Foundation Work

- **Evaluating Structural Policy Coverage in Home Insurance**
  Evaluating Structural Policy Coverage in Home Insurance Understanding the Scope of Foundation Repair Guarantees Reviewing Contractor Backed Warranty Provisions Examining Conditions That Void Certain Warranties Checking if Homeowner Policies Cover Soil Movement Considering Add On Insurance for Extended Protection Determining Coverage Limitations for Pier Systems Clarifying Fine Print in Repair Service Agreements Seeking Assurance Through Third Party Backed Guarantees Exploring Extended Coverage for Unexpected Repair Costs Exploring Available Options for Warranty Transfers
- **Visual Inspection Methods for Early Problem Detection**
  Visual Inspection Methods for Early Problem Detection Using Laser Level Surveys to Track Floor Movement Applying Ground Penetrating Radar for Subsurface Clarity Establishing Baselines with Digital Crack Gauges Harnessing Infrared Thermography for Hidden Moisture Installing Wireless Tilt Meters for Continuous Monitoring Scheduling Routine Evaluations of Structural Support Identifying Early Shifts with Smart Sensor Technology Analyzing Data from Remote Monitoring Systems Assessing Elevation Changes with Precision Tools Reviewing Signs of Deterioration in Hard to Reach Areas Interpreting Detailed Reports from Third Party Engineers
- **About Us**

Understanding homeowner policies and their typical coverage

Understanding homeowner policies and their typical coverage can be quite complex, especially when it comes to specific events like soil movement. Moisture levels should be monitored to prevent future foundation issues **residential foundation repair service** structural failure. Homeowner insurance is designed to protect your home and belongings from various perils, but it's important to note that not all events are covered under standard policies.

Soil movement, which includes events like landslides, mudslides, and earth settling, is typically not covered by standard homeowner insurance policies. This might come as a surprise to many homeowners, but insurance companies often consider these events to be gradual processes rather than sudden, accidental occurrences.

Standard homeowner policies usually cover sudden and accidental damage, such as fire, lightning, windstorms, hail, and theft. However, they typically exclude earth movement, including landslides and settling, because these events are often considered maintenance issues or acts of nature that occur over an extended period.

To protect against soil movement, homeowners often need to purchase additional coverage or a separate policy. Some insurance companies offer endorsements that can be added to a standard policy to cover specific types of earth movement. In some cases, homeowners might need to look into specialty insurance or government-backed programs that cater to these specific risks.

For example, in areas prone to landslides or mudslides, homeowners might consider purchasing a Difference in Conditions (DIC) policy. This type of policy is designed to fill gaps in traditional insurance coverage and can often be customized to include protection against earth movement.

It's crucial for homeowners to review their policies carefully and understand what is covered and what is not. If you live in an area where soil movement is a concern, it's wise to consult with an insurance agent or broker who can help you find the right coverage for your needs.

Specific coverage for soil movement in homeowner policies

When it comes to homeowner insurance policies, understanding what's covered and what's not can be a bit of a labyrinth. One of the frequently asked questions is whether these policies cover damage from soil movement. The answer, unfortunately, is often not straightforward; coverage typically depends upon specific endorsements added onto typical Homeowners Insurance policies . As someone delving deeper let' s break things apart .At its core , standard homeowner policies usually exclude damages caused by soil movement such earth quakes , landslides , mud flows , earth settlement ,expansion ,collapse ,

shrinking etc .These exclusions may seem broad ,but insurance companies classify these events under 'earth movement,' which standard policies typically omit .However certain supplementary endorsements like “Difference -in -Conditions” (DIC) policies may provide coverage otherwise excluded .Additionally “Earthquake” endorsements exist specifically designed safeguarding homes situated within seismically active regions .When considering soil movement coverage nuances emerge depending upon factors encompassed within policy provisions .For instance slow progression movement such subsidence isn't generally covered whereas rapid occurrence soil movement like sinkholes might be included contingent upon geographic area .For example Florida homeowners tend acquiring Sinkhole coverage due prevalent risks .In essence , while standard policies often fall short concerning soil movement claims specific add -ons tailored towards distinct environmental risks prove valuable .Thus wise homeowners scrutinize policy language carefully consulting insurers ensuring adequate protection against potential perils lurking beneath our feet .Ultimately ,peace mind stems knowing precisely what' s covered providing clear path forward safeguarding cherished homes amidst shifting grounds .So next time ponder over whether soil movement falls under policy purview remember delving into fine print where answers truly reside .Take proactive stance securities sought align perfectly align addressing unique needs poses reassuring shield amidst uncertainty . After all ,a well -informed homeowner rest easier night aware precautions solidified protecting sanctuary called home .So dive deeper those complex clauses ensuring safeguards firmly place before nature strikes unannounced knock doorstep .

Exclusions and limitations in homeowner policies regarding soil movement

When it comes to homeowner insurance policies, understanding what is covered and what is not can be crucial, especially when dealing with issues like soil movement. Soil movement, often caused by natural phenomena such as earthquakes, landslides, or even the settling of a house over time, can lead to significant structural damage. However, many homeowners are surprised to learn that standard homeowner policies often have exclusions and limitations regarding soil movement.

Typically, a standard homeowner policy will not cover damages caused by earth movement, including earthquakes, landslides, and soil erosion. These events are often considered catastrophic and require separate endorsements or additional policies, such as earthquake insurance, to provide coverage. This exclusion is primarily due to the high risk and potential severity of damages associated with such events.

Some policies may include limited coverage for certain types of soil movement under specific conditions. For instance, some insurers might offer coverage for sudden and accidental sinkholes or mine subsidence if these perils are explicitly named in the policy. However, even in these cases, the coverage is usually capped at a certain limit and may come with higher deductibles.

It's essential for homeowners to review their policies carefully to understand these exclusions and limitations fully. If you live in an area prone to soil movement issues, it may

be wise to discuss additional coverage options with your insurance provider. In some cases, purchasing a separate policy or endorsement specifically designed for earth movement can provide the necessary protection against these types of damages.

The role of residential foundation repair services in addressing soil movement issues

Residential foundation repair services play a crucial role in addressing soil movement issues, which can significantly impact the structural integrity of a home. Soil movement, often caused by factors like expansive clay, poor compaction, or changes in moisture content, can lead to differential settlement, causing cracks in walls, uneven floors, and other structural problems. Homeowners facing these issues often turn to their insurance policies for coverage, but it's important to understand the nuances involved.

Many standard homeowner insurance policies do not cover soil movement or the resulting foundation damage unless it is directly caused by a covered peril, such as a fire or sudden water damage from a burst pipe. However, some policies may offer additional endorsements or separate coverage options specifically for foundation issues related to soil movement. These might include coverage for earth movement, which encompasses events like landslides, earthquakes, and soil collapse.

Foundation repair services are essential in diagnosing and mitigating soil movement problems. Professionals in this field conduct thorough inspections to determine the root cause of the issue. They may employ various techniques such as underpinning, slabjacking, or helical piers to stabilize the foundation and prevent further damage. For instance, underpinning involves extending the foundation depth or breadth so it rests on more stable soil layers. Slabjacking involves injecting grout beneath slabs to raise them back to their original position.

Homeowners should proactively review their insurance policies and consult with their insurance providers to understand what is covered. It's also beneficial to schedule regular inspections by foundation repair specialists to catch potential issues early before they escalate into costly repairs. Additionally, preventive measures like proper drainage systems and maintaining consistent moisture levels around the home can help mitigate soil movement risks.

In summary, while standard homeowner policies may not cover all aspects of soil movement issues, specialized services and additional coverage options can provide necessary protection. Foundation repair services are instrumental in identifying problems early and implementing effective solutions to safeguard the home's structural integrity against soil-related threats.

Steps homeowners should take to check their policy coverage for soil movement

As a homeowner, it's crucial to understand what your insurance policy covers, especially when it comes to events like soil movement. This can include issues such as landslides, soil erosion, and earth settling, which can cause significant damage to your property. Here are some steps you should take to check your policy coverage for soil movement:

Firstly, don't wait until a problem arises to look into your policy. It's better to be proactive and prepared. Start by finding a quiet spot and carefully reading through your homeowner's insurance policy. You're looking for sections that discuss "perils" or "hazards" - this is where you'll often find information about coverage for earth movement.

Secondly, familiarize yourself with the terminology used in your policy. Insurance policies can be filled with technical language. Terms like 'earth movement,' 'landslide,' 'erosion,' and 'settling' might be used specifically, so keep an eye out for these. If you're unsure about any terms, don't hesitate to ask your insurance agent for clarification.

Thirdly, it's important to understand what types of soil movement are typically covered or excluded. Generally, standard homeowner's policies exclude damage caused by earth movement, including landslides and erosion. However, some policies might cover certain types of earth settling, especially if it's sudden and accidental. Additionally, if the soil movement is caused by another covered peril (like a burst pipe causing soil erosion), then you might have some coverage.

Fourthly, if you live in an area prone to earth movement issues, consider adding supplemental coverage or a separate policy for these perils. You might need to purchase a 'Difference in Conditions (DIC) Policy' or endorsement that provides additional protection from natural disasters typically excluded from standard policies.

Lastly, if you're still unsure about your coverage after reviewing your policy, pick up the phone and call your insurance agent or company directly. They can provide specific details about your coverage and guide you through any necessary changes or additions to ensure you have the protection you need.

Importance of regular foundation inspections and maintenance

In the realm of homeownership, few things are as critical yet often overlooked as regular foundation inspections and maintenance, especially when considering how soil movement can impact your property. Homeowners insurance policies typically cover a wide range of risks, but soil movement and its consequences often fall into a gray area that requires careful attention.

Soil movement, whether caused by natural settling, erosion, or more dramatic events like earthquakes and landslides, can wreak havoc on a home's foundation. Over time, even minor shifts can lead to cracks, uneven floors, and compromised structural integrity. Regular inspections by a professional can identify these issues early, allowing for timely repairs that prevent more significant damage down the line.

When it comes to homeowners insurance policies, coverage for soil movement is not always straightforward. Standard policies typically exclude gradual earth movement or settling unless caused by specific covered events like earthquakes or landslides-and even then coverage might require additional endorsements or separate policies altogether such as Earthquake Insurance or Difference In Conditions policy (DIC). Therefore understanding exactly what type coverages exist within one' s policy crucial . Regular maintenance records can also serve as valuable documentation should disputes arise regarding coverage claims related soil movements ensuring prompt resolution .It' s prudent therefore periodically review ones insurance documents alongside conducting Foundation checks .Consulting experts like Structural engineers ,insurance brokers may reveal gaps necessitating policy adjustments .

In essence maintaining vigilant oversight through consistent foundational checks paired with proactive policy management ensures both structural soundness plus financial security against unforeseen soil movements .

About Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Hoffman Estates is located in Illinois

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Hoffman
Estates

Hoffman Estates is located in the United States

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Hoffman Estates
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Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Village

Hoffman Estates scenery

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Hoffman Estates scenery

Flag of Hoffman Estates, Illinois

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Flag

Official seal of Hoffman Estates, Illinois

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Seal

Motto:
"Growing to Greatness"

Location of Hoffman Estates in Cook County, Illinois

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Location of Hoffman Estates in Cook County, Illinois

Hoffman Estates is located in Chicago metropolitan area

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Hoffman Estates
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Estates

Coordinates: 42°03?50?N 88°08?49?WÃ¯Â»Â¿ / Ã¯Â»Â¿42.06389°N 88.14694°WCountryUnited StatesStateIllinoisCountiesCookTownshipsSchaumburg, Palatine, Hanover, BarringtonIncorporated1959 (village)Government

• MayorWilliam D. McLeod[*citation needed*] • Village ManagerEric J. Palm[*citation needed*]Area

[1]
• Total

21.25 sq mi (55.03 km^2) • Land21.07 sq mi (54.56 km^2) • Water0.18 sq mi (0.47 km^2) 0.86%Elevation

[2]

824 ft (251 m)Population

(2020)
• Total

52,530 • Density2,493.71/sq mi (962.82/km^2)Zip Code

60169, 60010, 60192

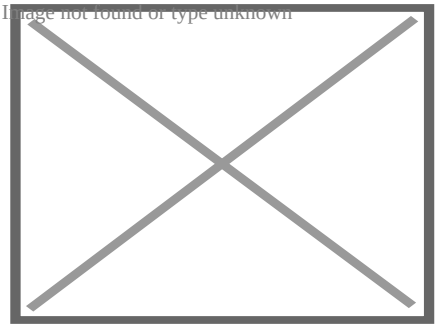
Area code(s)847 / 224FIPS code17-35411GNIS feature ID2398519[2]Websitewww .hoffmanestates.org

Hoffman Estates is a village in Cook County, Illinois, United States. It is a suburb of Chicago. Per the 2020 census, the population was 52,530.[3]

The village previously served as the headquarters for Sears and is one of the American headquarters for Mori Seiki. Now Arena, home of the Windy City Bulls of the NBA G League is part of the village. Between 2006 and 2009, the village hosted the Heartland International Tattoo, one of the largest music and dance festivals of its kind in the Midwest.

History

[edit]



Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse[4](National Register of Historic Places) in Hoffman Estates

Prior to the 1940s, German settlers moved into the area west of Roselle Road and north of Golf Road, then known as Wildcat Grove. The area was sparsely populated until farmers purchased land in the area in the 1940s.

In 1954, Sam and Jack Hoffman, owners of a father-son owned construction company, bought 160 acres of land in the area.[5] The pair constructed homes and began the development of the region which now bears their name. As residents moved in, they voted to incorporate the area, and the Village of Hoffman Estates was incorporated on September 23, 1959.[6][5][7] In 1973, six former town officials, including mayors Edward F. Pinger (1959?1965) and Roy L. Jenkins (1965?1969) were indicted on bribery and tax charges.[8]

Once the Northwest Tollway opened, Schaumburg Township became more attractive to Chicago commuters. In the early 1960s, land annexations north of the tollway and in other neighboring regions more than doubled Hoffman Estates' land area.[9]

The opening of the Woodfield Mall in Schaumburg to the east in 1971 made the area a major business center. An attempt to change the name of the village to East Barrington, among other names, was made in the early 1980s but failed upon a residential vote.[10]

In the 1990s, the Prairie Stone Business Park began development. This 750-acre (3.0 km^2) planned multi-purpose business park[11] is bounded by Illinois Route 59 on the east, Interstate 90 on the south, Illinois Route 72 on the north, and Beverly Road on the west. The business park came to fruition in 1993 when Sears, Roebuck and Company relocated from the Sears Tower in Chicago to a sprawling headquarters in the northwest part of Prairie Stone.[12][11] That was followed in by Indramat and Quest International, which in 1995 also opened facilities in the park[13][14][15] Throughout the 1990s, a health and wellness center and child care facility were

developed, as well as other smaller office buildings, and a branch of Northern Illinois University. Development of the business park is still ongoing, and recent additions in the 2000s include the 11,000-seat Now Arena; office buildings for Serta, WT Engineering, I-CAR, and Mary Kay; a Cabela's outdoor outfitters store; a 295-room Marriott hotel; and the 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m^2) Poplar Creek Crossing Retail Center, which is anchored by Target and numerous other big-box retailers. Future development will include further office buildings and retail development, Sun Island Hotel and Water Park, an amphitheater, and restaurants.

In 2011, the Village of Hoffman Estates took over ownership of the Now Arena.[16] On June 23, 2020, the Village of Hoffman Estates approved an $11.5 million deal to rename the Sears Centre Arena to the "NOW Arena".[17]

In the fall of 2016, papers and artifacts from President Barack Obama's administration began to arrive in town, where they are being stored in a building on Golf Road. The site is their temporary home while construction takes place on the Barack Obama Presidential Center in Jackson Park, Chicago, and is not open to the public.[18]

In January 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) confirmed the second U.S. case of COVID-19 in a Hoffman Estates resident. The patient, a woman in her 60s returning from Wuhan, China, was treated at St. Alexius Medical Center.[19] Her husband was later infected in the first case of human-to-human transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the United States.[20]

Geography

[edit]

According to the 2021 census gazetteer files, Hoffman Estates has a total area of 21.25 square miles (55.04 km^2), of which 21.07 square miles (54.57 km^2) (or 99.15%) is land and 0.18 square miles (0.47 km^2) (or 0.85%) is water.[21]

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Places adjacent to Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Barrington Hills | South Barrington | Inverness

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Elgin / East Dundee | **Hoffman Estates, Illinois** | Schaumburg

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Elgin | Streamwood | Schaumburg

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1960	8,296		—
1970	22,238		168.1%
1980	37,272		67.6%
1990	46,363		24.4%
2000	49,495		6.8%
2010	51,895		4.8%
2020	52,530		1.2%

U.S. Decennial Census[22]
2010[23] 2020[24]

Hoffman Estates village, Illinois – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (*NH = Non-Hispanic*)	Pop 2000[25]	Pop 2010[23]	Pop 2020[24]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	33,789	29,357	26,014	68.27%	56.57%	49.52%
Black or African American alone (NH)	2,141	2,393	2,472	4.33%	4.61%	4.71%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	54	60	69	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%
Asian alone (NH)	7,429	11,701	13,733	15.01%	22.55%	26.14%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	10	4	2	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Other race alone (NH)	73	70	183	0.15%	0.13%	0.35%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	801	1,013	1,579	1.62%	1.95%	3.01%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5,198	7,297	8,478	10.50%	14.06%	16.14%
Total	**49,495**	**51,895**	**52,350**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

As of the 2020 census[26] there were 52,530 people, 18,110 households, and 14,048 families residing in the village. The population density was 2,472.58 inhabitants per square mile (954.67/km^2). There were 19,160 housing units at an average density of 901.86 per square mile (348.21/km^2). The racial makeup of the village was 52.08% White, 26.26% Asian, 4.87% African American, 0.60% Native American, 0.02% Pacific Islander, 7.51% from other races, and 8.68% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 16.14% of the population.

There were 18,110 households, out of which 36.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 61.71% were married couples living together, 11.97% had a female householder with no husband present, and 22.43% were non-families. 18.07% of all households were made up of

individuals, and 5.43% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.16 and the average family size was 2.77.

The village's age distribution consisted of 23.1% under the age of 18, 7.3% from 18 to 24, 27.7% from 25 to 44, 28.3% from 45 to 64, and 13.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38.2 years. For every 100 females, there were 97.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.4 males.

The median income for a household in the village was $92,423, and the median income for a family was $103,641. Males had a median income of $56,210 versus $42,288 for females. The per capita income for the village was $40,016. About 3.3% of families and 4.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.9% of those under age 18 and 3.5% of those age 65 or over.

Economy

[edit]

Employers

[edit]

Many Japanese companies have their U.S. headquarters in Hoffman Estates and Schaumburg[27] but the largest employers in Hoffman Estates as of 2023[28] are:

No.	Employer	No. of employees
1	St. Alexius Medical Center	2,500
2	Siemens Medical Systems	400
3	Claire's[29]	400
4	Village of Hoffman Estates	370
5	FANUC America[30]	350
6	Vistex	350
7	Leopardo Companies, Inc.	300
8	Wells Fargo	300
9	The Salvation Army	270
10	Tate & Lyle	220

Education

[edit]

The village is served by several public school districts. The majority of residents who live in Schaumburg Township attend:

- Township High School District 211 (9–12)[31]
- Community Consolidated School District 54 (K–8)[32]

North Hoffman Estates (north of I-90) residents are served by:

- Township High School District 211
- Community Consolidated School District 15 (K–8)[33] (East of Huntington Blvd)
- Barrington School District 220 (K–12) (Unit District) (West of Huntington Blvd).[34]

Residents west of Barrington Road primarily attend Unit School District, Elgin Area U46.

High schools

[edit]

Schools located in the Hoffman Estates village limits:

- Hoffman Estates High School
- James B. Conant High School

Other high schools in the same township high school district:

- Schaumburg High School
- William Fremd High School
- Palatine High School

Community college

[edit]

Most of the village is served by Harper College Community College District 512.

Miscellaneous education

[edit]

The Xilin Northwest Chinese School (simplified Chinese: Ã¥Â¸Å’Ã¦Å¾â€”Ã¨Â¥Â¿Ã¥Å’â€”Ã¤Â¸Ã¦â€“¡Ã¥ÂÃ¦Ã Â¡; traditional Chinese: Ã¥Â¸Å’Ã¦Å¾â€”Ã¨Â¥Â¿Ã¥Å’â€”Ã¤Â¸ÃÃ¦â€“¡Ã¥Â¸Ã¦Ã Â¡; pinyin: *XÃ„Â«lín XÃ„Â«bÃ„â€ºi ZhÃ…Â•ngwén Xuéxiào*) holds its classes at Conant High School in Hoffman Estates.[35] It serves grades preschool through 12.[36] The school predominately serves mainland Chinese families. In 2003 the school held its classes in Palatine High School in Palatine. In 2000 the school had served around 300 students. This figure increased almost by 100%, to almost 600 students. This made it one of the largest of the Chinese schools in the Chicago area.[37]

Library

[edit]

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- flag Illinois portal

- Barrington Area Library
- Schaumburg Township District Library
- Gail Borden Public Library District
- Palatine Township Library

Sister city

[edit]

Hoffman Estates has one sister city:[38]

- Angoulême, Charente, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France

Transportation

[edit]

Pace provides bus service on multiple routes connecting Hoffman Estates to Elgin, Rosemont, and other destinations.[39]

Notable people

[edit]

- Tammy Duckworth, U.S. Senator from Illinois (2016–present)[40]
- Rob Valentino (b. 1985), former soccer player who is an assistant coach for Atlanta United[41]
- William Beckett, lead singer of the band The Academy Is...

Notes

[edit]

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External links

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- Village of Hoffman Estates official website

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Places adjacent to Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Barrington Hills | South Barrington | Inverness / Palatine

East Dundee / Elgin | **Hoffman Estates, Illinois** | Palatine

Elgin | Streamwood | Schaumburg

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Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Education

Schools	○ Community Consolidated School District 54
	○ Community Consolidated School District 15
	○ Barrington School District 220
	○ Township High School District 211
	  ○ Hoffman Estates High School
	  ○ James B. Conant High School
	○ Elgin Area School District U46

Other education	○ Harper College (in Palatine) ○ Schaumburg Township District Library ○ Barrington Area Library

Other

Landmarks	○ Now Arena ○ Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse

This list is incomplete.

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Municipalities and communities of Cook County, Illinois, United States

County seat: **Chicago**

Cities

- Berwyn
- Blue Island
- Burbank
- Calumet City
- Chicago‡
- Chicago Heights
- Country Club Hills
- Countryside
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Map of Illinois highlighting Cook County

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Unincorporated communities	○ Central Stickney ○ Hines ○ Indian Hill ○ La Grange Highlands ○ Nottingham Park ○ Sag Bridge ○ Sutton

Other Communities	○ Orchard Place ○ Techny
Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

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Chicago metropolitan area

Major city	○ **Chicago**
Cities (over 30,000 in 2020)	○ Aurora ○ Berwyn ○ Calumet City ○ Crown Point ○ Crystal Lake ○ DeKalb ○ Des Plaines ○ Elgin ○ Elmhurst ○ Evanston ○ Gary ○ Hammond ○ Highland Park ○ Joliet ○ Kenosha ○ Naperville ○ North Chicago ○ Park Ridge ○ Portage ○ St. Charles ○ Valparaiso ○ Waukegan ○ Wheaton

Chicago landsat image

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Towns and villages (over 30,000 in 2020)	○ Addison ○ Arlington Heights ○ Bartlett ○ Bolingbrook ○ Buffalo Grove ○ Carol Stream ○ Carpentersville ○ Cicero ○ Downers Grove ○ Elk Grove Village ○ Glendale Heights ○ Glenview ○ Grayslake ○ Gurnee ○ Hanover Park ○ Hoffman Estates ○ Lombard ○ Merrillville ○ Mount Prospect ○ Mundelein ○ Niles ○ Northbrook ○ Oak Lawn ○ Oak Park ○ Orland Park ○ Oswego ○ Palatine ○ Plainfield ○ Romeoville ○ Schaumburg ○ Skokie ○ Streamwood ○ Tinley Park ○ Wheeling ○ Wonder Lake ○ Woodridge

Counties	○ Cook ○ DeKalb ○ DuPage ○ Grundy ○ Jasper ○ Kane ○ Kankakee ○ Kendall ○ Kenosha ○ Lake, IL ○ Lake, IN ○ McHenry ○ Newton ○ Porter ○ Will
Regions	○ Great Lakes ○ Northern Illinois ○ Northern Indiana
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Illinois, United States

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State of Illinois

Springfield (capital)

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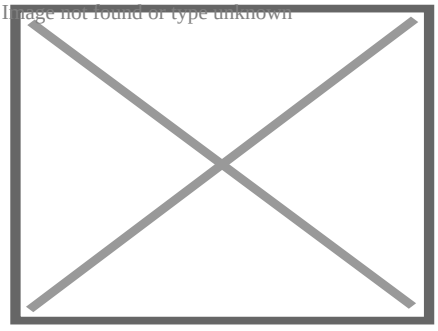
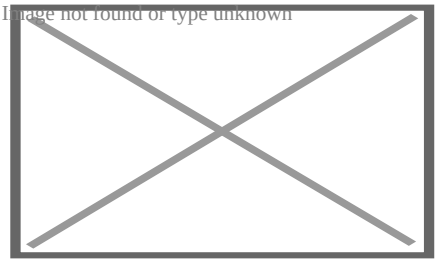
About concrete slab



Suspended slab under construction, with the formwork still in place



Suspended slab formwork and rebar in place, ready for concrete pour.

A **concrete slab** is a common structural element of modern buildings, consisting of a flat, horizontal surface made of cast concrete. Steel-reinforced slabs, typically between 100 and 500 mm thick, are most often used to construct floors and ceilings, while thinner *mud slabs* may be used for exterior paving (see below).[1][2]

In many domestic and industrial buildings, a thick concrete slab supported on foundations or directly on the subsoil, is used to construct the ground floor. These slabs are generally classified as *ground-bearing* or *suspended*. A slab is ground-bearing if it rests directly on the foundation, otherwise the slab is suspended.[3] For multi-story buildings, there are several common slab designs (

see § Design for more types):

- Beam and block, also referred to as *rib and block*, is mostly used in residential and industrial applications. This slab type is made up of pre-stressed beams and hollow blocks and are temporarily propped until set, typically after 21 days.[4]
- A hollow core slab which is precast and installed on site with a crane
- In high rise buildings and skyscrapers, thinner, pre-cast concrete slabs are slung between the steel frames to form the floors and ceilings on each level. Cast in-situ slabs are used in high rise buildings and large shopping complexes as well as houses. These in-situ slabs are cast on site using shutters and reinforced steel.

On technical drawings, reinforced concrete slabs are often abbreviated to "r.c.c. slab" or simply "r.c.". Calculations and drawings are often done by structural engineers in CAD software.

Thermal performance

[edit]

Energy efficiency has become a primary concern for the construction of new buildings, and the prevalence of concrete slabs calls for careful consideration of its thermal properties in order to minimise wasted energy.[5] Concrete has similar thermal properties to masonry products, in that it has a relatively high thermal mass and is a good conductor of heat.

In some special cases, the thermal properties of concrete have been employed, for example as a heatsink in nuclear power plants or a thermal buffer in industrial freezers.[6]

Thermal conductivity

[edit]

Thermal conductivity of a concrete slab indicates the rate of heat transfer through the solid mass by conduction, usually in regard to heat transfer to or from the ground. The coefficient of thermal conductivity, *k*, is proportional to density of the concrete, among other factors.[5] The primary influences on conductivity are moisture content, type of aggregate, type of cement, constituent proportions, and temperature. These various factors complicate the theoretical evaluation of a *k*-value, since each component has a different conductivity when isolated, and the position and proportion of each components affects the overall conductivity. To simplify this, particles of aggregate may be considered to be suspended in the homogeneous cement. Campbell-Allen and Thorne (1963) derived a formula for the theoretical thermal conductivity of concrete.[6] In practice

this formula is rarely applied, but remains relevant for theoretical use. Subsequently, Valore (1980) developed another formula in terms of overall density.[7] However, this study concerned hollow concrete blocks and its results are unverified for concrete slabs.

The actual value of *k* varies significantly in practice, and is usually between 0.8 and 2.0 W $m^{?1}$ $K^{?1}$.[8] This is relatively high when compared to other materials, for example the conductivity of wood may be as low as 0.04 W $m^{?1}$ $K^{?1}$. One way of mitigating the effects of thermal conduction is to introduce insulation (

see § Insulation).

Thermal mass

[edit]

The second consideration is the high thermal mass of concrete slabs, which applies similarly to walls and floors, or wherever concrete is used within the thermal envelope. Concrete has a relatively high thermal mass, meaning that it takes a long time to respond to changes in ambient temperature.[9] This is a disadvantage when rooms are heated intermittently and require a quick response, as it takes longer to warm the entire building, including the slab. However, the high thermal mass is an advantage in climates with large daily temperature swings, where the slab acts as a regulator, keeping the building cool by day and warm by night.

Typically concrete slabs perform better than implied by their R-value.[5] The R-value does not consider thermal mass, since it is tested under constant temperature conditions. Thus, when a concrete slab is subjected to fluctuating temperatures, it will respond more slowly to these changes and in many cases increase the efficiency of a building.[5] In reality, there are many factors which contribute to the effect of thermal mass, including the depth and composition of the slab, as well as other properties of the building such as orientation and windows.

Thermal mass is also related to thermal diffusivity, heat capacity and insulation. Concrete has low thermal diffusivity, high heat capacity, and its thermal mass is negatively affected by insulation (e.g. carpet).[5]

Insulation

[edit]

Without insulation, concrete slabs cast directly on the ground can cause a significant amount of extraneous energy transfer by conduction, resulting in either lost heat or unwanted heat. In modern construction, concrete slabs are usually cast above a layer of insulation such as expanded polystyrene, and the slab may contain underfloor heating pipes.[10] However, there are still uses for a slab that is not insulated, for example in outbuildings which are not heated or cooled to room temperature (

see § Mud slabs). In these cases, casting the slab directly onto a substrate of aggregate will maintain the slab near the temperature of the substrate throughout the year, and can prevent both freezing and overheating.

A common type of insulated slab is the beam and block system (mentioned above) which is modified by replacing concrete blocks with expanded polystyrene blocks.[11] This not only allows for better insulation but decreases the weight of slab which has a positive effect on load bearing walls and foundations.

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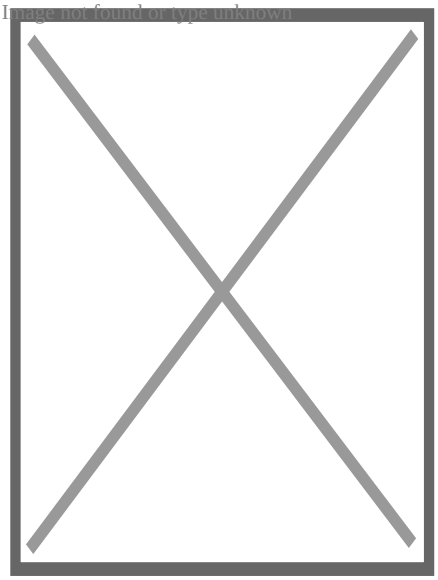

Formwork set for concrete pour.

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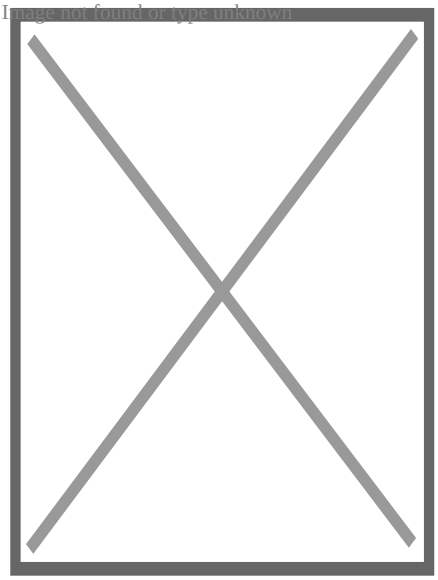


Concrete poured into formwork. This slab is ground-bearing and reinforced with steel rebar.

Design

[edit]
Further information: Marcus' method

Ground-bearing slabs

[edit]
See also: Shallow foundation § Slab on grade

Ground-bearing slabs, also known as "on-ground" or "slab-on-grade", are commonly used for ground floors on domestic and some commercial applications. It is an economical and quick construction method for sites that have non-reactive soil and little slope.[12]

For ground-bearing slabs, it is important to design the slab around the type of soil, since some soils such as clay are too dynamic to support a slab consistently across its entire area. This results in cracking and deformation, potentially leading to structural failure of any members attached to the floor, such as wall studs.[12]

Levelling the site before pouring concrete is an important step, as sloping ground will cause the concrete to cure unevenly and will result in differential expansion. In some cases, a naturally sloping site may be levelled simply by removing soil from the uphill site. If a site has a more significant grade, it may be a candidate for the "cut and fill" method, where soil from the higher ground is removed, and the lower ground is built up with fill.[13]

In addition to filling the downhill side, this area of the slab may be supported on concrete piers which extend into the ground. In this case, the fill material is less important structurally as the dead weight of the slab is supported by the piers. However, the fill material is still necessary to support the curing concrete and its reinforcement.

There are two common methods of filling - *controlled fill* and *rolled fill*.[13]

- **Controlled fill**: Fill material is compacted in several layers by a vibrating plate or roller. Sand fills areas up to around 800 mm deep, and clay may be used to fill areas up to 400 mm deep. However, clay is much more reactive than sand, so it should be used sparingly and carefully. Clay must be moist during compaction to homogenise it.[13]
- **Rolled fill:** Fill is repeatedly compacted by an excavator, but this method of compaction is less effective than a vibrator or roller. Thus, the regulations on maximum depth are typically stricter.

Proper curing of ground-bearing concrete is necessary to obtain adequate strength. Since these slabs are inevitably poured on-site (rather than precast as some suspended slabs are), it can be difficult to control conditions to optimize the curing process. This is usually aided by a membrane, either plastic (temporary) or a liquid compound (permanent).[14]

Ground-bearing slabs are usually supplemented with some form of reinforcement, often steel rebar. However, in some cases such as concrete roads, it is acceptable to use an unreinforced slab if it is adequately engineered (

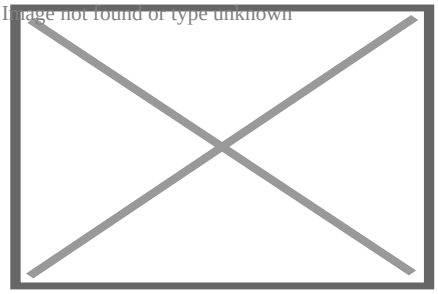
see below).

Suspended slabs

[edit]

For a suspended slab, there are a number of designs to improve the strength-to-weight ratio. In all cases the top surface remains flat, and the underside is modulated:

- A *corrugated slab* is designed when the concrete is poured into a corrugated steel tray, more commonly called decking. This steel tray improves strength of the slab, and prevents the slab from bending under its own weight. The corrugations run in one direction only.
- A *ribbed slab* gives considerably more strength in one direction. This is achieved with concrete beams bearing load between piers or columns, and thinner, integral ribs in the perpendicular direction. An analogy in carpentry would be a subfloor of bearers and joists. Ribbed slabs have higher load ratings than corrugated or flat slabs, but are inferior to waffle slabs.[15]
- A *waffle slab* gives added strength in both directions using a matrix of recessed segments beneath the slab.[16] This is the same principle used in the ground-bearing version, the waffle slab foundation. Waffle slabs are usually deeper than ribbed slabs of equivalent strength, and are heavier hence require stronger foundations. However, they provide increased mechanical strength in two dimensions, a characteristic important for vibration resistance and soil movement.[17]



The exposed underside of a waffle slab used in a multi-storey building

Unreinforced slabs

[edit]

Unreinforced or "plain"[18] slabs are becoming rare and have limited practical applications, with one exception being the mud slab (

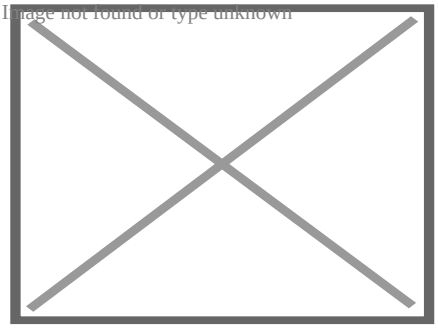
see below). They were once common in the US, but the economic value of reinforced ground-bearing slabs has become more appealing for many engineers.[10] Without reinforcement, the entire load on these slabs is supported by the strength of the concrete, which becomes a vital factor. As a result, any stress induced by a load, static or dynamic, must be within the limit of the concrete's flexural strength to prevent cracking.[19] Since unreinforced concrete is relatively very weak in tension, it is important to consider the effects of tensile stress caused by reactive soil, wind

uplift, thermal expansion, and cracking.[20] One of the most common applications for unreinforced slabs is in concrete roads.

Mud slabs

[edit]

Mud slabs, also known as *rat slabs*, are thinner than the more common suspended or ground-bearing slabs (usually 50 to 150 mm), and usually contain no reinforcement.[21] This makes them economical and easy to install for temporary or low-usage purposes such as subfloors, crawlspaces, pathways, paving, and levelling surfaces.[22] In general, they may be used for any application which requires a flat, clean surface. This includes use as a base or "sub-slab" for a larger structural slab. On uneven or steep surfaces, this preparatory measure is necessary to provide a flat surface on which to install rebar and waterproofing membranes.[10] In this application, a mud slab also prevents the plastic bar chairs from sinking into soft topsoil which can cause spalling due to incomplete coverage of the steel. Sometimes a mud slab may be a substitute for coarse aggregate. Mud slabs typically have a moderately rough surface, finished with a float.[10]



Substrate and rebar prepared for pouring a mud slab

Axes of support

[edit]

One-way slabs

[edit]

A *one-way slab* has moment-resisting reinforcement only in its short axis, and is used when the moment in the long axis is negligible.[23] Such designs include corrugated slabs and ribbed slabs. Non-reinforced slabs may also be considered one-way if they are supported on only two opposite sides (i.e. they are supported in one axis). A one-way reinforced slab may be stronger than a two-way non-reinforced slab, depending on the type of load.

The calculation of reinforcement requirements for a one-way slab can be extremely tedious and time-consuming, and one can never be completely certain of the best design.[*citation needed*] Even minor changes to the project can necessitate recalculation of the reinforcement requirements. There are many factors to consider during the structural structure design of one-way slabs, including:

- Load calculations
- Bending moment calculation
- Acceptable depth of flexure and deflection
- Type and distribution of reinforcing steel

Two-way slabs

[edit]

A *two-way slab* has moment resisting reinforcement in both directions.[24] This may be implemented due to application requirements such as heavy loading, vibration resistance, clearance below the slab, or other factors. However, an important characteristic governing the requirement of a two-way slab is the ratio of the two horizontal lengths. If $\displaystyle L_x$, where $\displaystyle L_x$ is the short dimension and $\displaystyle L_y$ is the long dimension, then moment in both directions should be considered in design.[25] In other words, if the axial ratio is greater than two, a two-way slab is required.

A non-reinforced slab is two-way if it is supported in both horizontal axes.

Construction

[edit]

A concrete slab may be prefabricated (precast), or constructed on site.

Prefabricated

[edit]

Prefabricated concrete slabs are built in a factory and transported to the site, ready to be lowered into place between steel or concrete beams. They may be pre-stressed (in the factory), post-stressed (on site), or unstressed.[10] It is vital that the wall supporting structure is built to the correct dimensions, or the slabs may not fit.

On-site

[edit]

On-site concrete slabs are built on the building site using formwork, a type of boxing into which the wet concrete is poured. If the slab is to be reinforced, the rebars, or metal bars, are positioned within the formwork before the concrete is poured in.[26] Plastic-tipped metal or plastic bar chairs, are used to hold the rebar away from the bottom and sides of the form-work, so that when the concrete sets it completely envelops the reinforcement. This concept is known as concrete cover. For a ground-bearing slab, the formwork may consist only of side walls pushed into the ground. For a suspended slab, the formwork is shaped like a tray, often supported by a temporary scaffold until the concrete sets.

The formwork is commonly built from wooden planks and boards, plastic, or steel. On commercial building sites, plastic and steel are gaining popularity as they save labour.[27] On low-budget or small-scale jobs, for instance when laying a concrete garden path, wooden planks are very common. After the concrete has set the wood may be removed.

Formwork can also be permanent, and remain in situ post concrete pour. For large slabs or paths that are poured in sections, this permanent formwork can then also act as isolation joints within concrete slabs to reduce the potential for cracking due to concrete expansion or movement.

In some cases formwork is not necessary. For instance, a ground slab surrounded by dense soil, brick or block foundation walls, where the walls act as the sides of the tray and hardcore (rubble) acts as the base.

See also

[edit]

- Shallow foundation (Commonly used for ground-bearing slabs)
- Hollow-core slab (Voided slab, one-way spanning)
- Beam and block (voided slab, one way spanning)
- Voided biaxial slab (Voided slab, two-way spanning)
- Formwork
- Precast concrete
- Reinforced concrete
- Rebar
- Concrete cover

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- *Design of Slabs on Ground* Archived 2021-05-08 at the Wayback Machine

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Concrete

History

- Ancient Roman architecture
- Roman architectural revolution
- Roman concrete
- Roman engineering
- Roman technology

Composition

- Cement
  - Calcium aluminate
  - Energetically modified
  - Portland
  - Rosendale
- Water
- Water–cement ratio
- Aggregate
- Reinforcement
- Fly ash
- Ground granulated blast-furnace slag
- Silica fume
- Metakaolin

Production	○ Plant ○ Concrete mixer ○ Volumetric mixer ○ Reversing drum mixer ○ Slump test ○ Flow table test ○ Curing ○ Concrete cover ○ Cover meter ○ Rebar
Construction	○ Precast ○ Cast-in-place ○ Formwork ○ Climbing formwork ○ Slip forming ○ Screed ○ Power screed ○ Finisher ○ Grinder ○ Power trowel ○ Pump ○ Float ○ Sealer ○ Tremie
Science	○ Properties ○ Durability ○ Degradation ○ Environmental impact ○ Recycling ○ Segregation ○ Alkali–silica reaction

Types

- AstroCrete
- Fiber-reinforced
- Filigree
- Foam
- Lunarcrete
- Mass
- Nanoconcrete
- Pervious
- Polished
- Polymer
- Prestressed
- Ready-mix
- Reinforced
- Roller-compacting
- Self-consolidating
- Self-leveling
- Sulfur
- Tabby
- Translucent
- Waste light
- Aerated
  - AAC
  - RAAC

Applications

- Slab
  - waffle
  - hollow-core
  - voided biaxial
  - slab on grade
- Concrete block
- Step barrier
- Roads
- Columns
- Structures

Organizations

- American Concrete Institute
- Concrete Society
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- Indian Concrete Institute
- Nanocem
- Portland Cement Association
- International Federation for Structural Concrete

Standards	○ Eurocode 2 ○ EN 197-1 ○ EN 206-1 ○ EN 10080
See also	○ Hempcrete

○ Image not found or type unknown Category:Concrete

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

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

Map

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

Chicago–Naperville–Schaumburg, IL

Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division

Lake County, IL Metropolitan Division

Lake County–Porter County–Jasper Cty, IN

Other Statistical Areas in the Chicago CSA

Kenosha, WI MSA

Ottawa, IL µSA

Michigan City–La Porte, IN MSA

Kankakee, IL MSA

City of Chicago

Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN MSA

Country United StatesStates Illinois Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Indiana Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Wisconsin Image not found or type unknown Image not found or type unknown Core city Chicago Satellite cities

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

- - Michigan City
- - Kenosha

Area

• Metro

10,856 sq mi (28,120 km^2)Highest elevation

[1]

673 ft (205 m)Lowest elevation

[1]

579 ft (176 m)Population

• Density886/sq mi (342/km^2) • Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (2022)

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

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

[4]

• 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 km^2), 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.

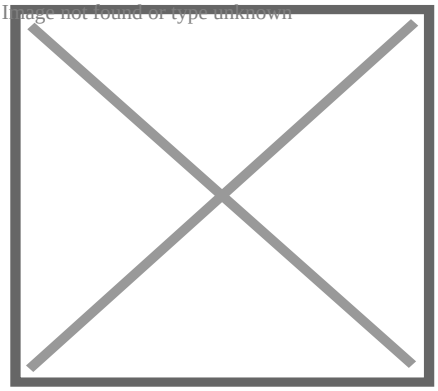
CTA bus routes serve the city proper, with some service into the suburbs. Pace bus routes serve the suburbs, with some service into the city. In addition, numerous CTA bus routes operate 24 hours a day, nonstop.

Definitions

[edit]

Chicago Metropolitan statistical area

[edit]



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

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

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

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

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

Combined statistical area

[edit]

The OMB also defines a slightly larger region as a combined statistical area (CSA). The **Chicago–Naperville, IL–IN–WI Combined Statistical Area** combines the following core-based statistical areas, listed with their 2021 estimated populations. The combined statistical area as a whole had a population of 9,806,184 as of 2022.[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)
- *Michigan City–La Porte, IN metropolitan statistical area* (112,390)
  - LaPorte County, Indiana (112,390)
- *Ottawa, IL micropolitan statistical area* (147,414)
  - Bureau County, Illinois (32,883)
  - LaSalle County, Illinois (108,965)
  - Putnam County, Illinois (5,566)

United Nations' Chicago urban agglomeration

[edit]

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

[edit]

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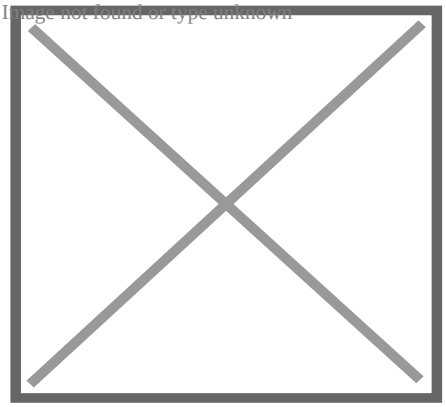

Chicagoland by county and state[13]

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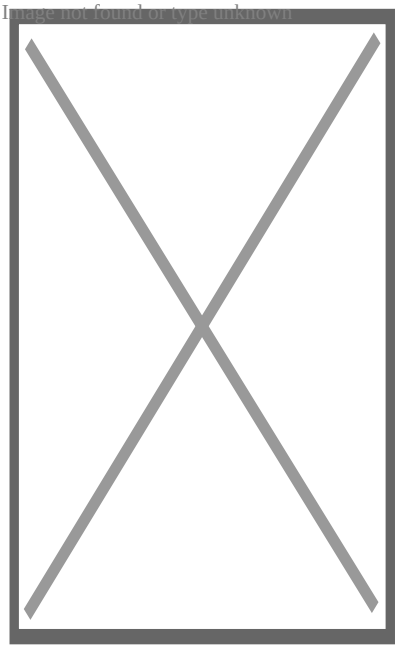

A map of Chicagoland in relation to the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana

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

[edit]
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

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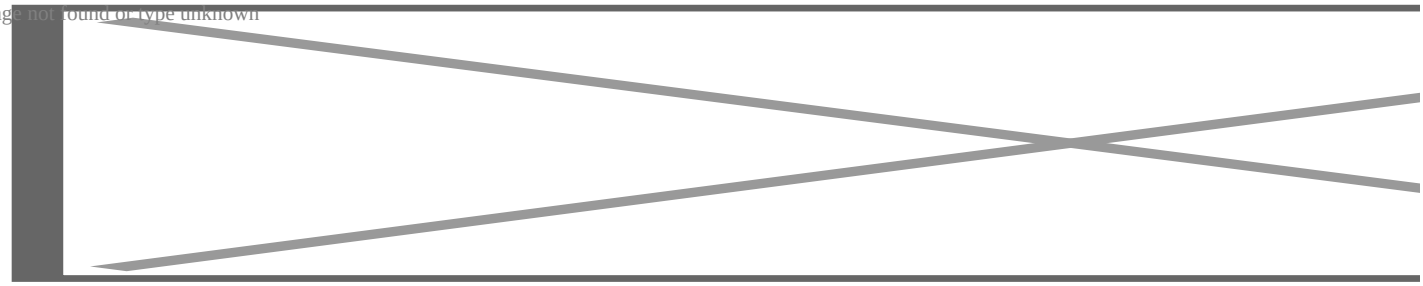

Panorama of North Avenue Beach

Geography and environment

[edit]
Further information: Geography of Chicago

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

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

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

The Chicago skyline

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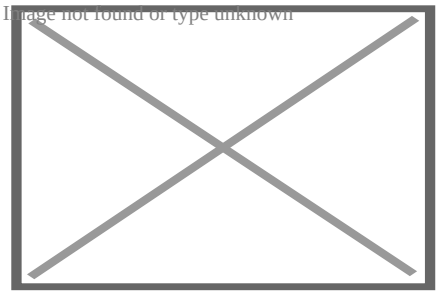
Night aerial view of Chicago and vicinity

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	Area Type	2020 census	2010 census	2000 census	1990 census	1980 Census	1970 census	1960 census	195 cens
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	**Metropolitan**	**9,618,502**	**9,461,105**	**9,098,316**	**8,065,633**	**7,869,542**	**7,612,314**	**6,794,461**	**5,495**
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	11
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	75
Kankakee County, Illinois	Combined	107,502	113,449	103,833	96,255	102,926	97,250	92,063	73

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

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]

- Chicago (2,746,388)

Over 100,000 population

[edit]

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

Over 50,000 population

[edit]

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

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

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

Urban areas within

[edit]

Within the boundary of the 16-county Chicago Combined Statistical Area lies the Chicago urban area, as well as 26 smaller urban areas.[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.

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

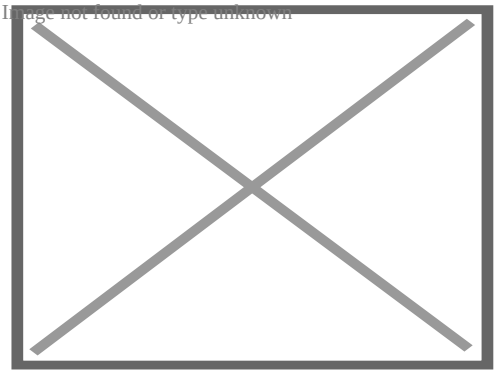
- Urban areas
- Counties in the Chicago MSA
- Counties in the Chicago CSA but not the MSA

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

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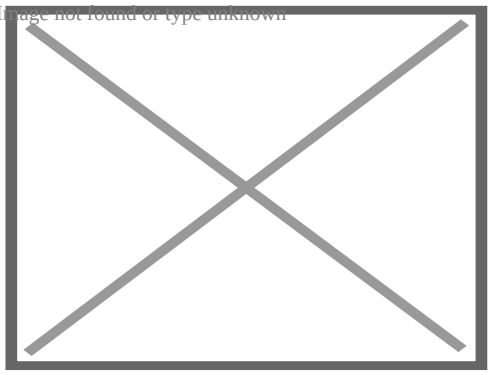

O'Hare Airport

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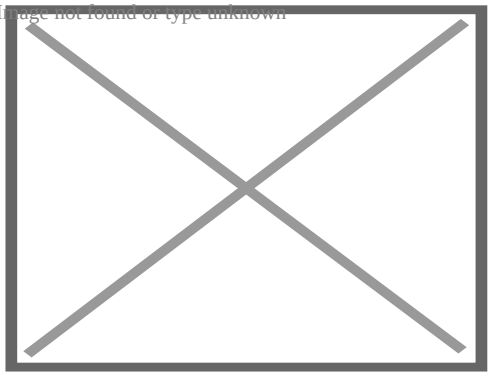

Chicago 'L' in the Loop

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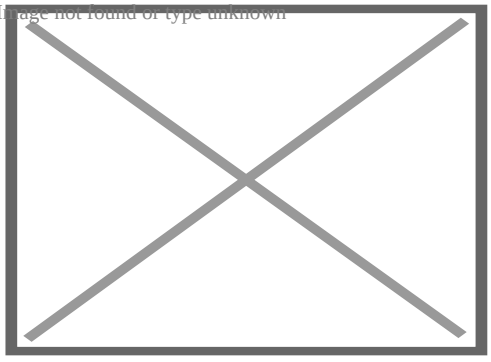

Metra surface rail
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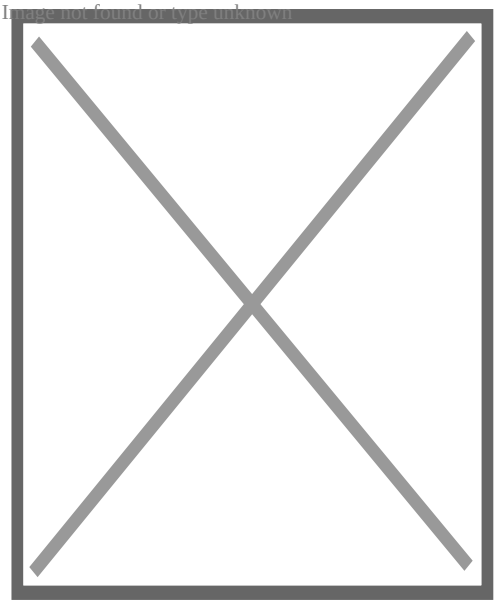


The Eisenhower Expressway with the Chicago Transit Authority Blue Line tracks and the non-revenue ramp that leads to the Pink Line
Main articles: Transportation in Chicago and Roads and freeways in Chicago

Major airports

[edit]

- Chicago O'Hare International Airport (ORD)
- Chicago Midway International Airport (MDW)
- Milwaukee Mitchell International Airport (MKE) (located in the adjacent Milwaukee metropolitan area)
- Chicago Rockford International Airport (RFD) (located in the adjacent Rockford metropolitan area)
- Gary/Chicago International Airport (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 ride-matching services in the Chicagoland region.
- Metra run by the Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation:
  - 4 lines serving southern Cook County and Will County
  - 3 lines serving western Cook County, DuPage County, and Kane County
  - 2 lines serving northern Cook County and Lake County
  - 1 line serving northern Cook County, Lake County, and Kenosha County
  - 1 line serving northwestern Cook County and McHenry County
- South Shore Line shares the Metra Electric Line in Illinois and connects Chicago to Gary, Michigan City, and ending at South Bend.
- Amtrak operates Union Station which is the major Amtrak passenger rail hub with connections to Metra and the within a few blocks of connections to several 'L' lines. Amtrak also operates a connecting station out of Joliet.

Major highways

[edit]

Interstates

[edit]

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

- I-88 is the Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway (formerly East-West Tollway)
- I-90 is locally known as Jane Addams Tollway (formerly Northwest Tollway), John F. Kennedy Expy (cosigned with I-94), Dan Ryan Expy (cosigned with I-94), and Chicago Skyway Toll Bridge.

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

Other main highways

[edit]

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

Major corridors

[edit]

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

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

Culture

[edit]

Sports

[edit]
Main article: Sports in Chicago

Listing of the professional sports teams in the Chicago metropolitan area

Major league professional teams:

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

Other professional teams:

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

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

NCAA Division I College Sports Teams:

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

    - University of Illinois Chicago Flames
    - Valparaiso University Beacons (Valparaiso, IN)
- Northeast Conference
    - Chicago State University Cougars

Cuisine

[edit]
Further information: Chicago § Cuisine

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

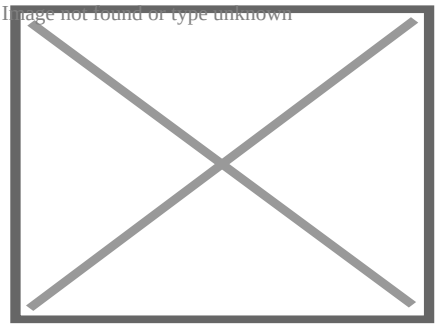
Media

[edit]
Main article: Media in Chicago

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

Education

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



Whitney M. Young Magnet High School in Chicago

Elementary and secondary education within the Chicago metropolitan area is provided by dozens of different school districts, of which by far the largest is the Chicago Public Schools with 400,000

students.[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.

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

- 630/331 (Outer Western Suburbs)
- 708 (South and Near West Suburbs)
- 815/779 (Rockford & Joliet: Far Northwest/Southwest Suburbs)
- 219 (Northwest Indiana)
- 574 (North-central Indiana)
- 262 (Southeast Wisconsin surrounding Milwaukee County)

Proposed overlays

[edit]

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

See also

[edit]
Portals:

- Image not found or type unknown Chicago
- flagIllinois
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- Index of Illinois-related articles

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External links

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- *Encyclopedia of Chicago* (2004), comprehensive coverage of city and suburbs, past and present
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Chicago metropolitan area

Chicago landsat image

Major city

- **Chicago**

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Cities (over 30,000 in 2020)	○ Aurora ○ Berwyn ○ Calumet City ○ Crown Point ○ Crystal Lake ○ DeKalb ○ Des Plaines ○ Elgin ○ Elmhurst ○ Evanston ○ Gary ○ Hammond ○ Highland Park ○ Joliet ○ Kenosha ○ Naperville ○ North Chicago ○ Park Ridge ○ Portage ○ St. Charles ○ Valparaiso ○ Waukegan ○ Wheaton

Towns and villages (over 30,000 in 2020)	○ Addison ○ Arlington Heights ○ Bartlett ○ Bolingbrook ○ Buffalo Grove ○ Carol Stream ○ Carpentersville ○ Cicero ○ Downers Grove ○ Elk Grove Village ○ Glendale Heights ○ Glenview ○ Grayslake ○ Gurnee ○ Hanover Park ○ Hoffman Estates ○ Lombard ○ Merrillville ○ Mount Prospect ○ Mundelein ○ Niles ○ Northbrook ○ Oak Lawn ○ Oak Park ○ Orland Park ○ Oswego ○ Palatine ○ Plainfield ○ Romeoville ○ Schaumburg ○ Skokie ○ Streamwood ○ Tinley Park ○ Wheeling ○ Wonder Lake ○ Woodridge

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Indianapolis (capital)

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    - House
    - Senate
- Supreme Court
- Taxation

Society

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

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

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

Regions

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

flag **Indiana portal**

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State of Wisconsin

Madison (capital)

Topics

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

Society	○ Abortion ○ Administrative divisions ○ Cannabis ○ Crime ○ Culture ○ Demographics ○ Economy ○ Education ○ Gun laws ○ LGBT rights ○ Politics
Regions	○ Apostle Islands ○ Central Plain ○ Chippewa Valley ○ Door Peninsula ○ Driftless Area ○ Eastern Ridges and Lowlands ○ Fox River Valley ○ Great River Road ○ Lake Superior Lowland ○ Northern Highland ○ Western Upland
Major metropolitan areas (pop. over 500,000)	○ Chicago metropolitan area ○ Madison metropolitan area ○ Milwaukee metropolitan area ○ Twin Cities metropolitan area
Largest cities (pop. over 50,000)	○ Appleton ○ Eau Claire ○ Green Bay ○ Janesville ○ Kenosha ○ La Crosse ○ Madison ○ Milwaukee ○ Oshkosh ○ Racine ○ Waukesha ○ West Allis

Smaller cities (pop. 15,000 to 50,000)	○ Beaver Dam ○ Beloit ○ Brookfield ○ Cudahy ○ De Pere ○ Fitchburg ○ Fond du Lac ○ Franklin ○ Greenfield ○ Hartford ○ Hudson ○ Kaukauna ○ Manitowoc ○ Marshfield ○ Menasha ○ Menomonie ○ Mequon ○ Middleton ○ Muskego ○ Neenah ○ New Berlin ○ Oak Creek ○ Oconomowoc ○ Onalaska ○ River Falls ○ Sheboygan ○ South Milwaukee ○ Stevens Point ○ Sun Prairie ○ Superior ○ Watertown ○ Wausau ○ Wauwatosa ○ West Bend ○ Wisconsin Rapids

Largest villages (pop. over 15,000)	○ Ashwaubenon ○ Bellevue ○ Caledonia ○ Fox Crossing ○ Germantown ○ Howard ○ Menomonee Falls ○ Mount Pleasant ○ Pleasant Prairie

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

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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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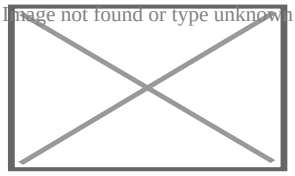
Great Lakes megalopolis as defined by the RPA

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

Great Lakes region cities

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



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

Cities of states south of region	○ Elizabethtown
	  ○ city
	○ Kansas City
	  ○ city
	○ Louisville
	  ○ city
	○ St. Louis
	  ○ city
	○ Topeka
	  ○ city
	○ Wheeling
	  ○ city

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

Other megaregions

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National	○ Germany ○ United States ○ Israel

About Cook County

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Things To Do in Cook County

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Sand Ridge Nature Center

4.8 (96)

Photo

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River Trail Nature Center

4.6 (235)

Photo

Palmisano (Henry) Park

4.7 (1262)

Driving Directions in Cook County

Driving Directions From Palmisano (Henry) Park to

Driving Directions From Lake Katherine Nature Center and Botanic Gardens to

Driving Directions From Navy Pier to

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Reviews for

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Jeffery James

(5)

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

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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.

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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!

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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

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Dave Kari

(5)

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

Checking if Homeowner Policies Cover Soil Movement**View GBP**

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State : IL

Zip : 60169

Address : 2124 Stonington Ave

Google Business Profile

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

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Residential Foundation Repair Services

home foundation repair service

Foundation Repair Service

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