



ALMA Chicago

ALMA MISSION

To fight for the rights of the Latino Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning community by advocating for fairness and equality, and affirming Latino LGBTQ culture.

ALMA Young Latino Leaders for Creating Change Scholarship

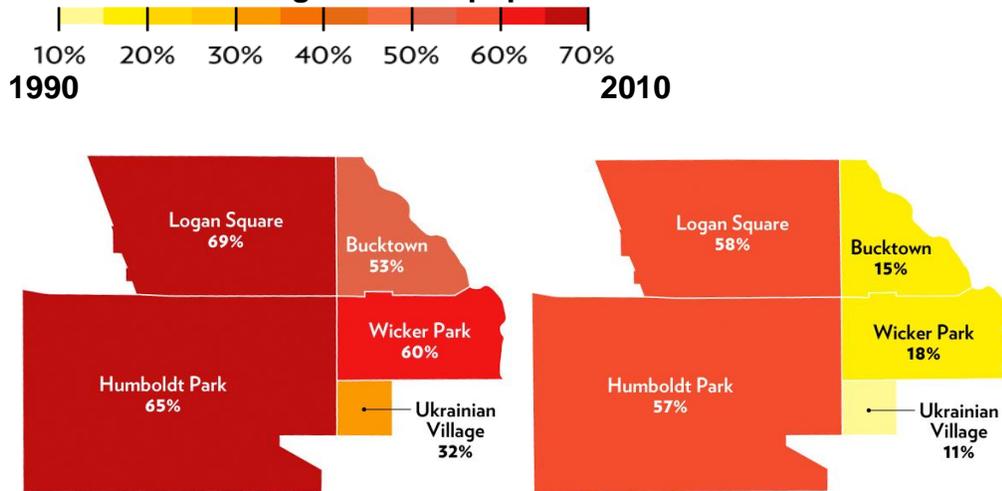
This scholarship was developed in order to provide financial assistance to outstanding Illinois Latino Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning youth leaders and youth allies to attend the annual Creating Change Conference.

West Side Story

In the neighborhoods bordering Humboldt Park, gentrification has been a mixed blessing. The influx of higher-income residents has spurred new development and improved housing values, but it has also driven out much of the existing Latino population. —*Harrison Smith*

Displaced Persons

Latino share of neighborhood populations

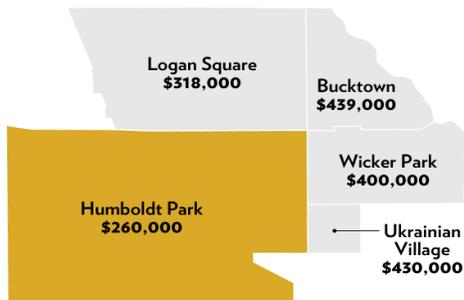


*Because Logan Square's gentrification has been recent, the change in its population is not fully reflected in the latest census data.

Hot Real Estate

Humboldt Park's median house price has jumped 42 percent from a year ago. Still, houses in already-gentrified surrounding areas are going for much more.

Median 2014 house prices, through September 12



SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Redfin

A new study by Harvard researchers suggests that there's also a racial ceiling to how neighborhoods gentrify, at least in Chicago, the city they examined. Robert Sampson and Jackelyn Hwang found that neighborhoods that are too black tend to stay that way [about 40% black].

"It used to be referred to as 'white flight,'" Sampson said, referring to the postwar years in which whites left big cities as more blacks moved into them. "But we refer to it in the paper as 'white avoidance' — [gentrifiers are] not moving into neighborhoods where there are lots of black people. In Chicago, the [neighborhoods] that are gentrifying are the ones where there was a white working class, or Latinos, but not many blacks."

Gentrification

One common theme of this analysis is that neighborhoods with a higher than average density of gay residents are by definition more diverse and open-minded, with a wider range of racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups as well. Another common argument is that gays often pioneer the revitalization of disadvantaged, crime-filled urban neighborhoods – and their presence can be seen as an early marker of gentrification and a precursor to a jump in housing prices.

-City lab website

Perhaps an even greater factor influencing the changing face of Boystown and gay enclaves throughout the country has been gentrification.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the neighborhood was plagued by gangs and crime. That meant the real estate was cheap and landlords — desperate for tenants — were less likely to discriminate against the gay men who gravitated to the neighborhood.

In Boystown, as it did in gay enclaves such as New York's West Village and San Francisco's Castro District, the LGBT influx led to revitalization in the housing stock, an influx of new business and ultimately the gentrification of a once less than desirable community.

But in time, some of the gay population in Boystown — particularly those who didn't buy real estate when it was cheap — were priced out as the neighborhood rebounded and rents soared.

-USAtoday

Pilsen's Map of Non-Hispanic population change



Census 2010

Census 2013

Hispanic & Non Hispanic Population Pilsen, 1990-2017

