridge
- o Portage
- o St. Charles
- Valparaiso
- Waukegan
- Wheaton

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

Towns and villages (over 30,000 in 2020)

- Cook
- DeKalb
- DuPage
- Grundy
- Jasper
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Counties
- Kendall
- Kenosha
- o Lake, IL
- o Lake, IN
- McHenry
- Newton
- o Porter
- o Will
- Regions
- Great Lakes
- Northern Illinois
- Northern Indiana
- o Chicago Southland
- o Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox Valley (Illinois)
- **Sub-regions**
- Golden Corridor
- o Illinois Technology and Research Corridor
- North Shore (Chicago)
- Northwest Indiana

Illinois, United States

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State of Illinois

Springfield (capital)

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- Languages
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- o Central Illinois
- o Champaign-Urbana metropolitan area
- Chicago metropolitan area
- Collar counties
- o Corn Belt
- o Driftless Area
- Forgottonia
- Fox Valley
- o Illinois-Indiana-Kentucky tri-state area

Regions

- Metro East
- Metro Lakeland
- o Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- North Shore
- Northern Illinois
- Northwestern Illinois
- Peoria metropolitan area
- Quad Cities
- River Bend
- o Rockford metropolitan area
- Southern Illinois
- Wabash Valley

- Alton/Granite City/Edwardsville
- Arlington Heights/Palatine
- Aurora/Naperville/Oswego/Plainfield
- Bartlett/Hanover Park/Streamwood
- o Belleville/East St. Louis/Collinsville/O'Fallon
- Berwyn/Cicero
- Bloomington/Normal
- Bolingbrook/Romeoville
- Buffalo Grove/Wheeling
- Calumet City
- Canton
- o Carbondale
- Carol Stream/Glendale Heights
- Centralia
- o Champaign/Urbana
- Charleston/Mattoon
- Chicago
- Chicago Heights
- Crystal Lake/Algonquin
- Danville
- Decatur
- DeKalb/Sycamore
- Des Plaines/Mount Prospect/Park Ridge
- Dixon
- Downers Grove/Woodridge
- Effingham
- Elgin/Carpentersville
- Elmhurst/Lombard/Addison
- Evanston/Skokie
- o Freeport

Municipalities

- Galesburg
- Glenview/Northbrook
- Harrisburg
- o Jacksonville
- Joliet
- Kankakee/Bradley/Bourbonnais
- o Lincoln
- Macomb
- Marion/Herrin
- Moline/East Moline/Rock Island
- Mount Vernon
- Mundelein
- Oak Lawn
- o Oak Park
- Orland Park/Tinley Park
- Ottawa/Streator/LaSalle/Peru
- Peoria/Pekin/East Peoria/Morton/Washington
- Pontiac
- o Quincy

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

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State of Indiana

Indianapolis (capital)

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- NRHP listings
 - National Historic Landmarks
- Paleontology
- Protected areas
- Scouting
- Sports
- State historical markers
- State historic sites
- o Symbols
- Tallest buildings
- Time
- Tourist attractions
- Transportation

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- Constitution
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 - o delegations
- Elections
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 - list
 - o General Assembly
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 - Supreme Court
 - Taxation
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 - o Crime
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 - Economy

Society

Government

- Education
- Gun laws
- Gambling
- Homelessness
- o LGBT rights
- Politics

- Anderson
- Bloomington
- Carmel
- Columbus
- Crown Point
- Elkhart
- Evansville
- Fishers
- Fort Wayne
- Gary
- o Goshen
- o Greenwood
- Hammond
- Indianapolis
- Jeffersonville
- Kokomo
- Lafayette
- Lawrence
- Michigan City
- Mishawaka
- Muncie
- New Albany
- Noblesville
- o Portage
- Richmond
- South Bend
- Terre Haute
- Valparaiso
- o Westfield
- West Lafayette
- Avon
- Brownsburg
- Clarksville
- Highland
- Merrillville
- Munster
- o Plainfield
- Saint John
- Schererville
- o Zionsville

Largest cities

Largest towns

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

Counties

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

flag Indiana portahown

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State of Wisconsin

Madison (capital)

- Outline
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- Climate change
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 - o Islands
 - Lakes

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- Delegations
- History
- o People
- Sports
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- Demographics
- Economy
- Education
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- Politics
- Apostle Islands
- o Central Plain
- Chippewa Valley
- o Door Peninsula
- o Driftless Area
- **Regions**
- Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox River Valley
- Great River Road
- Lake Superior Lowland
- Northern Highland
- Western Upland
- Major metropolitan areas (pop. over 500,000)

Largest cities

(pop. over 50,000)

- Chicago metropolitan area
- Madison metropolitan area
- Milwaukee metropolitan area
- Twin Cities metropolitan area
- Appleton
- Eau Claire
- Green Bay
- Janesville
- Kenosha
- La Crosse
- Madison
- Milwaukee
- Oshkosh
- Racine
- Waukesha
- West Allis

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

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

Largest villages (pop. over 15,000)

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

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

Counties

flag Wisconsin portal

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World's 50 most-populous urban areas

1. Tokyo

2. Jakarta

3. Delhi

4. Guangzhou-Foshan

5. Mumbai

6. Manila

7. Shanghai

8. Seoul

9. Cairo

10. Mexico City

11. Kolkata

12. São Paulo

13. New York

14. Karachi

15. Dhaka

16. Bangkok

17. Beijing

18. Moscow

19. Shenzhen

20. Buenos Aires

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Great Lakes megalopolis as defined by the RPA

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

- Brantford
- Buffalo–Niagara Falls
 - Buffalo
 - Niagara Falls
- Chicago
 - o city
- Cleveland
 - city
- o Detroit
 - city
- Duluth–Superior
 - Duluth
 - Superior
- o Erie
 - city
- Grand Rapids
 - city
- Guelph
- Green Bay
 - city
- Hamilton
- Holland
- o Kalamazoo
 - city
- Kenosha
- Lansing
 - o city
- London

Great Lakes

region cities

- Milwaukee
 - o city
- o Muskegon
- Niagara Region
 - o St. Catharines
 - Niagara Falls
 - Welland
- Niles
- o Oshawa
- Rochester, New York
 - o city
- South Bend
 - o city
- Thunder Bay
- Toledo
 - city
- Toronto
 - city
- Traverse City
 - city

Waterloo Region



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

Surrounding cities

- Elizabethtown
 - o city
- Kansas City
 - o city
- Cities of states south of region
- o Louisville
 - city
- St. Louis
 - o city
- Topeka
 - o city
- Wheeling
 - o city
- o Quebec City-Windsor Corridor
- Other metro-regions
- Golden Horseshoe
- o Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area
- o Detroit-Windsor
- o Greater Pittsburgh
- Metro East

Other megaregions

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International • VIAF

FAST

Germany

National o United States

Israel

About Cook County

Photo

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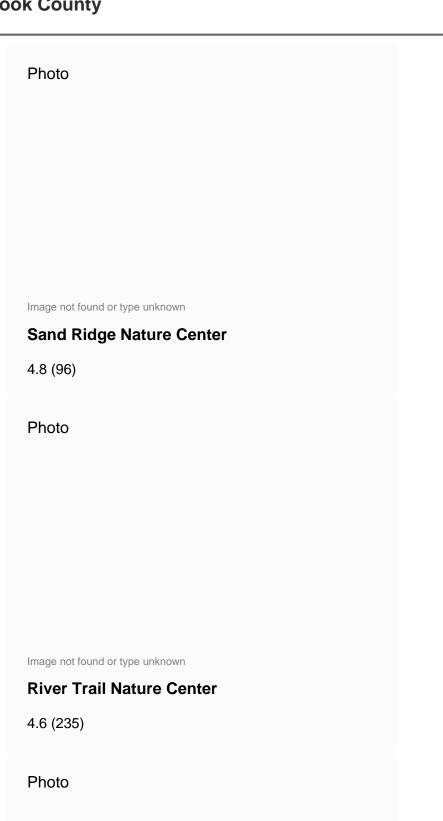
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Things To Do in Cook County



Palmisano (Henry) Park

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Driving Directions in Cook County

Driving Directions From Palmisano (Henry) Park to

Driving Directions From Lake Katherine Nature Center and Botanic Gardens to

Driving Directions From Navy Pier to

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Navy+Pier/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%2C+Inc/@41.8918633,-87.6050944,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.6050944!2d41.8918633!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e0

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Reviews for



Jeffery James

(5)

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



Sarah McNeily

(5)

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



Jim de Leon

(5)

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



Chris Abplanalp

(5)

USS did an amazing job on my underpinning on my house, they were also very courteous to the proximity of my property line next to my neighbor. They kept things in order with all the dirt/mud they had to excavate. They were done exactly in the timeframe they indicated, and the contract was very details oriented with drawings of what would be done. Only thing that would have been nice, is they left my concrete a little muddy with boot prints but again, all-in-all a great job



Dave Kari

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

Pinpointing Sinking Spots around the Foundation PerimeterView GBP

Check our other pages:

- Noting Shifting Porches and Deck Attachments
- Identifying Common Issues and Symptoms of residential foundations
- Understanding Sticky Doors and Window Alignment
- Coordinating Landscaping to Control Soil Shifts
- Reviewing Impact of Tree Roots on Foundation Integrity

United Structural Systems of Illinois, Inc.

Phone: +18473822882

City: Hoffman Estates

State : IL

Zip : 60169

Address: 2124 Stonington Ave

Google Business Profile

Company Website: https://www.unitedstructuralsystems.com/

USEFUL LINKS

Residential Foundation Repair Services

home foundation repair service

Foundation Repair Service

Sitemap

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About Us

